

4260

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Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: SE. ALASKA

11-5613

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
W

Topographic Sheet No. 4260

LOCALITY:
W. Coast of Kuiu I.
~~CHANNING STRAIT.~~

~~OUTER PART of TEBENKOF BAY~~

Pt. Harris to Pt. Ellis

1926

CHIEF OF PARTY:
F. B. T. Siems

C. & G. SURVEY
L. & A.
MAR 29 1927
Acc. No.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TEBENKOF BAY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET 4260

This survey of the east coast of Chatham Strait from Point Harris to Point Ellis including Gedney Harbor and Tebenkof Bay was made under the Director's instructions dated March 9, 1926. The work in Tebenkof Bay joins an additional sheet at Δ ADD on the south and Δ ONE on the north.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAST: At the entrance to Tebenkof Bay the mountainous regions on either side merge into low lying hills covering a comparatively large group of entrance islands and low projecting points. Further inland (area covered by eastern topographic sheet of Tebenkof Bay) the numerous islands and east shore regions of the bay are also low.

Offshore the flat-topped hill on the northern Windfall Island stands out quite prominently among the low lying hills in that it is the highest and stands in the foreground.

Some distance offshore the entrance islands appear generally as a continuous stretch of land; from the region of Point Ellis, however, the small northernmost wooded island appears separated from the others and the two groups known as Windfall Islands and Troller Islands appear as separate groups.

North of Gedney Harbor there are no bare peaks. The coast is densely wooded to the water's edge throughout.

OFFSHORE DANGERS: There are numerous rocks baring at various stages of the tide. These are adequately described on the sheet.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS: Slightly south of Point Cosmos in Lat. 56-20.2, Long. 134-15.6 is a prominent green-topped mountain (elev. 2385) known as GREEN for purposes of offshore hydrography. The top appears smoothly rounded and is of oval shaped cross-section with the major axis running east and west. It is distinctive in that it is a light verdant green.

Point Ellis is a rounded knob entirely wooded except for a bare gash caused by a landslide appearing on the south slope. The land slopes abruptly to a point about 600 meters from the water's edge. From there to the shore it is flat. The general appearance when seen from the northwest or southeast is that of an inverted saucerpan with the handle pointing towards the water.

A former landslide, now covered with a verdant growth, is just south of Piledriver Cove.

At the entrance to Happy Cove is a frame house which shows up well for an angle of about 60 degrees inside of Tebenkof Bay.

The small bare island to the southward of the main entrance of Tebenkof Bay, known as Doig Rock, has an elevation of about 18 feet above ordinary high water. It shows up distinctly from most directions. The approximate location is Lat. 56-29.3, Long. 134-14.3 It may be further identified as being the location of Δ OUT.

The small opening separating the island forming Gap Point stands out prominently as a distinct gap in the tree line when viewed off the entrance of Tebenkof Bay. This point marks the entrance to the North Arm. (shown on eastern topo sheet)

METHOD OF SURVEY: The survey was made by plane table and stadia, the control being established by triangulation. The survey of Mary Frances Anchorage was made on a 1/10,000 scale to show the details more clearly. This work appears as an insert on the sheet. The control for this insert was sextant triangulation plotted on rectangular coordinates with a projection fitted to it. The line Δ END to Δ ENT was used as a base with Δ END as the origin.

The coast from Point Harris to Point Cosmos also appears as an insert. Traverses and three point fixes were used in doing the topography. The traverses closed satisfactorily and were adjusted when necessary.

ELEVATIONS: Elevations are in feet above ordinary high water and are taken to the tops of trees on wooded hills.

NEW NAMES: Piledriver Cove is a small cove on the north shore of Tebenkof Bay. It has numerous dolphins, put there as moorings for piledrivers. The cove derives its name from this fact. It is open to the west and southwest but directly behind the small bare island at its entrance it is fairly well protected. The entrance is to the north of this bare island which has an elevation of about 15 feet.

Happy Cove is also on the north shore but is farther in the bay. It is smaller than Piledriver Cove but well protected on all sides. Its entrance is at Lat. 56-30, Long. 134-09 approximately and is marked by two small islands, one bare and one wooded. The upper part of the cove, separated from the entrance by a narrow channel, has a sand bottom and beach throughout. It is much frequented by fishermen for beaching their boats. There are several dolphins at both the upper part and at the entrance. This cove is also known as Pete's Cove but the former name is recommended.

Gap Point is suggested as a name for the point marking the entrance to the North Arm. The tip of this point is a high water island causing a distinct break in the tree line when viewed from the entrance of Tebenkof Bay. Its approximate location is Lat. 56-28.6, Long. 134-08.3 The Δ ONE is located at its extremity.

Davis Rk suggested as being more Euphonious

Doig Rock is suggested as a name for the bare island at the main entrance to Tebenkof Bay in Lat.56-29.3, Long.134-14.3 which has an elevation of about 18 feet above ordinary high water. It may be further identified as being the location of Δ OUT.

Blake Point. As far as could be ascertained, no local name is in use for this point marking a point of the Kuiu Island mainland southwest of the entrance island groups of Tebenkof Bay. It may be further identified as having Δ BLAKE on the ridge in back of the point. The above name is suggested for the reason that establishment of BLAKE, which was in the top of a tree, was made possible by a daring feat of swinging from the top of one tree to the one required, by a member of the party named Irwin S. Blake, scaffolding having been built around the first tree.

Rejected
Swaine
Proposed

Explorer Basin This name is suggested for that body of water at the southern extremity of the entrance to Tebenkof Bay. It is well defined by a peninsula on the east, the Troller Island group on the east and northeast, the Windfall Islands on the northwest, and Blake Point on the southwest.

Helianthus Passage. A suggested name for the southernmost passage connecting Explorer Bay with Tebenkof Bay proper.

Troller Islands. This group is just north of Helianthus Passage. The main channel running north and south in this group of islands is much used by trollers as an anchorage. The above name is suggested for that reason. The group consists of six fairly large islands and several smaller ones.

Troller Point is suggested as a name for northernmost of the Troller Island group. The hydrographic signal IM is located thereon. When entering Tebenkof Bay this island appears separated from the rest of its group;

Windfall Islands. A local name for the group of islands bounding Explorer Bay on the west. This group consists of five islands, the northernmost and largest containing a fox farm.

Mary Frances Anchorage. This name is suggested. It was the name used by the field party during the survey of Tebenkof Bay. It has two entrances but the southern one goes dry at minus tides. The northern entrance is located at Lat.56-25, Long.134-08 approximately.

Oyster Rock. Oysters were found on the rock baring at minus tides about 1/3 of a mile north and to the west of the entrance to Mary Frances Anchorage. This name is suggested because of the importance of this rock.

Southwest Arm. This designation is suggested for the large arm of water extending to the southwest of Tebenkof Bay proper.

This is suggested after the Revenue Cutter Thetis

Bridge Point. The two main islands in the group located at Lat.56-26.6, Long, 134-09.0 are connected by a foot bridge. The above name is suggested for the northernmost tip of these islands for this reason. A FOX is located at this point.

George A. Nelson

George A. Nelson
Topographer

approved:
J. Williams
Chief of Party

IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
AND NOT THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO NO. 11-DRM

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1927.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4260

Tebenkof Bay, Southeast Alaska

Surveyed in 1926

Instructions dated March 9, 1926 (EXPLORER)

Chief of Party, F. B. T. Siems.

Surveyed and inked by G. A. Nelson.

1. The plan and character of the survey conform to the requirements of the General Instructions with the possible exception that the number of elevations determined was not as many as required by the instructions, that is, one elevation for every four square inches of sheet. (See paragraph 152, General Instructions).
2. The extent of the survey satisfies the specific instructions.
3. The junction with the work done the previous year, T. 4163, is satisfactory, after an adjustment was made in the contours. This adjustment was made by an office cartographer and was approved by the Chiefs of Field Records and Field Work. Radical changes were required in the form lines on T. 4163 in the vicinity of Pt. Harris where it was evident that the lack of shoreline control was responsible for the marked differences in the directions of some of the ridges. If a bromide of the old topographic sheet was available, then the adjustment of the form lines should have been effected by the field party.

The elevations of the peaks common to the two sheets generally agree well. Where there is a difference, the mean elevation should be used for charting purposes.

A junction with T. 2303 was effected. It should be noted that a note on this sheet says "This is not a planetable survey", which would indicate that a more accurate delineation is required here.

The junction with T. 4261 will be taken up in the review for that sheet.

4. No additional surveying is required, but it should be observed that the shoreline of the small lagoon about 2 miles north of Pt. Harris was left unsurveyed.
5. The character and scope of the surveying are excellent.

Special mention should be made of the excellent character of the penwork on this sheet.

6. Reviewed by A. L. Shalowitz, June, 1927.

Approved:

Chief, Section of Field Records (Charts)



Chief, Section of Field Work (H. & T.)

IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
AND NOT THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AND REFER TO NO. 3-DRM

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1928.

Report on Geographic Names, Topo. Sheet 4260

The following names reported by the field party are approved and forwarded to the U. S. Geographic Board: *Not to be published until approved by the U.S. Geog. Board*

- ✓ Piledriver Cove *OK, local name.*
- ✓ Happy Cove
- ✓ Gap Point
- ✓ Doig Rock *Rejected by Chief of Chart Division. Davis RK suggested.*
- ✓ Explorer Basin
- ✓ Helianthus Passage
- ✓ Troller Islands
- ✓ Troller Point
- ✓ Oyster Rock

The following are suggested for new names and sent to the Geographic Board:

Harris Bay; a small bay on the coast between Pt. Cosmos and Pt. Harris.

Green Mountain; a prominent green-topped mountain, 1 1/4 miles southeast of Pt. Cosmos.

The following names are unacceptable to the Geographic Board because named after living persons: Blake Pt.; Mary Frances Anchorage. The objection to Blake Pt. might be overcome by reporting it as being named after the Coast Survey Steamer BLAKE. *Over Anchorage proposed for Mary Frances, Swaine Pt for Blake Pt.*

The following names are duplicated in other parts of Alaska and would prove unacceptable:

Windfall Islands; There is a Windfall Island in Seymour Canal. *Hanson suggested if other is rejected. Since Windfall Is. is mentioned by local usage, the Geog. Board may possibly approve the name. Hold in publication until acted on by Board.*

Bridge Pt.; there is a point of the same name in Kootznahoo Inlet. *Because of duplication the name Lisa Pt. Russian for fox is suggested to the U.S. Named after D Ste Fox*

The name South Arm is a descriptive name; some other name should be substituted therefor. *Thetis Bay suggested to G.B. after the steamer Thetis which surveyed in Alaska*

Report by Harlow Bacon, May, 1928.

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. ^W 4260

4260

State . SE Alaska

General locality . ~~Chatham Strait~~ W. Coast of Kuiu I.

Locality ^{Outer Part of} ~~Outside~~ Tebenkof Bay. Pt. Harris to Pt. Ellis

Chief of party . F.B.T. Siems

Surveyed by . George A. Nelson

Date of survey . July - September 1926

Scale . 1/20,000 . ~~1:10,000~~

Heights in feet above High Water

Contour interval . 100 . feet.

Inked by . G.A.N. . . . Lettered by . G.A.N.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: Referende plane of low water rocks is M.L.L.W.