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U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY  
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: SW Alaska

11-5813

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. A 4663

LOCALITY:

Kenai Peninsula

Port Dick to  
Rocky Bay and Windy Bay

Scale 1:20,000

1931

CHIEF OF PARTY:

H. B. Campbell

4663

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
to accompany  
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET "A".

LOCALITY

This sheet covers the area from the west side of the entrance to Port Dick to and including Windy Bay. It joins with Reg. #4574 on the east, and Reg. #3553 on the west.

AUTHORITY

This survey was made under the Director's instructions dated April 10, 1931, U.S.C. & G.S.S. DISCOVERER, H. B. Campbell, Comdg.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The coast line from Port Dick to Windy Bay is very ragged with numerous off-lying islets and rocks. The shores are rocky except where the standard conventions indicate sand. The elevations of the peaks rise from 1940 feet on the eastern limit of the sheet to 3247 feet at Mt. Mills, (triangulation station KON, 1930), on the western limit. A long low valley extends north of Rocky Bay. It is heavily wooded with low rolling hills, and is dotted with numerous small lakes, with a large lake about two miles north of the head of Picnic Harbor. This valley is drained by Windy River. Spruce trees cover the entire area of the sheet to an elevation of approximately 1000 feet, except where landslides prevent trees from gaining a foothold. Beyond this is grass with rock outcropping, while the tops of the peaks are snow covered except in mid-summer months.

~~A~~ stretch of dark brown cliffs about two miles long extends

southwestward from the entrance to Port Dick. The east half consists of rock and gravel slides rising uniformly from the shoreline to the tops of two peaks, 1885 feet and 1877 feet in elevation, respectively. The western half becomes more nearly vertical, and not so high. The rock is also dark brown, except in one place where there is a whitish brown formation giving the appearance of a scar. It appears as a cross with two horizontals, with the lower cross bar not so pronounced on the west end. It extends downward from the top of the cliff approximately 250 feet. The highest point was located by topographic cuts and named "Scar". It shows well from a southerly direction. Triangulation station DICK is located on a dome shaped, grass covered rock, 100 feet high, just barely detached from the mainland, and is 300 m. south by east of signal "Scar".

WORTHLESS BAY is suggested as a name for the bay lying west of these cliffs. It seems, after consulting local fishermen and fox raisers, that it has no local name, but Worthless Bay was suggested by them because of shallow depths, numerous islands, rocks, and off-lying rocks near the entrance it was practically worthless as an anchorage for even small boats.

ANCHOR BAY is suggested as a name for the larger bay to the westward. It seems to have no local name either, but local fishermen suggested Anchor Bay because of the excellent anchorage and shelter available for moderate sized boats near the head of the bay. There is a bar across the entrance to the bay, and rocks extend several hundred meters out from the shore on either side. In mid-channel it is clear and is comparatively safe, except in heavy weather when it breaks across the bar.

ROCKY BAY is the large bay north of Chugach Island. There are numerous islets and rocks extending  $1/2$  to 1 mile offshore. Near the middle of the bay at about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the western shore and 1 mile from the northern shore is a large timbered island about  $1/4$  mile long, with a grass covered island 200 meters to the westward.

WINDY RIVER is the stream emptying into Rocky Bay, and drains the area for many miles to the north. There is a large marsh  $1/2$  mile wide and 2 miles long extending north from the mouth of the river, with numerous timbered islands up the center. The northern part has tall marsh grass protruding above the level of the water at high tide. Duck are abundant in this region. Small boats with outboard motors may run to the head of the marsh at high tide, by following the approximate course of the channel as indicated on the sheet. This river is known locally as Rocky River, and this is suggested for its name.

PICNIC HARBOR is the local name for the Pong, narrow body of water at the northwest corner of Rocky Bay. It is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long, about 200 meters wide at the narrowest place, and about 275 m. at the widest place. It has a mid-channel depth of about 10 fathoms and furnishes a good anchorage for small boats near its head.

WINDY BAY is the bay extending westward from Rocky Bay. It is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at the entrance, and narrowing to about 400 meters near the head. The north half of this bay has numerous islands and rocks, baring at various stages of the tide. The channel is clear for a distance of about 800 meters from the point on the south side of the entrance.

WIND POINT is the name suggested for the headland on the south side of Windy Bay entrance. There is nearly always a wind blowing around this point. It is a timbered headland about  $3/4$  miles wide, rising to an elevation of approximately 800 feet to the ground level, with spruce trees approximately 60 feet high.

#### METHODS OF SURVEY

A plane table was used throughout. At triangulation station ABEL the azimuth to triangulation station GULL was drawn on the sheet, and this was used to orient the table at triangulation station ABEL. A traverse was run from Abel to Dick, a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The traverse closed and the discrepancy was so small that no adjustment was necessary.

Control for Worthless Bay was by cuts from triangulation station CADE and triangulation station DICK, with a traverse run around the head of the bay checking on cuts from triangulation station CADE on the eastern side of the bay.

Control for Anchor Bay was graphic triangulation with triangulation stations ROME and NEXT the base.

A traverse was run 2 miles up Windy River, but no check was obtained as it was not deemed necessary for that region.

Graphic triangulation was run up Picnic Harbor, and a traverse run back as a check, which closed within the allowable limits. With these exceptions, all other supplementary control was by cuts.

#### OFF-LYING DANGERS

There are several islets and rocks awash at various stages of the

tide as shown and noted on the sheet.

#### ELEVATIONS

Elevations are given to the ground in all cases, with the tops of trees (T.T.) estimated in the case of wooded peaks.

#### STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline - - - - - 68

Area, square statute miles - - - - - 53

Respectfully submitted,



Ira R. Rubottom,  
Jr. H. & G. Engineer.

Approved and forwarded:



H. B. Campbell,  
H. & G. Engr., C. & G. S.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: 202 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS OFFICE:

HBC:PF

1932 DEC - 9 - AM

9:50

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Ship DISCOVERER



Seattle, Washington,  
December 2, 1932.

To: The Director,  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

Through: Inspector, Seattle Field Station,  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

From: H. B. Campbell,  
Lieut. Commander, C. & G. Survey.

Subject: Triangulation. *Position of station Dick 2.*

Reference: 22-RS.

Station Dick 2 is located on top of the same pinnacle rock as was the earlier station Dick. This pinnacle is about 50 feet high and has only sufficient room on top to permit free use of a theodolite. This is a lone pinnacle and there is no chance of confusion.

This signal has been used for several seasons and at different times various observations were made on it, and therefore its true position has been in doubt.

The position as given in our 1931 records is the true position on that datum. After computation and plotting the 1931 position was checked by topography.

It would appear that there was an error in the 1930 determination. An officer on board during both 1930 and 1931 recalls that the hydrographic party got a jump in 1930 when using Dick. No jump was noted in 1931 and the planetable check is considered conclusive.

The observing and computation for the final position were accomplished by Mr. Graham, who is at present in the Philippine Islands.

*Forwarded*  
*H. B. Campbell*  
H. B. Campbell,  
Lieut. Commander, C. & G. S.,  
Commanding, Ship DISCOVERER.

22-1813  
80

*File in Rec.  
Report T4663*

*Referred to Graham*

*20*  
*Series 1930 by the ship to*  
*Compare 1931 by the ship to*  
*59° 12' 00"*  
*151 10 05*  
*G 559*  
*G 694*

*Dick 2, 1931 was used on T. 4663.*  
*Hence no correction is required to the data.*  
*S. B. E. E.*  
*Dec. 15, 1932*

80-VEC

December 14, 1932.

To: Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Campbell,  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
202 Burke Building,  
Seattle, Washington.

From: The Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Subject: Triangulation. Position of station Dick 2.

The receipt is acknowledged with thanks of your letter dated December 2, 1932 containing information relative to the above subject.

(Signed) R. S. PATTON  
Director.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4663

## 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 Letter AREGISTER NO. 4663State ~~Southwest~~ AlaskaGeneral locality Kenai PeninsulaLocality Port Dick to  
~~Rocky Bay and~~ Windy BayScale 1:20,000 Date of survey July-Aug.-Sept., 1931Vessel DISCOVERERChief of Party H. B. CampbellSurveyed by Ira R. RubottomInked by Ira R. RubottomHeights in feet above M.H.W. to ground ~~to tops of trees~~~~Contour~~ ~~Approximate contour~~ Form line interval 100 feetInstructions dated April 10, 1931

Remarks: Notes on rocks such as "Awash  $\frac{1}{2}$  tide or Awash  $\frac{3}{4}$  tide"  
refer to the mean range of tide for the month. "Awash L.W." refers to mean low water.