3302

Department of Commerce and Labor

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No. 3302

LOCALITY:

Aialik Bay

1912

CHIEF OF PARTY:

C. J. Sullivan

11—4645

3302

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent

Assistant in Charge

Descriptive Report

to accompany

Topographic Sheet # 3302

Aialik Bay, Kenai Peninsula

Alaska

Steamer McArthur

C. G. Quillian, Assistant
Commanding

Topography by

A. M. Sobieralski, Assistant

and

F. F. Harbour, Aid

Executed July & September

1912

Sheet forwarded by Express.

CONTROL

The topography of Aialik Bay is controlled by a system of tertiary triangulation starting from the secondary line Light House Rock to Chiswell. The situation of the triangulation stations was such that none of the topographic signals were fixed by triangulation cuts, and all had thus to be determined by the plane table. The secondary triangulation station Seal Rock was frequently used in orienting or determining the plane table position.

Through Granite Island passage, up Holgate Arm and for the last five miles at the haed of the bay beyond the triangulation, a plane table triangulation was carried.

The west side of Granite Island was run by a very difficult traverse and may be subject to revision.

From O Quill to O Shag was not run as accurately as the rest of the bay, being only sketched between a few points which were cut in.

METHODS

The greater part of the work shown on this sheet was done with theplane table. Along certain parts of the shore, especially on the islands, sextant angles were used to fill in stretches where the plane table could not be landed or set up.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BAY

All of the islands at the entrance to the bay are rugged in the extreme. The shores are rocky and precipitous, the contours very irregular, and the slopes are entirely covered with fir trees except where they become cliffs. The shores of the mainland show these same characteristics near the entrance to

the bay. As you go up the bay, beaches begin to appear, the shores are generally less precipitous, and the firs give way to alders and grass. The entire lower half of the bay on both sides is a succession of coves and bights, but in the upper half the shores are straighter.

On the eastern side of the bay, the bights extend almost through to Resurrection Bay and the hills do not rise above 1800 feet until you get near the upper end of the bay, when the shores rise to 3000 feet of more.

On the western side, the heights increase more rapidly and three well defined peaks of about 3200, 4200 and 4500 feet occur below Holgate Arm. Above this arm are a number of peaks exceeding 3000 feet.

At the extreme head of the bay, the mountains rise directly from the water, forming a long even ridge of about 4000 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF ISLANDS IN DETAIL

AIALIK CAPE. The extreme end of Aialik Cape is a grass cevered point 155 feet high, terminating in a cliff. Outside of this are a sucession of bare rocks separated one from the other by a few meters of water, the innermost being about 40 feet high, then a low rock, then a rock bearing a very marked resemblance to a camel lying down, the highest part of the rock (the camel's hump) being 115 feet high. Outside of this is a low rock, then at intervals of 40 meters are two rocks just awash at high water.

CHAT ISLAND. About one mile west of Aialik Cape is Chat Island, 470 feet high, with no pronounced summit. Its whole surface is solidly wooded to the shore. As seen from about

east or west, the southern edge terminates in two high narrow rocks 75 feet high, just detached. About 50 meters from the most westerly part of the island are two rocks awash at low water.

One eighth of a mile east of this island is a small island about 150 meters in diameter and 170 feet high. It is capped by a clump of firs. An eighth of a mile further east is a rock about 75 meters long and perhaps 10 feet above high water.

SEAL ROCKS, the most southern islands in this vicinity, are a group of four rocky islets, entirely bare. The eastern one is 92 feet high, the next one 172 feet, the third, largest and most northern is 278 feet high and has an arch through it from SE to NW; and the most western is 206 feet high. ~~The~~ The extreme stretch of the group is about three quarters of a mile. Between the largest and the western one are two small rocks. These islands are the gathering place of as many as 500 seals and sea lions.

CHISWELL. The most eastern of the Chiswell group is 586 feet high. From east or west its outline is quite regular, and much steeper on the south slope, which becomes a sheer cliff of 500 feet. As seen from north or south, it appears double, having a promontory to the eastward 290 feet high, terminating in a cliff, the whole almost separated from the main island. The north and easy ascent is covered with a group of fir, and on the east and west there are grass and cliffs. Less than one eighth of a mile east of this is a rock about 15 feet above high water, terminating to the east in a line of rocks awash.

SECOND CHISWELL is the name given to the island three quarters of a mile to the west of the above. It has two very distinct peaks, the southern being 490 feet high and the northern 543 feet, and the island being 180 feet high in the low place between the two peaks. The eastern side is cliffs or steep grass slopes, the western slope being more gentle and each peak having a little clump of trees near the top. Northeast of the northern peak and a little distant from the main island are two narrow rocks 50 and 75 feet high. The southern extremity of the main island is a 300 foot ridge terminating in a ~~cl~~ cliff, just off which is a rock 100 feet high and a rock awash at high water. About 300 meters south of this is a rock about 50 meters in diameter and about 30 feet above high water.

LONE ROCK, about two miles southwest of Second Chiswell, is a rock with a circular base about 100 meters in diameter and is 154 feet high. It has steep shores, rounding off very evenly on top, and it is entirely bare.

TOMAHAWK ROCK is a long low rock not more than 25 feet above high water, at the eastern end, and awash at the western end. As seen from the north or south, it resembles a hatchet.

THE HAYSTACK. About a mile NNW of Second Chiswell is a rocky island bearing a very decided resemblance to a haystack and it is 492 feet high. Its slopes are very even and are covered with grass. It has no trees except one small lone tree near the summit.

THE BEEHIVE is somewhat similar to the Haystack, except that it is not so regular in outline, has steeper sides, including an overhanging cliff on the southeast side, and has a

small clump of firs on the summit, which is not very marked. It is 538 feet high.

MOTHER ISLAND if the largest of the Chiswell group. It has one pronounced summit, 750 feet high and the rest of its outline is very irregular. As seen from the south and east its shore line and sides are of the most rugged character imaginable, the shore being a mass of large rocks, some detached and some awash, and the sides are entirely cliffs of the most irregular character. The extreme southern extremity is a succession of recks 50 to 75 feet high. On the northeast side the slopes are more gentle and are covered with fir, but this corner has a great many rocks awash or covered at high water, extending 150 meters off shore. The "inside" of the island has moderately steep slopes, fir covered, with a cliff on the NW corner, and a decidedly overhanging cliff on the SW corner.

LIZARD ISLAND is only about 40 meters from the above cliff. From a distance it resembles a lizard or a dagger, as it tapers gradually on the west side, and rises in a lump, tree covered and 240 feet high, on the east end.

CORA ISLAND is just off the NW corner of Mother. It is 240 feet high, rather regular in outline, and with the upper half covered with trees.

SLAB ISLAND, RHINO ISLAND. Just off the southern side of High Island are three islets, two of them almost connected with each other and with the main island. Rhino Island resembles the head of a rhinocercs, as it has a pronounced horn near the southern point. It is 380 feet high and has fir trees on the upper half. The little island just south of this is 100 feet

high and has a clump of trees on the top. Slab Island has a very regualr outline, attaining its altitude of 210 feet near each end, and being about the same height throughout. It has steep sides and is grass covered, with a little stump near the southern edge.

HIGH ISLAND is the southeasternmost of the three large islands in the entrance to the bay. It has one very decided high peak of 1050 feet, in the center, and a sharp pinnacle peak of 850 feet just SW of this. As seen from the outside, the high part of the island is very steep, being sheer cliff. East of the peak is a low place about 100 feet high and then a wooded peak of 505 feet. East of this is frist a grass topped rock of 180 feet, them a fir topped islet of 275 feet, and on the extreme northeast a bare rock of 90feet. The southern slope of the island is wooded where there are not cliffs, as is almost the whole western and northwest side, except for the peak above 800 feet, and a ravine from below the peak.

Between this island and the next to the northwest is almost entirely rocky and foul. There is one rock about 40 feet high, a grass covered islet of about 50 feet, and quite a number of r rocks awash at high or low water.

MIDDLE ISLAND is rather regular in outline. It has a gradual summit of 660 feet on the SW end and the northeast half is s ridge. The entire island isswooded to the water, except for a series of prominent ravines on the NE end. The SW point terminates in a number of rocks awash and submerged.

WEST ISLAND is as irregular in outline as in shoreline. It has five distinct summits and one low place of 180 feet. Its

slopes are generally gradual and entirely wooded except for a few prominent cliffs on the NE end. Its northern end resembles a boar's head.

GRANITE ISLAND. There is a rock just above high water and sometimes awash, about 75 meters off the southern end of this island. The island is quite irregualr in skyline, the lower part being an irregular ridge, the central part having a double peak of more than 1500 feet, and the upper part having two or more peaks. The lower third on the western side is entirely almost sheer cliff with no ravines: further along the slopes become more gentle, but on the whole side there is nothing like a beach. The side of the island beyond the cliffs is wooded to a height of about 1000 feet. The cove shown about two thirds of the way up is almost entirely landlocked, but the entrance apparently clear for small launches. The southern part of the island on the eastern side has very steep slopes entirely wooded to a height of about 1000 feet.

PASSAGE ISLANDS. These little islands are a little more than 200 feet high, and both have steep shores and are crested with firs. The shores of both have a good many rocks awash close by. The little rock between these islands is not more than 10 feet above high water.

SOUTH TWIN ISLAND has one central summit and two secondary summits. The entire island is fir covered. The detached part is about 100 feet high and is fir crested.

NORTH TWIN ISLAND also has a central summit with two secondary ones. As viewed from up the bay, the little arch near

the southern end is a feature. This island also is entirely fir covered.

VEGETATION

Care was taken that the topographic symbols should represent as accurately as possible the timber line, extent of grass, etc. As shown on the sheet, the vegetation is almost entirely fir alders and grass. The fir woods have a little undergrowth and the forest floor is everywhere covered with tundra moss. The area above the timber and grass line (shown dotted on the sheet) is entirely bare rock, frequently becoming cliffs. Some of the heights above 3000 feet are covered with snow all s summer.

WATER

Fresh water may be obtained at a good many places other than those shown on the sheet as prominent waterfalls.

MINING PROSPECTS

The entire bay has been prospected fairly thoroughly, but nothing has been found worth mentioning, although a few claims have been staked, but never worked. The rocks bear gold, copper, iron and coal, all in small quantities.

CANNERY SITES

The bay contains no sites well adapted for cannery, whaling station or large camp sites. A cannery site has been staked on the small flat in Camp Cove, but in dry weather very little fresh water is at hand.

The bight just south of Holgate Arm has a good sized flat a and a permanent stream, but the ground is partly quicksand and

the bight is not adapted for shipping.

Mc Mullen's Anchorage is a good anchorage with a small flat, but there is no permanent water supply.

The small bight just south of Coleman Bay was used for a camp, and combines a fair sized flat, a permanent water supply and a possible anchorage, but there is little shelter against the strong glaciers winds which prevail in fair warm weather. This also would furnish an objection to the flat just above Co Coleman Bay, and above and in Holgate Arm, glacier ice is very prevalent.

DERIVATION OF NAMES

The names Aialik Bay, Seal Rocks, Chiswell Islands and Lone Rock seem to be generally known and accepted.

The names Granite Id/, The Beehive, Harbour Islands, Cape Aialik, Chat Island, Twin Islands, Holgate Arm, Coleman Bay, Slate Island, Squab Island, Holgate Glacier, Pederson Glacier, Aialik Glacier and Skee Glacier were all taken from the map of the southern side of Kenai Peninsula recently issued by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Pederson Glacier seems to have been named after the Rev. Mr. Pederson of Seward, Alaska, otherwise the meanings of these names are unknown to the writer, except where the object itself seems to have suggested the name. The Beehive somewhat resembles one, the Twin Islands are very similar in outline, and Slate Island is composed of slaty rock.

All other names given on the sheet were given by various members of the party on the Steamer McArthur, mostly by Capt. C. G. Quillian.

Paradise Bay has been so called by Capt. McMullen of the Alaska Steamship Company's Steamer Dora, after whom McMullen's Anchorage is named.

All the other islands, bays and points were given names suggested by their appearance or location, excepting one or two named for incidental reasons.

GLACIERS

Pederson Glacier is active only on a part of its face, back of the flat, and even here it is only moderately alive, as the whole front part of the Glacier has very little rise.

Aialik Glacier has a high face and runs back very steep hence it is very active, except in the southern corner, which is dead. From the top of Squab Island, the face subtended an angle of 51° 57' on September 20, 1912. A very good measure of the movement of this glacier can be had from the fact that the face just connects with the little island, without covering it at all. There is also a bit of rock showing just flush with the face, as shown on the sheet.

Holgate Glacier has a high face and runs back very steep being very active. To determine the movement, sextant angles were taken from two points on September 4, 1912, the points being marked, as follows:

On the extreme top of the rock lying about40 meters from the north shore of the bay and about half a mile from the face of the glacier, a 3/4 " hole was drilled about 3" deep. From this point the following angles were taken.

Width of main face of glacier	28° 20'
Width of shore between glaciers	14° 40'
Width of secondary face	16° 15'

A 3/4" hole was drilled to a depth of about 3" on the first point below the smaller face of the glacier. This point projects quite prominently and has a rather flat surface 35 feet above the water, and the drill hole is in the middle of this surface From this point the following angles were taken.

Width of main face of glacier	33° 20'
Width of shore between glaciers	45° 30'
Width of secondary face	about 18°

Respectfully submitted
Forest F. Harlan,
Aid, C.& G. Survey

Forwarded.
O. G. Ouellette
Chief of Party.

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS Aialik Bay, Alaska T3306

Name	Lat.	D.M.	Long.	D.P.	Height	Remarks	
Anchor	59 41	1690	149 44	205	S	ww d n m	✓
Arch	59 40	117	149 43	311	25	ww d n m	✓
Arm	59 50.	1569	149 49	659	S	ban d n m	✓
Ate	59 49	110	149 39-	470	S	ban n d	✓
Ban	59 45	295	149 45	638	25	ban d n m	✓
Beach	59 45	1180	149 46	514	S	ban d n m	✓
Beehive	59 36	1621	149 37	138	538	top of island ✓	✓
Bend	59 44	998	149 38	0	S	ww d n m	✓
Bet	59 40	1093	149 39	40	S	ww d n m	✓
Big	59 41	1472	149 45	369	S	ww d n m	✓
Bight	59 39	415	149 40	0	30	ww d n m	✓
Bird	59 40	1209	149 45	303	S	ww d n m	✓
Bit	59 39	87	149 47	30	S	ban n d	✓
Bite	59 45	1378	149 36	878	S	ww d n m	✓
Block	59 44	1403	149 36	672	n S	ww d n m	✓
Blow	59 49	659	149 48	745	S	ban n m	✓
Boar ✓	59 41	1358	149 40	29	25	ban d m ✓	✓
Boat	59 51	889	149 39	438	S	ww d n m	✓
Bolt ✓	59 51	41	149 39	920	S	ban d m ✓	✓
Bos	59 51	1152	149 38	512	S	ban n d	✓
Break	59 39	1074	149 46	103	S	ban n m	✓
Brit	59 45	1308	149 38	485	S	ww d n m	✓
Build ✓	59 42	1373	149 33	379	25	ban d m ✓	✓
Cab	59 39	913	149 39	156	S	ww d n m	✓
Camp ✓	59 41	1189	149 43	911	820	base of sig d m	✓
Carp	59 47	1012	149 37	359	S	ban d n m	✓
Cave	59 39	1008	149 43	254	S	ww d n m	✓
Cen	59 53	1675	149 43	558	S	ban n d	✓
Chat	59 41	1222	149 33	778	50	ww d n m	✓
Ches	59 51	890	149 38	105	S	ban n d	✓
Chop	59 47	889	149 39	237	S	ban d m	✓
Cinch	59 39	639	149 46	852	S	ban n m	✓
Claim ✓	59 41	1550	149 44	325	S	claim stake	✓
Cliff	59 43	1048	149 37	352	S	ban d m	✓
Cloth	59 42	158	149 45	265	S	ban d n m	✓
Cold	59 54	785	149 43	803	S	ww n d	✓
Com	59 49	1750	149 40	32	S	ban n d	✓
Con	59 37	1028	149 38	108	S	ww n m	✓
Cook	59 41	1216	149 44	637	S	cook tent	✓
Cop	59 36	1650	149 47	0	S	ww n m	✓
Core	59 53	567	149 39	833	20	ban d n m	✓
Cove	59 45	1271	149 45	644	S	ww d n m	✓
Crev	59 48	946	149 40	105	S	ban d n m	✓
Cub	59 44	896	149 37	6	S	ww d n m	✓
Dag	59 44	1735	149 35	638	S	ww d m	✓
Daub	59 46	1738	149 36	273	S	ww d n m	✓
Deck	59 52	507	149 39	416	S	ww d n m	✓
Dor	59 51	607	149 38	626	S	ban n d	✓
Dot	59 39	602	149 36	16	S	ww d n m	✓
Down	59 39	609	149 47	925	30	ban d m	✓
Draw	59 40	489	149 50	528	S	ban n m	✓
Dub	59 47	1758	149 47	168	S	ban d n m	✓

Name	Lat.	D.M.	Long.	D.P.	Height	Remarks	
Eagle	59 38	1688	149 44	656	25	ww d n m	✓
End	59 37	1738	149 37	499	30	ww d n m	✓
Face	59 50	716	149 50	640	S	ban n d	✓
Fall	59 51	152	149 45	0	S	ban n d	✓
Far	59 51	1674	149 38	472	S	ww d n m	✓
Find	59 46	767	149 37	837	S	ww d n m	✓
Fir	59 38	645	149 40	279	50	ban d m	✓
Flat	59 46	1794	149 37	337	S	ww d n m	✓
Flow	59 42	1288	149 44	578	S	ban d n m	✓
Fly	59 41	298	149 45	91	S	ban d n m	✓
Fog	59 48	152	149 39	807	S	ban d m	✓
Foul	59 38	1378	149 39	180	S	ww d n m	✓
Found	59 40	1301	149 40	252	S	ww d n m	✓
Fray	59 54	1025	149 43	436	S	ww n d	✓
Gate	59 49	793	149 46	507	60	ban d m	✓
Glory	59 43	1317	149 48	622	3232	peak	✓
Good	59 40	962	149 43	405	S	ww d n m	✓
Gray	59 45	470	149 37	129	S	ww d m	✓
Gull	59 47	1795	149 37	764	S	ban d m	✓
Had	59 36	972	149 46	457	S	ww n m	✓
Ham	59 45	918	149 36	281	S	ww d n m	✓
Haystack	59 36	1134	149 36	420	492	top of island	✓
Hid	59 39	1420	149 37	446	S	ww d n m	✓
Hol	59 50	806	149 47	704	S	ban d n m	✓
Hub	59 49	212	149 40	575	S	ww d n m	✓
Icy	59 55	368	149 44	70	S	ban n d	✓
Isle	59 50	37	149 49	612	30	ban d m	✓
Isle by Gl.	59 56	1049	149 44	560	20	in front of Aialik Gl.	✓
Jack	59 48	1086;	149 40	420	40	ban d m	✓
Jake	59 54	108	149 43	629	S	ban n d	✓
Kak	59 39	134	149 48	390	S	ban d m	✓
Kay	59 38	1639	149 47	176	S	ban d n m	✓
Last	59 43	1614	149 33	100	S	ban d n m	✓
Late	59 38	1467	149 46	117	S	ww n m	✓
Lik	59 42	198	149 31	759	S	ww d n m	✓
Lit	59 38	1016	149 38	682	20	ww d n m	✓
Liz	59 35	1521	149 39	84	70	ban d m	✓
Lone Rock	59 34	551	149 37	790	154	cen of top	✓
Look	59 41	1494	149 44	498	S	ban d n m	✓
Luck	59 38	1086	149 45	723	30	ww n m	✓
Lump	59 44	1653	149 36	415	S	ww d n m	✓
Lund	59 51	325	149 40	75	S	ww d n m	✓
Mac	59 43	616	149 34	121	25	ww d n m	✓
Mark	59 50	1353	149 40	415	30	ban d m	✓
Marked point	59 50	920	149 51	93	55	by Holgate Gl. d m	✓
Marked rock	59 50	1481	149 50	742	S	by Holgate Gl. d m	✓
Miss	59 45	1690	149 38	241	S	ww d n m	✓
Mo	59 36	401	149 38	371	S	ww d n m	✓
Mon	59 45	1647	149 47	195	S	ban n d	✓

Name	Lat. D.M.		Long.	D.P.	Height	Remarks	
Mother	59 36	1253	149 38	258	730	Top of Mother Island	✓
Mut	59 43	380	149 35	363	S	ban d m	✓
Nab	59 42	1666	149 34	897	S	ww d m	✓
Nat	59 49	35	149 45	634	S	ban n m	✓
Near	59 46	65	149 36	904	S	ww d n m	✓
New	59 43	984	149 38	852	S	ban d n m	✓
Newt	59 51	782	149 38	890	S	ban n d	✓
Next	59 46	966	149 39	648	S	ww d n m	✓
Nice	59 49	220	149 39	852	S	ban d n m	✓
North	59 42	26	149 34	637	S	ww d m	✓
Oak	59 54	344	149 43	496	S	ww n d	✓
Out	59 52	90	149 40	380	S	ww d n m	✓
Outer rock Cape Aialik	59 42	50	149 31	682	S		✓
Pass	59 37	1473	149 44	847	S	ww d n m	✓
Pin	59 42	1589	149 44	179	S	ww d n m	✓
Point	59 45	259	149 37	480	S	ww d n m	✓
Pool	59 44	215	149 35	139	S	ban d m	✓
Queer	59 44	1335	149 35	567	S	ban d m	✓
Quick	59 48	686	149 39	64	S	ban d n m	✓
Quill	59 56	1794	149 43	98	S	ban n d	✓
Quit	59 46	1239	149 39	248	20	ban d n m	✓
Race	59 43	1436	149 44	814	S	ww d n m	✓
Rain	59 49	1348	149 44	792	S	ban d m	✓
Rap	59 44	665	149 36	359	S	ban d m	✓
Rocky	59 41	1287	149 43	597	S	d n m	✓
Rust	59 44	1690	149 37	109	S	ww d n m	✓
San	59 52	1157	149 37	572	S	ww d n m	✓
Second	59 44	453	149 38	702	S	ban d m	✓
Sec.Chiswell	59 35	1240	149 35	449	543	top of N.pk	✓
" "	59 35	940	149 35	350	490	top of S.pk	✓
See	59 41	1100	149 45	200	0	B.M.#1	✓
Set	59 38	1291	149 37	461	20	ban d n m	✓
Shag	59 54	21	149 40	158	27	top of rock	✓
Shall	59 48	1500	149 39	737	S	ban d n m	✓
Show	59 40	1739	149 44	675	S	ww d n m	✓
Sig	59 44	751	149 45	895	S	ban d n m	✓
Slate	59 54	369	149 43	331	270	top of island	✓
Slap	59 39	1485	149 40	424	S	ww d n m	✓
Small	59 42	648	149 32	787	60	ww d n m	✓
Smooth	59 45	918	149 46	890	S	ww d n m	✓
Sob	59 56	174-	149 41	0	S	ban n d	✓
Spar	59 52	891	149 38	288	S	ww d n m	✓
Spike	59 43	0	149 46	45	2100	top of peak	✓
Spin	59 51	1485	149 38	530	S	ww d n m	✓
Spit	59 52	590	149 40	427	S	n d	✓
Squab	59 55	367	149 43	333	85	top of island	✓
Stab	59 38	456	149 44	602	S	ww d n m	✓
Stump	59 47	0	149 36	775	S	ban d n m	✓
Suey	59 47	1497	149 38	851	S	ban d n m	✓
Swain	59 51	663	149 39	702	S	ww d n m	✓
Sun	59 47	~~1795~~ 1690	149 37	1864	S	ban d n m	✓
Tee	59 52	125	149 38	150	S	ww d n m	✓
Tent	59 50	1720	149 39	592	S	cook tent	✓

Name	Lat.	D.M.	Long.	D.P.	Height	Remarks
Ter	59 36	1126	149 39	298	S	ww d n m
Three	59 47	821	149 37	770	S	ban d m
Tide house	59 41	830	149 45	130	S	cen of top
Tom	59 49	1664	149 39	274	S	ban n d
Tomahawk	59 35	607	149 37	0	S	cen of rock
Ton	59 51	563	149 38	134	S	ban n d
Tow	59 49	925	149 39	426	S	ban n d
Tree	59 40	1724	149 46	158	S	ban d n m
Twin	59 39	737	149 42	870	S	ww d n m
Wash	59 37	1341	149 47	77	S	ban d n m
Wedge	59 36	449	149 46	41	S	rock awash
White	59 48	1429	149 48	619	S	ww d n m
Won	59 36	930	149 46	100	S	ban n m
Work	59 46	968	149 36	806	S	ww d n m
Yu	59 49	1158	149 38	712	S	ban n d
		Peaks				
	59 44	389	149 37	24	1310	"Boulder"
	59 44	1026	149 34	390	1740	"Saw Tooth"
	59 46	666	149 38	481	1310	"Bear"
	59 43	630	149 47	921	2718	
	59 46	1215	149 51	732	4250	
	~~59 48~~	~~1038~~	~~149 50~~	~~800~~	~~4800~~	
	59 48	1035	149 38	16	1885	
	59 55	272	149 54	100	5600	
	59 55	268	149 48	216	4725	
	59 58	677	149 48	196	3170	
	59 59	263	149 46	724	4840	
	59 59	797	149 44	0	4380	
	59 58	1511	149 41	361	3083	
	59 56	891	149 37	376	3612	
	59 55	1287	149 37	482	3697	
	59 54	344	149 37	595	2968	
	59 52	1479	149 36	375	2318	
	59 51	1429	149 37	0	2336	
	59 50	776	149 37	866	2860	
	59 48	1040	149 38	30	1855	

Under the heading of Height S stands for Sea level, and is used for all heights not more than 15 or 20 ft above high water.

Under the heading of Remarks, "ban" means any sort of banner, whether on a tripod signal, simple pole, or tree. ww means a whitewash on rock. For any object marked d, see description of Stations. All objects marked n d, or simply n m, cannot be recovered.