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Department of Commerce and Labor COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY		U. S. SURVEY NOV 27 1916 Acc. No.
<i>E. L. Jones</i> Superintendent.		
State: <i>Alaska</i>		
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.		
<i>Tape</i>	Sheet No <i>3629</i>	
LOCALITY:		
<i>Jaremba Id -</i>		
<i>Round Point to Mc Namara</i>		
<i>Pt.</i>		
1916		
CHIEF OF PARTY:		
<i>J. A. Daniels</i>		

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D E S C R I P T I V E      R E P O R T

to accompany

Topographic Sheet No. C.

SOUTH and SOUTHWEST SHORES

of

ZAREMBO ISLAND

S. E. ALASKA

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

Season of 1916, May to June

Wire Drag Party No. 3

John A. Daniels, Assistant

Chief of Party

Topography by

W. K. Doolittle and R. C. Briggs

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT to accompany Topographic Sheet  
No. C , South and Southwest Shores of  
Zarembo Island

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SCALE, LOCALITY

The topography on this sheet is done on a 1 - 20,000 scale, and is included between parallels 56°-13' N. and 56°-20' N., and meridians 132°-39' W. and 133°-04' W. It comprises 27 statute miles of shoreline.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The portion of Zarembo Island included on this sheet consists of high, heavily wooded hills with rounded slopes and summits. The slope to the higher inland hills is comparatively steep on the south, but on the southwest rises more gently and is broken by an area of small knolls. When approached from the south the island appears to block Clarence Strait.

The characteristics of the south shore are steep low cliffs in the vicinity of Round Point; lower cliffs alternated with regular beaches of coarse gravel; rocky reefs extending in one case for a long distance from shore.

The southwest shore is characterized by a jumble of reefs and sand and gravel beaches.

#### FLORA and FAUNA

The forests with which the island is covered are very thick and consist mainly of spruce and hemlock, with occasional cedar. The trees are surrounded at their bases <sup>w</sup>ith heavy underbrush and the trunks and branches of fallen trees, making travel thru wooded areas difficult. This kind of forest is the common one in practically all of Southernmost Alaska.

The game observed on the island comprised bear, deer and mink. Trout are found in the streams. A few of the streams shown on the sheet are used by the salmon in spawning season. The water birds, snipe, duck, geese and gulls and great flocks of ravens and crows were ever present. A few humming birds were seen.

#### SETTLEMENTS and RESOURCES-- COMMERCE

Settlement in this area comprises only abandoned shacks and a few temporary buildings as in the case of a logging camp which operated on the southwest shore for some days. There are no villages.

At present there is no established industry on the island. The timber supply is practically inexhaustible and will probably be used for paper in the future. Lumbering for the mills at Wrangell was carried on during a part of the field season.

Practically all of the commerce using the inside passage thru that latitude passes very near Zarembo Island at the present time. There are no good harbors of size for the larger vessels, but a few for small vessels are very good.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

At Round Point the shores consist of grayish and yellowish cliffs of various heights above mean sea level up to 40 feet, with total absence of offlying rocks or islands. As one goes westward the character changes to a series of steep rocky points, and coves ending in beaches of coarse rounded light-colored gravel. The only wooded island off shore is one about a hundred meters in diameter, a hundred and fifty meters off shore and a quarter mile west of station Sheer. There is no clear passage for boats behind it. Round Point has a peculiar profile which from a high head runs down steeply to the water, rounding off in an almost perfect quadrant. Westward toward Point Nesbitt the shore becomes in general lower and the reefs increase in their offshore extent and the offlying rocks increase in numbers. There are a few boulder beaches in this vicinity. Several streams enter the sea here, but none of considerable size. The prevailing color of the rock in this part is dark brown or black. The most remarkable case of offlying rock and the most important danger to navigation on the sheet is Nesbitt Reef, the outer rock of which is

two-thirds of a mile from the nearest point of the shore. This rock is the most prominent of the reef. There is probably no safe passage inside of it, as the kelp indicates shoals but slightly below low water. The whole reef covers at very high tides.

At Point Nesbitt the general trend of the shoreline changes almost 90 degrees in direction, forming a low point with gently rolling country back of it.

Northwestward from Point Nesbitt the shoreline is so broken by outlying reefs and ledges that its approach by craft of any size is dangerous. During the summer the danger line is well marked by a heavy fringe of kelp lying from a hundred to four hundred meters off shore. Small streams are very numerous. The largest of these enters Snow Passage some two miles from Point Nesbitt thru an extensive reef-strewn area extending two hundred and fifty meters off shore. Three miles S. E. from McNamara Point is a well-built fish trap, extending 450 meters off shore. Point McNamara is low and has gently rolling country just behind it. It forms and marks the junction of Clarence Strait with Sumner Strait. The topography of Wire Drag Party No. 4 joins at this point:

The general trend of the shore is straight between Point McNamara and Point Nesbitt and between Point Nesbitt

and Round Point. Thruout, the treeline almost coincides with the line of the highest tides.

#### SURVEY METHODS

The locality shown on this sheet was mapped with plane table outfit and alidade No. 134. The rods used by W. K. Doolittle on the southern shore were telemeter rods, unjointed, reading to 350 meters. The rods used by R. C. Briggs on the southwestern shore were regulation folding rods reading to 220 meters. The projection was made in advance of the work and signals necessary for control plotted thereon as soon as their geodetic positions were obtainable. Control was on the Southeastern Alaska datum, *work of 1915-16*. The triangulation for the control of the Snow Passage shore was done by the party of C. H. Quillian, Asst. The fact that the triangulations thru Stikine Strait and Snow Passage were incomplete at the time the topography was done made it necessary to traverse from  $\Delta$  West to  $\Delta$  East, from  $\Delta$  East to Round Point, and from  $\Delta$  Tra to McNamara Point. In no case was an adjustment of more than 15 meters required at the ends of traverses. The longest rod readings were under 800 meters. The immense amount of reef detail, especially along the southwestern shore made it uneconomical to rod in all of the summits, but in all cases the outer and more important heads were carefully located.

The contours of the area included on the sheet were not

obtained because it was found not practicable to obtain them while running the shoreline on account of the nearness of tall trees. When the shoreline was completed the presence of the party was required elsewhere.

A dinghy with an outboard motor and a party consisting of an observer and two rodmen was used in almost all this work



# TABLE of STATISTICS

Number of Recoverable planetable positions 3  
 " " Square Statute Miles 3 1/2  
 " " Statute Miles of shoreline 27

## LIST of PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

Position	Approx. Elev. Above H. W.	Latitude D. P.	Longitude D. M.
Bot	12	56 - 14-896 m.	132 - 49 - 203 m.
Arpee	3	56-16 -1111 m.	132 - 39 - 421 m.
Wash	5	56-18 -1768 m.	133 - 02 - 60 m.

### Remarks

Bot	Disk set in drill hole
Arpee	Drill hole and whitewash
Wash	Whitewash

Respectfully submitted,

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

*Rever C. Briggs,*  
 Aid, U.S.C.&G. Survey.

*Approved.*  
*John A. Daniels*  
 Chief of Party.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. X 3629.

State ALASKA

General locality S. E. ALASKA

Locality SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST SHORES OF ZAREMBO ISLAND

Chief of party John A. Daniels, Asst.

Surveyed by W. K. Doclittle, Aid. and R. C. Briggs, Aid.

Date of survey May to July, 1916

Scale 1 - 20,000

Heights in feet above Mean Sea Level

Contour interval . . . . feet.

Inked by W.K.D. & R. C. B. Lettered by W. K. D.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . .

Remarks: