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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R. S. PATTON, Director

State: ALASKA

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
4731

Topographic } Sheet No. Field "B"
Hydrographic }

LOCALITY

SOUTHWEST ALASKA

Dangerous Cape to Eagle Harbor

Southeast Coast of Kodiak Island

1932.

CHIEF OF PARTY

F. B. T. SIEMS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1931

Applied to -

Chart 8535, scale 1:80,000. J. W. McGuire.
" 8536, " do. do.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO "B"
PROJECT NO. HT - 105

STEAMER SURVEYOR

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

DIRECTOR'S instructions dated April 22, 1932.

LIMITS:

This sheet covers the outside coast of Kodiak Island from Dangerous Cape to Ugak Bay and the south shore of Ugak Bay to Eagle Harbor. Latitude 57 - 16 N., Longitude 152 - 43 W. to Latitude 57 - 26 N., Longitude 152 - 44 W. This sheet joins T 4399 on the south and Field "C", 1932 on the north.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Dangerous Cape is a bold cape rising abruptly to around five hundred feet. Northward from this point the coast is marked by a ridge parallel to it and reaching an extreme height to fourteen hundred feet. The ridge is about four miles long and ends at a small open bight. From this bight the coast is rugged, rising to sixteen hundred feet. Gull Point, as well as the point two miles south, is very abrupt with bold rock face. Just inside of Gull Point is a small cove suitable as an anchorage for small boats in southerly and westerly weather. The coast from this point on into Eagle Harbor is quite rugged although broken at several points by shallow bights with sand beaches. Eagle Harbor affords anchorage with reasonable protection for all weather. The village of Eagle Harbor has been practically deserted, only one house being occupied. The slopes of the entire section are grass covered with small patches of brush appearing in the valleys.

CONTROL:

The control for this sheet was furnished by 2nd and 3rd order triangulation and also by hydrographic locations as noted under Methods.

SURVEY METHODS:

The shore line from Danger, 1928 to FIN was run in on a celluloid sheet in three sections. This was done due to the fact that the triangulation had not been advanced to cover this area at the time of the topography. In this section it was necessary to take advantage of the mid-season weather to insure completion. This shore line was adjusted to the hydrographic locations of signals REEF, NEW, TENT, and HIGH which were located by simultaneous sextant cuts from the SURVEYOR. These cuts were carefully plotted on a celluloid sheet and the positions so determined were pricked through onto the topographic sheet. The positions determined were from numerous cuts intersecting in a point. In the adjustment an error was discovered between REEF and NEW in the junction of the two sections at this point. An effort was made to rerun this section but weather conditions made this impracticable. The signals between REEF and NEW were then located by simultaneous sextant cuts from the Launch WILDCAT, these cuts being plotted on celluloid and the positions determined, were pricked through onto the topographic sheet. By this method the error was found to be in the section between JIM and EX. On this basis the adjustment of $\frac{1}{2}$ meters necessary was made on this section. In the adjustment of the third section the position of POLE as run up in

section two from HIGH checked a plane table cut from SHAG and was accepted. This made a slight adjustment necessary between this signal and OPEN, 1932. The remainder of this section was swung in between OPEN and FIN. The signals located by sextant cuts are lettered in blue on the topographic sheet.

The section FIN to BOT was completed on a traverse, the position of SHAG being determined by cuts from triangulation stations and resection on GULL, 1932; MID, 1932; and OPEN, 1932. SHAG was also located accurately by sextant cuts, BOT had previously been located by cuts from triangulation stations. This traverse closed four meters out in distance and was not adjusted.

Signals from BOT to EAGLE HARBOR, 1932 were cut in from triangulation stations as far as practicable, using the stations on the opposite side of Ugak Bay. Other signals in this section were located by cuts from those previously located and a check traverse run over the entire section.

Form lines on the outside coast from Dangerous Cape to Gull Point were determined by sextant from the Launch WILDCAT. From Gull Point to Eagle Harbor elevations were determined by the usual plane table methods.

A few points in regard to use of the celluloid sheet in advance of control are as follows:-

Use of a sheet of this type eliminates one item of equipment to be carried as the sheet is tacked to the board.

It was found that work could be carried on easily in light rain without use of the umbrella to protect the sheet. The pencil detail was not affected by water although at times the alidade would tend to stick on the wet sheet.

Transfer from the celluloid to the topographic sheet can be easily made after control points are established.

The control points to be used in swinging in the sections should be determined on before the topography is started so that the sections may be broken at these points.

LIST OF NAMES:

(1) Well established names:

Dangerous Cape
Gull Point
Eagle Harbor
Ugak Bay

(2)

Names assigned by field officers:

Gull Point Cove; small cove just inside of Gull Point, used as an anchorage for small boats. Chaika Cove?

JWM

<u>PLANE TABLE POSITIONS:</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BIRD, six foot off-lying rock of white color.	57-19	1276	152-37	880	6'	Top
TUF, top of large off-lying rock near water fall.	57-20	1694	152 ² -37	687	16'	Top
SHAG, outer of group of large rocks.	57-21	602	152-36	444	38'	Top
SURF, six foot pinnacle	57-21	1753	152-36	628	6'	Top
BOT, outer tangent of dome shaped rock	57-22	1651	152-36	373	90'	Tangent
DUB, high point of long rock	57-24	387	152-37	833	12'	Top
High Pinnacle Rock off Eagle Harbor	57-25	1560	152-43	514	55'	Top
TENT, large twenty foot boulder at high water line, bottom of rocky slope.	57-19	172	152-38	366	20'	Top

STATISTICS:
SHEET "B"

Shore line -----	17.9 statute miles
Area -----	21.5 square statute miles
Magnetic Declinations ---	3
Elevations -----	55

Respectfully submitted,

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

Approved and forwarded:

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

See U.S. NAVY PHOTO X-44

LOOKING SE TO EAGLE HARBOR, UGAK BAY.

SEE U.S. NAVY

PHOTO Y-49

LOOKING NORTH TO DANGEROUS POINT, NARROW CAPE IN THE DISTANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4731

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"

REGISTER NO. 4731

State Alaska

General locality Kodiak I.

Locality Eagle Hbr., to Dangerous Cape

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey JULY, 1932

Vessel U.S.N. AG. S.S. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party P.B.T. PIETS

Surveyed by MAX G. RICKETS

Inked by MAX G. RICKETS

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

~~Contours, approximately horizontal~~, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated APRIL 22, 1932

Remarks: