

Form 504		
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY		
, Director		
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State: SE.Alaska		
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT Topographic Sheet No. 4237		
LOCALITY		
Yakobi Island		
Cape Cross to Soapstone Pt.		
192 6		
		
CHIEF OF PARTY		
A.M. Sobieralski		

Descriptive Report to Accompany Topographic Sheet No. B
Yakobi Island

Cape Cross to Cross Sound to Lisianski Strait
Scale 1:20,000

This topography was executed under instructions dated February 12, 1926 to the Commanding Officer of the Str. Surveyor. The work was begun the last part of June and completed the last part of September. Due to weather conditions and the nature of the topography, work was very slow and in many cases landings were hazardous. Due to these conditions the topography was not carried straightforward but on days when work was possible on the outside this was done and the connecting topography of bays and inlets filled in later.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sheet starts on the south at Cape Cross taking up the work with the northermost limits of Sheet A, Scale 1:10,000 and continues northward, connecting with, and revising the work of J. R. Pratt in 1901. From Cape Cross the shore line trends northward about five miles to Surge Bay and thence about five miles to Cape Bingham. From Cape Bingham the shore of Yakobi Island trends northward and eastward about three miles to Sacapstone Point, the northern most point of the island and the northwest point of entrance to Lisianski Strait. The entire coast is of a very irregular and broken character, and rocky, with numerous reefs and bare rocks. The main shore line from Cape Cross to Cape Bingham is bold; rocky and wooded in most cases close to the high water line. From Cape Bingham around the north end of the island the coast presents almost a line of perpendicular cliffs

with numerous indentations and inlets, at the heads of which are gradually shelving sand beaches. Numerous column-like pinnacle rocks and small rocky inlets mark the entire coast. However, most of the dangers are close to the shore line, unlike those of the west side of the island.

The island is wooded up to about 1500 feet in elevation from Cape Cross to Cape Bingham and up to approximately 1000 feet in elevation north of this point.

Cape Cross, about 5 miles northwestward from Point
Theodore, is comparatively low and wooded. Three eighths miles off
the Cape three, high rocky islets (connected at low water) the outermost of which is marked by Cross 2, and wooded on the inside.
Extending off these islets for about three eighths miles are several bare rocks. Seen from the southeastward the three islets appear
as one, white with a streak of greens scrubby trees and grass up
the middle. There are also numerous rocks to the southward and
southeastward of the Cape.

From Cape Cross to Surge Bay the coast is very irregular with numerous off-lying rocks extending as much as one-quarter mile off shore. About halfway between Cape Cross and Surge Bay and extending eastward about one mile from the general trend of the shore line, is a small bay, the most of which is cut off at low water.

Surge Bay, lying about five miles northward of Cape
Cross is an open bight with numerous rocks and is suited only for
small boats with local knowledge. The best entrance is between the
southerly rocky point and a high, grassy-topped islet. North of

this islet the entrance is thru kelp and in westerly weather often breaks across the entire entrance. About one and one-half miles northward (Mag.) from the green topped islet in the entrance, is an entrance to two small bays, either of which forms a landlocked anchorage for small boats. The easterly bay has a fresh water stream. Northward from Surge Bay the coast line is likewise rough, rocky and rugged, with many off-lying reefs and bare rocks.

Cape Bingham, the northwest extremity of Yakobi

Island and the southwestern point of entrance to CrossSound

is a low, irregular, rounding, wooded point, with a gradual with a frice. The for about one mile to the interior. Other point and islets extend nearly one-half mile off-shore.

Hoktsheen Cove is a small and exposed cove in the southeastward side of the Cape. This cove is suited only for small craft with local knowledge. At the head of this cove are two fresh water streams.

Yakobi Rock, a little over one-half mile to the northwestward of Cape Bingham, is a bare islet, about 15 feet high and 100 by 75 meters in extent. A reef extends off the southern side of the islet about 60 meters.

Just west of Soapstone Point and about one-half who [mile - July] south of the point is a small bay which affords shelter from a southeaster for small boats.

About one-quarter miles southeasterly from Scapstone Point, an ideal shelter for small boats opens up. The local name for this cove is Indian Cove. The entrance is about one-quarter miles wide, but narrows up to about 60 meters in width them opening again, to a small cove about 400 meters long by 150 meters in width. On the western side of the entrance to this cove is situated the Scapstone Naval Radio Station.

LANDMARKS

Besides several mountain peaks which afford good landmarks in navigation, there are two prominent slides also. One of
these appears as a white streak in back of Takanis Bay. This streak
or scar can be seen for quite a distance out to sea. It's approximate location is Latitude 57° 57' and Long. 136° 29'. The other
mark is that of a slide, with talks at the base, which is just below A Yak on the north side of that jagged peak. It's approximate with
is that of A Yak, namely Lat. 58° 00' 17" and Long. 136° 27' 37".

Yakobi Rock also supplies another prominent landmark which is described fully, earlier in this report.

Respectfully submitted

Aid. C. & G. Survey

FORWARDED:

A. M. Sobieralski, H. & G. Eng. Chief of Party

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

		Seattle, Wash.
		February 1 , 1927
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SUPERINTENDENT, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the cription given below, and should be charted:

A. M. Sobieralski, H. & C. Eng. Chief of Party. POSITION. Method of deter-mination. DESCRIPTION. Latitude. Longitude. Charts affected. Datum. D. M. meters. D. P. meters. Scapstone Radio Ball on top 100 ft of 2 story white Compass Station 04 1626 136 26 472 house Large white scar on 57 57 136 29 1000 - White granite side of mountain 1500 ft slide Soapstone Radio 05 136 29 30 ft 2 story L-Station, Dormitory shaped white dwelling

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

North side of Yakobi Islan.
Crass Sound

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. B

REGISTER NO. 4237

State SE. Alaska
General locality. G. B. Alaska Yakobi Island
Locality <u>Yakobi Island</u> Cape Cross to Scapstone Pt. 1:10,000
Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June - October , 1926
Vessel Str. SURVEYOR
Chief of Party A. M. Sobieralski
Surveyed by Chas. R. Bush, Jr.
Inked by Chas. R. Bush, Jr.
Heights in feet above MaHaWa to ground toxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Consonax Approximente constants. Form line interval 100feet
Instructions dated Fsb.12 , 1926
Remarks:
LPA_PALVATORE