

3915

3915

Form 504
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
State: <i>P. E. Alaska</i>
11-5018
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
To/ro Sheet No. <i>3915</i>
LOCALITY:
<i>P. E. Alaska</i>
<i>W. Coast Prince of Wales I.</i>
<i>Noyah and San Pedro</i>
<i>Islands</i>
<i>1921</i>
CHIEF OF PARTY:
<i>T. J. Maher</i>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Col. E. Lester Jones, Director

U. S. S. SURVEYOR

Descriptive Report
To Accompany Topographic Sheet

Of NOYES ISLAND

S. E. ALASKA

June 1st to July 30th, 1921

Surveyed by A. G. Katz, Jr. Hyd. & Geod. Engr.

T. J. Maher
Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

To Accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET OF NOYES ISLAND, S.E. ALASKA

Limits of Sheet

The topographic Sheet of Noyes Island, scale 1:20,000 includes the North, South and West Coasts of Noyes Island, and the entire Island of San Pedro. The East Coast of Noyes Island is shown on this sheet by dotted lines, it having been done on a 1:10,000 scale in conjunction with the topography of St. Nicholas Canal.

General Description of the Coast

The North, South and West Coasts of Noyes Island and the outside (West) coast of San Pedro Island are very irregular and rocky, for the most part a rocky shelf dropping off rapidly into deep water with numerous detached rocks and large boulders extending for various distances out from the tree line as represented on the sheets. The inside (East and South) Coasts of San Pedro Island are, in general, rocky shelves dropping rapidly off into deep water with very few outlying rocks. In Steamboat Bay we have a beach consisting of small stones and boulders, whereas the sand beaches are confined to Roller Bay, the very small bay South of Δ Roller, and the very small bay South and East of Δ Shine. Noyes and San Pedro Island are very rugged and mountainous with numerous hills on Noyes Island, with elevations ranging up to a maximum of 2602 feet (Noyes Pk.). On San Pedro Island there are a number of hills with a maximum elevation of 530 feet. The Coast in general is very bold with the land rising rapidly back from the shore line. The only exception to this is the land back of Roller Bay which rises comparatively slow from the beach.

Dangers and Islands.

The South, East and Northeast Coasts of San Pedro Island are entirely free from outlying dangers. There are two small rock islands, one on which \odot Ham is situated 246 meters 142 degrees (true) from Δ Pass, and the other, 15 meters in diameter, is situated 144 meters 155 degrees (true) from Δ Pass. The West and Northwest Coasts of San Pedro Island are very foul, numerous rocks and breakers extending for a distance of 400 meters off the prominent North point of San Pedro and for a distance of about 450 meters off the West Coast. There is a rock which bares at low tide 170 meters from Δ Pedro and a breaker 205 meters 232 (true) from Δ Pedro.

Off the North Coast of Noyes Island, there is a rock island about 40 meters in diameter, 223 meters 327 degrees (true) from \odot Nit, a rock 15 meters in diameter 360 meters 270 degrees (true) from \odot Nit, and a rock 10 meters in diameter 512 meters 267 degrees (true) from \odot Nit. Off \triangle Shine there are two rocks which bare at extreme low water, one is 170 meters 308 degrees (true) from \triangle Shine, the other is 288 meters 271 degrees (true) from \triangle Shine. In Steamboat Bay there is a rock that is awash at extreme high tide, distant 84 meters and 149 degrees (true) from \odot And. There is a rock which bares at half tide, 130 meters 0 degrees (true) from \triangle Camp, and a rock about 10 meters in diameter visible at all stages of the tide, 95 meters 334 degrees (true) from \triangle Camp. A rock which bares only at the lower low tides is situated 310 meters 341 degrees (true) from \odot Jes. There is a small rock island about 20 meters in diameter, 205 meters 300 degrees (true) from \odot Jes.

Off the South Coast of Noyes Island adjacent to Sea Otter Sound, there is a breaker 612 meters 143 degrees (true) from \triangle Cove. \triangle Cove is situated on a rock island 110 feet in height and about 100 meters in diameter.

Off the Open West Coast of Noyes Island there are two rock islands off \triangle Dizzy one of which is 80 meters long and 60 meters wide distant 190 meters from \triangle Dizzy, and the other, 25 meters in diameter 380 meters from \triangle Dizzy, both lying 295 degrees (true) from \triangle Dizzy. Between these two rock islands are several sunken rocks over which the water breaks at all times. A rock which bares at low tide is situated 360 meters 169 degrees (true) from \odot Sic (Wash). There are several sunken rocks lying 160 meters 185 degrees (true) from \odot Sic (Wash) over which water breaks at high tide. A small detached rock island about 20 meters in diameter lies 196 meters 225 degrees (true) from \odot Sic (Wash). \odot Pil is situated on a prominent detached pinnacle rock 128 feet high 122 meters in length, 70 meters wide. \odot Sto is located on a detached rock island about 70 meters in diameter. There is a group of sunken rocks which bare at extreme low tide, distant 700 meters 11 degrees (true) from \odot Squz, also a sunken rock which bares at half tide 270 meters 303 degrees (true) from \odot Bet. A detached rock island 70 meters long, 40 meters wide, lies 120 meters 15 degrees (true) from \triangle Roller.

\odot Ant is situated on a small rock island in Roller Bay, 92 meters long and 30 meters wide. \triangle Supple is on a detached rock about 50 meters in diameter. There is a small rock island 25 meters in diameter 165 meters 242 degrees (true) from \odot Stres. There are also three small rock islands, each about 25 meters in diameter between \odot Stres and \odot Quinby as represented on the sheet.

LANDMARKS

The most prominent mountain on Noyes Island is Noyes Peak with an elevation of 2602 feet. It is really a double peak, the higher with an elevation of 2602 feet, and the lower with an elevation of 2445 feet. Both peaks rise abruptly from the 2000 foot contour, and both are treeless from an elevation of 2000 feet to the summit. They serve as a very prominent landmark when visible, although their summits are cloud-covered a large portion of the time. The small tree covered peninsula on which Δ Camp is situated and which is an island except at low tide is a very good landmark to the entrance to Steamboat Bay, especially when approaching from the East or West. The trees on this peninsula rise to an elevation of about 70 feet.

Cape Ulitka

The group of trees at the North end of Snail Point, the largest one of which is \odot Yon, serves as an excellent landmark to the entrance to the Gulf of Esquibel, when approaching from the West and Southwest.

The pinnacle rock - elevation 128 feet, the highest point of which is \odot Pil is an excellent landmark for Cape Addington, especially when seen off the tangent from the North or South. The reddish brown bluffs represented on the sheet also mark Cape Addington and can be seen for long distances in clear weather. The large rock on which Δ Cove is situated serves as a prominent landmark for the South coast. The rock rises abruptly from the water on the South side to an elevation of 110 feet.

ANCHORAGES

The only good anchorage on Noyes Island, and which is itself open from the North and Northeast, is Steamboat Bay. Here anchorage can be found at a depth of 15 fathoms, fine sand bottom and fairly good holding ground. There is a small dock here, the face of the dock being 40 meters in extent with a depth of 6 fathoms at low tide. There is anchorage for small boats during fair weather, at a depth of 5 to 7 fathoms at low tide, with sandy bottom, in the small bay just South and East of Snail Point. This is open both to the Northwest and Northeast and during heavy S.W.'ly weather heavy seas roll around Snail Point making this place impossible as anchorage. There is no anchorage in Roller Bay, it being open both to the Southwest and Northwest and the heavy squalls and gusts of wind which sweep down from all directions make it a particularly dangerous place. There is a small bay South and East of Δ Roller in which small fish boats anchor in calm weather, but which is open to the Southwest and Northwest, and impossible during anything but calm weather.

KELP

Kelp occurs prominently along the shore of Noyes Island and is represented on the topographic sheet with its proper symbol. In Steamboat Bay the kelp marks the 5 fathom curve on both sides of the bay. A line of kelp extends for 500 meters off Δ Shine in a Northerly direction. Kelp marks the sunken rocks North of Δ Camp, North of \odot Jes, and WNW of \odot Bet. Kelp is of common occurrence along the South shore of Noyes Island growing close to the rockline and marks the sunken rock between \odot Six and Δ Cove.

CONTOURS

The contours on the sheet represent 100 feet elevations, every fifth contour denoting elevations of 500, 1000, 1500, 2000 and 2500 feet, being marked more prominently by heavy lines.

SURVEY METHODS.

The shore lines of San Pedro and Noyes Islands and all points were determined by traverse between triangulation stations, the traverses being later adjusted for error. The maximum error was that of 35 meters in the traverse from Δ Small to Δ Dizzy. The positions and heights of all mountain tops were determined by at least three cuts from known points,

A. Y. Ketch, Jr. H. & Y. Engr

Plane Table Positions

Object	Latitude	D.M.	Longitude	D.P.	Descriptions & Remarks
		1161		935	
✓Quinby	55 33	695	133 43	117	White wash on rock
		1233		724	
✓Yon	55 33	623	133 43	328	Highest tree on point
		645		527	
✓Far	55 33	1211	133 43	525	White wash on rock
		623		292	
✓Nit	55 33	1233	133 42	760	White wash on rock
		445		317	
✓Star	55 33	1411	133 41	735	White wash on rock
		98		622	
✓Log	55 33	1758	133 39	430	Signal cloth on tree
		1798		908	
✓Rot	55 32	558	133 38	144	Signal cloth on tripod
		1352		502	
✓End	55 32	504	133 38	550	Signal cloth on tripod
		660		308	
✓And	55 32	1196	133 38	744	White wash on rock
		283		296	
✓My	55 32	1573	133 38	756	White wash on rock
		1695		279	
✓Tid	55 31	161	133 38	773	East gable of tide house
		1456		340	
✓Lo	55 31	400	133 38	712	Signal cloth on tree
		1318		182	
✓At	55 31	538	133 38	870	Signal cloth on tree
		1330		1038	
✓Be	55 31	526	133 37	14	Signal cloth on tree
		122		700	
✓Can	55 32	1734	133 37	352	Signal cloth on tree
		484		471	
✓In	55 32	1372	133 37	581	Signal cloth on tree
		1173		586	
✓Sen	55 32	683	133 37	466	Signal cloth on tripod
		1282		145	
✓Out	55 32	574	133 37	907	Signal cloth on tree
		1852		280	
✓Point	55 32	4	133 37	772	Signal cloth on tripod
		212		475	
✓Isle	55 33	1644	133 37	577	Signal cloth on tripod
		1805		898	
✓Kin	55 32	51	133 36	154	White wash on rock
		1629		296	
✓Jes	55 32	227	133 36	756	White wash on rock
		1439		23	
✓Ni	55 32	417	133 36	1029	White wash on rock
		800		325	
✓ic	55 32	1056	133 35	727	White wash on rock.
		612		199	
✓Chee	55 32	1244	133 35	853	White wash on rock
		551		251	
Ate	55 26	1305	133 40	804	White wash on rock

Plane Table Positions

Object	Latitude	D.M.	Longitude	D.P.	Descriptions and Remarks.
Seven	55 26	1507 349 62	133 41	115 940 938	White wash on rock
Fix	55 27	1794 614	133 41	117 990	White wash on rock
Six	55 27	1242 1730	133 42	65 874	White wash on rock
Five	55 27	126 207	133 44	180 800	White wash on rock
Bin	55 28	1649 1303	133 44	254 66	White wash on rock
Four	55 27	553 1016	133 46	988 4	White wash on rock
Ex	55 27	840 835	133 47	1050 180	White wash on rock.
Three	55 27	1021 354	133 47	874 632	White wash on rock
Ho	55 27	1502 180	133 47	423 969	White wash on rock.
Two	55 27	1676 1456	133 47	86 317	White wash on rock.
Be	55 26	400 800	133 48	738 597	White wash on rock
Pin	55 26	1056 723	133 48	458 618	Highest point of pinnacle rock
One	55 26	1133 1151	133 48	437 293	White wash on rock
Sic(Wash	55 26	705 315	133 49	762 266	White wash on rock.
Pil	55 27	1541 764	133 49	789 773	Highest point of pinnacle rock
Hill	55 27	1092 882	133 48	281 528	White wash on rock
Sto	55 27	974 1596	133 48	526 261	White wash on rock
Top(Buz)	55 27	260 1344	133 47	793 987	White wash on rock island
Hard	55 28	1512 7	133 46	67 1000	White wash on rock
Squz	55 29	1849 350	133 46	54 399	White wash on rock
Cry	55 29	1506 18	133 46	655 127	Signal cloth on tree
Call	55 29	1838 1762	133 46	927 1002	Signal cloth on tree
Caty	55 28	94 590	133 45	52 874	White log on beach
Cow	55 29	1266 1204	133 45	180 320	White wash on rock
Bet	55 29	652 206	133 46	733 151	White wash on rock
Bil	55 30	1658	133 45	902	White wash on rock

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

Object	Latitude	D.M.	Longitude	D.P.	Descriptions & Remarks
		1277		727	
✓ Hak	55 30	579	133 43	326	White wash on rock
		1687		104	
✓ Old	55 30	169	133 43	949	White Wash on rock.
		560		149	
✓ Ant	55 31	1296	133 43	904	White wash on rock island
		734		341	
✓ Alp	55 31	1122	133 43	712	White wash on rock.
		991		265	
✓ Cut	55 31	865	133 43	788	Signal cloth on rock.
		1122		932	
✓ Gum	55 31	734	133 42	121	White log on beach.
		1186		88	
✓ Zim	55 31	670	133 44	965	White wash on rock.
		1434		872	
✓ Bot	55 31	1422	133 44	181	White wash on rock
		357		525	
✓ Large	55 32	1499	133 45	527	White wash on rock
		1097		127	
✓ Slab	55 32	759	133 45	925	White wash on rock
		1562		995	
✓ Tack (Kat)	55 32	294	133 44	57	White wash on rock
		1634		747	
✓ With	55 34	1222	133 41	304	nWhite wash on rock.
		1706		635	
✓ Jay (Mat)	55 34	150	133 41	416	White wash on rock
		17		606	
✓ So (Rab)	55 35	1839	133 41	445	White wash on rock
		682		680	
✓ Kay (Coke)	55 35	1174	133 41	371	White wash on rock
		1061		869	
✓ Ric	55 35	795	133 41	182	White wash on rock
		1617		989	
✓ Ham	55 35	239	133 41	62	White wash on rock
		440		332	
✓ Lic (Ram)	55 36	1416	133 42	718	White wash on rock
		878		122	
✓ Toe	55 36	978	133 43	928	White wash on rock
		363		798	
✓ Tel	55 36	1493	133 43	252	White wash on rock
		106		745	
✓ Cor	55 36	1750	133 43	306	Highest point small Island
		1091		797	
✓ Lax	55 35	765	133 43	254	White wash on rock
		213		501	
✓ Fit	55 35	1643	133 43	550	White wash on rock
✓ Stres	55 33	465	133 44	195	White wash on rock
		1591		857	

ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO NO. 4-VEC

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 3915

Surveyed in 1921.

Instructions, dated Feb. 12, 1921.

Chief of Party, T. J. Maher.

Surveyed by A. G. Katz.

Inked by A. G. Katz.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
2. The plan and character of the survey fulfill the requirements of the General Instructions.
3. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.
4. The field drafting was completed to the extent prescribed in the General Instructions.
5. No further surveying is required within the limits of the sheet.
6. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
7. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, December, 1922.

*Rec letter from same section covering 1921
regarding an expedition in the same area as
before. The same area is now delineated
on a previous chart with sufficient accuracy
for use in the navigation. The date of the letter
is not known? and the complete copy is the follow-
ing of the letter covering. Approved 3/24/22. Am*

See letter from me regarding errors in the
containing of San Pedro's Island. I have
contaminated, in general, been sent to be considered
a poor business, the error being too great.
Considering the expense of doing the
work over and the time it would take,
the operation was not even a trial one
and of the mode of negotiation are
satisfied by the work as it stands.

operation

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: 202 Burke Building, Seattle, Washington.

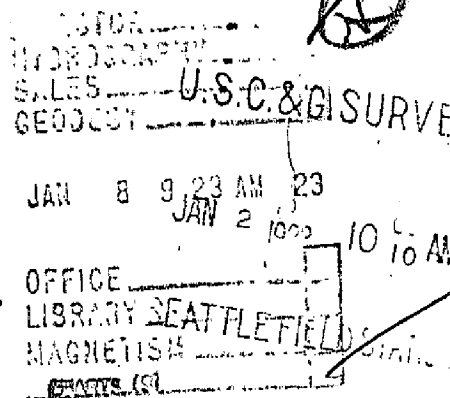
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS OFFICE:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

U. S. S. SURVEYOR,
Seattle, Washington,
December 29, 1922.



TO : The Director, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

FROM : Commanding Officer, Steamer SURVEYOR.

SUBJECT : Topographic sheet of Noyes and San Pedro
Islands.

REFERENCE : Your telegram of December 23, 1922.

- There are discrepancies on this sheet.
- 1st. The contouring of San Pedro Island is inaccurate.
- 2nd. The shore line of Cape Addington, for a short distance north from the Cape, is not correctly shown.
- 3rd. On the north end of Noyes Island, at an elevation of about one thousand feet, a lake about one half mile in extent is said to exist.

This work was done during 1921. Officers as follows were assigned to the party :-

Mr. Katz, who made the survey of Noyes Island in about one half of the time Mr. Daily was engaged in the survey of Baker Island.

Mr. Daily, - detached in mid season.

Mr. Bond - who had never used a plane table.

Mr. Mower - inexperienced and not physically qualified at that time for field work.

Mr. Alexander - Deck Officer - inexperienced.

Mr. Wilder, Aid - Inexperianced - took about as long to make a survey of a small protected bay as it took Mr. Katz to survey Noyes Island: showed better progress toward the end of the season.

Mr. Cowen, Deck Officer - Inexperianced.

Mr. Weisman, Deck Officer - Inexperianced.

Mr. Healy, Mate - Experianced in Navigation and Hydrography.

Lieutenant Sobieralski, Executive Officer.

The season's work was along exposed coasts. The man best qualified was selected to make a plane table survey of Noyes Island, and was later put in command of the Cosmos to make a hydrographic survey along the coast. I was not disappointed with the results produced.

Some errors were discovered, from the ship, in the work at Cape Addington. Three officers have since been assigned to rerun this section, but very little was accomplished on account of the difficulty of landing. The errors are unimportant so far as navigation is concerned. The office was notified of the error at Cape Addington and is now notified of the reported existence of the lake so that if a photostat copy of the original sheet is called for at any time, by some other Bureau or concern, their attention could be called to the errors rather than have them notify us later.

This subject was discussed with Mr. Katz, who informed me that he could not identify the different summits of San Pedro Island from different locations, and to get the data correctly he would have to flag the summits. The Island is covered by a series of knolls, all of uniform appearance, without any distinguishing characteristics, all heavily timbered and ranging in height from three hundred to five hundred feet. It would take an exceptionally good topographer to contour the island properly, without flagging the trees, and this procedure is very expensive.

In selecting an officer for this work I had to consider, principally, his ability to handle boats and make landings; without these qualifications, technical ability as a topographer was valueless. My choice was confined to one man. He made the landings, in weather when other parties were less successful in inside

protected waters. In landing in the vicinity of Cape Addington he was thrown among the rocks, and his hands were so badly lacerated that he was under medical treatment for about one week.

The contouring of San Pedro Island isn't good. The shore line in the immediate vicinity is somewhat incorrectly delineated and some adjustments were made of the shore line east from the Cape. I did not pass on these adjustments, which were made while I was on current work, but I was assured that they were small; the adjustment of signals to conform with triangulation locations.

When I cruised along this coast, I was afraid that the topographer would have trouble, and had many triangulation stations, some occupied, some intersection, established. The preliminary work was difficult; stations had to be established on peaks and on almost inaccessible rocks, but to establish control it had to be done.

Three trips were made by the ship to the vicinity of Cape Addington and San Pedro Island for the purpose of correcting the shore line and contouring. Nothing was accomplished as landings could not be made. As each round trip involved a run varying from eighty to one hundred and forty miles the loss of time may be realized. Every effort was made to correct these errors, except the establishment of a party in the vicinity. If this were done, important hydrographic work, without which the chart could not be published, would be left unfinished.

Similar errors exist in all outer coast work. At least I can show where competent Chiefs of Parties had similar trouble. I would recommend that contours be omitted from the topographic sheet of San Pedro Island, and that a notation be made, as follows: "Heavily timbered hills ranging from three hundred to five hundred feet in elevation". The errors at Cape Addington would only be important if the survey were used for the location of fish trap sites.

Fifteen pictures of the shore line in this vicinity are transmitted herewith. They convey a good idea of the character of the shore line. The ridges and peaks range from about one thousand to two thousand feet in elevation. The pictures were taken at considerable distances from the shore yet the surf line can be seen. There are days when the sea is absolutely calm but little could be accomplished if work were held up for such periods.

Mention is made of the lake so that the office may have a record of it. Details of this kind can not be gotten by the topographer from the beach. Four different officers were sent to the summit of the highest peak on the island, yet I have no recollection of having received any report of the lake. Along the outer coast there isn't any evidence of any waterfall. The information may be of use, if any waterfall of sufficient magnitude for power developement, be found in the interior of the island.

Mr. Katz is a very efficient and energetic officer. His demands on the ship's time are so small that the actual expense of his party is about thirty percent that of others, and he accomplishes fifty percent more work. His weak point in topography is a tendency to generalize to a greater extent than is permissible on the scales used; his hydrographic work appears to be thorough.

TJM/ERW.

Thos. J. Maher
Thos. J. Maher
Commanding Steamer SURVEYOR.

*Respectfully forwarded
R. B. Stevenson
Inspector.*

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

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GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
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SEATTLE WASH 27

COAST SURVEY

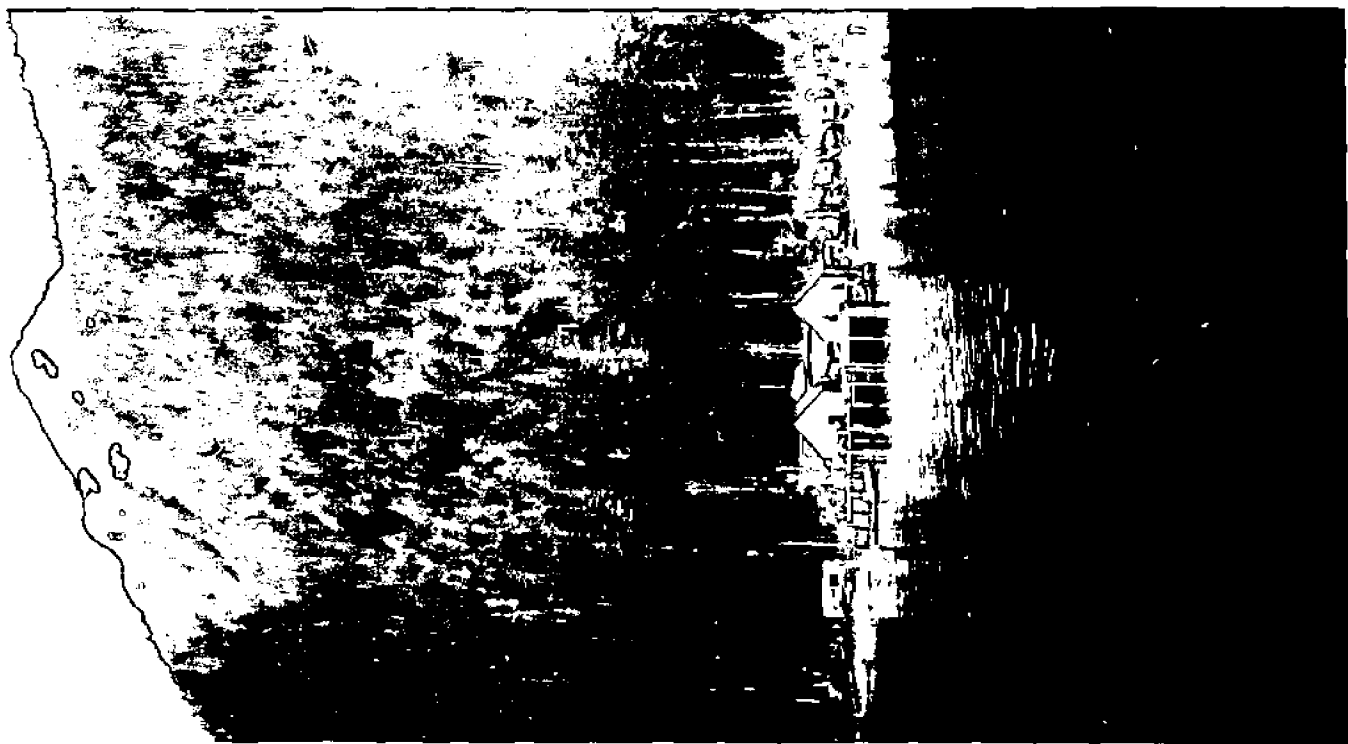
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WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE
TELEGRAMS

USE STATION TOP AS HIGHEST PART OF SAN PEDRO ISLAND CONTOURING NOT
VERY GOOD RECOMMEND THAT IT BE OMITTED OR SHOWN DOTTED PHOTOGRAPHS
OF ISLAND FORWARDED DISCUSSED MATTER WITH PARKER WHEN HERE

DERICKSON.



Stream near Bay Noyes Is. Alaska

Cannery, Steamboat Bay,
Noyes Island, Alaska.

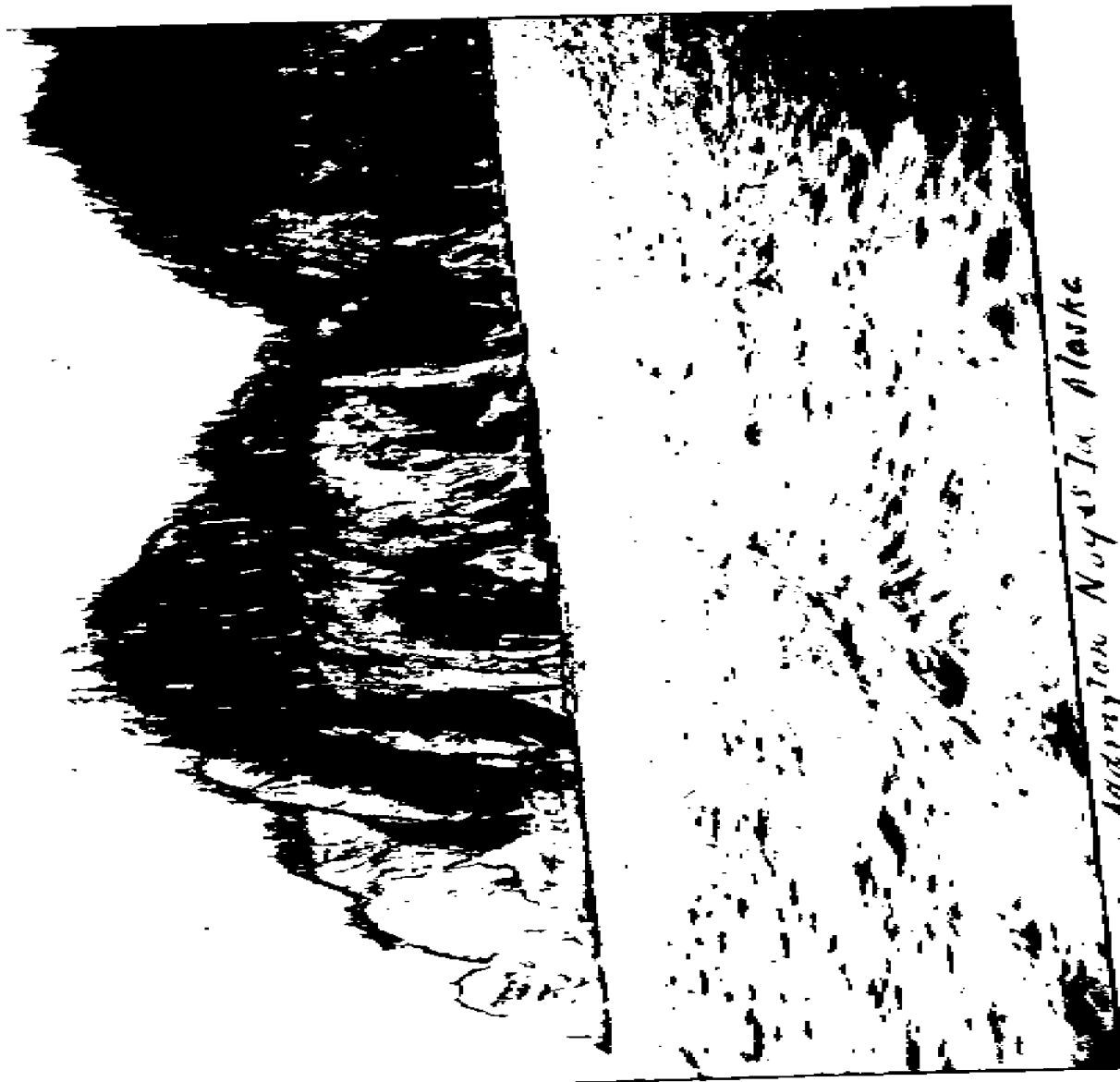
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Cape Adolphus, Noyes Is., Alaska

Cape Addington, Noyes Island
Alaska. View from the south-
ward.

40



Cape Adair, Noyah, Alaska

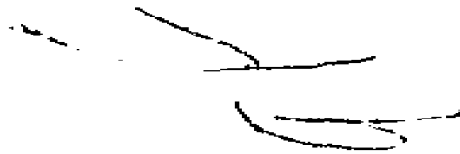
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Vicinity of Cape Adington
Noyes Island Alaska.



Natter Bay, Noyah Id., Alaska

Roller Bay, Noyes Island
Alaska, from a nearby summit





Stearns Bay, Noyes Id., Alaska

Steamboat Bay, Alaska.
(Noyes Island) View from
Noyes Peak:



✓ Cape



Cape Admington, Noyes Id., Alaska

40

Cape Adair, Alaska. View
from the northward.

San Pedro



San Pedro Id., Lagunilla Group, Alaska

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Skyline of
San Pedro Island, Alaska,
from the West.



San Pedro Id Alaska. Anguilla Group

97



↑ Snail Point, Noyes Island, Alaska

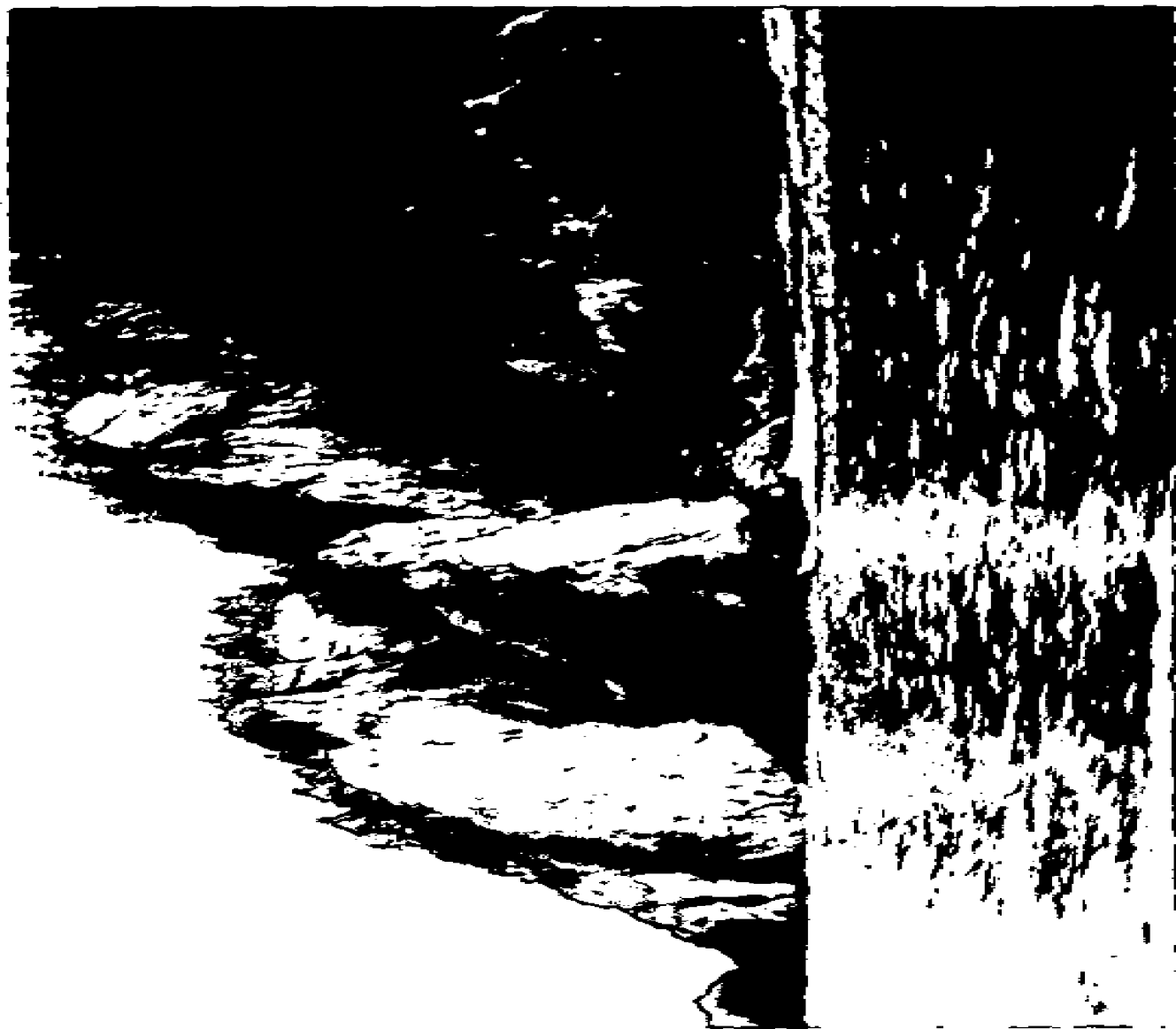
View from the west of the
northwest end of Noyes I.
showing Snail Point.

69



Noyes Pt Noyes Id. Alaska

Noyes Island, Alaska,
showing triple summit
Noyes Peak. This peak has
been used for a hydrograph-
ic signal fifty miles off
shore



Vicinity Cape Addington

Shoreline Noyes Island
Alaska: vicinity of Cape
Addington.

47
0



Cape Addington, Noyes Id. Alaska

Cape Addington, Noyes Island
Alaske, from a south easterly
direction.

4
0



San Pedro Id. Alaska

Snail Point - Noyes Id.

Channel between Noyes and
San Pedro Islands. San Pedro
Island on the left.

954

clay



1906 Point

San Pedro Id. Alaska

Skyline of San Pedro Island
Alaska, showing Snail Point
Noyes Island and the small
anchorage to the eastward
of Snail Point.

11



Cape

Pill

Cape Adeline on Alaska
Noyes Id.

Cape Addington, Noyes Id.
Showing hydrographic
signal Pill.

60 F

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. 3915

State Alaska

General locality . . S. E. Alaska

Locality Noyes and San Pedro Islands

Chief of party . . T. J. Maher

Surveyed by A. G. Katz

Date of survey June 1st to July 30th, 1921

Scale 1:20,000

Heights in feet above . . Mean Sea Level

Contour interval . . 100 feet

Inked by A. G. Katz Lettered by . . A. G. Katz

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive ☒ report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Descriptions of six Topographic stations.

Remarks: P. T. Positions