

# 7086a

Graphic Control

Diag'd. on Diag. Ch. No. 8502-3

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey GRAPHIC CONTROL

Field No. PF-D-48 Office No. T-7086a

### LOCALITY

State Alaska

General locality Bristol Bay

Locality Nushagak River, Vicinity of Lewis Point

1948

CHIEF OF PARTY

P. F. A. Studds

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE March 16, 1949

B-1870-1 (1)

7086a

Graphic Control

MAR 16 1948

Form 537a

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Each Topographic and Graphic Control Sheet, and each Air Photographic Drawing should be accompanied by this form, completed so far as practicable, when forwarded to the Washington office.

REGISTRY No. T-7086a

Field No. PF-D-48

Scale 1:20,000

State Alaska General locality Bristol Bay

Specific locality Nushagak River, Vicinity of Lewis Point

Dates: Survey began July 1948 Completed July 1948

Photography \_\_\_\_\_, Supplemented by ground surveys to \_\_\_\_\_

Project No. CS-327 Instructions dated 20 June 1946

Vessel } or PATHFINDER Chief of party R.F.A. STODDS  
~~Kenny~~

Field work by R.C. DARLING Office work by R.C. DARLING

Final inking by R.C. DARLING

Ground elevations } in feet above { M. H. W.  
Treetop elevations } or { \_\_\_\_\_

Contours } by { Planetable } Interval \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Approximate contours } { Multiplex }  
Form lines } { \_\_\_\_\_ }

REMARKS Details to be obtained from air photographs.

REG. NO. - GRAPHIC CONTROL T-7086a



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
to accompany

GRAPHIC CONTROL SHEET FIELD NO. PF-D-48 (T-7086a)

AUTHORITY: Field work was carried out in accordance with the instructions by the Director for Project CS-327 dated 20 June 1946.

LOCALITY: Nushagak River, Bristol Bay, Alaska, from Black Point Longitude 158 - 02 to Longitude 158 - 16.

SCALE: 1:20,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The general shoreline consists of grass marshes with scattered alders. The three points namely: Black Point, Lewis Point and Cross Point are on slightly elevated ground of approximately 15 - 25 feet for the later two and a gradual slope up to approximately 200 feet at Black Point. A small bluff extends between Black and Lewis Points. A narrow strip of gravel beach lines both shores at the high water line.

Inland the terrain is tundra covered with denser tree growths and rounded hills.

The small settlement at Lewis Point consists of a few Indian families who depend on fishing and trapping for their livelihood. This is the only inhabited section within the limits of the sheet.

There are numerous bars bare at low water composed of sand and gravel. Their intricate pattern make channel navigation difficult and navigation in this section of the river should not be attempted without a local pilot.

There is a <sup>soft</sup> gray <sup>clay</sup> mud between the high and low water line on both shores from long. 158 - 16 to Lewis Point and from there to Cross Point on the west shore. This mud is dense enough for foot traverse.

CONTROL: Control for this survey was furnished by the triangulation of C. LeFever in 1947. The positions are from unadjusted field computations referred to North American 1927 datum.

DETAILS OF SURVEYS: Field work was accomplished during July 1948.

This is a graphic control sheet for hydrographic sheet H-7668. (1948) Standard graphic triangulation methods were employed for locating the signals with a minimum of three cuts in all cases. No traverses were run as there was adequate triangulation control.

The high-water line was located with stadia rod readings in the vicinity of some of the set-ups for proper comparison with the air photographs. The high-water line was observed throughout at the outer edge of the grass line although the marshes are covered with approximately 1 foot of water at higher high water. This selection of observation was made in accordance with paragraph 43 of page 9 of the topographic manual. The low-water line was located by the hydrographer.



JUNCTIONS: This sheet joins PF-E-48 on the west at triangulation station Sand 1947.

There are no surveys above the east limit of this sheet.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS: There has been no previous survey within the limits of this sheet.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION: The magnetic meridian observations were taken at the following triangulation stations: NECK 1947, SAND 1947. There was apparently no local disturbance at intermediate set-ups.

The declinoire used was standardized at the Inglewood Washington Magnetic Station on the 30 April 1948. A correction of  $-0.2^\circ$  should be applied to the meridian as shown.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: There will be a separate report submitted on geographic names for this area.

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS: forms 524 filed under T-7068

JAR - Center, white washed shack.

SIR - Center, white washed trapper's shack.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS: There will be a separate report submitted on landmarks for charts in this area. L. 70 (1949)

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert C. Darling*  
Robert C. DARLING  
Lieut.(j.g.) USC&GS  
Ship PATHFINDER

Forwarded and Approved:

ROBERT W. KNOX, Commander USC&GS  
Commanding Officer  
Ship PATHFINDER

*This graphic control survey has been compared with contemporary hydrographic surveys. No further review by the Hydrographic Surveys Section is necessary at the present time.*

*J.A. Dinsmore*  
7/22/49



# 7086b

Graphic Control

Diag'd. on Diag. Ch. No. 8502-3

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey GRAPHIC CONTROL

Field No. PF-E-48 Office No. T-7086b

### LOCALITY

State Alaska

General locality Bristol Bay

Locality Nushagak Bay & River, Vicinity of  
Dillingham

194 8

CHIEF OF PARTY

R.F.A. Studds

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE MARCH 16, 1949

B-1870-1 (1)

7086b

Graphic Control

MAR 16 1949

Form 537a

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Each Topographic and Graphic Control Sheet, and each Air Photographic Drawing should be accompanied by this form, completed so far as practicable, when forwarded to the Washington office.

REGISTRY No. T-7086b

Field No. PF-E-48

Scale 1:20,000

State Alaska General locality Bristol Bay

Specific locality Nushagak Bay and River, vicinity of Dillingham

Dates: Survey began June 1948 Completed July 1948

Photography, Supplemented by ground surveys to

Project No. CS-327 Instructions dated 20 June 1946

Vessel } or PATHFINDER Chief of party R.F.A. STUDDS

Field work by R.C. DARLING Office work by R.C. DARLING

Final inking by R.C. DARLING

Ground elevations } in feet above { M. H. W.  
Trestop elevations } or

Contours } by { Planetable } Interval ft.  
Approximate contours } Multiplex }  
Form lines }

REMARKS Details to be obtained from air photographs.

REG. NO. - GRAPHIC CONTROL - T-7086b



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
to accompany

GRAPHIC CONTROL SHEET FIELD NO. PF-E-48 (T-7086b)

AUTHORITY: This survey was carried out in accordance with the instructions by the Director for Project GS-327 dated 20 June 1946. ✓

LOCALITY: Nushagak Bay, Nushagak River, Wood River, Bristol Bay, Alaska, from triangulation station Sand 1947 Longitude 158 - 16 to the village of Nushagak on the East bank and Latitude 58 - 58, Longitude 158 - 34 on the West bank. ✓

SCALE: 1:20,000 ✓

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The general shoreline consists of grass marshes with scattered alder and fir trees on the East shore with the exception of the village of Nushagak which is on the North side of a hill approximately 250 feet high, and on the West shore from triangulation station Sand to the abandoned cannery at Wood River.

This sheet covers the most populated section of the Nushagak area. There is an abandoned cannery on the West bank of Wood River. The cannery buildings, owned by the Bristol Bay Packing Co., are being demolished for building material at the active cannery on the Nushagak River. There is a small settlement of Indians that will remain. The wharf is bare at low water and is deteriorating.

The Pacific American Fisheries Cannery is at the town of Dillingham and is the most northerly cannery in the Bay. There is a wooden wharf at this cannery that is bare at low water. The town of Dillingham has a population of 500. There is a post office, several general stores, two movie houses, air service, schoolhouse, and radio communications in this town. ✓

The Bristol Bay Packing Co. Cannery is 1/2 mile West of Dillingham. There is a wooden wharf at the cannery that is bare at low water.

There are scattered buildings between this cannery and the settlement of <sup>Ne</sup>Elsonville. The settlement at <sup>Ne</sup>Elsonville consists of white and Indian homes still inhabited from the time this area was known as Dillingham.

South of <sup>Ne</sup>Elsonville is the Indian Relief Hospital at Kanakanak. The buildings are on a prominent hill approx. 150 feet high and are inhabited by workers in the hospital. Radio communication is maintained at the quarters of the engineer.

South of Kanakanak there are scattered shacks along the River Bank inhabited by Indians during the summer.

An abandoned Indian shack and out buildings are located behind Williams Island on Ralph Slough. These buildings are not prominent as viewed from the river.

All of these settlements are on elevated ground ranging from 20 to 75 feet in elevation. The shoreline along the bluff areas is composed of gravel and small boulders. The interior is thickly wooded with deciduous and coniferous trees and the mountains around the lakes drained by Wood and Snake Rivers are visible from the River and make excellent rear range markers for navigation.



A dirt road maintained by a highway commissioner in Dillingham joins the abandoned cannery at Wood River to Dillingham to Bristol Bay Packing Co. to <sup>N</sup>Elsonville and Kanakanak. This road is traversable in summer and cleared of snow in winter under normal conditions.

The village of Nushagak is on the North side of a grass covered hill. The cannery buildings owned by A.P.A. are now abandoned. The population is approx. 40. However, the village is practically abandoned during the summer while the fishing season is in progress.

The school teacher and a cannery watchman are the permanent residents. The two wharfs are bare at low water and are now deteriorating.

There is a bluff from Kanakanak to Coffee Point that is practically uniform at a height of approx. 60 feet. Here, the beach is gray gravel. The top of the bluffs and inland the ground is tundra covered with numerous lakes.

CONTROL: Control for this survey was furnished by the triangulation of C. LeFever in 1947. The positions are from unadjusted field computations referred to North American 1927 Datum.

DETAILS OF SURVEYS: Field work was accomplished during the months of June and July 1948. This is a graphic control sheet for hydrographic sheet H-7668 and H-7669<sup>(1948)</sup>. Standard graphic triangulation methods were employed for locating the signals with a minimum of three cuts in all cases. No traverses were run as there was adequate triangulation control.

This survey was carried out in conjunction with the air photo party of A. Newton <sup>St</sup>uart. The control stations from the radial plot were inadequate for supplemented hydrographic control, hence the necessity for a graphic control sheet. The compilation sheet and descriptions were not received by this party until after the graphic control sheets were completed and hydrography started. This accounts for the location of different points on a common structure between the graphic control location and air photograph compilation plot. e.g. DOG - N. gable cabin, PURE - S. gable cabin. If the photo compilations were received earlier, attempt would have been made to duplicate the control for a check on the accuracy of their location.

The high water line was located with stadia rod readings in the vicinity of most of the set-ups for proper comparison with the air photograph compilation. The highwater line was observed throughout at the outer edge of the grass line along the marsh areas although the marshes are covered with approx. 1 foot of water at higher high water. This selection was made in accordance with paragraph 43 of page 9 of the topographic manual.

The low water line was located by the hydrographer.

JUNCTIONS: This sheet joins PF-D-48 on the Northeast at triangulation station Sand 1947 and sheet PF-F-48 on the Southwest at triangulation station Innuith Azimuth Mark 1947. <sup>T-7086a</sup> <sup>T-7087</sup>

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY T-2966:

WILLIAMS ISLAND: Increased in size to the Eastward - separated from the mainland by Ralph Slough.



KNULUK: Village behind Williams Island abandoned. No buildings remaining.

NATIVE VILLAGE: Off Ralph Slough - abandoned - 2 shacks remain.

CHOGGIUNG: Now the town of Dillingham.

ALASKA PORTLAND PKG. ASSN: Now Pacific American Fisheries Cannery at Dillingham.

JOHNSON'S APA CANNERY: Now Bristol Bay Packing Co.

DILLINGHAM: Old site - now Nelsonville.

A.P.A. CANNERY      DIAMOND BB: Abandoned - no trace remaining.

KNAKNAK: (Native Village) - abandoned. The name of Kanakanak - site of the Indian relief hospital on Bradford Point is probably derived from this name.

The previous survey is on an independent datum, while this survey is based on the 1927 N.A. datum. A cursory examination of the topographic sheet of 1910 was made. However, as the 1948 sheet is a graphic control survey, a complete shoreline comparison was impossible. A more thorough examination should be made in the office with the air photographic compilation for the area.

Indications show that the shoreline has receded between Snag Point and Bradford Point with a building up of Williams Island as previously described. *T-9041*

MAGNETIC DECLINATION: The magnetic meridian observations were taken at the following triangulation stations:

DILLINGHAM 1947, KANAKANAK 1947, SAND 1947

There was apparently no local disturbance at intermediate set-ups. The declinoire used was standardized at the Inglewood, Washington Magnetic Station on 30 April 1948. A correction of  $-0.2^\circ$  should be applied to the meridian as shown.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: There will be a separate report submitted on Geographic Names for this area.

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS: *forms 524 filed under T-7086*

ACE - Top and center N church cross.  
MAG - NE gable galv. barn.  
JAP - Top & center structure housing schoolhouse ball near West gable.  
QUO - Top & center chimney on North side hospital.  
DAW - W gable unpainted house.  
FLX - Top & center wooden water tank.  
HAG - Top & center chimney, center of house.  
DOG - N gable cabin.  
KED - Top & center twin elev. wooden water tanks.



LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS: There will be a separate report submitted on  
Landmarks for Charts in this area. *L70 (1949)* ✓

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert C. Darling*  
ROBERT C. DARLING  
Lieut.(j.g.) USC&GS  
Ship PATHFINDER

Forwarded and Approved:

*Robert W. Knox*  
ROBERT W. KNOX, Commander USC&GS  
Commanding Officer  
Ship PATHFINDER

*This graphic control survey has been compared with  
contemporary hydrographic surveys. No further review by the  
Hydrographic Surveys Section is necessary at the present time.*

*J.A. Dinsmore*  
*8/15/49*



## NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. T 7086

## Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-2168-1

**A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.**