

6756

Form 504
Rev. April 1935

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
Hydrographic

Reg. No. T-6756
Sheet No. C-1940

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

JAN 14 1941

Acc. No.

State S. E. ALASKA

LOCALITY

Glacier Bay

Entrance to Muir Inlet

1940

CHIEF OF PARTY

[Signature]
Benjamin H. Hise

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

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. C-1940

T6756

REGISTER NO. T-6756

State SE Alaska

General locality Glacier Bay

Locality Entrance to Muir Inlet

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey May-June, 1940

Vessel WESTDAHL

Chief of party Benjamin H. Rigg

Surveyed by William F. Deane

Inked by William F. Deane

Heights in feet above MHW to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

~~Contours, Approximate contours~~ Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated March 10, 1938 & April 19, 1939

Remarks: Form lines determined on small scale sheet

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NUMBER C-1940

REG. NO. T-6756

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA 1940

M. V. WESTDAHL

PROJECT HT -221

INSTRUCTIONS:

This survey was made in compliance with the Director's Instructions dated March 10, 1938 and supplemental instructions dated April 19, 1939.

LOCALITY:

The area covered by this sheet comprises the south end and entrance to Muir Inlet from Sandy Cove to Adams Inlet on the east and from Tlingit Point to a point west of Adams Inlet on the west.

METHOD OF SURVEY:

Standard planetable methods were used and no traverses were run. Resection and three-point fixes were used throughout. Aerial photographs were used to determine drainage.

ELEVATIONS:

Elevations were determined from vertical angles with the alidade. All elevations are from mean high water to ground level. Where elevations were obtained on wooded spots 25 feet was used as the standard height of trees. The trees here are considerably smaller than those farther south in the bay. All elevations were taken to supplement the work on the small scale form line sheet.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAST:

A discussion of the east side of the entrance will be undertaken first. From triangulation station GOOD 1939 at the north entrance to Sandy Cove to that section due east of Garforth Island the shore is generally precipitous with occasional slides of rock and unconsolidated material. Alders and coniferous trees grow wherever the roots are able to take hold which limits them to high benches and the borders of slides. From a point east of Garforth Island to triangulation station PLAT 1939 the shore is of gravel and gently slopes upward to Mt. Wright. Trees grow thickly here on the comparatively flat surface. From PLAT 1939 to the north limit of the sheet the coast is made up of steep lateral moraine of gravel that reaches a maximum height of about 120 feet. On top of this moraine trees are growing but ~~are~~ not as densely as those to the southward.

✓ Garforth Island is densely wooded except on the north end where grass and wild strawberry plants take hold. The greatest height of this island is 85 feet.

On the west side of the entrance the shoreline is made up of gravel and boulders from triangulation station DONE 1939 to Tlingit Point with a thick growth of alders and occasional coniferous trees along the water line. ✓ Tlingit Point is of rock outcrop mainly which gives way to flats northwest and north of Seabee Island. These flats are grass covered with occasional trees near the water's edge to dense growths further inland. From

triangulation station LINE 1939 to the north limit of the sheet the shore is of lateral moraine. This moraine is of gravel and is densely covered with alders. Small terminal moraine areas are found at triangulation stations BULL 1939 and QUILL 1939.

✓ Sebree Island is generally rocky on the east, south and southwest sides while the remaining sides have gravel beaches with occasional rocky outcrops interspersed. The island is heavily wooded with both deciduous and coniferous trees. The greatest height is ²⁹⁵~~276~~ feet and the island is ridge-like in its contours. Sebree Island is connected to the mainland at low water; this latter area consists of gravel and mud flats interlaced by small streams.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Ice is generally present on Caroline Shoal and in the bight between this shoal and Sebree Island. Many large bergs ground daily on Caroline Shoal and there they disintegrate with resounding noises. The open area usually has some bergs but these are generally negligible as dangers to navigation in good weather.

OFFLYING DANGERS:

✓ Caroline Shoal was located in Lat. $58^{\circ} 46.5'$, Long. $136^{\circ} 07.5'$; it is about 400 meters long in a northwest to southeast direction and about 150 meters wide. This shoal bares ^{2 wash M.H.H.W.} 17 feet at M.L.L.W.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS:

There are no objects of prominence to be used as landmarks.

DECLINATOIRE OBSERVATIONS:

Declinatoire No. 209 was used for all observations. This instrument was standardized at Lincoln Park, Seattle, on April 1, 1940.

The declinatoire variation was $22^{\circ} 54' E$; the variation from the chart was $23^{\circ} 15' E$, the correction to be applied is then $+ 0^{\circ} 21'$.

OBSERVATIONS

Station	Date	Scaled Value	Corrected Value
TLINGIT	May 24, 1940	$29^{\circ} 39' E$	$30^{\circ} 00' E$
GOOSE	May 27, 1940	$29^{\circ} 56' E$	$30^{\circ} 17' E$

These values approximate. H.W.M.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Local inhabitants both white and native were queried as to names now in use but they could give the party very little assistance. The only name obtained was for the point on which triangulation station JAKE 1939 is located. This station is called WHITE MANS POINT probably because of the early camps established there by John Muir, et al.

This party suggests the following name for a geographic feature worthy of note:

TLINGIT COVE for the cove between Sebree Island and the mainland to the westward after the Tlingit Indians and because of the proximity of Tlingit Point.

Geographic names will be covered in a special report to contain all names of features surveyed in 1940.

There is general concurrence in the usage of the names already charted.

JUNCTIONS WITH OTHER SHEETS:

This sheet joins Sheet D 1940 (field number) on the north, Sheet A 1940 (field number) on the southeast, and unsurveyed area

on the southwest.

STATISTICS:

Shoreline, statute miles 27.2

Area, square statute miles 19.0

CONTROL STATIONS:

QUILL 1939	Lat. 58°50'	512.1 m.	Long. 136° 06'	911.1 m.
BULL 1939	58° 49'	901.3 m.	136° 07'	352.7 m.
LINE 1939	58° 46'	1482.7 m.	136° 08'	600.3 m.
SEBREE 1939	58° 45'	730.1 m.	136° 09'	230.6 m.
TLINGIT 1939	58° 45'	22.0 m.	136° 10'	430.7 m.
DONE 1939	58° 45'	93.0 m.	136° 12'	769.7 m.
GOOD 1939	58° 44'	383.2 m.	135° 59'	669.4 m.
GOOSE 1939	58° 45'	375.2 m.	136° 01'	465.5 m.
GARB 1939	58° 47'	371.7 m.	136° 03'	161.0 m.
FORTH 1939	58° 47'	380.3 m.	136° 04'	396.8 m.
PLAT 1939	58° 48'	1370.8 m.	136° 05'	05.8 m.
PETE 1939	58° 49'	206.4 m.	136° 05'	166.6 m.
JAKE 1939	58° 49'	1092.0 m.	136° 04'	576.2 m.
SELL 1939	58° 50'	841.9 m.	136° 02'	752.7 m.

The following recoverable stations were marked with standard

hydrographic station disks:

KIN, 1940	Lat. 58° 47'	1585 m.	Long. 136° 03'	800 m.
COB, 1940	58° 46'	256 m.	136° 02'	295 m.
MAL, 1940	58° 44'	(599) m.	136° 00'	787 m.
IMP, 1940	58° 48'	1127 m.	136° 08'	262 m.
TEAK, 1940	58° 47'	1631 m.	136° 09'	154 m.
SOG, 1940	58° 45'	802 m.	136° 08'	922 m.

Respectfully submitted,

William F. Deane

William F. Deane,
Jr. H. & G. Engr.

Approved

Benjamin H. Hagg
Benjamin H. Hagg, H. & G. Engr.
Chief of Party.

A. M. Sobieralski

Officer in Charge,
Seattle Processing Office

Remarks

Decisions

1		585360
2		"
3		U.S.G.B
4		585360
5		"
6	Do not int pending Board decision.	"
7		U.S.G.B
8	Do not int pending Board decision.	"
9		"
10	" " " " " 46.8' 28.6'	585360
11	Not on sheet but mentioned page 1	585355
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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T6756

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES											
Survey No. T6756											
Name on Survey											
	A, On Chart No.	B, On previous survey No.	C, On U. S. quadrangle Maps	D, From local information	E, On local Maps	F, P. O. Guide or Map	G, Rand McNally Atlas	H, U. S. Light List	K		
<u>Caroline Shoal</u>											1
<u>Garforth Island</u>											2
<u>Glacier Bay</u>											3
<u>Muir Inlet</u>											4
<u>Sebree Island</u>											5
Tlingit Cove											6
<u>Tlingit Point</u>											7
White Mans Point											8
<u>Dirt Glacier</u>											9
Caroline Pt.											10
<u>Sandy Cove</u>											11
<u>Adams Inlet</u>											12
<u>Mt. Wright</u>											13
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Names underlined in red approved

by L. Heck on 2/19/41

M 234

Names underlined in red approved

by A. Heck on 2/19/41

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOSTAT OF

~~No. 11~~

No. T

T6756

received Jan. 14, 1941
registered Jan. 16, 1941
verified
reviewed
approved

This is forwarded in order that your attention may be directed to the matters as indicated below. Please initial in column 3 as an acknowledgement that your attention has been thus directed. The complete original records are available if desired. If you cannot give this your immediate attention, please initial, note, and forward to the next section marked, calling for the records at your convenience.

ROUTE		Initial	Attention called to
20			
22			
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25	✓	HBC	Pages 2 and 3
26			
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62			
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RETURN TO

82	T. B. Reed
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✓ JBR

DIVISION OF CHARTS

SURVEYS SECTION

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 6756 (1940) FIELD NO. C-1940

S. E. Alaska, Glacier Bay, Entrance to Muir Inlet
Surveyed in May - June 1940, Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated March 10, 1938
and April 19, 1939 (WESTDAHL)

Plane Table Survey

Aluminum Mounted

Chief of Party - B. H. Rigg
Surveyed by - William F. Deane
Inked by - William F. Deane
Reviewed by - Harold W. Murray, August 2, 1941
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston

1. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys

- a. The junctions on the north with T-6757 (1940) and on the southeast with T-6755 (1940) are very good.
- b. The junction with field work on the southwest will be considered when that work is received from the field.

2. Comparison with Prior Surveys

T-2852 (1907), Scale 1:80,000 and 1:127,000

This is a copy of a phototopographic survey of the Alaska-Canada boundary.

Comparison with the present survey indicates an approximate agreement in shoreline trends. Outstanding differences of 1/5 to 1/2 mile are noted in the shape of Sebree Island, Tlingit Point and on the point extending toward Caroline Shoal.

The line of sunken rocks extending northwestward to the mainland from Caroline Shoal is a generalized representation disproved by hydrography on H-6576 (1940). The small islet adjacent to the shoreline in Lat. $58^{\circ} 49'$, Long. $136^{\circ} 05'$ was not confirmed by the present survey or H-6576 nor is it shown on the 1907 survey. It is probably a topographical error and should be disregarded. The present survey supersedes T-2852. Form-lines and elevations will be considered when the master small scale inland survey is received.

3. Comparison with Chart 8306 (New Print date 9-30-40)

Topography shown on the chart originates with surveys considered in the previous paragraph and no further consideration is necessary.

4. Compliance with Instructions for the Project

The survey complies with the Instructions for the Project.

5. Condition of Survey

The inking of the topographic details is very good.

The Descriptive Report is clear and comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all matters of importance.

6. Additional Field Work Recommended

This is an excellent survey and no additional field work is required.

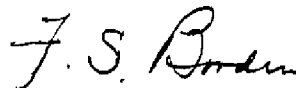
7. Superseded Surveys

T-2852 (1907) In part (copy, original survey not on file).

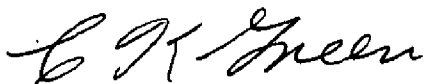
Examined and approved:



Chief, Surveys Section



Chief, Division of Charts



Chief, Section of Hydrography



Chief, Division of Coastal
Surveys