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Form 504 Ed. June, 1923	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
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APR 11 1932	
Acc. No. _____	
State: Alaska	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	4657 4658 Sheet No. Field B <sub>1</sub> & B <sub>2</sub>
LOCALITY	
Southwest Alaska	
Southeast Coast of Kodiak Island	
Vicinity of Kaguyak and Jap Bays	
and Two Headed I.	
1931	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
F. B. T. Siema	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1921

656-8

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY  
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS B<sub>1</sub> & B<sub>2</sub>  
PROJECT NO. 58

STR. SURVEYOR

F.B.T. SIEMS, COMD'G.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Director's instructions, dated April 17, 1931

4657

LIMITS:

These sheets cover the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, from latitude 56° 48.8' N. to 56° 58' N., longitude 153° 51' W. to 153° 33.7' W. Junction on the south is with Topographic Sheet T4582, and on the north with Topographic Sheet "C" 1931.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The coast in this area is generally low, with sheer rock bluffs at some points. From the coast, the land is grassy tundra with numerous small lakes, and slopes abruptly to near two-thousand feet. Southeast Peak is the southernmost peak on the island, rising in a regular shape to twenty-two hundred feet. There are five bays in the area, affording anchorage, and also two islands of importance.

DESCRIPTION OF BAYS AND ISLANDS:

The first bay in the area, as found in travel along the coast from the westward, is not named. This bay affords some sheltered anchorage for northerly weather, but is little used.

"Old Kaguyak Bay" affords anchorage for small craft, in all weather, except southeasterly. The entrance is restricted, and the southwest shore should be favored. A sand-beach on the north and east side is suitable for beaching small craft.

"Flat Island", a low, flat-topped island, with an elevation of about one-hundred feet, lies off Old Kaguyak Bay. This island has sheer rocky bluffs, and is surrounded by numerous offlying rocks. A rocky reef extends to the northeast, eight-tenths mile, and shows in small groups of rocks.

A group of large offlying rocks <sup>general westerly</sup> marks the entrance to Jap and Kaguyak Bays, from offshore. The highest of the group is forty-six feet, while the outer rock is eighteen feet.

"Kaguyak Bay", three miles in length, and one mile wide, affords anchorage for all weather, except north and east. In northeast weather, small craft find some shelter close under the bluff on the south side, near the upper end of the bay. The native village of "Kaguyak" is at the head of the bay, No supplies are obtainable.

"Jap Bay", three and one-half miles in length, and quite narrow, affords anchorage for all weather. The hills rise abruptly from the water to heights

4657

of fifteen to eighteen hundred feet. A group of rocks lies at the entrance, the highest being sixty feet. Boats favor these rocks in entering, keeping them close aboard on the starboard hand. Two miles in from the entrance, a low gravel-spit makes out from the west shore, nearly closing off the upper end of the bay. Small craft find good anchorage in mud-bottom, above this spit. Above the spit, gravel-beaches are available for beaching small craft; the Launch WILDCAT was beached just south of signal COAL during the 1931 season.

"Twoheaded Island" is very prominent, and marks the entrance to Jap and Kaguyak Bays. It rises from a sheer rock bluff on the offshore side, across a gentle grass plain to a height of eighteen hundred feet, the east peak being the higher. Off the southwest end, there is a prominent twenty-four-foot rock; and about midway off the west end, a prominent block-shaped twenty-eight-foot rock. A fox-farm is located on the island, the buildings being about midway down the north shore. This island, from offshore, has the appearance of three humps or heads, contrary to its name.

"False Island Point", is a small flat point, around <sup>86</sup>eighty feet in height, that appears as an island, from offshore. This point is connected to the mainland by a low, <sup>narrow</sup>gravel neck, which covers at Spring tides. South of this point about one-half mile, a low reef bares six feet; the channel between this and Twoheaded Island is clear.

"Knoll Bay" is an open bay, affording anchorage for westerly weather. Small craft anchor close under the Bluff in the southwest corner.

#### CONTROL:

Control for these sheets was furnished by 2nd and 3rd order triangulation.

#### SURVEY METHODS AND CLOSURES:

Traverse East to Bay, completed ahead of triangulation, closed four meters in error; no adjustment.

At Flat Island, cuts were taken to all signals on the outside coast. A closed loop on the island closed no error.

Traverse Bay to Cape, resecting on Felix, Flat Island, Pool and Kagu, closed twelve meters out in azimuth; this was adjusted in the field, back to the resection on Kagu.

Traverse Cape to Steeple, closed six meters in error; no adjustment. From points on this traverse, the signals on the opposite side of Kaguyak Bay were cut in. The shoreline on that side, being rodded in from these signals, a check traverse was also carried from Steeple to Bayu, closing without error.

Traverse from Bayu up the west side of Jap Bay, cutting in signals on the opposite shore, then closing the loop down the east shore, checking in on these signals, the closure showed eight meters error in azimuth, and was not adjusted. After this work had been completed on the 20,000 <sup>scale</sup>, the Chief of Party, in view of the importance of this bay as an anchorage, decided that it warranted more control. The triangulation scheme then put in the bay had the stations Blow and Haven in common with the original topography. \*The 20,000 work was not adjusted to the later triangulation. The 10,000 sub-plan was rodded in from the

\* It was adjusted on the corresponding hydrographic sheet No. 23.

control stations, and it is recommended that this work be used for the upper section of Jap Bay.

Whitewashes on the north shore of Twoheaded Island were located as intersection stations by triangulation, and the shoreline rodded in from these and short traverses where necessary. Signals on the mainland were also cut in from these control stations. On the outside ~~cut~~<sup>cut</sup> signals were located by simultaneous sextant cuts, these cuts being plotted on celluloid, and then transferred to the topographic sheet; the cuts were taken from the ship. Traverse, Islet to Isle, checking the outer coast signals, closed six meters in error; no adjustment. Traverse Isle to Sev closed without error.

Traverse Jap to Sis closed four meters in error; no adjustment.

At Shu and Sis, cuts were taken to all signals visible. Traverse Shu to Sis closed eight meters in error; no adjustment.

Form-lines and elevations were from plane-table set-ups, with the exception of the outside of Twoheaded Island. In this case, sextant angles from the Launch WILDCAT were used.

A sunken rock, Latitude  $56^{\circ} 52.8'$ , longitude  $153^{\circ} 40.4'$  was transferred from hydrographic sheet 23 to topographic sheet B<sub>1</sub>. *Charted 2 1/2 fms. — e/WTM*

A sunken rock, in the center of the entrance to Jap Bay, Latitude  $56^{\circ} 55.2'$ , Longitude  $153^{\circ} 41.0'$  was transferred from hydrographic sheet 23 to topographic sheet B<sub>2</sub>. *Charted 2 fms. — e/WTM*

LIST OF NAMES:

(1) Well established local names:

Old Kaguyak Bay  
Flat Island  
Kaguyak Bay  
Jap Bay  
Twoheaded Island

(2) Names assigned by field officers:

Knoll Bay, has prominent knoll in valley behind it.  
False Island Point, point appears as an island from offshore.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved and forwarded:

*F.B.T. Siems*  
F.B.T. SIEMS, H.&G.E.  
Chief of Party, C.&G.S.

*Max G. Ricketts*  
Max G. Ricketts, Jr. H.&G.E.  
U.S.C. & G. Survey

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

Object & Description	Latitude	D.M.	Longitude	D.P.	Height	Remarks
Station Pyr, 24' pin- nacle	56 50	910	153 49	961	24 ft.	Top
Station Rk, block rock	56 50	219	153 46	250	28 "	High Pt.
Station Is, highest of two Pinnacle Rks	56 49	816	153 45	58	38 "	High Pt.
Station Ng, NW side of notch in small Is.	56 50	1390	153 43	352		Top of NW side of notch
Station Flag, flag pole Kaguyak	56b 51	1006	153 46	331		Base of Pole
Station Pint, small pinnacle	56 52	1232	153 45	580	8 "	Top
Station Nee, pinnacle rock	56 52	566	153 44	220	16 "	Top
Station Spi, offlying low spire	56 52	1175	153 42	455		Top
Station Loaf, square loaf rock	56 55	1370	153 40	930	8 "	Center of Top
Station Pug, pinnacle rock	56 55	1298	153 40	1013	12 "	Top
Station Arch, arched pinnacle rock	56 54	1300	153 34	7	12 "	Top
Station Pit, small rock awash at H.W.	56 57	725	153 34	247		Top

STATISTICS

SHEETS B<sub>1</sub> & B<sub>2</sub>

SHEET B<sub>1</sub>:

Shoreline ----- 27.1 statute miles  
Area ----- 26.9 sq. statute miles

SHEET B<sub>2</sub>:

Shoreline ----- 30.6 statute miles  
Area ----- 13.4 sq. statute miles

TOTALS:

Shoreline ----- 57.7 statute miles  
Area ----- 40.3 sq. statute miles

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

T-4657

T-4658

Seattle, WashingtonDecember 8-th, 1931

DIRECTOR, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted.

F.B.T.SIEMS, H.&G.E.

Chief of Party.

Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED	
	Latitude			Longitude					Datum
	°	'	D. M. meters	°	'	D. P. Meters			
Sew 1931, high pt. of group two rocks	56	49	859.2	153	47	918.2	Valdez	△	
High Hump, west of entrance Old Kaguyak Bay	56	49	1567	153	46	926	Valdez Topo	←	
Is. 38 ft. pinnacle rock SW end of Flat Island	56	49	816	153	45	58	Valdez Topo	←	
Felix 1931, Highest rocky pt. on ridge	56	50	1155.9 <sup>9</sup>	153	45	288.6	Valdez	△	
Cent 1931, highest & largest of rock group off entrance to [Jap <sup>2</sup> ]	56	52	1102.7	153	40	837.6	Valdez	△	
▲ Kaguyak Bays.									
Dial, high point on small rocky island shaped similar to a sun dial	56	52	593	153	41	96	Valdez Topo		

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

T- 4657  
T- 4658

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Seattle, Washington

December 8-th, 19. **51**

RECTOR, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted.

**F.B.T.SIMS, H.A.G.E.**

Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						METHOD OF DETER- MINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED	
	Latitude			Longitude					Datum
	°	'	D. M. meters	°	'	D. P. Meters			
Flag, flag pole in	56	51	1008	153	46	331	Valdez	Topo	
Kaggyak Village									
Largest rock of group	56	55	639	153	40	636	"	Topo	
Entrance Jap Bay 60 ft.									
Mass, 1931, 28 ft. block	56	53	609.0	153	37	542.7	"	△	
shape rock off Two-									
headed Island									
Mite, 1931, 24 ft. rock	56	52	1704.3	153	36	538.4	"	△	
shaped like a finger									
sticking up from a									
heavy base.									
Shm, 1931, off lying	56	56	24.4	153	33	526.3	"	△	
pinnacle rock 25 ft.									
high									

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4657

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. B<sub>1</sub>

REGISTER NO. **4657**

State ~~Southwest~~ Alaska

General locality Southeast ~~Coast~~ of Kodiak Island

Locality Vicinity of Kaguyak Bay

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June, 1931

Vessel U. S. C. & G.S.S. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party F. B. T. Siems

Surveyed by Max G. Ricketts

Inked by Max G. Ricketts

Heights in feet above M.H.W. to ground to tops of trees

Contour ~~Approximate contour~~, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated April 17, 1931

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4658

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. B<sub>2</sub>

REGISTER NO. 4658

State, ~~Southwest~~ Alaska

General locality Southeast ~~Coast~~ of Kodiak Island

Locality Vicinity of Jap Bay and Two Headed Island

Scale 1:20,000 <sup>Insert 1:10,000</sup> Date of survey June & July, 1931

Vessel U. S. C. & G. S. S. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party F. B. T. Siems

Surveyed by Max G. Ricketts

Inked by Max G. Ricketts

Heights in feet above M.H.W. to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

~~Contour~~ Approximate contour, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated April 17, 1931

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