DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: L. C. Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Localities:

Ernest Pass

700 Feet Island

20.90 Alaska Street

1922

Chief of Party:

A. C. Patinek, Jr.
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET C

Season of 1922.

Steamer WENONAH

A. M. Sobieralski, Comdg.
The area covered by this sheet is the northwestern shore of Ernest Sound including the whole of Memefee Inlet, Southwest Cove, Southeast Cove, and the southern part of Zimovia Strait. North and east of a point approximately defined by Latitude 56 degrees 10' N, longitude 132 degrees 01' signals for hydrography were located. The topography in this section, shown in pencil, was taken from the bromide of topographic sheet Register No. 3645. In Fools Inlet the location of signals did not coincide accurately with the shore line as transferred, so Una was occupied with planetable and cuts taken to signals near the head of Fools Inlet. These cuts proved the accuracy of location of the hydrographic signals; hence, the shore line was adjusted and conforms to these signal locations. The pencil shore line of Fools Inlet as shown on this sheet is believed to be correct.

Coast Characteristics

The shore line is generally steep. There are no flat beaches except at the head of Memefee Inlet, the head of Thom's Place and at the head of Southeast Cove. The shores on both sides of Memefee Inlet rise rather steeply to peaks and ridges of 1500 feet or over in height. The point of land between the northern entrance to Canoe Pass and Memefee Inlet is low and heavily wooded, but with occasional parks and open glades. Northwest of Thom's Place the terrain is low, very densely wooded and is believed to have an extensive series of lagoons and lakes. The points on each side of Southeast Cove are low and slope gradually upward to the two ridges shown. Between the ridges a rather broad valley extends N N W for a considerable distance. A fish trap (unused during the season when this survey was made) is at the entrance to Thom's Place, and extends from O'luck to the eastern shore. A floating fish trap was anchored about two miles south of Pt. Warde and used during the season.

Dangers

About 1/2 mile north of Pound Island is a rocky shoal with a least depth of 1 foot at M. L. L. W. This depth and its location was accurately determined by the topographic party when the rock was awash at a minus tide. The time of determination was recorded and the reduction for tide obtained from the automatic gauge records for Memefee Inlet. This shoal is marked by an H. S. buoy. A lighthouse tender
changed the location of the buoy after it had been located by the topo-
graphic party.

A grass covered rock 12 foot above high water is 1/4 mile
northwest of Found Island. It is black in color and readily seen.

Blanche Rock is bare, 7 feet above high water and white in
color. It is easily seen, especially when the weather is clear. Re-
flected sunlight makes this rock conspicuous.

The north shore of Found Island is precipitous in appearance
at high water, but rocky ledges extend for 300 feet off shore. These
ledges bare at various stages below high water.

New Names

The name Bold Island is suggested for the largest island at
the entrance to Menefee Inlet. The name is descriptive of its appear-
ance, especially in view of the conspicuous cliff over 100 feet in ver-
tical height on the west shore.

Menefee Point is suggested for the point of land between the
north entrance to Canoe Pass and Menefee Inlet.

Fisherman Chuck is the name locally used to designate the
northern part of the narrow passage 1/2 mile west of Menefee Pt.

Survey Methods

No departure from the standard planitable procedure was made
necessary. Existing triangulation stations furnished ample means of
control except for Menefee Inlet. Here a small scheme of triangulation
was run to secure control.

Coast Pilot

Menefee Inlet is seven miles long with a flat 3/4 of a mile
in length at its head. It offers an indifferent anchorage in the right-
angled bight between \( A \) Menefee and \( A \) Ship. Anchoring bottom, however,
is very close to the beach; so close as to allow but small margin for
swinging room.

Fisherman Chuck is a narrow channel between Menefee Inlet and
Canoe Pass. It dries at low water midway between the bodies of water it
connects. The northern part of the passage is used by small boats for anchorage. Southwest Cove is rather exposed. Its shores are generally bold and with deep water close to the beach. Small boats can find excellent holding ground, however, a fair degree of protection, and limited swinging room back of the small island on the east shore of this cove. In the north end of the island immediately SSW of Blanche Rock there is a very small bight with good holding ground and fair protection from southerly weather for small launches. It is impracticable in northerly weather. The partially enclosed bay immediately south of Gas was used somewhat by small fishing boats.

In Zimovia Strait there are no precipitous shores of any extended length. The lagoon west of Thom's Place offers excellent anchorage, with adequate swinging room and good protection. Its entrance, however, is extremely narrow and caution should be used in entering. Several ledges and rocks appear at low water in the vicinity of the entrance. The writer has been in and out of this lagoon several times; no difficulty was experienced, but great care was exercised. This lagoon has been used for beaching small boats. Numerous flat smooth beaches were seen.

Thom's Place off Zimovia Strait is about 1-1/2 miles long and 3/4 mile wide. A stream of considerable size empties into its head. The very small bay 1/3 mile due west of Fish dries at low water and shows evidence of having been used considerably for beaching launches. Midway between the largest island at the entrance to Thom's Place and the east shore is a rock which bares 3 feet at high water.

Southwest Cove is open, deep, and without good anchorage. There is a possible anchorage near the head of the cove at the edge of the flat, for northerly weather, but it is not recommended because of the broad valley to the northward allowing an unbroken sweep for winds.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. Crichton, H. & G. Engineer.

Approved,

A. M. Sobieralski,
Chief of Party.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>MARK</th>
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<th>D.M.</th>
<th>LONG.</th>
<th>D.P.</th>
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LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Seattle, Wash.

December 16, 1922

Superintendent, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>METHOD OF DETERMINATION</th>
<th>CHARTS AFFECTED</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latitude</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. M. meters</td>
<td>D. P. meters</td>
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</table>

There are no landmarks to be given for topographic sheet 0.

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.
SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 3996.

Surveyed in 1922.

Instructions dated February 16, 1922.

Chief of Party, A. W. Sobiersalski.

Surveyed and inked by J. D. Grichton.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.

2. The plan and character of the survey fulfill the requirements of the General Instructions except that the number of determined elevations is only one-third of that specified.

3. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.

4. The field drafting was completed to the extent prescribed in the General Instructions.

5. The junctions with adjacent sheets are satisfactory.

6. No further surveying is required within the limits of the survey.

7. A plane-table triangulation was carried up Fools Inlet for use of the hydrographic party. The head of the Inlet as shown on Topographic Sheet 3645 was found somewhat in error. It should be charted as shown on Topographic 3996.

8. The character and scope of the surveying, except as noted in Paragraph 2, are excellent. The field drafting is excellent.

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. "3", 1922, 3996

State . S. E. Alaska ..............................................

General locality . Ernest Sound. ...............................

Locality . Haines Inlet; Zimovia Strait. ......................

Chief of party A. M. Sobieralski, H. & G. E. ................

Surveyed by . J. D. Crichton, H. & G. E. ....................

Date of survey . June, and Sept, 1922, .......................

Scale . 1 : 20,000. ..............................................

Heights in feet above . Mean Sea Level. ......................

Contour interval . 100 . feet. ................................

Inked by . J. P. C. . Lettered by . J. P. C. .................

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet ......................

Remarks: