U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

E. Lester Jones, Superintendent.

Descriptive Report
of
Topographic Survey 3687
of
Frederick Sound in the Vicinity of Wrangell Narrows.
S.E. Alaska.

Compiled by
George L. Bean, Aid.

WIRE DRAG PARTY No. 3
A. Joachims, Chief of Party.
Report of Plane Table Sheet "C"  3687

FREDERICK SOUND S.E. ALASKA

Wire Drag Party No.3                A. Joachims Chief of Party

Surveyed by A. L. Chalowetz, Aid
June-July, 1917
Scale 1/20,000

This survey was started in June and was carried on at different times when the drag party was operating in this vicinity.

Limits of the Sheet

Starting at a point on Kupreanof Island ½ mile southeast of 10 mile creek, Frederick Sound, the work continues southeast to a point 1 mile north of the entrance of Wrangell Strait. At the south side of the entrance to the Strait, the work continues to a point about 1½ miles west of Point Frederick.

On the Mainland side of Frederick Sound, the survey starts at Horn Cliffs and continues north to a point about ½ mile southwest of Wood Point. Brown Cove is included. The Sukoi and McDonald islands are all included.

Sheet "B" connects up with this sheet on its southern limits and sheet "P" with its northern limits.

Control of the Sheet

The old triangulation stations Cape, Taku and Island and a triangulation scheme based on these furnished the control for the survey.

Method of the Survey

In the main, rigid fixes and good resections were obtained. In an occasional stretch of shore line traversing was used.

Nature of Shore line

Along the Kupreanof Island side of Frederick Sound, covered by this sheet, the shore is covered with small boulders and an occasional outcropping ledge. It is generally about 100 metres between the high and low water lines.

In the vicinity of point Agyay, between "Nook" and "South Basin" sand beaches extend for several hundred meters down from the extreme high water marks. From South Basin to Horn Cliffs, the shore is very steep (starting at high water mark) with gravel beaches extending down from high water mark.

Sukoi and McDonald Islands have rugged and precipitous shores.

North of point Agyay is a wide marshy flat extending some distance back from the high water line.
Flora

The trees consist of fir and yellow cedar with an undergrowth of alder, devil's club and various berry bushes. At point Agasey, a low flat country extends inland for several miles and is sparsely wooded and made up of swampy meadows. On the Kupreanof and Mitkof Island side, the area is covered by a heavy growth of medium sized trees. Small grassy are occasionally found.

General Resources

A great amount of timber suitable for piling and rough building purposes can be had in this vicinity. Game is plentiful, and large flocks of wild fowl can be found frequently on the lowlands in back of Point Agasey.

Good water supplies can be obtained, however there is no particular stream which could furnish much power.

The soil in back of Point Agasey appears to be very rich and would probably be satisfactory for farming were it properly drained.

The western of the Sukoi Islands is used for a fox Ranch.

Coast Pilot

A rock swash at half tide is located about 200 meters off the shore of Kupreanof Island and opposite the southern end of Sukoi Island. This rock is marked by kelp.

Conclusion

This sheet was not completed owing to lack of time which was brought about by the sudden call from the field of the Party to meet the requirements of transfer of the personnel. Also constant rain retarded this work greatly.

Compiled by

George T. Dean
Aid C.A.G. Survey

Revised by

J.פרש
Junior C.A.G. Engineer
Chief of Party Wire Drag No. 5
### Topographic Stations of Sheet "C" 3687

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>D.N.</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>D.P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole</td>
<td>56 48</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>132 54</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>56 52</td>
<td>-925.70</td>
<td>132 57</td>
<td>81 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>56 52</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>132 57</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>56 55</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>132 58</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>56 56</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>132 53</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hick</td>
<td>56 53</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>132 55</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suř</td>
<td>56 53</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>132 54</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kook</td>
<td>56 51</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>132 54</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics

- Number of miles of shore line: 30.9
- Area: 8.0
- Number of miles of creeks: 0.7
Plane Table Survey of the Vicinity of Wrangell Narrows
Sheet "C". S.E. Alaska.
Survey by A. L. Shalowitz, Aid.

Introductory Notes
The survey of this area was made on a 20,000 scale. Work was begun in June and was continued at odd times during July, August and September, when it least interfered with the wire drag operations.

The work on Maiden Islands and the shoreline from A Cliff, limits of this sheet to Brown's Cove was done under the worst unfavorable conditions, owing to cloudy and blustering all the time. An attempt to connect the work on this sheet with that of Sheet D, the shoreline from O. Hook to the northern limit was run in on the last day of the season in the face of a strong southerly. The abruptness of the shoreline in this vicinity increased the difficulties and what could not be gotten with the plane table was obtained by constant angles and shotting.

Limits of the Sheet
This sheet includes both sides of Frederick Sound, as well as all the islands in between, north to the shore at a point about 3/4 mile east of A. Lake, where it joins with Sheet B, to a point about 1/4 mile west of A. Lake. Then from a point about one mile north of the entrance of Wrangell Strait it runs in a general northwest direction to about 6 miles northwest of A. Hook, joining Sheet "D". On the north shore of Frederick Sound, the survey begins at A. Cliff and runs to the south side of Brown's Cove and then from the north side of Brown's Cove it continues for about 1 mile northwest of O. Hook, joining Sheet "D".

Control and Method of Survey
A number of recovered triangulation stations, as well as additional established triangulation stations, together with a number of topographic stations furnished the main control for this sheet. Practically all of the stations were later checked by a primary scheme of triangulation carried down Frederick Sound by Mr. Eichleberg, so that it is considered that this sheet has excellent control.

No very rigid fixes were obtained and very little traversing had to be resurveyed. The sketch of shoreline from A. Cliff to...
first prominent point to the northward for about a mile to the northward was traversed. This was necessary owing to the weather conditions. Long shots had to be taken on account of the abruptness of the shore line. This, however, was considered sufficient as a three point fix was obtained at the first point to the northward. The shore line from 3 o'clock to the limit of the sheet was run in by a tangent cut and contact noted on a few rod readings. At least two three point fixes were obtained off this Shuck Basket.

Nature of Shore Line:

On the south shore of the Sound, from the limits of the sheet to Wrangell Narrows the shore line is low and covered with small boulders. An occasional rock outcropping is seen and there are one or two rocky reefs that make out for a couple hundred meters off shore. Small patches of grass are found all along the shore line to the high water line. The shore line is but a few meters from the high water line. There is practically no sand beaches in this vicinity. From the north of the entrance to Wrangell Narrows to the limit of the sheet, the south shore is generally bold and rocky except in points line and there and particularly in bright. We find points of rock above the water. Here the shore line consists of sand and gravel. On the main rocky edge we run out from the high water line. In the vicinity of the White Shelving rock island, 30 feet north near the railroad. There is a fairly good stretch of sand beach.

On the north shore of the Sound from a cliff to the northward for a distance of about 1/2 mile, the shore line is bold and rugged the slopes of horn Cliffs rising almost perpendicularly out of the water. There is very little low water line along this stretch, the little there is being composed of rocky ledges. Here at two places there is evidence of gravel. From here to the south side of Brown Cove the shore line is fine except at points where they become bold. coarse gravel and small boulders characterize this stretch. In the main rocky ledges extend out a short distance from the point. The shore line in the bright part north of Brown Cove is fairly low and flat with a good sandy beach in the deepest part of the bright. As far as could be noted a large mud and sand flat covers the entire...
depth of the

height at low water. Mud River, as it is called by the natives, is located
in this height. A number of farms are located along the west
shore of this river. At high water a fair good-sized launch
can navigate the river. The shore line in the vicinity of

A S. Bar is rocky and abrupt. Here is very little low water line.
From A S. Bar to just south of O Hook the shore
with the
... the shore in the immediate vicinity of O Aq, the shore
here is low, flat and very sparsely wooded. Sand beaches extend
the entire length and the low water line makes out to over a
quarter mile offshore. The shore around Point Agassiz is bold
and rocky. From here to northward to the end of the
weight, the shore line is cut up by numerous channels and creeks.

A sand beach extends for a short distance back from the high water
line and then the sand becomes marshy and boggy. Although
a few trees are scattered here and there near the high water
line, the actual tree line does not start for over a quarter
mile back from the shore. From just south of O Hook to the
... the shore again becomes bold and precipitous.
The low water line extends in the main of rocks shelving but in the
height there are small gravel beaches.

The Suteni Rapids have bold and rocky shorelines in the main.
Ledges extend out from the high water line except in some of the height
where gravel and small boulder beaches are found. On the west
shore of the largest of the group, hard granite rock is to be found.
Kelp is also found in patches around the islands.

The smaller of the McDonald Islands is a low, wooded island
with flat rocky shores intermixed with small boulders. The
larger island is bold and precipitous. It is heavily wooded and is
much higher than the smaller island. It spots the low water
line consists of coarse gravel and small boulders but in the main
it is rocky. Kelp surrounds both islands.

General Appearance of Country.

On entering Frederick Sound from Wrangell Narrows,
the first impression received is that the country is heavily wooded
and mountainous. And true it is when you do not bound yourself,
by the limits of the sheet, for upon leaving the Harrows we im-
immediately confronted by that wonderful mountain range in
the vicinity of Patterson Claims. However, the entire north-
shore from Brownie Cove to the western limit of the sheet is
low, flat and sparsely wooded, except in the vicinity of Point Agassiz
and T. Hook where the country is somewhat higher. Point Agassiz
is perhaps the most prominent point in the vicinity on account of
its elevation and the thickness of the vegetation. Proceeding each
side of the coast to the north of Brownie Cove are two knolls
that rise to about 400 feet. In the vicinity of Horn Cliff, a cliff,
the places rise to the form of cliff to a height of almost 1500 ft. Horn
Mountain just back of the cliff rises to about 3000 feet and is one
of the most prominent mountains in the vicinity particularly when
approaching from the westward. The back of Horn Mountain
is a long flat ridge that descends in very gentle grade,
making the scaling of Horn Mountain a comparatively simple
feat.

On the north shore of the Sound, from the limit of the
sheet to Wrangell Harrows the country is generally low and
fairly well wooded. To the north of Wrangell Harrows and to
the western limit of the sheet, heavily wooded and mountainous
country generally prevails. The timber line in most cases extend
to a height of 3000 feet. The mountains are rugged.

The Suckis and McDonald Islands are heavily wooded.
Tree and spruce trees ranging from sixty to one hundred
and fifty feet, predominate this region.

Contours.

The contours shown are at 100 foot intervals. Only two plane
table sets could be obtained but since both the elevations checked
the location was accepted. The remaining area was not
contoured on account of unfavorable weather conditions.

General Resources.

A great amount of timber suitable for pilings and rough
building purposes can be had in this vicinity. Game is
plentiful, and large flocks of wild fowl can frequently be found. In the
estuaries in the region back of Port Agassiz, fishing
is excellent in the vicinity of Wrangell Narrows and in Five Mile
Creek. A number of small farms are also located near these

The soil in the back of Port Agassiz appears to be very rich and
may prove good for farming. Good if properly drained.
Numerous creeks furnish a fairly good water supply. About
one mile and a quarter south of Wrangell there is a large waterfall
that could furnish power to the outlet of a good sized Lake.
This power was not investigated.

The largest of the Siski Inlets is used as a fox
reach.

Coast Pilot

A rocky ridge that bears about 8. fl. at mean low water
is located near Five Mile Creek and about 3.5 miles inland.
The large creek near a house is known by native as
Five Mile Creek, it being approximately five miles from
Peterson.

There are several rocks close to shore in the vicinity of the Siski
Islands. These are about at high tide. At low tide they are
inconsistently part of the low water line.

A rocky reef near a Hole extends for about 200 meters
offshore.

The only safe anchorage in the vicinity of this sheet is
at Peterson. A good fair weather anchorage can be found
in Brown’s Cove and in the right just to the north of Brown’s
Cove, but even along here the ice from Lante Bay is
common occurrence.

Conclusion

About one mile of shore line from a cliff to a Bobcaygeon mu-
finished and the same of Brown’s Cove as well as about a mile of
shore line just north of Wrangell Narrows. These would have been
completed were it not for the continued inclemency of the
weather and the sudden termination of the season.
due to the transfer of the personnel to the Army and Navy.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

[Date]

Note:
All the inking on this sheet was done by the man before I left Seattle. Only the entries and lettering were left in pencil. I have, therefore, corrected the title sheet to conform.

[Signature]