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Department of Commerce and Labor COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY <i>O. H. Tittmann</i> Superintendent.
State: <i>Alaska</i>
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
<i>3085</i> Sheet No. <i>3085</i>
LOCALITY: <i>Nushagak Bay -</i> <i>Mountain Peaks</i> <i>northwest of bay</i>
190
CHIEF OF PARTY: <i>H. C. Librell</i>

C. & G. SURVEY
PLANS AND ARCHIVES

JUL 2 1910

For general report, see 945 SX 1909 II acc. No. 64227

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O. H. Tittmann, Supt.

U. S. G. SURVEY
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Jul 2 1910
Acc. No. _____

Topographic Sheet No. 5

Sup. 3085

Hushagak Bay,

Alaska.

Mountain Peaks north-west of bay; positions graphically determined from observed horizontal angles, forms roughly indicated by means of shape contours sketched while party was on the ground.

Steamer EXPLORER

Walter C. Tibrell, Assistant, Chief of Party.

Begun.....: June 4, 1909

Ended: Sept. 18, 1909.

Scale 1 - 100 000

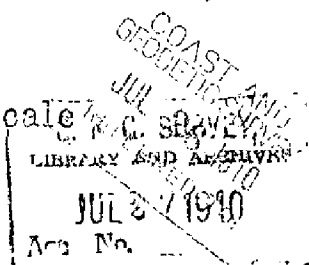
Area: 450 square statute miles.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #5,

MUSHAGAK BAY, ALASKA,

Mountain Peaks north-west of bay, Scale

1 - 100 000



As indicated in the title, this sheet is designed to afford geographical positions ~~of the~~ of the mountain peaks visible from Mushagak Bay, and to furnish some information in regard to their shape and apperance. The records of the triangulation are supplemented to some extent by sextant angles taken from the ship while at anchor in various parts of the bay. The last mentioned observations were entered in various note books at such times as they were taken, and, as they may have some value in verifying the sheet, they have now been collected and will be forwarded as a part of this report.

2. The plotting was done with an ordinary three-arm protractor, and it is believed that the resulting positions are as accurate as they can be obtained with such means. The weakness in plotting cuts to distant mountains lies in the necessity of orienting the protractor by a line that is much shorter than the one whose direction is desired. It would be well, I think, to compute the geographical positions of some of the most important summits, and the others are believed to be indicated with sufficient accuracy on this sheet to meet the needs of the chart.

3. Early in the season before any observations were made, an outline sketch was drawn of the mountain range as it appeared from Clark Point, and letters were assigned to those summits then seeming to be the most important. The adopted system of names was ad-

hered to as closely as possible by the different observers, but as the appearance of the range alters with change of observers position, some variation in names is found in the records. Also, some of the summits at first thought unimportant were later found to be useful for special purposes. Peak J is the same as Acorn Peak. This is the only mountain in the range of which the name is known.

4. Some theodolite angles (it is not known how many) were taken during the season to Round Island, but they were not plotted, presumably for the reason that the island comes off the sheet, and at the time this report is prepared the list of directions has been forwarded to the office. One sextant cut and three magnetic bearings taken with prismatic azimuth compass have been plotted on the sheet, and their prolongations intersect remarkably well, furnishing what is considered a rough position of the island.

5. In regard to some of the distant peaks, as "a" & "c", attention should be called to the fact that the positions assigned are correct for the direction from which they are seen in Nushagak Bay, but, owing to the acute intersections, their distance away may be materially in error.

6. Descriptions of the most important peaks will be found in the descriptions of (triangulation) stations, and their use in navigation is stated in the general descriptive report of Nushagak Bay. As to the appearance and value of these mountains in outside waters, the party had no opportunity during the past season to obtain any information in relation thereto.

7. The shape contours were sketched from the ship while at anchor in different parts of the bay. Vertical angles were observed

3.

to some of the summits from the triangulation stations, but the field party has not had time to compute the elevations. The number of observations obtained are few and it is hoped that more will be obtained during the next season.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Walter C. Jewell".

Assistant, C. & G. Survey,

Chief of Party.

HORIZONTAL ANGLES TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET #5

NUSHAGAK BAY, ALASKA

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At Igushik \triangle , June 3, 1909, Round Island bears $53^{\circ} - 30'$
 At Hike \triangle , " 7, " " " " $46^{\circ} - 15'$
 At Nichols \triangle , " 22, " " " " $73^{\circ} - 45'$

At Anchor off Clark Point, July 16, 1909 (Sextant Angles)

Can - Uno	.....	$22^{\circ} - 49'$
Uno - Mud	.....	$106^{\circ} - 08'$
Uno - Lum	.....	$84^{\circ} - 06'$
Ekuk - Clark	.....	$3^{\circ} - 11'$
Clark - Nug	.....	$133^{\circ} - 14'$
Rt. foot Igushik ridge to Igushik \triangle	$5^{\circ} - 14'$
Highest Part " " " " \triangle	$1^{\circ} - 43'$
c to Igushik \triangle	$89^{\circ} - 38'$
a " " " " (this may be a	.....	$89^{\circ} - 06'$
d " " " " little out.)...	.....	$87^{\circ} - 28'$
b " " " " .....	.....	$83^{\circ} - 21'$

At Anchor off Ekuk bluff, August 16, 1909

Yel - Ekuk	.....	$34^{\circ} - 49'$
Ekuk - Clark	.....	$56^{\circ} - 18'$
c - Igushik	.....	$73^{\circ} - 16'$
a - " "	.....	$72^{\circ} - 46'$
d - " "	.....	$71^{\circ} - 54'$
b - " "	.....	$69^{\circ} - 20'$
Highest part Igushik ridge to Igushik \triangle	$1^{\circ} - 40'$
Right foot " " " " \triangle	$4^{\circ} - 48'$

At Anchor off Clark Point, August 17, 1909.

Can - Uno	.....	$22^{\circ} - 47'$
Uno - Lum	.....	$85^{\circ} - 53'$
Uno - Tide Gauge	.....	$5^{\circ} - 29'$
Possibly highest part Igushik ridge	.....
to Igushik	.....	$3^{\circ} - 00'$
Peak 'M' to Igushik	.....	$39^{\circ} - 46'$

At Anchor off Upper Cannery, August 17, 1909.

N. Base - Williams	37° - 56'
Williams - Nushagak	7° - 29'
Coffee - Williams	21° - 09'
Peak C - North Base	122° - 50'
Peak E - Clark	115° - 00'
Peak G - "	106° - 57'
Peak I - "	78° - 08'
Peak J (Acorn Pk.) to Clark	69° - 32'
Peak d(?) - "	117° - 38'

At Anchor, September 9, 1909.

Clark - Clear	56° - 18'
Clear - Far	72° - 21'
Left summit saddle pk. to Nichols	82° - 10'
Peak O - Nichols	86° - 28'
Peak N - "	88° - 42'
Sharp Peak - Nichols	96° - 30'
Peak M' - "	99° - 07'
Very sharp lone peak to Nichols	111° - 23'
Acorn Peak (J)	121° - 39'
Highest part mtn used as middle range (d) to Acorn Peak	11° - 44'
Peak L - Nichols	104° - 47'
Peak E' - Acorn Peak	17° - 01'

At Snag ○ .

Coffee - Nug	23° - 39'
Will - "	11° - 42'
N. Base - "	39° - 28' 1/2'
Court - "	41° - 44'
S. Base(?) - "	32° - 54'
Peak J - Clark	65° - 13'
Peak I (double) - Clark	73° - 27'
Peak G (several pinnacles left hand one) - Clark	101° - 49'
Peak E - Clark	108° - 15'
Peak d(?) - Peak E	27° - 23'
Peak D(?) - Peak E	39° - 54'
Peak C - Peak E	45° - 01'
Peak B - Peak E	67° - 52'
Knob right foot Peak B - Peak E	79° - 06'
" left " A - Peak E	83° - 06'
Peak A - Peak E	90° - 06'
Peak E' - Peak E	11° - 45'
Sharp Peak - Clark	62° - 10'
Peak M' - "	63° - 00'

At North Base, September 18, 1909.

Peak a - Peak E	5° - 59'
Peak M' - Clark	79° - 13'
Left summit saddle peak ("triple peak") - Clark	71° - 19'
Peak D - Peak E	31° - 28'
Pole in clump of bushes on bluff - Coffee.....	5° - 26'

On ridge back of North Base, September 18, 1909.

S. Base - Clark	1° - 20'
" " - Nug	34° - 13'
" " - N. Base	63° - 06'
" " - Court	87° - 47'
N. " - John	57° - 53'
Pole in clump of bushes on bluff - S. Base	11° - 05'
Round Island - Clark	64° - 30'
Peak a - Peak E	5° - 00'
" c - " E	5° - 28'
" E - " d	2° - 20'
" E - " b	14° - 50'
" E - left tang. foot Peak b	18° - 11'
" E - right " " b	12° - 50'
" E' - Peak E	7° - 12'
" J - left summit saddle peak.....	13° - 03'