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Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

(1) J. H. Littenmann
Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Top. Sheet No. *3472*

LOCALITY:

Annette I.
S. W. Part.

191*4*

CHIEF OF PARTY:

C. J. Sullivan

11-4645

3472

original

Descriptive Reports
of
Topographic Sheet
S.W. End of Amette Ad
Port Langue and
Percy Islands
S.E. Alaska

1914

Party of the M^{rs} Arthur,
C. G. Queller
Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.
TO ACCOMPANY MR. BOND'S REPORT OF SAID SHEET.

This sheet covers the southwest part of Annette Island and the islands immediately south of it.

First, with regard to the portion of Annette Island lying just east of Tangas Harbor; the country is very rough and broken and mostly covered with heavy timber. Davison Mt., Agassiz Mt. and Purple Mt., form a prominent chain, but are separated by lakes and smaller peaks.

The shoreline on the east side of the entrance to Tangas Harbor, from Mule Rock to Yellow Point, is very steep. It seems to be free of dangers in the form of out-lying rocks. Trees cover it closely as far down as high water mark. A slight break in it occurs at the mouth of the creek which runs out of Tangas Lake. Here a small beach has formed. The water is shoal for a hundred yards from shore. On the north side of this creek, at "Sedan," is a noticeable white beach.

From Mule Rock, eastward around Survey Point, the shore is entirely different. Here, rocks are noticed bare at low tide as much as 200 yards from shore. The beach itself is much broken, containing many boulders and

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.

an occasional patch of sand. There is also kelp in considerable quantities around these rocks. A few small islands lie north of Ajax Reef, but they are close in-shore, and at low tide are connected with shore. At

△ "Namur" there is a small grassy meadow extending half a mile northward. This covers at highest tides. It is hardly visible from the steamer track through Felice Strait.

The shore of Tangas Harbor above Yellow Point is decidedly different from anything else nearby. Down as far as high water mark, it is rather steep, but from there on, it is rather gentle. The beach is covered with sand, shells, and boulders. On each side, about half way up the harbor, a rocky spit extends 300 yards from shore. At high water these are mostly covered.

In general, the shoreline of this part of the island is covered with heavy timber close to the waters edge.

On the south side of Felice Strait at the west entrance, lie numerous islands. A few of the larger ones are named, but the most of these come under the name of Percy Islands. This group roughly bounded by Latitude $54^{\circ} 56'$ and $54^{\circ} 57' 30''$, and Longitude $131^{\circ} 32'$

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.

and $132^{\circ} 57'$, is a mass of rocks and islands. At high water, a hundred islands may be counted, but at low water, many of these are connected with each other. Little can be said in regard to these islands except that, with local knowledge, they afford shelter for small boats. Anchorage is noted in two places where fishing boats have been seen. The existence of so many rocks, bare at low water, makes it unsafe for a boat to enter this area without local knowledge. Kelp is present in great quantities, but does not mark all the dangers.

The most westerly point of these islands is called Point Percy. It is on a small island and is noticeable from its bold rocky shore. The island itself is nearly 100 feet high. Trees cover it making it appear 150 feet high. Southeast from Point Percy lies a small area, covered at high water, but almost entirely bare at low water. From Point Percy, northeast along Cow Island, the shore is free from dangers, except very close in. Scattered rocks occur 100 yards from high water mark.

Cow Island is a small island just north of the Percy Island group. It is $1/2$ mile long and $1/4$ mile wide. Tree tops on it are nearly 100 feet high. This island has nothing distinctive about it. The shoreline is rocky with beaches at intervals around it.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.

Hotspur Island is the largest island lying entirely on this sheet. It is two miles long and one mile wide. Tree tops are 290 feet high, and trees about 50 feet high. It is heavily wooded all over. This island forms the southern boundary of Felice Strait causing the strait to bow to the northward. Its shores are rocky and rather less steep than the others in this vicinity. A few rocks lie off it. One especially on the north side should be avoided by small boats. It lies in range from Δ "Hot" to Δ "Grass," and is 1/4 mile northwest from Δ "Hot." It is noted on this sheet; but was not located on it by rod reading.

Harris Island lies just northwest from Hotspur Island. It is heavily wooded. Tree tops about 100 feet high. At low water a rocky spit bares almost to Hotspur Island. The southwest shore is bold and rocky. The northeast shore is a rocky beach. Along the north shore is considerable kelp. This should be given a fair berth in rounding the island.

Werlick Island is a small island lying southwest of Hotspur Island. It is 1/2 mile in diameter. Is heavily wooded. The shoreline of this island was not completed.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.

On the sheet a pencil line has been drawn as follows:-

(a) (Long. 131° 30' 00)	(b) (Long. 131° 32' 00)
From (Lat. 54° 57' 938)	to (Lat. 54° 57' 1055)
(917)	(800)
(c) (Long. 131° 33' 269)	(d) (Long. 131° 33' 252)
to (Lat. 54° 57' 1492)	to (Lat. 54° 56' 1156)
(363)	(699)
(e) (Long. 131° 34' 00)	(f) (Long. 131° 36' 00)
to (Lat. 54° 56' 1440)	to (Lat. 54° 56' 763)
(416)	(1092)

As noted on the sheet, the work north and west of this line is completed. But south and east of it, lie numerous rocks and small islands that were not located for lack of time, and continued bad weather.

The vegetation of this area is heavy spruce and cedar. A dense undergrowth makes it almost impossible to go beyond the high water line. Most of the Percy Islands are wooded. Cow Island is wooded, as are the islets lying to northward of it. Davison Mt., Chapeau Mt., Berry Knoll, and Between Mt., are wooded to the top. The top of Agassiz Mt., is bare but its base is heavily wooded. Purple Mt., is mostly bare, as are the steep slopes on each side of Deep Lake. The ridge west of Deep Lake is also bare and rocky.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #4.

Landing in small boats may usually be made anywhere except the south shore of Percy Islands. There, a heavy swell is often found after southeast winds.

Very few streams of any size enter these waters. Water may be obtained at the outlet of Tangas Lake except when the salmon are running. After the first of July, the water is unfit for use on account of the presence of dead fish.

In the vicinity of Δ "Mid" are several rocks, as noted on the sheet. The presence of other rocks and islands south of Δ "Mid" make this passage unsafe.

Hale Rock is to be avoided in entering Tangas Harbor. It covers at high water. Deep water on both sides of it.

Ajax Reef, 2-1/2 miles east of Harris Island, covers at high tide. The main part of the reef, as enclosed in dotted line, is the highest. Another rock bares 75 meters eastward. Position of the buoy on this sheet is correct.

A small islet is at Δ "Spur." Tops of trees about 90 feet high. A great deal of kelp surrounds this islet.

*Report by R. L. Schaffer and
C. Q.*

See End Annette Is., Alaska.

The southwest part of Annette Island, that part which is almost separated from the rest by Tangass Harbor and Port Chester, is low-lying ground. With the exception of Yellow Hill which lies near the north end, the ground does not rise above 100 feet. It is covered with spruce and cedar around the shoreline, but very sparsely inside.

Yellow Hill has practically no vegetation ~~on~~ on it, only here and there small patches of scrub cedar. It gets its name from its color. All over the hill are outcroppings of a soft yellow rock somewhat like sandstone, which may be of volcanic origin. The hill is about 550 feet high and occupies only a comparatively small part of this section of the island.

The shoreline along the outer coast is very irregular. There are numerous small islands/^{most of} which are part of the main island at low water. The connecting spits are sand and clam shell. The outer beach is rocky and matted with kelp. There are many rocks lying close along shore, and some few a considerable distance off shore, so that the coast should be given a berth of at least a half mile, and more off Mid Reef. Mid Reef is rather an extensive rocky reef off Smuggler Cove, running in a N W'ly direction from Canoe Cove. It is buoyed at the outer end.

Clean sand is to be found in only one place. In the upper part of Smuggler Cove there is a small fine sand beach of about two or three hundred meters in length.

The shoreline from Grass Rock on up into Tangass Harbor is regular and the beach there is flat. It consists of a rough sand and clam shell and some scattered boulders. The vegetation along the shore is the same as that on the outer coast, and is characteristic of the surrounding country. The timber belt is a very narrow one following the shoreline, the trees averaging about 60 or 70 feet in height, and rarely exceeding 100 feet.

Inside of this timber belt, the ground is rather flat and very open. It is covered with moss and grass and small patches of a dwarf cedar. The ground inclines to be swampy being covered with small shallow pools.

The streams along this section of the coast are all small and dry up in good weather.

There are no anchorages worth the name. Ships could anchor in Smuggler Cove, but it would afford no protection in blows. Small gas boats get into Canoe Cove but only thru local knowledge. It is necessary to run to Port Chester on the northward or to the anchorages in Felice Strait.

There is no swell here except just after a blow when it awkward landing in some places, but a lee can be found in most places for small boats.

There are no good watering places along this section of the coast. Water can be best obtained in Port Chester or Tangass Harbor.

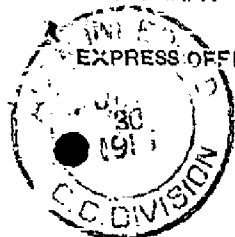
The survey was a plane table traverse, controlled by triangulation points.

O. J. Bond Jr.
Asst.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: U S S McARTHUR, 204 Burke Building, Seattle, Wash.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS OFFICE:

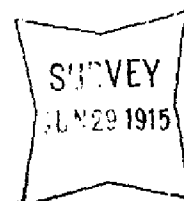


3472

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Steamer McARTHUR



ASSISTANT IN CHARGE



Ketchikan, Alaska,
June 18, 1915.

CHART CONSTRUCTION

The Superintendent,
Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

In plotting stations on plane table sheets this year I find that the following error was made, when scaling positions of topographic signals off of Topographic Sheet No. 3472, south end of Annette Island and Percy Islands, namely, Signal LIP is recorded-

Lat.	Sec in μ	Long.	Sec in μ
54° 59'	1338	131° 32'	774
	517		292



Should be-

Lat.	Sec in μ	Long.	Sec in μ
54° 59'	1338	131° 32'	292
	517		774



In scaling off the position the topographer reversed the front and back distances in meters along the parallel.

I respectfully request that the scaled position of LIP be corrected in the Descriptive Report of Sheet No. 3472.

Respectfully,



Assistant, C. & G. Survey,
Commanding.

CGQ/MDG.

Top 3472.

3472

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

O. H. Tittmann - Superintendent.

S O U T H W E S T E R N P A R T
O F
A N K E T T E I S L A N D
S O U T H E A S T E R N A L A S K A

A Plane Table Survey by Douglas Karr - Aid,

O. J. Bond Jr. - Ass't., R. L. Schoppe - Aid,

and M. O. Nelson - Aid.

July - October, 1914

Party of U. S. S. McArthur

Commanded by

C. Q. Caillien, Ass't.,

Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Chief of Party.

Scale 1:20,000

Contour Interval 100ft.

Inked by O. J. Bond Jr. - Ass't.,
and R. L. Schoppe - Aid.

T-3472

Plane Table Positions, Sheet # 4

See End of Sheet
Id + Long. Harbor
Alaska

Block	Lat.	Long.		
	55 05 1466 m 389	131 35 1050 m 16	WW	unmarked
Chip	55 05 815 m 1040	131 35 373 m 693	"	"
Bird	55 05 195 m 1660	131 35 586 m 480	"	"
Duck	55 04 1712 m 143	131 36 309 m 757	"	"
Nico	55 03 914 m 941	131 37 430 m 636	"	"
Meth	55 02 47 m 1808	131 38 1015 m 51	"	"
Van	55 01 656 m 1139	131 38 710 m 356	"	"
Vienna	55 00 930 m 925	131 36 894 m 172	flag	"
Liege	55 00 263 m 1592	131 37 254 m 812	WW	"
Sara	54 59 1403 m 452	131 35 1058 m 8	"	"
Huy	55 00 178 m 1677	131 35 427 m 639	"	"
Rheims	55 00 228 m 1627	131 35 391 m 675	"	"
Nancy	55 00 845 m 1010	131 35 103 m 963	"	"
Aix	55 00 436 m 1419	131 34 682 m 384	"	"
Mons	55 01 145 m 1710	131 33 820 m 246	WW	marked copied
Grass	55 01 703 m 1152	131 32 571 m 53 m 1015	Sig	copied

T-3472

	Lat.	Long.		
Cork	55 01 1062 m 793	131 32 571 m 495	<i>sig</i>	<i>unmarked</i>
Netz	55 02 557 m 1298	131 31 954 m 112	"	"
Spa	55 03 190 m 1665	131 32 330 m 736	"	"
Ghent	55 03 1197 m 658	131 32 142 m 924	"	"
Lille	55 04 90 m 1765	131 33 46 m 1020	"	"

T-3472

Page 2.

LOCATION OF TOPOGRAPHIC SIGNALS

<u>STATION</u>	<u>LATITUDE</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>LONGITUDE</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Bolt	54° 57'	1081 774	131° 35'	462 604	6 ft.	Copper bolt in cement.
Cutter	54° 57'	925 930	131° 33'	759 307	15 "	Old signal pole.

T-3472

LOCATION OF TOPOGRAPHIC SIGNALS

St. Etienne
2d " Lango, Hater
Alaska

STATION	LATITUDE	D.M.	LONGITUDE	D.P.	HEIGHT	REMARKS
Last	55° 04'	1068 787	131° 33'	794 272	1 ft.	W.W. C.B. (Copper bolt in corner)
Head	55° 05'	1156 699	131° 32'	878 188	0 "	W.W. C.B.
Creil	55° 04'	252 1603	131° 32'	365 701	8 "	Braced Pole.
Verdun	55° 03'	1190 665	131° 31'	211 855	2 "	W.W. C.B.
Sedan	55° 03'	750 1105	131° 30'	764 302	3 "	W.W. boulder cement. (See)
Pau	55° 03'	304 1551	131° 30'	821 245	2 "	W.W. C.B.
French	55° 02'	1369 486	131° 30'	626 440	2 "	W.W. C.B.
Jof	55° 02'	456 1399	131° 30'	377 689	2 "	W.W. C.B.
Pie	55° 01'	353 1502	131° 30'	332 734	4 "	W.W. C.B.
Plant	54° 58'	1206 649	131° 31'	528 538	4 "	W.W.
Ice	54° 59'	242 1613	131° 31'	920 146	8 "	Braced Pole.
Lip	54° 59'	1338 517	131° 32'	292 774	3 "	Whitewash.
Doe	55° 00'	92 1763	131° 32'	342 724	5 "	Whitewash.
Rida	54° 59'	1758 97	131° 31'	251 815	4 "	Whitewash.
Pest	54° 59'	1409 446	131° 30'	565 501	3 "	Whitewash.
Bel	54° 58'	1804 51	131° 30'	3 1063	5 "	Whitewash.
Boulder	54° 57'	203 1652	131° 36'	520 546	6 "	Peculiar shaped boulder.