Form 364
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: ____________________________

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Locality: __________________________

191

Chief of Party: _____________________

Sheet No. 3561
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
E. LESTER JONES, SUPERINTENDENT

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
To accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET 2397
of
EASTERN CENTRAL PART OF NAGAI ISLAND
SUAMAGIN ISLANDS, SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA
Surveyed during August, September, and October, 1915.
Scale 1/50,000 Contour Interval 100 ft.
By Party of U.S.S. Patterson
H.C. Dunlap, Asst., Commanding
M.O. Nelson, Aid, Topographer
Under Instruction from the Superintendent,
dated March 18, 1915.
Desde el río que fluye desde el lado este de Mist Mountain y la cima de 1520 pies hacia el sur de lo que, a su vez, es por la cima de piedra que forma el punto de tierra del este hacia la parte alrededor de la mitad de laderas de la gran parte de la bahía al este de Mist Mountain, siguiendo por el este de la costa del este de Mist Mountain.

COSA DESCRIPCIÓN. Vamos hacia el este por la costa de la isla de Mist, la isla de Mist y a la derecha de Mist Mountain (1823) y la parte oriental de la isla hacia el este de Mist Mountain. hay dos terrenos prominentes. La cima tiene cerca de 1200 pies de altura y el otro lado de la costa tiene cerca de 1250 pies. Desde esta cima, la línea de costa hacia el oeste, es difícil de describir la costa. Las montañas son de aspecto rudo y irregular. En la mitad del camino, las montañas tienen una forma más plana que es homogéneamente, oscuro y con muchas rocas.

Signal "Nest" is located near the eastern end of a 60-meter rocky spur of about 95 feet elevation above the extreme north coast of Mist Mountain. Big boulders and pinnacles abound off this coast. 

From the 900-foot triangular bluff 5/8 mile northwest of Signal "Nest", running north along the north shore to the head of the bay, the shoreline is exceedingly jagged. The 525-foot gully cliff, shown north of the signal "Gin", is very noticeable, the jagged cliff to either side tapering down to the valley stream beds.

The point of land terminated by signal "Jota" is noticeable by reason of the 230-foot block top cliff, as well as the laminated structure of the sharply folded, rocky cliffs hump up to a maximum of 580 feet north of signal "Jota".

From the bight north of hyd signal "Kel", to the head of the bight, the cliffs are generally less than 100 feet.

The 3/4-mile strip of non-cliff beach at the head of the bight is lined with grey-white boulders, from 6 to 24 inches in diameter. 

The beach falls 3/4 mile inshore and beyond the lake can be seen outside of the bight. At the extreme W W. or when the lake floods, this lake is connected to salt water by a gully running along the low cliffs at the most southern end.

The beach at hyd signal "San" is covered with grey-white rounded boulders, while the shores of the 1375-foot peak west of hyd signal "Tina", are littered with irregular, fragmented slabs, weatherings from the slate-like, dark, iron-stained rock of the mountains.

The shore of the west wing of East Bight are generally boulder lined, with a backing of low cliffs, serving as a fringe to the grass and alder covered hill slopes, studded here and there with rock outcrops, which increase in frequency as the summits are approached. A very low valley nearly connects Sanborn Harbor with East Bight at the Northwest extremity of this wing.

The boulder spit on which triangulation signal "Hook" was built, is grass-covered, and will just clear extreme W W.

High cliffs identify the east and south faces of the peninsula forming the southwest tangent of East Bight. The southeast tip of this point terminates.
in a rocky spur of over 100 meters in length, and 30 meters width, with a
summit tooth on the inshore end of about 100 ft elevation. Numerous rocks
skirt the point.

To the north of hyd signal "Cut" the cliffs are of a dark iron-stained
color, and somewhat shaly nature, while to the southward one finds a hard,
grey-white, coars-grained granite, extending as far as the shoreline was
run. The 1707 ft hill N W W of hyd signal "Edna" is covered with granite
blocks, outcrops, and presents a very jumbled appearance from the west and
south.

The potato-shaped head of this bight is fringed with fine white sand
dunes, which expand in a low water beach extending 150 meters or more to
seaward. Numerous creeks drain the adjacent hill-sides.

Hyd signals "Kap", and "Clif" are located on a long low rocky table
topped extreme N W island.

The granite shore-cliffs gradually increase in height as they round
triangulation station "Gull", and the heavy swell prevalent here, together
with weather effects have splintered and sliced the rock so that it is diffi-
cult to convey a correct idea of the shore cliffs on the sheet.

SURVEY METHODS. Frequent triangulation intersection stations furnished
ample control. The shoreline in East Bight was put in entirely by radiation
and resection, all the signals and white washes having been put in before
doing the topography. The shoreline running between signals "Lodge", and
"Gull", was traversed, the error of closure being 15 meters. The shoreline
was adjusted for this error and also for the variation in the sheet, which was
serious, averaging about 10 meters per minute of longitude, and a little
less for latitude (checked). The contouring was done in the field as far
as possible. That along the headland between Mist Harbor and East Bight was done
on the basis of several determined elevations, and location cut-up with the
assistance of a photograph, and memory. At the heads of the two large bights on
this sheet, the contours were sketched in while on the ground, as well as it
was possible without sending the rodmen inshore or making special hill set-ups
and the work is thought to be sufficiently accurate for the navigator's
purposes.

MAGNETICS. No declination observations appear on this sheet, since the
declinator was "frozen", and out of commission. The 1914 topographic sheet
covering adjacent terrain, shows a plane table determination of the magnetic
declination as 19° 27' at triangulation station "Nagai". (shown on this sheet)
### Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
<th>D.P. Height</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area, Square Statute miles</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore line</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River, creeks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponds, lakes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of topographic stations</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of topographic and hydrographic signals located</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of elevations determined</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plane Table Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
<th>D.P. Height</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triangular Pinnacle</td>
<td>55°06'</td>
<td>15°51'</td>
<td>402 60</td>
<td>Top center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Spur Point</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>1410</td>
<td>52 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnacle Rock</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>164 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW Detached Rock off Point</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>60 10-20</td>
<td>Seaward Tan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliff Face - Point</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1237</td>
<td>1050 15</td>
<td>Highest Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large boulder - HW Beach</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>825 10-15</td>
<td>NW extremity of pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock detached at HW</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>453 08</td>
<td>Vortical extremity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Large Rock extending out from HW</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>313 30</td>
<td>Grass covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock 50 y. Offshore</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>867 06</td>
<td>Highest Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnacle Rock 10 ft. + high</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>826 10</td>
<td>100 m. off pt. - 5-6 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outermost Rock</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>917 15</td>
<td>alongside 50 m. narrow reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock about 200 m. offshore from Creek Falls</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>527 35</td>
<td>Highest point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prominent pinnacle</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>992 992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Rock about 200 m. offshore</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>992 992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>