DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: S.E. Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
Topographic Sheet No. 4167

LOCALITY:
Chichagof I. W. Coast
Edward Is. to Imperial Passage
and Portlock Hbr.-Lower Part

1925

CHIEF OF PARTY:
A.M. Sobieralski
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey

E. Lester Jones, Director

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO.

S.E. Alaska
Fartlock Harbor, South Pass
Chichagof Island
Scale 1-10,000

Str. Surveyor A. M. Sobieralski

Season 1925
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. ... 4167

State ... S E. Alaska
General locality ... West coast of Chichagof Island
Locality ... Portlock Hbr., Edward Is. to N. end, Hagan Is.
Chief of party ... A.M. Sobiersalski
Surveyed by ... A.E. Jankowski
Date of survey ... Season 1925
Scale ... 1-10,000
Heights in feet above Mean High Water
Contour interval ... 100 feet
Inked by ... A.E. Jankowski Lettered by ... A.E. Jankowski

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations, Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks:
This sheet extends from Edward Islands to the northern limit of Hogan Island and includes Kukkan Bay, South Pass, part of Portlock Harbor, Black Bay, Kimsham Cove and passages.

- GENERAL DESCRIPTION -

The shoreline is steep and rocky, wooded to within a short distance of the high water line with spruce and fir, intermixed with small deciduous trees.

The topography of this area varies from the comparatively flat Hogan Island and Herbert Graves Island except for one high hill on the southern side, to the steep mountains on Chichagof Island.

- DETAIL DESCRIPTION -

Herbert Graves is a large wooded island three and one half miles in the North and South direction and almost 4 miles East and West, being fairly uniform in shape except for the small and poorly protected bays on the western side. The western half is low and rolling with numerous small lakes and swampy areas. A high wooded hill on the eastern side is a prominent landmark. The remainder of the island is sparsely wooded, having patches of dead trees from a forest fire several years ago.

Hogan Island is a large wooded island two miles by one and one quarter miles. The shoreline is very steep and rocky with practically no sand beach except for small coves which are unfit for beaching any sized boat.

It is being used for fox farming and the buildings and dock of the owner are located on the northwestern part.

Cape Edward is the most seaward point of Herbert Graves Island. It is a high bluff with wooded hill, 130 feet high. In the Coast Pilot the northern group of Edward Islands is taken as Cape Edward but the point of Herbert Graves Island was chosen because of the greater height and the fact that Cape Edward Light is here located.

There is a reef baring at low water 200 meters towards South Pass. The flashing light is about 60 feet high and can be seen from any direction from the sea except where it is obscured by Edward Islands.
Edward Islands, local name; two groups of wooded islands, one mile south of Cape Edward. The groups are close together and appear as two wooded islands except from close range. The northern group has series of rocks and reefs extending a half mile to the west.

Kuicken Bay is formed by Herbert Graves Island and Edward Islands from the seaward. It is about one mile in diameter. It is poorly protected and is used only as a passage into Cape Edward Pass.

Mt. Lydonia, 3215 feet, is a large prominent mountain on Chickagof Island and is the most prominent peak in a large area. There is a detached peak, 2210 feet, North West of the main peak between which there is a hollow from which issues a small stream which is discernible except at very dry seasons.

Lydonia Islands, suggested name, is a group of three islands, the southernmost, 300 meters by 150 meters, is the largest.

Lock Island is the suggested name for wooded island, 240 meters in diameter, and 85 feet high. There is a small wooded island 400 meters South West of this.

Division Island is name suggested for large island, 1200 meters long, which divides the channel towards Ogden Passage.

Surveyor Passage is main passage from Portlock Harbor to Ogden Pass. The name is suggested because the Str. Surveyor was the first fair-sized vessel to use this pass.

Minnie Reef is rock that bares at half tide and is located at the Portlock Harbor end of Surveyor Passage. It is marked by a black con bacy which is hard to pick up especially when in Portlock Harbor and at a very high tide it is almost covered because of short mooring. The area between the reef and Division Island is very foul.

The red buoy marks a rock which bares at three quarter tide. The tides meet at about this buoy and there is only a small current in this passage.

Portlock Harbor is formed on the west by Hogan and Hill Islands and is about two miles at the widest portion and four and one half miles long. It is fairly regular shaped with the bays making out of it.
The two sunken rocks one half miles east and a little north of Lock Island are not marked in any way except that a small amount of kelp was seen at extreme low water on the southern rock.

The sunken rock shown north of △ Peso and near ○ Drop was seen to bare at Spring Low Tides.

Black Bay has its entrance out of Surveyor Passage, is one mile long and a half mile at the widest point. There are two islands across the entrance leaving the widest channel only 60 meters. The shoreline is steep and rocky except at the head where there is a large sand and gravel flat.

Kimshon Cove is one half mile long and one quarter mile wide. The Hirst Chichagof Mine is located here. It consists of a power plant, stamp mill and a dock which is 20 feet wide and has a dolphin so that the Motor Vessel Virginia IV about 100 feet long and 8 feet draft was using it regularly.

By measurement the depth along the face of the dock was 9 feet at L.L.W. with a rapid drop, the depth being 3 fathoms 10 feet from the dock.

The superintendent said that piles would be driven, in the winter of 1925 to 1926 to accomodate vessels of larger draft.

- SURVEY METHODS -

The control for this work was from the northward. Station Check was located from the new position of Shot and from Duluth. The plane table was used entirely in obtaining the topography.

Due to the good control, no trouble was experienced in checking within the required limits. The traverse between stations Check and Peso checked within 4 meters. No big discrepancy was found in resurveying Kimshon Cove.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Sec-Meters</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Sec-Meters</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Blink</td>
<td>57 - 40</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>136 - 15</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>Cape Edward Lighthouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Com</td>
<td>57 - 42</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>136 - 11</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Lone tree on H.W. Island</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

A. F. Jankowski

Aid, C. & G. Survey