

# 4098

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Form 504	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
State: <u>SE. Alaska</u>	
11-5613	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.	
Topo.	Sheet No. (C) <u>4098</u>
LOCALITY:	
<u>Baranof I. - SW. Coast</u>	
<u>Healy Bay</u> to <u>Close Bay</u>	
1924	
CHIEF OF PARTY:	
<u>A. M. Sobieralski</u>	

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #C

Healy Bay to Close Bay

Baranof Id.

S.E.Alaska

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Surveyed by party from

U.S.C.& G.S.S.SURVEYOR

A.M.Sobieralski, H.& G.E., Commanding

1924

Scale 1 : 20,000

Instructions dated February 6, 1925.

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET # C

This sheet is along the west coast of Baranof Island from the entrance to Healy Bay to Δ Close, on the southern end of Pt. Lauder at the entrance to Whale Bay, and includes the following bays, Healy, Byron, Snipe, Sandy and Close Bays. The scale is 1:20000.

In general, the coast is bold and rugged, with cliffs rising abruptly from the shore line. For about two miles back from the coast the country is more or less rolling and heavily wooded, but behind these hills there are continuous ridges of 2000 - 3000 feet or more, whose slopes are steep and bare.

The entrance to Healy Bay is easily recognized by the large light gray rock, 60 feet high, which lies in the middle of the entrance, either entrance of which may be used, but in both of which with certain winds, the sea may be very confined.

Off the entrance to Byron Bay is the First Kekur, a group of reddish brown rocks and rocky islets the largest of which is about 200 meters long and 35 feet high. Five hundred meters Southeast of these is a small bare rock. The entrance to Byron Bay is narrow, with rocks awash marked by kelp along the western side. There is a large waterfall at the northern end of the bay and from the ridge about one and one half miles northeast of the bay is a waterfall which is very prominent offshore. This latter fall is dry at times but its position is easily recognizable.

Six hundred and seventy five meters, 306° from Δ Kek is a reef which breaks heavily in moderate swells.

Just north of the First Kekur is Kekur Pt., a rounded point about a mile long with high, jagged reddish brown cliffs, which terminate at the northern end with the Second Kekur, almost connected with the mainland at low tide. This rock is about 40 feet high and on it is Δ Zim.

From the Second Kekur northward, is a shallow bight two miles wide with the entrance of Snipe Bay at the northern end. On the northern side of the entrance is a collection of light gray rocks about 30 feet high, and on the south side is a single rock 300 meters long and about 120 feet high. The headline on the northern side is a wooded plateau 500 feet high which heads sharply to the sea and is a good land mark.

Snipe Bay is a narrow gorge between two high ridges. It is about two and a half miles long in a northeast direction. On the northern side the slopes are almost perpendicular, and on the southern, very steep. About a mile inside is a large bight with a small stream at its head. At the head of the bay are two small bights. From point between these bights a third high ridge extends back, which has streams on either side. The one emptying into the northern bight comes from the very prominent snow topped mountains three miles north, and has a waterfall which is noticeable offshore. The section in and around Snipe Bay contains the highest peaks on this sheet, and consists of four series of ridges whose height is well over 3000 feet, and which extend in a general northeast and southwest direction.

From Snipe Bay northward to Sandy Bay, the coast continues abrupt. About half way between the bays is a shallow bight with high prominent points on either end.

Almost half a mile south of Sandy Bay and 300 meters inshore, is a cone shaped protuberance the height of which is 455 ft. This is prominent offshore from the south and southwest.

Three miles northwest of Snipe Bay is Sandy Bay. Half a mile from the entrance on the eastern side is a large arm with numerous bights and islets. A large waterfall is at the eastern end of the arm. This bay is used by a large number of fishing craft. Above this arm, the bay extends two miles in a northerly direction but is very narrow. The hills on either side are around 900 feet and heavily wooded. Northward from the head of the bay, it gets gradually higher terminating in ridges 2000 feet or more.

Immediately north of the entrance of Sandy Bay is a series of small jagged hills. One mile North north west of Ent and 300 meters offshore is a small rock awash with breaker close to. Half a mile further is the Third Kekur, a large brownish colored rock 120 feet high. This rock is barely detached from the mainland.

A mile and a half above the Third Kekur and west of the south arm of Close Bay is a low rocky point with an average height around 25 feet.

Four miles north of Sandy Bay is Close Bay or more correctly translated Close Quarter Bay. It consists of two narrow open bights and one small but almost totally blocked bay. The southerly bight is unprotected from westerly and northwesterly winds, and the northern one from southerly winds. Both have numerous patches of kelp. The bay to the east is completely blocked by rocks and reefs except for small boats at high tide. Between the southern and northern arms is a low rocky island.

△ Close is on the southwest point of Pt. Launder at the southern side of the entrance to Whale Bay. From △ Close to the southerly point are numerous rocks awash close inshore.

Three hundred and sixty meters, 180° from △ Close is a rock awash at low water.

Two hundred and eighty meters, 327° from △ Close is a rock which breaks in a moderate swell.

The only off lying dangers are those mentioned above off First Kekur and △ Close.

The usual traverse by planetable was made. The work proceeded along at the same time as the triangulation, but the computations were not completed until several weeks after the field work was completed. Work was started at △ Troller and final errors are as follows:

Zim	8m	160°
Nip	12m	0°
Beach		
Ent	16m	270°
Mid	16m	225°
Close	20m	135°

In most places along the coast, the hills behind the shoreline were too high to admit vertical angles to interior peaks being taken. Then too, the work was done during a long continued period of foggy weather or with low hanging clouds, in which the hills were obscured. Those heights and contours that could not be obtained at the time of field work, were obtained later from cruising along the coast cutting the peaks in with sextant angles.

Bay note on T. 4488 and M. 4488

NAMES ASSIGNED BY FIELD PARTY.

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The small bay about two miles north of Redfish Cape was given the name of Healy Bay. This bay is called locally No Name or Unknown Bay.

Kekur Pt. is the name given to the rocky point between the First and Second Kekurs.

Sol 56-31-868  
135-02-900

Sol is the more southerly of the two high sharp rocks on the point south of  $\Delta$  Clear. These rocks are both about 65 feet high. It is about 100 meters from end of point. Not marked.

In 56-27-420  
134-59-450

In is on the second point inside on the southern shore of Sandy Bay. It is a whitewashed rock about 70 feet high and only a few feet back from the high water line, it being almost a perpendicular rise here. Not marked.

Joy 56-30-1500  
135-02-40

Joy is on the northern end of the small island close inshore on the western side of the point on the south side of Close Bay. It was a whitewashed rock about 30 feet high. Not marked.

Cake 56-29-1339  
135-01-565

Cake is a whitewashed rock 100 meters back from first point north of  $\Delta$  Mid.

Square 56-28-1266  
135-00-654

Square is a whitewashed signal on the face of an almost vertical rock on the point south of the small sheltered cove south of  $\Delta$  Mid. It is about thirty meters back from the coast line. Not marked.

Lo 56-26-602  
134-59-940

Lo is a whitewashed rock, the highest point on the point on the northern side of the bight between Sandy and Snipe Bays. It is about 40 feet high. Not marked.

For 56-25-910  
134-59-305

For is a whitewashed rock, the highest point, on the southern side of the bight between Sandy and Snipe Bays. It is about 40 feet high. Not marked.

Mar 56-21-1143  
134-55-158

Mar is the highest part of the island off the point at southern side of entrance to Byron Bay. It is a whitewashed signal and unmarked. 40 feet high.

R.R. Munn  
H.B.B.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON      October 14, 1925.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4098

Healy Bay to Close Bay, Baranof Island

Surveyed in 1924.

Instructions dated February 6, 1924.

Chief of Party, A. M. Sobieralski.

Surveyed and inked by R. R. Moore.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
2. The plan and character of development conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
3. The plan and extent of development satisfy the specific instructions.
4. The sheet was inked in the field. The inking was excellent except for the shoreline, which was so faint in places that much of it had to be re-drawn in the office.
5. The junctions with the adjoining sheets are satisfactory.
6. No further surveying is required within the limits of the sheet.
7. Attention is called to the fact that the magnetic meridian on the sheet shows 13° greater variation than is indicated on the chart.
8. The character and scope of the surveying are excellent and the field drafting good.
9. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, October, 1925.

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. C4098

SE.  
State <sup>^</sup> ALASKA

Baranof I. - SW. Coast  
General locality West Coast, Baranoff Island, S.E. Alaska

Locality . . . Healy Bay to Close Bay

Chief of party . . . A.M. Sobieralski

Surveyed by R.R. Moore

Date of survey . . . June-July 1924

Scale 1:20000

Heights in feet above MHW

Contour interval 100 feet.

Inked by . . . RRM . . . Lettered by . . . RRM

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: