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Form 504 Ed. June, 1928	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R. S. Patton	
U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES MAR 2 1931 Acc. No. _____	
State: Alaska	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic <del>Hydrographic</del>	Sheet No. A' 4572
LOCALITY	
S. STE. COAST OF RAGGED ISLAND,	
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA.	
19 30	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
F. B. T. SIEMS.	

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET

No. A

SCALE 1:20,000

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska  
South Coast of Ragged Island,  
Surveyed June and July, 1930.

F.B.T. Siems, H. & G. Engineer, Chief of Party,  
George W. Lovesee, Jr. H. & G. Engineer, Topographer.  
Date of Instructions - March 21, 1930.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY:

Ragged Island is the most northern Island of the three Islands which make up the Pye Island Group. The coast line is very irregular and rocky. Along the part covered by this survey there are only two small patches of beach. The remainder is steep. There are over a dozen prominent peaks, the highest of which is 1588 feet. The entire Island is covered with pine trees and green grass and bushes. There are a few rock slides but most of the Island is solid and rocky.

LANDMARKS:

Ragged Island is bounded by McArthur Pass on the north and Wildcat Pass on the south. The openings through the trees of both passes are very prominent when approaching from the eastward.

It is suggested that the detached <sup>island</sup> ~~reef~~ on which Triangulation Station PAW is located, be named WOOD TOP ISLE. This is a <sup>rather</sup> ~~very~~ distinctive landmark, and marks the Ragged Island side of the Eastern entrance to McArthur Pass. From every direction off shore this <sup>island</sup> ~~reef~~ is cone shaped. The elevation is about 75 feet. It is densely covered with trees on top and there are very light colored rock above the high water line. This light colored rock also extends to the south over 200 meters, along the outer coast of Ragged Island. The Isle extends 200 meters south of tree line as a barren rocky point, ten to twenty feet above high water line.

Hoof Point as approached from the south appears as a grass covered cliff. The top of the hill back of the projecting point is cone shaped and covered with a dense growth of trees. The two off shore rocks to the south, mark this point. The sea breaks over these rocks, except at extreme low tide, when the rocks are bare. The rock on which Triangulation Station HOOF is located is bare of vegetation. It has an elevation of about 105 feet. Hoof Point, and the dangerous rocks off this point mark the approaches to Wildcat

Pass from the eastward.

CONTROL:

The control consists of five Triangulation Stations established in advance of the Topographic survey. Triangulation Stations Pye, 1928; Dark; Steep; Hoof; Paw, all 1927, were also used. The 1927 stations were recomputed for 1928 values of Triangulation Stations Pye and Seal Rock before being used. The 1930 Stations also depend on these values.

TRAVERSE CLOSURES:

All traverse closures checked and no adjustment was necessary.

METHOD:

The plane table traverse method was used on the entire sheet, checking when possible on triangulation stations.

Small white-wash signals were established in advance of the plane table work, to be used for the hydrographic signals. They were located by rod readings and graphic triangulation.

All peaks were located by graphic triangulation, with at least three cuts and elevations on each peak.

Form lines were sketched after sufficient elevations and shore line was obtained. No offshore work to locate form lines was necessary.

In making junctions with form lines of the 1927 surveys, some corrections were found to be necessary in the survey of that year. One peak had been omitted in the vicinity of Triangulation Station PAW, 1927. Some correction was made to the previous form lines on the east slope of the peak occupied by Triangulation Station KED, 1927. These changes are shown on a tracing inclosed with the Topographic Sheet. The 1927 form lines are shown with green ink, the 1930 form lines are shown with red ink, the changes as I believe should be made are shown in black ink.

PROGRESS:

Field work was started on June 26th., and completed on July 25th.. Rain prevented field work on many days. Only eight full working days were obtained in this time. Triangulation computations were made and checked when weather prevented field work.

LIST OF NEW NAMES:

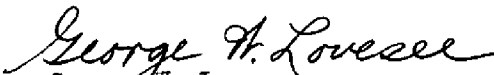
Wood Top Isle - described under the description of Landmarks.

STATISTICS:


Statute miles of high water line -----	26.0
Statute miles of low water line -----	1.0
Area in square statute miles -----	4.2

All work was done by a shore party of one officer and four men, camped in Wildcat Cove. A dinghy and outboard motor was used for transportation. The original plans were to survey this Island on Topographic Sheet "A". The survey was made on a separate sheet to speed up the work.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
George W. Lovesee,  
Jr. H. & G. Engineer.

Approved and Forwarded:

  
F.B.T. Siems,  
H. & G. Engineer,  
Chief of Party - C. & G.S.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4572

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. A<sup>1</sup>

REGISTER NO. 4572

State Alaska

General locality ~~Southwest Alaska~~ Kenai Peninsula

Locality ~~Ragged Island, Kenai Peninsula~~ S.E. Coast of Ragged I.

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June & July, 1930

Vessel U.S.C. & G.S.S. Discoverer

Chief of Party F. B. T. Siens

Surveyed by George W. Lovesee

Inked by George W. Lovesee

Heights in feet above high water to ground ~~mean low water~~

~~contour interval 100 feet~~ Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated March 31, 1930

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_