



3627

Form 504  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

C. & G. SURVEY  
L. & A.  
JAN 4 1911

State: *S. E. Alaska* App. No. \_\_\_\_\_

11-5813

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Top.* Sheet No. *3627*

LOCALITY:

*East Shore Prince  
of Wales Island ✓  
Meyer's Chuck*

191

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*John W. Daniels*

3627

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany  
Topographic Sheet No. (A.) 3627.

EAST SHORE PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

and MYERS CHUCK

S. E. ALASKA

Work done under instructions from the  
SUPERINTENDENT dated February 26, 1916

Season of 1916, April to July

Wire Drag Party No. 3

John A. Daniels, Assistant

Chief of Party

Topography by W. K. Doolittle, Aid.

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany Topographic Sheet No. 10, East shore Prince of Wales Island and Myers Chuck, Southeastern Alaska.

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### SCALE, LOCALITY

The topography on the sheet is done on a 1 - 20,000 scale and is included between parallels 55°-42' N. and 55° 52' N., and meridians 132°-13' W. and 132°-34' W. It comprises 34.3 statute miles of shoreline.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sheet includes a portion of the Cleveland Peninsula as well as the portion of the eastern shore of Prince of Wales Island from a point some two miles southeast of Ratz Harbor southward to Snug Harbor. The general features of the topography are the same for both localities. The country is characterized by low hills leading to higher ones farther back from the coast, all with rounded slopes and heavily wooded. The land about Myers Chuck forms the southern point of the entrance to Ernest Sound from Clarence Strait and by inclosing some of Ernest Sound forms Union Bay. The shore of Prince of Wales Island forms the western boundary of Clarence Strait while that of the Cleveland Peninsula portion forms the eastern. The

thick woods come clear down to the level of the storm tides. In general the shores are steep and rugged, of dark colored rock. The coastline of the northern part of the western side of the sheet is more nearly straight than that of the southern, where the detail is extremely varied. The steepest shores are on the Cleveland Peninsula side. Kelp lines these shores in the summer season.

#### FLORA and FAUNA

The forests which cover the land in this locality up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet are very thick and consist mainly of Spruce and Hemlock with a little Cedar. The undergrowth within them is heavy and it is rendered still more difficult to travel thru by the partially decayed trunks and branches of fallen trees. This forest is typical of Southeastern Alaska.

The game observed consisted of deer, bear and mink. Trout, and in spawning season Salmon, inhabit the streams. Snipe, several varieties of duck, geese and gulls are common, and ravens, crows, bluejays and bald eagles were often observed.

#### SETTLEMENTS, RESOURCES, COMMERCE

There is one settlement within this area, a fishing

but which is spoiled for harbor purposes by its very narrow and foul entrance.

At Lemesurier Point on the Cleveland Peninsula is an offshore rock, Lemly Rock, which is used as the anchoring point for a fish trap. It is visible at all stages of the tide, but a small rock outside of it covers at half tide. There are a few small and foul indentations in the immediate vicinity. Southeastward from the point the shore is straight and moderately steep until the low land at the head of Myers Chuck is reached. Misery Island is separated from the mainland by a clear channel about 200 meters wide. The island is about 700 meters long and on its outside or western face has steep, almost perpendicular cliffs about 40 feet in height. Directly south of the island are two offshore rocks, one of which bares only at low tides and is a serious danger to navigation, lying as it does in the track of small boats rounding the island. Both rocks are marked by kelp in summer.

Myers Chuck is a landlocked harbor formed by two islands and a long low-water peninsula. The entrance is narrow and requires local knowledge, but there is ample room for small boats and good depth and holding ground.

Southward from the anchorage there is a half mile stretch

of broken country which changes to steep-to, clear shore and so continues to the southern limit of the sheet with the exception of an island about 600 meters off shore at the entrance to a fairly large bight. The cliffs on the steep shore reach as much as 90 feet in height though averaging 40 feet.

#### SURVEY METHODS

The shoreline shown on this sheet was mapped with plane-table outfit and alidade No. 134, using unjointed telemeter rods reading to 350 meters. A three-man party, an observer and two rodmen, was used thruout. The projection was made and the signals for control plotted upon it in advance of the work. The number and position of the signals rendered long traverses necessary, namely from  $\Delta$  Ratz Harbor Beacon on Sheet #  $\beta$ , to  $\Delta$  Sal,  $\Delta$  Sal to  $\Delta$  Rok,  $\Delta$  Rok to  $\Delta$  Snug and  $\Delta$  Snug to the end of the sheet; also from  $\Delta$  Mis in both directions to the edge of the sheet. Snug to Rok was the only one with appreciable closing error and this was adjusted thruout.

The rods were tested once during the season and found to correspond exactly to the diaphragm in use which was the one by which they were originally constructed.

The contours were omitted on this sheet for the reason that owing to the few signals located, and the distance across the strait it was necessary to have the shoreline run close to the edge of the sheet, thus excluding the areas whose contour would be an aid to navigation. Also it was found impracticable to obtain contours from the shore as it was run on account of the nearness of tall trees to the table. It was therefore impracticable to include contour work on this projection.

A dinghy with outboard motor and a motor whaleboat which could make six knots and had ample room for camp gear and provisions was used in this work.

#### TABLE OF STATISTICS

Miles of shoreline, statute - - - - -	34.3
Square miles, statute - - - - -	4.0
Number of recoverable positions located - - - -	10

# LIST of RECOVERABLE POSITIONS LOCATED

POS.	APPROX. ELEV. above h.w.	LAT.	D.P. m.	LONG.	D. M. m.	REMARKS
Ken	0	55-45	169	132-28	900	Drill hole
Mit	23	55-45	1794	132-28	388	" "
Le	3	55-45	1844	132-17	294	High point of rock.
Log	3	55-44	1012	132-15	683	Slanting log
Sic	15	55-44	872	132-15	470	Chimney on store
For	15	55-44	725	132-15	391	Gable
Min	20	55-44	654	132-15	326	"
Too	20	55-44	602	132-15	397	"
Love	15	55-44	411	132-15	560	"
Crop	25	55-43	487	132-14	990	Center of scar.

Respectfully submitted

*William K. Doolittle*  
Aid, C. & G. Survey.

Approved  
*John A. Daniels*  
Chief of Party