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Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

....., Director

State: SE Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

*Topographic* } Sheet No. <sup>5</sup> 4641  
*Hydrographic* }

LOCALITY

Icy Point

Astrolade Point to

Crillon Glacier

1926

CHIEF OF PARTY

A.M. Sobieralski

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S.COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY

E. Lester Jones, Director

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET NO.           

Outer Coast, S. E. Alaska

Astrolabe Point to Crillon Glacier

Scale 1:20,000

Date of Instructions Feb. 12, 1926

Season 1926

U.S.S. SURVEYOR

This sheet covers that section of inshore waters along the coast between Astrolabe Point and Crillon Glacier, where the glacier meets the sea. The work was done by the steam launch Delta, from a camp in Dixon Harbor. Date of instructions, Feb. 12, 1926.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAST LINE

The shore line from Astrolabe Point, 3 miles northward is bold and steep, rising almost perpendicular from the water with numerous slides. Back of the coast line is a high, bare, rocky ridge of redish brown color. At the head of the small cove eastward of False Island Head, the shore line is flat and sandy, with a low ridge of glacial deposit. From this point a narrow valley extends northeastwardly. The head of the valley contains an overflow from Brady Glacier.

The promontory, named False Island Head this year, has steep and rocky shores. It rises to a height of 650 feet and is wooded. At the narrowest part the elevation decreases to about 100 feet. At the extreme end of the promontory there is a natural arch. The span is about 30 feet wide at the top, narrowing down to about 10 feet at the bottom. The span is about 60 feet high.

The head of the cove northward of False Island Head is low and sandy, with glacial deposits and salty marshes inland. On the north side of the cove the shore line rises rapidly, becoming bold and rocky, and, for a distance of half a mile, there are rock slides. From signal Tin the shore line smooths out, becoming flat and sandy up to Icy Point, with the exception of about one mile from  $\Delta$  Icon, westward, which is rocky, with a few out-lying rocks.

At Icy Point, and for 3-1/2 miles to the northwestward, the shore line is low, with numerous out-lying rocks. The tree line is from 100 to 200 meters inland from the high water line. Luxuriant grass and wild strawberries abound. Between the outer fringe of rocks and the high water line, there is a strip of sand and loose stones and boulders. Between  $\odot$  Log and  $\Delta$  Glacier, the shore line is straight, flat and sandy and cut up by four glacial streams.

#### OUTLYING DANGERS

Alder Rock lies 660 meters,  $184^{\circ}$  true from  $\Delta$  Arch and is awash at 1/2 tide. Bares 4' at M.L.L.W (pos. 22 p)

#### LANDMARKS

At the top of False Island Head there is a natural arch rising about 60 feet from the water. It is very conspicuous from a distance of 2-1/2 to 3 miles to the southward.

Icy Point, the western extremity of Palma Bay, is a low wooded point that shows up very prominently when approaching it from the eastward or southeastward. Crillon Glacier can be seen over Icy Point from a distance of 15 to 18 miles to the southeastward.

La Perouse Glacier lies a distance of 5-1/2 miles, and Crillon Glacier 7 miles, northwest of Icy Point. La Perouse Glacier comes down to within 1/2 mile of the coast. It's face is obscured by a fringe of trees. Crillon Glacier comes down to the shoreline and terminates in a perpendicular face, 200 feet high. These glaciers are very conspicuous for 25 miles out to seaward.

#### BAYS AND ANCHORAGES

Palma Bay is a large, open body of water, lying between Astrolabe Point and Icy Point. It affords very little protection except in the western end, close behind Icy Point, where anchorage may be had in northern weather, in 15 to 20 fathoms, sandy bottom. Anchorage for small boats may be found close in at the base of False Island Head in each of the small coves. This is true only in eastern or southern weather. In northern or northeastern weather "williwaws" sweep down the narrow valley from Brady Glacier.

#### NEW NAMES

The rocky promontory projecting into Palma Bay, was named False Island Head by the surveying party this year. The rock just south of the point of False Island Head was named Alder Rock, for the U.S. Lighthouse tender "Alder" which reported it.

STATISTICS

Date	Day	Miles Sdg.	No. Sdgs.	No. Pos.	To & From Wkg. Grds.
June	28 a	11.5	122	77	22.0
	30 b	9.0	188	76	24.0
July	10 c	6.0	62	33	9.0
	12 d	20.2	326	140	12.0
	13 e	10.0	132	95	14.0
	16 f	10.0	185	90	12.0
	17 g	14.7	111	66	14.5
	19 h	7.8	185	58	18.0
	22 i	2.0	41	16	16.0
	23 j	7.5	151	59	17.0
	24 k	11.0	217	76	17.0
	26 l	17.0	211	109	17.5
	27 m	12.0	170	77	20.0
	28 n	13.0	172	91	24.0
	29 o	14.5	235	93	22.0
	30 p	6.0	113	<del>58</del> 42	8.0
Aug	2 q	10.8	135	<del>42</del> 58	27.5
	5 r	18.0	245	103	29.0
TOTALS		201.0	2996	1359	321.5

Respectfully submitted

Ira T. Sanders  
 Ira T. Sanders  
 Aid, C & G Survey

IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
AND NOT THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER

AND REFER TO NO. 11-DRM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON January 12, 1928.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Hydrographic Sheet No. 4641

Icy Point, Southeast Alaska

Surveyed in 1926

Instructions dated February 12, 1926 (SURVEYOR)

Chief of Party, A. M. Sobieralski.

Surveyed by F. Vogt.

Protracted and soundings plotted by I. T. Sanders.

Verified and inked by F. B. Kelly.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions with the exception that on stop soundings the notations ahead and stop that are customarily recorded were omitted.
2. The plan and character of development conform to the General Instructions.
3. The plan and extent of development satisfy the specific instructions with the exception that from  $\odot$  Log to the westward the work was not carried in close enough to the beach. The spacing of lines to the eastward of  $\odot$  Log is about twice as close as called for in the instructions of February 4, 1926. In view of the many rocks existing along this stretch of the coast 400 and 500 meters offshore, this departure from the specific instructions may be justifiable.
4. The information is sufficient to draw the usual depth curves except those close inshore.
5. The usual field plotting was done by the field party and was well executed; few errors were found and these were of minor importance.
6. Wherever cross lines were run the agreement between sounding lines is generally good. A comparison between closely spaced adjacent lines also shows a good agreement.

7. The junction with H. 4642 on the west is satisfactory. The junction with the other contemporary sheets will be taken up when those sheets are completed.
8. All indications of dangers appear to be adequately developed. However, if the bights in the vicinity of False Island Head are used as anchorages then it might be well to drag the area to the southwest and south of Alden Rock where a 10 and 20 fathom sounding was found. The advisability of running lines closer inshore as mentioned in paragraph 3 should also be considered.
9. A serious criticism of this sheet is the fact that the soundings on the entire survey were entered in the records to the nearest fathom, notwithstanding the fact that the depths ran as low as 2 fathoms. This was probably due to the use of a sounding machine throughout the work, instead of changing to the hand lead inside the 10 fathom curve. A possible error of 1/2 fathom in depths of 2 to 10 fathoms is far in excess of the allowable differences for this class of work.
10. Character and scope of surveying, good.  
Field drafting, very good.
11. Reviewed by A. L. Shalowitz, December, 1927.

Approved:

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Chief, Section of Field Records (Charts)

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Chief, Section of Field Work (H. & T.)

June 15, 1927.

(11)

Division of Hydrography and Topography:

Division of Charts:

Tide reducers are approved in  
5 volumes of sounding records for

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 4641

Locality: **ALASKA, OUTER COAST, VICINITY OF IGY STRAIT.**

Chief of Party: **A. M. Sobieszanski, 1926.**

Plane of reference is **M L L W**  
**7.0** ft. on tide staff at **Graves Harbor**  
**4.1** ft. ~~do~~ **Dixon Harbor**

Condition of records satisfactory except as checked below:

1. Locality and sublocality of survey omitted.
2. Month and day of month omitted.
3. Time meridian not given at beginning of day's work.
4. Time (whether A.M. or P.M.) not given at beginning of day's work.
5. Soundings (whether in feet or fathoms) not clearly shown in record.
6. Leadline correction entered in wrong column.
7. Field reductions entered in "Office" column.
8. Location of tide gauge not given at beginning of each day's work.
9. Leadline corrections not clearly stated.
10. Kind of sounding tube used not stated.
11. Sounding tube No. entered in column of "Soundings" instead of "Remarks".
12. Legibility of record could be improved.
13. Remarks.

*G. Wade*

Chief, Division of Tides and Currents.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.  
4641

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Hydrographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. 5

REGISTER NO. 4641

State S. E. Alaska

General locality ~~Outer Coast, S. E. Alaska~~ Icy Point

Locality ~~Astrolabe Point to~~ Crillon Glacier

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June 28 ~ Aug. 5, 1926

Vessel Str. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party A. M. Schieralski

Surveyed by Fr. Vogt

Protracted by Ira T. Sanders

Soundings penciled by Ira T. Sanders

Soundings in fathoms ~~1000~~

Plane of reference Dixon Harbor T.G. 4.1 ft.

Subdivision of wire dragged areas by

Inked by

Verified by

Instructions dated Feb. 12, 1926

Remarks:

Applied to chart 8402. J. Am.