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Bureau of Commerce and Harbor
COAST AND GEODETIC

H. Tittmann
Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. ²⁸⁹³*2893a*

LOCALITY:

*Kodiak Island, Cape
Harluk and vicinity.
Northeast Harbor.*

1908.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

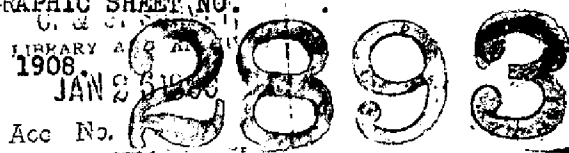
W. C. Hodgkins

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 DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO.

VICINITY OF CAPE KARLUK, ALASKA.

Scale 1 : 20000



This sheet was surveyed by Assistant C. G. Quillian, who was making observations of horizontal and vertical angles at the station on the summit of Cape Karluk and the topographic work was therefore confined to such periods as were unfavorable for triangulation and yet fit for topography.

The survey was made by traversing with telemeters, the table being oriented by the declinoire.

The locality is important on account of the extensive salmon fishery during the summer months, when these fish, seeking a fresh water lake in which to deposit their spawn, gather in vast numbers at the mouth of the diminutive Karluk River.

This stream, near its mouth, expands into a lagoon which is separated from Shelikof Strait by a narrow shingle spit. Upon this spit are situated most of the buildings of the fishing companies.

The anchorage off the mouth of the river is an indifferent one and is exposed to northerly and westerly winds. It should not be used by any vessel without power to get away in case of its coming on to blow from those directions.

With easterly or southerly winds of ordinary force, one may lie here comfortably enough.

Northeastward from Karluk Spit, the land rises in precipitous cliffs several hundred feet high.

South-westward of the mouth of Karluk River there is a short stretch of similar cliffs, not quite so high, and beyond these, there is a stretch of low country extending to the southward toward the Sturgeon River

Westward of this low neck, Cape Karluk rises in very steep grassy slopes to a small pinnacle on which the triangulation point was located and from

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which the western face of the Cape falls nearly vertically to the sea.

Owing to the heavy seas prevailing during the time when this survey was made, it was not practicable to carry the traverse around this precipitous shore.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. Hodgkins

Assistant, C. & G. Survey,
Commanding.

To the

Superintendent, C. & G. Survey,

WASHINGTON , D. C.

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, SHELIKOF STRAIT, ALASKA. 1908

Scale 1 : 10000

This sheet was surveyed by Assistant H. L. Beck during his stay at Cape Uyak triangulation station and the time at his disposal for that purpose being short, only a small area was covered.

The so-called harbor is a small bight on the southwest side of Cape Uyak, where fair shelter for small vessels is to be found in northeasterly weather.

Cape Uyak is a rocky and precipitous promontory which appears to be inaccessible from the sea on account of the cliffs and from the land on account of a narrow but deep fissure in the narrow neck back of the cape. From this neck the hills rise in moderately steep, grassy slopes to rather rounded summits of no very great height.

At the southern end of the bight a line of high cliffs begins and continues, with considerable variation in ^{the} height of the crest, to the northern end of Karluk Spit.

The head of the bight is formed by a beach of sand and shingle, where landing can be made in quiet weather, with off-shore winds, and from which the summits of the hills on either side of the bight may be reached.

The depth at the anchorage varies from nine to fifteen fathoms according to the distance from the shore and the bottom is of hard sand and good holding ground.

Respectfully submitted,

*W. C. Hodgkins*Assistant, C. & G. Survey,
Commanding.

To the Superintendent,

Of the Coast and Geodetic Survey,

WASHINGTON, D. C.