DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO. 4329

(Field Letter "C")

CORLIES ISLANDS AND THE WEST COAST OF SUKKWAN ISLAND

S. E. ALASKA

U.S.S. EXPLORER

SEASON 1927

SCALE 1:10,000
AUTHORITY:

This survey of Corlies Islands and the west coast of Sukkwan Island was made in accordance with the Director's instructions of Feb. 18, 1927 to the Commanding Officer of the Steamer EXPLORER.

LIMITS:

This sheet covers the Corlies Islands and the west coast of Sukkwan Island from Kellogg Point north to the south side of South Pass. A small portion of the shoreline of McFarland Islands was revised on this sheet by Mr. Ira T. Sanders. This revision was done for the purpose of locating signals for hydrography. It was done on this sheet in order to use station HARD, which is outside the area covered by sheet "D".

CONTROL:

Five recovered triangulation stations and six new ones established by the EXPLORER's party by third order triangulation furnished the control. The recovered stations are: TIME, HIP, ARK, FORT, and LAP. The new stations are: SHARP, DOWN, LAND, MACK, HARD, and PROFIT.

ELEVATIONS:

Elevations are the height in feet to tops of trees in most cases. The exceptions are a few small, bare islands or rocks less than twenty feet high, and a bare-topped hill 1100 feet high at Latitude 55° 07' and Longitude 132° 51'. All elevations are given above the level of mean high tide as indicated by marks on the shore. The trees have an average height of about sixty feet.

METHODS:

The topography of this sheet was done with planetable and stadia based on triangulation. Many points were located by planetable triangulation and the shoreline surveyed from them. It was seldom necessary to run traverse for a distance greater than three miles. All of the rocks
and the most of the low water line were determined by stadia readings at low water.

REVISION:

Several of the Corlies Islands and about two miles of the northern portion of the Sukkwan Island coast had been surveyed previously. When hydrographic signals were located here, the former survey seemed to be in error in places, so, the shoreline was completely resurveyed. Because of the fact that the photostat copy of the old survey was considerably distorted and was on a smaller scale, it was difficult to get a good comparison of the two surveys.

CHARACTER OF SHORELINE:

The shoreline is rocky, but not very high or steep except in a few places. Rocks and boulders are exposed at low water and there is some coarse sand and gravel in the largest bights.

Long, tubular kelp showed where the water was shallow and the bottom rocky.

There are no large streams in the area covered by the sheet.

The shores are thickly wooded to the water’s edge.

No towns or habitations of any kind were seen.

LAND MARKS:

A small, high, wooded island about midway between the McFarland Islands and the Corlies Islands forms a well-defined landmark. Triangulation station PROFIT is on this island.

The Corlies Islands extend well out into the strait and are easily identified.

A small island on which station LAND is located, near Kellogg Point, is divided into three parts at high tide, and the middle and south parts have trees on them. It is close inshore but shows plainly to boats coming south from Corlies Isds.
DANGERS:

Four hundred and eighty meters north from the high, wooded island on which station PROFIT is located is a rock which bares at half tide.

Five hundred and eighty meters southwest from station DOWN is a rock that bares at one quarter tide.

There are several rocks to the south and west of the Corliss Islands that bares at half tide. One of them, on which signal NUT is located is a large rock and lies south by west of the islands, 500 meters from the nearest one.

There are many other rocks close inshore that would be dangers for small boats.

BAYS AND ANCHORAGES:

The only anchorages are a few small bights which will serve for small boats in good weather. They are exposed to westerly winds and are not well protected in heavy weather.
### STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statute miles of shoreline—high water</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--low water</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area square statute miles</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of elevations</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of recoverable stations</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of triangulation stations</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of triangulation positions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positions occupied</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examined, approved and forwarded.  
Respectfully submitted.

Harold A. Cotton,  
Commanding Officer,  
U.S.C. & G.S.S. EXPLORER.

P. R. Hathorne (Act)  
Jr. M. & G. Engr.,  
C. & G. Survey.

Note: Radar prepared by Lt. Hathorne, not be neglected to sign it before leaving the ship. Have.  
Inspected and found adequate.  
E. P. Cole.  
May 19, 1928.
LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Seattle, Washington,

February 29, 1928.

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:

Chief of Party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Method of Determination</th>
<th>Charts affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small high island at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station PROFIT</td>
<td>55 06</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>Triangulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132 55</td>
<td>8148 - 8151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>960.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Corlies Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>55 09</td>
<td>122 56</td>
<td>Tri and P.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8148 - 8151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small island at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station LAND</td>
<td>55 06</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>Triangulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132 53</td>
<td>8148 - 8151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
Field Letter C
Register No. 4329

State S. E. ALASKA

General locality Tilver Strait; W. Coast of Sukkwan Island
             South Pass to McFarland Is.
Locality West Coast Sukkwan Island

Chief of party Harold A. Cotton

Surveyed by F. R. Hathorne

Date of survey June, 1927

Scale 1:10,000

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

Contour interval .100 feet

Inked by F. R. Hathorne Lettered by F. R. Hathorne

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

Remarks: Instructions dated February 18, 1927.