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Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Top. Sheet No. *3114*

LOCALITY:

190.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

P. B. Herrickson

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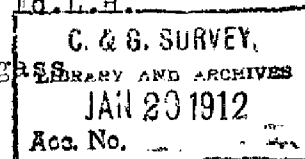
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Descriptive report to accompany topographic sheet

No. 3114 From N.E. end of Pennoek Id. to Spire Id. L.H.

Including part of Nichols Passage, Tongass

Narrows, S. E. Alaska.



Two schemes of triangulation, which had been previously run, cover most of the area within the limits of this sheet. Most of the signals in the east channel of Tongass Narrows were determined by the 1906 triangulation and as there was no data on board, for plotting these positions, they were determined by plane-table methods; consequently there is some little discrepancy in this part of the shoreline which can easily be adjusted. The signals from signal Shift, on Race Point, to Spire Id. L.H., were determined by plane-table and sextant triangulation. The shoreline on the S.W. side of Race Point was run by traverse. The shoreline from signal Ann on Walden Pt., to the southward and also to the south-eastward, was run by traverse. The signals Wal2, Blank, Work, and Ena, were determined by plane-table cuts. The shoreline N.E. of signal Village, also S.W. and N.W. of signal Work, was run by traverse. The shore-line N.W. of signal Cove was run the previous season. The contouring is all sketch work. Owing to the nature of the country, only a few elevations could be obtained by intersections on mountain peaks and other natural objects, therefore the contouring is somewhat approximate, but it is thought good enough for the purpose of delineating the general topographic features.

For the most part the coast is bold with high mountain peaks, steep slopes and deep ravines. Practically all the area is heavily covered with trees of the pine family and the general color of the mountains is green, or blueish green, throughout the year. The highest mountain on this sheet, is Deer Mountain, which is a bifurcated peak. There are three other high peaks on Revillagigedo Id., shown on this sheet, extending almost in line in a S.E. direction from Deer Mountain towards Mountain Point. There are deep ravines between these mountains which flatten out to a gentle slope which extends about a half mile back from the shore. There is a noticable ridge extending from the peak, called Fawn Mt. (on C. & G. Chart No. 8094) in a true south direction, to the shore. The headland, ending in Mountain Point, forms a bold, but somewhat regular, slope from Fawn Mountain. The high mountain, called Anvil Mountain on C. & G. S. Chart No. 8100, on the N.W. peninsula of Annette Id., forms a bold headland, with a rolling slope down to Walden Pt. The elevations of all the mountains mentioned above, were determined by triangulation in 1910 by Asst. R. B. Derickson. The west slope of Anvil Mt. is steep and regular while the east side is irregular. Judy Hill, (see chart No. 8094) on the peninsula ending in Gravina Point, is 768 ft high, and is rather prominent. The N.W. peninsula of Annette Id., ending in Race Point, has an irregular range of hills along its backbone ranging from 150 to 235 ft in elevation. Pennock Island has a number of hills, the highest of which is close to the narrowest part of west

channel and is 350 feet in elevation.

The shoreline is almost entirely rockbound and is very irregular. There are many small bays, indentations, points, ledges, and small islands and rocks close to the shore. With the exception of Nichols Passage, which is open to S.W. weather, the water is fairly well protected and small boats can land anywhere at most times. For the most part the country back from the shore is rather inaccessible owing to heavy under brush, fallen trees, etc. There are numerous little streams of fresh water and even on Pennock Island fresh water may be had at several places. None of the country is cultivated and there are no sand beaches. As shown on the sheet, there is considerable kelp along the shore some of which is in stationary patches and some floating. The ledges are all shown on the chart so no description of them is deemed necessary. Launches and other small craft may anchor in several of the small bays, but for the most part the bottom is very rocky and irregular. Spire Id. is low and very densely wooded. There is another small island, connected with Walden Point by a gravel spit, and the current swirls around it very swiftly at both ebb and flood tide. Walden Rocks are about 15 feet high and entirely devoid of vegetation. Around Walden Rocks and also to the southward, there are a number of rocks which are bare at low water. The other islands shown on the sheet are small and unimportant. Owing to the rocky character of the shore there is very little change and the differences between this and the old survey are

thought to be mostly discrepancies in the old work rather than actual change of the shore itself.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Maupin

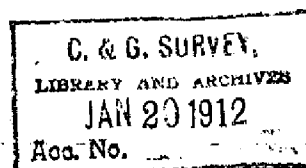
Assistant, C. & G. Survey,
Topographer.

Approved,

P. B. Harrison

Asst., Comdg.

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Planetable Positions.For Sheet No

Object & Description	Latitude	D. M.	Longitude	D. P.	Height	Remarks.
Salt	55° 19'	1268 M	131° 37'	164 M	48 ft	Outer gable of old Saltry.
Can	55 20	420	131 36	191	40	Flagstaff on outer gable of salmon cannery
Church	55 19	241	131 35	930	150	Church steeple in Saxmann Ind. Vcl.
Buoy	55 18	1782	131 36	161	-	It Buoy (red)
Buoy	55 18	1613	131 36	225	-	R+B can.
Boat	55 18	812	131 35	814	20	Skiff wedged in crevice of rocks stern up.
Dead.	55 18	789	131 34	714	18	Old tree partly dead.
Buoy	55 18	183	131 34	775	-	R+B can.
Spire	55 16	95	131 30	27	25' 46"	Spire Id. It. 25 ft above water (See N to M).
Mill	55 19	733	131 36	793	36	Outer gable of old saw mill.
Buoy	55 16	285	131 30	83	-	Blk. can.

Note: Elevations are approximate.