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Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Alaska Sheet No. *3321*

LOCALITY:

*Vicinity of Naked Id.,
Prince Am. Sound*

1901

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Gilbert T. Rude

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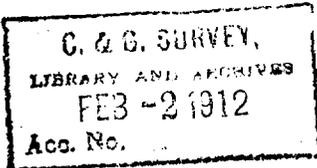
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
SUPERINTENDENT, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C."

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Department of Commerce and Labor

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Washington



Smooth Hydrographic Sheet No. "A", Vicinity of Naked Island,
Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Projection by O. W. Swainson, Aid.

Projection checked by G. T. Rude, Assistant.

Positions plotted by O. W. Swainson, Aid.

Hydrographers: Gilbert T. Rude, Assistant; O. W. Swainson, Aid,
and C. D. Clark, Aid.

Boat used: Steamer Taku.

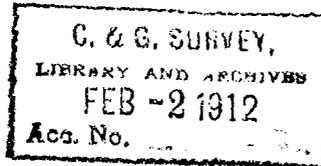
Chief of Party: Gilbert T. Rude, Assistant.

Season 1911.

Tide Station: Storey Island, Prince William Sound (Lilygren Anchorage).

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ORIGINAL.



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

to accompany

Hydrographic Sheet NO. ~~"A"~~, 3321

South coast of Naked Island

and

Area between Naked and Smith Islands,

Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Steamer Taku

Season 1911.

Gilbert T. Rude, Chief of Party,

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

to accompany

Hydrographic Sheet No. ~~"A"~~, 3321

South coast of Naked Island and area
between Naked and Smith Island, Prince
William Sound, Alaska,

Steamer Taku Season 1911.

Chief of Party: Gilbert T. Rude

Hydrographers: Gilbert T. Rude, O. W. Swainson and C. D. Clark.

Locality:

This sheet covers the waters adjacent to the southern end of Naked Island and between Naked and Smith Islands, Prince William Sound, an area of 40 square miles.

Description of south end of Naked Island:

The entire island is covered with trees extending from high water to the summits of the hills. The shoreline is rocky and somewhat precipitous. Numerous rocks, some covering and some bare at high water, lie for a distance of fifty meters offshore, making it difficult to land in a heavy swell.

The small island lying about half a mile off the south shore and known as Parrot Island is also covered with trees and has a rocky shoreline. The island has an elevation of about 75 feet to tops of trees.

Instructions:

The instructions for this work called for a hydrographic

survey around Naked Island to join work offshore by former parties and a hydrographic examination in the vicinity of Latitude $60^{\circ} 33.5'$ N. and Longitude $147^{\circ} 23'$ (Approximate) for a rock reported through Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, U. S. Army by Messrs. William Finical and T. E. Wikidel of Valdez, Alaska. (See attached copy of letter).

A thorough examination in this vicinity was made with no indication of any kind of foul ground. While in Valdez for coal the writer had a conference with the above named gentlemen and learned that they were not at all certain of the position as shown on the tracing forwarded to the Coast and Geodetic Survey through Capt. Lenoir, so no further work was done in the immediate vicinity of the indicated position. The rock was supposed to have been seen eight years ago and was not reported till last Spring.

Chart No. 8550 shows foul ground, least depth eighteen fathoms, about one mile northwest (Magnetic) from Little Smith Island. This spot was thoroughly developed assuming that the rock might be in that locality, but the least depth found was about eight and a half fathoms. Radiating lines were run over the area sounding with the hand lead. Afterward the dingy was allowed to drift over it and the bottom felt with the hand lead with like result.

Dangers:

A covering and uncovering rock called "Gull Rock" (Signal Gull) lies 375 meters off the southeast point of Naked Island. Between the rock and the shore are other covered rocks. Kelp patches indicate the danger which applies only to small craft hugging the coast line too closely.

With the exception of the above mentioned rock the waters are free from dangers to navigation as well as ^{could} ~~could~~ be determined by

the method of survey employed, improved Cosmos sounding machine used on Steamer Taku. In a region where pinnacle rocks exist it would be impossible to make the statement that no dangers exist without the use of the wire drag.

Anchorage:

The bottom in the bays are either rocky or sandy and are very poor anchorages.

Boats of 25 tons or thereabouts can anchor on the south side of the cove on the West side of Bass Harbor in about eight to ten fathoms, soft bottom. Fair anchorage may be found for small craft in ten fathoms of water, soft bottom, at the mouth of a creek on the south side of Camel Bay.

Survey methods:

The survey was made with the Taku, using an improved Cosmos sounding machine with a separate registering sheave. When sounding with the machine the headway of the steamer was taken off by reversing engines, allowing of upright casts of the lead. As soon as the sounding was obtained the steamer proceeded at half or full speed to the desired place for the next sounding. When the hand lead was used the steamer was run at very low speed and the soundings taken at regular intervals as given by the recorder. The time shown in the record book is that taken when the leadline was up and down.

The signal used were from triangulation data furnished by the office and topographic signals located by the plane table when running in the shoreline. When using the sounding machine the steamer was located by three points at each cast.

Tidal Station:

A plain tide staff nailed to the automatic tide machine house in Lilygren Anchorage, Storey Island, was used to obtain tide corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

Gilbert J. Rude

Chief of Party, C. & G. Survey.

(C O P Y)

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Office of the Officer in Charge,

First Section, A. M. T. L.

Valdez, Alaska, March 17, 1911.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Washington, D. C.

(Through Chief Signal Officer of the Department)

Sir:-

I have the honor to state that during August and September, 1910 Mr. Welker of your department was engaged in ascertaining the latitude of certain Alaskan Points.

Mr. T. E. Wikidel, a civilian here employed by Mr. Welker, mentioned to him an uncharted rock in Prince William Sound.

Mr. Welker evidently reported the uncharted rock on his return to his department as the Coast and Geodetic Survey department sent Mr. Wikidel a chart requesting that the rock be marked thereon and returned as is the custom in that department when uncharted rocks are reported.

Mr. Wikidel has neglected to move in the matter and requested me to do so and as it is a public duty to report such matters, I held a conference in my office with Mr. Wikidel and Mr. Finical.

These two gentlemen were together and saw this rock several times they state.

Mr. Finical is in the lumber business and states that his business constantly takes him around Prince William Sound and that he is thoroughly familiar with the Sound. He has located the rock as it is marked on the tracing herein inclosed. Mr. Wikidel approves the location.

These gentlemen say that Capt. Jos. Hanson while in command of the Steamer Dora struck this rock a glancing blow. That Capt. Jos. Hanson is now in command of a halibut schooner with headquarters in Seattle.

They also state that some of the masters of the steamers plying in Prince William Sound knew of this uncharted rock.

The rock at low water is about six feet under the water and its top about four feet across. In passing over this rock when the water was smooth the rock was plainly visible; the water being perfectly clear and transparent for a great depth. These gentlemen placed an oar on top of the rock, thus verifying the rock by striking it.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) B. O. Lenoir,
Captain, Signal Corps,
Officer in Charge,

C O P Y.

Date, 1911	Letter	Vol.	Positions	Soundings	Miles, Stat.	Vessel
June 21	a	1	54	54	14.2	Taku
" 22	b	1	58	58	18.2	"
" 23	c	1	24	64	5.2	"
" 24	d	1	56	56	10.5	"
Aug. 2	e	1	68	89	12.2	"
" 3	f	2	123	123	28.6	"
" 4	g	2	113	113	32.9	"
" 5	h	2	77	77	21.7	"
" 7	i	2	93	93	10.0	"
" 8	k	3	27	27	6.2	"
" 9	l	3	141	141	25.5	"
" 10	m	3	9	9	1.5	"
" 11	n	3	148	148	26.2	"
Total			991	1052	212.9	

MBH
29, 1912.

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 3321.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA,

by ASST. G. T. RUDE in 1911.

T I D E S .

	Storey Island.
	ft.
Mean lower low water, or plane of reference on staff,	7.1
Lowest tide observed " "	3.7
Highest " " " "	21.8
Mean range of tides	9.3

Coast and Geodetic Survey

MAR 1 1912

TIDAL DIVISION

Hyd. Sheet No. 3321

The object of this survey was to discover an uncharted rock, position unknown, reported some years ago.

No indication was found of it in the suspected area, from Lat $60^{\circ}32' \text{ to } 35'$ to Long $147^{\circ}21' \text{ to } 25'$, most of the soundings being from four to six hundred feet. It is safe to say that if it exists it is not within these limits.

The ground is very well covered and the work good.

The sounding at pos 42g, given as 9 fath is undoubtedly 90 fath, a recorder's error. The work on "M" day, in volume No 3, was protracted and plotted as it had been overlooked.

After the sheet had been completely plotted and inked in, signals "Teen" and "Bush" were discovered to be out of position. After re-locating them, it was necessary to re-protract the lines depending on them for controll, replot the soundings and change the curves to conform.

There were several prominent rocks awash, off the south end of Parrott Island, which were not shown either on the Top. or Hyd. sheet or located in the records. They would have been entirely overlooked had it not been for some pencil lines on the boat sheet. When questioned concerning them, Asst. Rude stated that they were five large rocks awash, which he had personally sketched in, from the bridge of the steamer. They should have been indicated on the Hyd. sheet.

This sheet should be verified with special care for positions incorrectly protracted and it would also be well to check the position of signals, transferred from the Top. Sheet, as two were wrong on this sheet and also one on the sheet north of this (Hyd 3315).

R. L. Johnston
May 31st, 1912.

Verified
J. D. Torrey