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Form 504	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
State: <u>S.E. Alaska</u>	
11-5613	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.	
Topo. Hydrog.	Sheet No. (A) <u>4074</u>
LOCALITY:	
<u>Baranof I.</u>	
<u>C. Ommaney to Point Conclusion</u>	
1924	
CHIEF OF PARTY:	
<u>A. M. Sobieralski</u>	

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET # A

Port Conclusion to Bobrovoi Point,

including Cape Ommaney

Baranof Island

S.E. Alaska

Surveyed by party from

U.S.C. & G.S.S. SURVEYOR

A.M. Sobieralski, H. & G.E., Comdg.

March 25 to May 28, 1924

Scale 1 - 10,000

Instructions dated Feb. 6 & Feb. 12, 1924

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY SHEET

While the instructions did not specify a survey of the shoreline between Port Alexander and Cape Ommaney, the time was available and the work was done without delaying the other operations of the party.

The scale used was 1 : 10,000 in accordance with the instructions. For the hydrographic development of Port Alexander, the scale of this area had to be enlarged to 1:2,000. The shoreline was first enlarged, and later the 1:2,000 boat sheet was taken into the field and the shoreline revised on this scale.

The limits of work on this sheet were from Con, on Pt. Conclusion, around Cape Ommaney and as far as Bob, on Bobrovai Point at the south side of Larch Bay.

The general appearance of this locality is bold and rugged.

Around Cape Ommaney, the shoreline is almost an unbroken abrupt cliff averaging fifty to seventy feet high indented with jagged chasms. The cliffs are dark grey and brown in color. This formation extends to Bobrovai Point on the western coast, and as far as Poor Man's Point on the eastern; but north of the latter, the cliffs are of less height and are less abrupt, while the vicinity of the shoreline is studded with rocks and rocky reefs. The rounded knob of the peak on Ommaney, 2,000 feet high, is a good land mark from all directions. It drops almost perpendicularly to the head of the bight between Cape Ommaney and Eagle Rocks, but otherwise it is gradual to the shoreline. North of this peak the hills are much lower and the country more rolling until the sea level valley, which runs across the island from Port Alexander to the head of Larch Bay, is reached. North of this valley the country becomes more rugged and elevations of more than 2,000 feet are common. This whole section with the exception of the peak at Ommaney is heavily wooded.

Poorman

Wooden Island, a large rock, approximately 300 meters long and 100 meters wide, lies about 600 meters east of the point of Cape Ommaney. It rises abruptly on all sides to a height of 250 feet and is sparsely covered with trees. Wooden Island Light is at the southern end at a height of about 50 feet. A clear channel 600 meters wide separates it from the mainland.

On the eastern coast no off-lying dangers are encountered until the point near Ander is reached. Off this point, which is about a mile south of Port Alexander, is a collection of small rocky islets and reefs. The most easterly of these is called Breakfast Rock, is bare at all tides and is about 550 meters east of the point. About 100 meters inside Breakfast Rock is a small rock which bares at ordinary low tide. About 150 meters west of the latter is a rock which is awash at extreme low tides and breaks heavily with the least sea. From this rock inshore is a mass of reefs and small islets which form practically one island at low tide.

Ander is located at the western end of the largest islet.

Almost half a mile east of the entrance to Port Alexander is a group of rocky islets, the largest of which is 50 feet high and wooded. Alex is located on this islet. About 220 meters northwest true of Alex is a rock which bares at low water.

From here north to Point Conclusion there are no off-lying dangers.

On the western coast, there are a few rocks closely adjacent to the shoreline of Cape Ommaney.

The Eagle Rocks are a collection of islets and rocks which extend about 300 meters off the point 1-1/2 miles N.W. of Ommaney. They are practically an extension of the point and there are no offlying dangers.

About 100 meters west of Bobrovai Point are two rocks, the largest of which is bare at high tide and the smaller at low tide.

On account of the current which runs southerly out of Chatham Straits, tide rips are frequent around Cape Ommaney and extend out to sea for two or three miles. These tide rips are apt to occur with a southerly or westerly wind at any stage of the tide, but are stronger on the ebb tide when the tidal current increases the normal current in the straits. The heaviest tide rips observed were on the ebb tide with a westerly gale, and the apparent current was to the southwest.

The only anchorage is that of Port Alexander, for which a separate sheet on large scale was made, and a separate descriptive report of which is made.

The usual planetable traverse was made. Progress was slow because all the work including the rodding had to be done from a skiff and the usual conditions of wind and sea were such as to make landings at times hazardous. Then too, on account of the nature of the coast line, the stations selected had to be high in order to have a commanding view of the locality, and much time was lost in getting to them.

The error in the traverse from Con to Bob was 17 meters in latitude and none in longitude. Wooden Island Light was later determined by triangulation and the error traverse was 10 meters in latitude. The topography was adjusted for these discrepancies, both of which were well within that allowed.

NAMES ASSIGNED BY FIELD PARTY

Breakfast Rock is the local name for the outermost rock of the group of islets and rocks off the point about a mile south of Port Alexander.

^{Poorman}
~~Poor Man's~~ Point is the local name for the rocky point midway between Wooden Island and Port Alexander.

Ommaney Peak is the name assigned to the peak north of Cape Ommaney. It is a single peak 2005 feet high.

Eagle Rocks is the name assigned to the group of islets and rocks off the point just south of Bobrovai Point.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1925.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4074

Cape Ommaney to Point Conclusion, Baranof Island

Surveyed in 1924.

Instructions dated February 6 and February 12, 1924.

Chief of Party, A. M. Sobieralski.

Surveyed by R. R. Moore and A. W. Skilling.

Inked by R. R. Moore.

1. The records, as well as the plan and character of the survey conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
2. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.
3. The junction with the adjoining survey is satisfactory and no further surveying is required.
4. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
5. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, October, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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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. A4074

State ~~ALASKA~~ S.E. Alaska

General locality ~~S.E. Alaska~~ Baranof I.

Locality . Cape Ormanoy to Point Conclusion.

Chief of party . . . A.M. Sobieralski

Surveyed by R.R. Mohra, H + G. E. + A.W. Skilling Jr. H + G. E.

Date of survey . March-May 1924

Scale 1:10000

Heights in feet above MHW.

Contour interval . 100 . feet.

Inked by . . RRM Lettered by . RRM.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: *Enlargement of Port Alexander to scale 1-2,000 shown on boat sheet. Boat sheet was taken into the field and some additional detail located, not shown on 1-10,000 sheet.*