Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent:

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

No. Sheet No. 3399

LOCALITY:
KuskoKusko Bay

1913

CHIEF OF PARTY:
Hardy J. Smith
COAST AND GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY

O.H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT.

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO. "A".

KUSKOKWIM BAY, ALASKA.

LATITUDE 59 18 TO 59 46

LONGITUDE 161 34 TO 162 18.

TOPOGRAPHY BY E.E. SMITH, ASSISTANT.

INKED BY TOPOGRAPHER.

AUGUST 1913

F.H. HARDY ASSISTANT, CHIEF OF PARTY.

COMMANDING STR. YUKON.
Descriptive report to accompany Topographic Sheet No. A
Kuskokwim Bay, Alaska.

Beginning at Station Jack Smith No. 1 a plane table traverse was
carried along the beach to Quinhagak. After triangulation was finished
the shore line was adjusted to it. The contour interval is 100 feet,
great freedom being used in sketching.

The country near the shore is very flat tundra, spotted with many
small lakes. Further back the range of hills runs in an approximately
straight line terminating in the hill whose highest point forms Station
Last. East of this range but off of the sheet are other ranges terminating
in a line bearing approximately N.E. (Mag.) from Last. But thirty or
forty miles inland another range passes far North of this line terminating
in the peak known as Signal End, as shown on another sheet. And all the
way back to these hills is flat tundra as described.

Northward from Jack Smith Bay a wide mud flat bares at low tide.
Except in Jack Smith Bay, there is a sand beach next to the high water
mark.

The stream of chief importance is the Kamtakt River at whose
mouth is found Quinhagak, but only pulling boats can enter here at high
water, neap tides. Launches can enter at high water spring tides and
at low tide
find plenty of water, once they are inside. Arolic Creek presents a feature
of interest in the fact that it devides several miles inland seeking the
sea through two mouths. The North mouth is wider but the South one is deeper,
perhaps a fathom after getting into the creek proper. On Butts Creek are
some placer claims which are at present yielding pay. Supplies reach
these claims by way of Arcolic Creek. Qinhagek boasts of a store, a church and a school in connection with a Moravian Mission. It is also a post office.

There are about a hundred people, native, living in a row of small log houses and barabaras on the bank of the stream just North of the church, but the houses are not shown on account of their size and closeness and the scale of the sheet. The houses shown are those pertaining to the mission.

The mission, as well as the Government, have herds of reindeer in this vicinity which feed on reindeer moss, a short gray moss about as crisp and dry as shredded wheat but which desolves in the mouth more quickly and would probably make as good breakfast food if given the advantages of cream and sugar.

When seen from the Southward Signal Last shows as a very low hill at the end of the range. A photograph made from Carter Spit, though poor, gives the outline of the hills as seen from this direction. On the west slope of the hill whose peak is Signal Sharp there are some gullies in which snow remains till about the middle of the summer. They form the Roman number four. This landmark is often referred to by people in this vicinity as Figure Four (IV) Mountain. When the light is favorable it may be seen after the snow has disappeared from it. Twin Mountain, the Southernmost one sketched on this sheet, is an easily recognized landmark.

Respectfully,

C. E. Smith

Asst.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. Handy

Asst. C. R. R.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Latitude Met.</th>
<th>Longitude Met.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need</td>
<td>59 25</td>
<td>67 161 47</td>
<td>334 Highest point small hill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other permanent objects located by triangulation.