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	FORM 504 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
	State: Southwest Alaska	
	DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.	
6-0	Topographic Sheet No. 4 4033)
	LOCALITY: S.W. Alaska, Shelikof Strait Portage Bay,	
	Portage Bay Shelikoft Straits,	
	Southwest Alacka.	
•		
	1923	
	CHIEF OF PARTY:	
		<u> </u>

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Mountains.

Portage Bay lies between Capes Igvak on the West and Cape Kanatak on the East. The shore line from Cape Igvak to the head of the bay runs generally true North and South; from Cape Kanatak to the head of the bay generally true Northeast and Southwest.

Cape Igvak is the first landfall; it is the southerly end of a prominent range of mountains extending in a northerly direction. The lowest peak on the cape is about 1200 feet high. The ra range rises directly behind and to the north to 2000 feet, thence to Mt. Becharof (a break in which lies Kanatak Lagoon intervening) at 3400 feet. From here the mountains lower to 2500 and 2000 feet, awinging around to the eastward behind the head of the bay. The mountains at the head of the bay are about one mile back from shore. On the flat land at the foot of the mountains lies the village of KANATAK. Swinging around to a southeastly direction, and just to the east of the village of Kanatak, the mountains form a prominent inshore bluff about 1050 feet high, rising to the south. Just east and southeast of the bluff are two heights of 1600 and 1650 feet, gently sloping at the top; the last decreasing gradually in altitude toward Cape Kanatak, a bluff of about 30 feet. The land from Cape Kanatak rises gradually in a nonthwesterly direction from 30 feet to the aforementioned 1600 feet in a distance of about two miles. Clouds usually hang over the mountains around PORTAGE BAY at an elevation of about 1000 feet.

2. The Shoreline.

The shoreline is generally bold and rocky and very steep except at Cape Kanatak and the head of the bay where lies the village. At Cape Igvak the mountains slide down steeply into the water. There are offlying reefs, rocks, and ledges. Between Cape Igvak and Kanatak Lagoon are two valleys with two plainly visible stream entrances in each. Between the last valley and the entrance to Kanatak Lagoon is a conspicious waterfall; the valley here in very steep and the mountains on either side prominent. A small island lies off a point surruonded by rocky ledges just south of the entrance to Kanatak Lagoon. There is no passage to the westward between the island and the mainland. The entrance to the lagoon lies to the north of the island. Another small island lies off the north shore of the entrance to Kanatak Lagoon. The reef is bare at low water between this island and the mainland.

From Kanatak Lagoon to the head of the Bay the shore is bold with rocky ledges and boulders. The north shore of the bay id a sand and gravel beach where the village lies. On the northeast shore of the bay is a promontory with two peaks about 100 and 150 feet high. Off the promontory and stretching in a southwesterly direction is an kelp bed, covering rocks awash at extreme low water to a distance of about one half mile. The kelp bed swings back in closer shore, and follows a bold rocky coast to Cape Kanatak. Just around Cape Kanatak lies a double small cove with sand beaches at the heads.

3. Kanatak Lagoon.

The shoreline in Kanatak Lagoon is steep sloping mountain sides except at the head of the inlet where there is considerable valley. There are two waterfalls on either side and a stream at the head of the lagoon. On the south shore rocks frequently slide down the mountain sides into the water. A ship can obtain water here by means of boats.

II. THE TOWN OF KANATAK.

KANATAK was originally a native Alcut village on the south bank of Kanatak Creek, below the entrance of little Kanatak Creek. Just behind the native village is a church and cemetery. There are two groups of houses built by settlers which represent the present town. One group, the old town, lies to the west of the native village and Little Kanatak Creek. The other, the proposed new town, lies to the east of the Little Kanatak.

At present (August 1923) there is considerable activity at Kanatak on account of the prespective oil fields behind the mountains. Two wagon roads and a trail lead to the fields. Tractors are driven over the roads. The westerly road pass is about 800 feet high; the easterly about 500 feet.

There is a Post Office at Kanatak, a steamer calling regularly once a month. Food, clothing and provisions to a certain extent are available. There is no provision for fueling or supplying water to ships. There are no docks od wharves.

III. NAMES.

The people at Kanatak refer to the inlet on the west shore of the bay as Kanatak Lagoon. It has therefore been so named. The promontory mentioned in this description is recognized in Kanatak when refered to as Kelp Point. It has therefore been so named.

IV. SURVEY METHODS.

Survey methods as Prescribed in General Regulations, and in instructions refered to in this report.

V. INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions to Commanding Officer, Steamer Discoverer, February 21, 1923.

Respectfully submitted

Fred E. Joekel

Lieut. j.g.

The following is a list of recoverable planetable positions used for hydrography:-

Object and		o	,		m		0	,		m		ff. Approx		
Description -	-	Lati	tud	e	D.M.	-	Long	itude	-	D.P.	-	Heigh	t -	Remarks.
Post- Cen- ter window in upper story of Post Office -		57	34	· 	215	-	156	01	_	994	_	2 0	_	Post Office is in Madsen's Gen. Mdse
Red- Cross On red roofe of church -	-	57	34	-	45		1 56	02	-	407	_	20		Native Church
Hit- Center Window in White house -	•	5 57 3	33	-1	1552	_	156	02	- -	984	-	20	-	House stands alone.
Bluff- Light streak in a dark bluff -	-	57	33		706	-	156	02	<u>.</u>	708	-	20	-	Clearly visifile
All- waterfall -	•	57	32	-	324	-	156	20	_	405	-	30	_	
Wat waterfall -	-	57	29	_	1465	_	156	03	_	24	-	3 0	_	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY HOVERDER 10, 1923.

WASHINGTON .

SECTION OF PIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheets 4031, 4052 and 4055 Good

Vide and Fortage Bays, Alaska

Surveyed in 1923

Date of instructions, Feb. 21, 1925

Chief of Party, H. A. Sorme.

Surveyed by J. A. Bond (4031), P. H. White (4032) and F. H. Joskel (4033)

Inked by J. A. Bond, P. H. White and F.R. Joskel.

The records of all three sheets conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.

The plan and extent of development fulfill the requirements of the 10 Comerni Instructions. At coold to moved, hearter, that make at the whenty and dressiptive reports give any indication of the character the forest arouth.

- The plan and extent of the surveys satisfy the specific instructions.
- The field drafting was completed to the extent prescribed by the Seneral Instructions,
- The imposions of the sheets are entirescopy.
- M. Beolprof laprobedly a photol labore taken to ste consist.
- By further surveying is required within the area covered by those surveys, except that there is a deficient area in the form lines on Cape Kayakitat which should be supplied when work to resemblish the westward.
- are good The character and scope of both the surveying and field drafting is are excellent.
- Reviewed by E. P. Hills, November, 1983. 9.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4033 4

State southwist Alaska
General locality SHELIKOF STRAIT
Locality PORTAGE BAY
Chief of party . H. A. SERAN
Surveyed by FRED E. JOEKEL
Date of survey . June and July 1923
Scale 1 to 20,000
Heights in feet above . mean sea level
Contour interval 100 feet.
Inked by pred E. Joekel. Lettered by . Fred E. Joekel
Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,
Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,
Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: