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Department of Commerce and Labor  
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent.

State: *S.E. Alas.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No. *3407*

LOCALITY:

*West Coast of Prince of  
Wales Id.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
1913  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*R. B. Derickson*

11-4045

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO.2.

WEST COAST OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND,

S. E. ALASKA.

LIMITS, ETC.

The sheet, scale 1:20,000 is projected diagonally and has the following limits at the corners: Lat.  $55^{\circ} 33'$  to  $55^{\circ} 48'$ . Long.  $133^{\circ} 24'$  to  $133^{\circ} 52'$ . The area east of longitude  $133^{\circ} 30'$  is covered on Mr. Maupins sheet No.3, scale 1:10,000

SHORELINE, ETC.

The coast is generally rocky, and much broken up by cliffs, crevices and detached rocks. In a few places small patches of sand are found, and in the protected bights often a shingle formation of large boulders; with the exception of the two highest peaks on the sheet, (elevations 2780 and 2503 respectively,) and the small rocky islands, all the land is covered with the usual S.E. Alaska timber growth, which is mostly pine.

\*\*\*\*\*

The topographer was unable to find any names for the geographical features; several fishermen, familiar with the neighbourhood, whom he questioned, deplored this deficiency and recommended that names be assigned prominent features on the charts even though they be selected at random. As there are no Indians in this vicinity, no native designations have ever been used. Accordingly a few names were put on the sheet (in pencil) as per paragraph 502, General Instructions,

\*\*\*\*\*

At Swifts Cannery, which falls off the sheet, is the nearest wharf where a ship may obtain fresh water.

In the vicinity of Lat.  $55^{\circ} 36'$  Long  $133^{\circ} 37'$ , there are often 30 or 40 gas boats during the salmon catching season. Several halibut schooners were observed fishing between  $\Delta$  Descon and  $\Delta$  Emerald, and whales twice near  $\Delta$  Timber.

\* \* \* \* \*

METHODS, ETC.

On account of rainy weather and difficulty experienced in landing on exposed coast in surf with plane table gear, much of the work was done by sextant: The shoreline of the Bocas de Finas was mapped to a greater degree of accuracy than the rest of the area: The islands and rocks west and north of a line joining  $\odot$  Thet and  $\Delta$  Lynch were determined by plane table cuts from other points only, and this fact should be given due weight in considering their relative accuracy.

In a few cases submerged rocks not located by topographer were transferred from the hydrographic boat sheet and marked "P.D."

With exception of heights of some low rocks which were estimated, elevations were determined by alidade or sextant, of the points as shown, and the 100 ft. contours sketched in.

Respectfully submitted,

*J. R. Bettison*

Assistant, C. & G. Survey.

Topographer.

Approved and forwarded,

*R. B. Anderson*  
Asst., Comdg.

# 3407

## PLANE TABLE POSITIONS.

Object.	Lat.	Meters D.M.	Long.	Meters D.P.	Feet Height	Remarks
Hum	55° 45'	1506	133° 44'	94	10	H.P.rock.
New	44	1623	44	444	87	H.P.island
Dome	45	280	41	535	2	H.P.rock
Scrag	41	1209	47	841	198	H.P.island
Theta	41	68	46	421	30	H.P.rock.
Top	44	1038	40	850	20	H.P.rock
Wash	43	280	41	378	5	H.P.rock
Pin	41	1835	39	65	3	H.P.rock
Epsilon	40	659	43	467	30	H.P.rock
Conspicuous Rock	39	278	39	296	32	Highest point
Lambda	38	863	40	83	30	Center of rocky Id
Mu	38	1161	37	12	407	H.P.island
Nu	38	1779	35	869	3	H.P.rock
Gamma	36	1195	37	930	4	" "
Beta	36	1369	37	309	8	" "
Alpha	35	1783	37	449	18	White cliff
2503	43	270	34	486	2503	H.P.sharp peak.