

4239

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Form 504	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
....., Director	
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State: <u>SE Alaska</u>	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
<i>Topographic</i> <i>Hydrographic</i>	Sheet No. <u>4239</u>
LOCALITY	
<u>North of Dixon Harbor</u>	
<u>Astrolabe Pt. to Grillon Glacier</u>	
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1926	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
<u>A.M. Sobieralski</u>	

Applied to 8402 (new chart) by LAM 1947 x/72 4/9/48

Topographic Report to Accompany Sheet No.

Register No, 4239

Work completed under orders dated Feb. 12, 1926 to Comdg.  
Officer, Str. SURVEYOR

The sheet extends from a point one mile north of Astro-labe Point to  $\Delta$  Glacier which is near the southern edge of Grill-on Glacier.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The shore line on this sheet consists of three distinct varieties. In some places it is steep and rocky, with rock-slides; other parts consist of sand-beach, strewn with rocks and boulders in some sections, and the third type is the rocky ledge around Icy Point. The area is heavily wooded with spruce, pine and deciduous trees to an elevation of 1000 feet. The growth thins out between an elevation of 1000 to 1500 feet, consisting of stunted bushes and <sup>a</sup> coarse grass above an elevation of 1500 feet. There are several Glaciers in the area, the largest being La Perouse Glacier, which is visible for a considerable distance to sea. In comparing this survey with former coast pilot notes and sketches it appears as if all the glaciers are receding. All the glacial streams carry a great deal of sediment and the sea has a murky grey color as far as a mile out from the largest streams.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

False Island Head, suggested name, is a point which makes out into Palma Bay. It is moderately wooded, and its shore is rocky and wooded. The point on which  $\Delta$  Arch is located is bare and about 95 feet high. Where this point joins the headland a natural arch is formed. The arch rises out of the water, and its top

is about 60 feet above the water. The span is about 30 feet wide at the top, narrowing down to about 10 feet wide at the water's surface. There is a small bay on each side of False Island Head, neither of which <sup>were</sup> named. The shore at the head of the two bays is sand-beach. The slope back of the shore between Central and a point half way between O Dip and O Mop is steep, rocky and bare and is also covered with loose rocks.

Alder Rock, named by party, lies in the entrance to the cove southeast of False Island Head. This rock is awash at half tide and was not marked by kelp in July, 1926.

Icy Point forms the western side of Palma Bay, and is low, heavily wooded, and from the southeastward, La Perouse Glacier is seen over it. The shore line around Icy Point consists of ledge between the high and low water line, and the formation extends to the northwestward to a point half way between A Beach and O Log. The shore line between O Log and Crillon Glacier consists of sand beach.

#### LANDMARKS

The rock-slide between O Jap and O Amy is very conspicuous and can be seen for a considerable distance to the westward. The two rock-washes on the southeastern slope of Mt. New are easily identified. Mound<sup>A</sup> is located on a dome-shaped hill, heavily wooded and easily identified. La Perouse Glacier can also be used as a landmark.

#### SURVEYING METHODS

The usual plane-table methods were used throughout on this sheet, in locating the shore line. A plane-table traverse was run from A Icy Point to A Glaciara distance of eight miles (statute)

The stadia method was used from Icy Point to  $\odot$ Stream, and a measured wire was used as a tape from  $\triangle$ Glacier to  $\odot$ Log. This traverse closed with an error of three meters.

The contouring was done by the usual plane table methods, from the southern limits of the sheet to Icy Point. From Icy Point to  $\triangle$  Glacier tall trees come so close to the high water line that it is impossible to see any of the land forms. The elevations in this area were determined by cuts and vertical angles taken from the ship.

#### NEW NAMES

ALDER ROCK - named by party

FALSE ISLAND HEAD—suggested by party

#### STATISTICS

23 miles statute shore line

62 sq. miles topography

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. Kirsch  
E. H. Kirsch  
Aid, C & G Survey

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

7  
REG. NO. 4239

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. 4

REGISTER NO. 4239

State S. E. Alaska

General locality North of Dixon Harbor

Locality Astrolabe Point to Crillon Glacier

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey July - August, 1926

Vessel Str. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party A. M. Sobieralski

Surveyed by E. H. Kirsch

Inked by E. H. Kirsch

Heights in feet above M.S.L. to ground ~~to top of rocks~~

~~contour interval 100 feet~~, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated Feb. 12, 1926

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_