

6, 3, 3, 59RYEY

11, 10, 11, 1971

Acc. Mo., 11, 1971

		
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
	State: ALASKA	
	DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.	
	Topographic Sheet No. 3 4036	
	LOCALITY:	
	SWAlaska,Cook Inlet	
	Kachemak Bay — Head of Bay	
	=7.0F 1923	,
	CHIEF OF PARTY:	<u> </u>
	H.A.Seran H. & G. Engineer	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT to accompany TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET No. 3

Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet, Alaska.

LIMITS: The work on this sheet includes the upper portion of Kachemak Bay, lying east of triangulation station LOST (Lat.59-46.1, Long. 151-07.8) on the north shore and station CRAG (Lat. 59-43.2, Long. 151-04.9) on the south shore.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAST: Bear Cove, on the south side of the bay near the western edge of the sheet, is one half mile wide by one and one half miles long; Bear Island and Indian Island are two small wooded islands, to the west and east respectively, of the entrance to Bear Cove. The shores of Bear Cove, Bear Island and Indian Island are, in general, rocky, with short stretches of sand or gravel beach. Wooded hills of 100 feet to 350 feet elevation rise directly from the shore. A lone rock, bare at all stages of tide is nearly in the center of the cove.

To the eastward of Indian Island the shore continues steep and rocky for a distance of one mile and then becomes low and marshy. The high water line is very indefinite; in general, the outer edge of the marsh was taken as the high water line, altho it is probable that much of it is covered by the spring tides.

The north shore is nearly straight. A steep bluff 500 to 600 feet in elevation extends from the western edge of the sheet to the mouth of Swift Creek. Between Swift Creek and Fox Creek the shore is low and flat, the foot of the hills being about 1/4 mile back from the shore line. To the eastward of Fox Creek the shore line becomes marshy with hills rising from the edge of the marsh.

A broad flat wooded valley extends to the northeastward from the head of the bay. It is drained by two rivers of considerable size, Fox River and Sheep River, which flow into the head of the bay. These rivers are said by residents of the locality to be two mouths of the same river which divides about five miles above the head of the bay, as shown on Chart 8554. Sheep River is navigable for small boats, but can only be entered by them, at extreme high tide. Fox River is not navigable for small boats at any stage of tide.

A mountain range with summits of 1500 feet to 4800 feet rises from about 3 miles back from the south shore. The timber line is at from 1200 to 1500 feet. Three branches of the newly named Harding Glacier are along the southern edge of the sheet; the glacial streams unite to form Bradley River.

The country back of the north shore is wooded and slopes gradually from about 600 feet near the shore to 1200 to 1600 feet about 3 miles back. It is cut by three canyons.

SURVEY METHODS: Plane table triangulation was used to carry the control into Bear Cove. For the remainder of the sheet the three point problem was used wherever possible; a combination of traverse and resection was used otherwise.

Form lines are controlled by numerous plane table elevations. The low water line was not determined by the topographic party on account of its great distance from shore, but was transferred from the hydrographic sheet.

NAMES: All names of topographic features are local names as obtained from residents of the locality.

Respectfully submitted,

M. O. WITHERBEE,

H. & G. Engineer.

M.O. Witherfee

Approved

H. A. SERAN.

H. & G. Engineer, Chief of Party.

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO. 3

Object & Description	Latitude	D.M. Longtitude: D.P.	Remarks.
"Lone" Rock in middle of Bear Cove.	59 ⁰ 43	: 231 : 151 ⁰ 02 : 314 :	Summit
"But" Outlying rock	59 ⁰ 431	432 : 151 ⁰ 03 : 538	Ħ
"Ter" Western point of small rocky island	59 ⁰ 431	821 : 151 ⁰ 02(: 621 :	: Whitewash
Rock awash	59 ⁰ 44 •	6 : 151° 03' : 218 :	

DESCRIPTIVE RAPORT to accompany TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET No. 3

Kachamak Bay, Cook Inlet. Alaska.

LIMITS: The work on this sheet includes the upper portion of Kechemak Bay, lying east of triangulation station LOST (Lat. 69-46.1, Long. 161-07.8) on the north shore and station GRAG (Lat. 59-45.2, Long. 161-04.9- on the south shore.

demended description of coast: Bear Cove, on the south side of the bay near the western edge of the cheet, is one half side wide by one and one half sides long; Bear Island and Indian Island are two small wooded islands, to the west and east respectively, of the entrance to Bear Cove. The shores of Bear Cove, Bear Island and Indian Island are, in general, rocky, with short stretches of cand or gravel beach. Wooded hills of 100 feet to 350 feet elevation rise directly from the shore. A lone rock, bare at all stages of tide is nearly in the center of the cove.

To the castward of Indian Island the shore continues stoop and rocky for a distance of one mile and then becomes low and marshy. The high water line is very indefinite; in general, the outer edge of the marsh was taken as the high water line, altho it is probable that much of it is covered by the spring tides.

The north chore is nearly straight. A steep bluff 500 to 600 feet in elevation extends from the western edge of the shoot to the mouth of Swift Creek. Between Swift Creek and Fox Creek the shore is low and flat, the foot of the hills being about 1/4 mile back from the shore line. To the eastward of Fox Creek the shore line becomes marshy with hills rising from the edge of the march.

A broad flat wooded valley extends to the northeastward from the heed of the bay. It is drained by two rivers of considerable size. Fox River and sheep River, which flow into the head of the bay. These rivers are said by residents of the locality to be two mouths of the same river which divides about five siles above the head of the bay. as shown on Chart 8554. Sheep River is navigable for small beats, but can only be entered by them at extreme high tide. For River is not navigable for small beats at any stage of tide.

A mountain range with summits of 1500 feet to 4800 feet rises from about 3 miles back from the south shore. The timber line is at from 1200 to 1500 feet. Three branches of the newly named Harding Glacier are along the southern edge of the sheet; the glacial streams unite to form Bradley River.

The country back of the north shore is wooded and slopes gradually from about 600 feet near the shore to 1200 to 1600 feet about 3 miles back. It is out by three canyons.

SURVEY METHODS: Plane table triangulation was used to carry the control into Bear Cove. For the remainder of the sheet the three point problem was used wherever possible; a combination of traverse and resection was used otherwise.

Form lines are controlled by numerous plane table elevations. The low water line was not determined by the topographic party on account of its great distance from shore, but was transferred from the hydrographic sheet.

NAMES: All names of topographic features are local names as obtained from residents of the locality.

Respectfully submitted,

M. O. WITHERBEE,

H. & G. Engineer.

Approved

H. A. SERAN,

H. & G. Engineer, Chief of Party.

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO. 3

Object & Description	lati	tudo	Della	Longti	tude:	D.P.	Remarks.
"Lone" Rock in middle of Bear Cove.	59 0	431	231	151 ⁰ 0)2'	314	Summit
"But" Outlying rock	590	431	432	1510)3† <u>‡</u>	538	ir
"Ter" Western point of small rocky island	590	431	821	151 ⁰ ()2(621	Whitewash
Rook awash	59 ⁰	441	6	151° 0)3* \$	218	

AND REFER TO NO. 4-DRM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

November 17, 1923.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4036

Kachemak Bay, Alaska

Surveyed in 1923

Instructions dated February 21, 1923

Chief of Party, H. A. Seran.

Surveyed and inked by M. O. Witherbee.

- 1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
- 2. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.
- 3. The field drafting was completed to the extent prescribed by the General Instructions.
- 4. The junctions with the adjoining sheets are satisfactory.
- 5. No further surveying is required within the limits of the sheet.
- 6. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
- 7. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, November, 1923.

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. $4036~\mathrm{K}^3$

State . Alaska
General locality Cook Inlet
Locality Kachemak Bay Head of Bay
Chief of party H.A.Seran
Surveyed by M.O.Witherbee
Date of survey July, 1923
Scale . 120000
Heights in feet above Mean sea level
Contour interval .100, feet.
Inked by M.O.Witherbee . Lettered by . M.O.Witherbee
Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,
Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,
Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: