DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO.______

STAG BAY, LISIANSKI STRAIT, ALASKA.

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Planeteable survey by C. G. Quillian,

C. G. Quillian, Chief of Party.

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The shoreline of Stag Bay was run on a separate sheet at odd times during the month of July. The work is entirely a plane-
table traverse beginning at the head of the bay, extending down the
sides, locating the various hydrographic signals, and at the mouth
of the bay joining on to the topography brought into the mouth of the
bay by Mr. Fease and overlapping this a short distance, and for
orientation cuts to Triangulation Stations NOBI, STAG, and ENI, were
drawn on the sheet. The projection on the sheet was roughly trans-
ferred from the topographic sheet of Lisianksi Strait after fitting
in Station FOLK by the Three point problem. In the course of the
traverse the hills on either side of the bay, a distance from 1/2 to
3/4 of a mile back were located, and contours in vicinity of Stag Bay
sketched in.

After the close of the season certain photographs were
taken as follows: One panorama from the hill at the head of the bay.
One panorama from the 2250 Ft., hill at the head of the draw on
the south side of the bay. Certain photographs taken from the west
slope of the 5180 Ft., peak (Cub Mnt.), and photographs taken on the
northern slope of Cub Mnt., and a few photographs taken from Triangu-
lation Station HOBH were used to locate the peaks and contours dotted
in on the southern portion of this sheet. Also, the topographer was
on the 2250 Ft., peak and had the recollection of the valley to assist
him in sketching the contours.

Peak 72 had been located by triangulation and was plotted
on the sheet, and after the sheet had been inked sufficient data was
obtained to compute Peaks 13 and 14, the geographic positions of which
were slightly different from those shown on this sheet, and same should
be adjusted in making the chart. On the north side of the bay photo-
graphs assisted greatly in locating peaks along the edge of the sheet
and in sketching contours. It is believed that in general the full-
line contours are not out of position by much more than a contour inter-
val, and the dotted contours are within two contour intervals of the
correct location on the ground, and presents a fair picture of the
corner of the country. The three lakes on the most western portion
of the sheet are estimated from photographs, while the lakes
northeast of Peak 14 were located from photographs.

The topographer did not find an opportunity to make an in-
vestigation of the valley at the head of the bay and was uncertain as
to the distance the southern side extends up the valley before making
the back-turn and returning to the south side of Cub Mt.

Stag Bay is a long, narrow indentation extending almost
Magnetic East and West. It is 5 miles long to the tide flats. The
shores are very steep and precipitous; and various points on either
side are small flats extending offshore from 100 to 200 yards and
framed by the deposits brought down by swift mountain streams. The
shores along the water and to an elevation of 500 or 600 feet are
fairly well timbered with spruce and red and white cedar. Above the
500 and 600 foot elevations the timber thins very rapidly, and the
entire country is generally barren above the 1,000 foot elevation.
The bay has an average width of about one-third of a mile which narrows
to two places to less than 1/2 of a mile. At the head of the bay is
an extensive tidal flat, the greater part of which forms at lowest
water and the approach to which is very steep. A vessel to have
safety-thence must anchor in from 60 fathoms of water and is then near
the far side the flats at the head of the bay. A number of photographs
are attached hereto to illustrate the general topography. The build-
ings have been built for a cannery on the small flat on the north
side, about two-thirds the distance to the head of the bay. The plant
consists of a beach-house and a warehouse, with a small shed with a
20 foot span. At lowest tides a vessel drawing 18 feet can lie at
the dock. The shallowest water being at the west end of the dock and a
channel by dredging the new berths can keep over 10 feet at lowest
tides. A sewer at each entrance near the proposed cannery, and
probably within another year water will be piped to the dock. The
facilities for an excellent watering place at the streams on the south
side near the head of the bay. This stream runs away the mountains
on the mountain sides and empties precipitously along the mountain
sides and ends in a small fall which is very convenient for filling
the boats for water.

Respectfully submitted,

STAG BAY, LISJANSKI STRAIT, ALASKA.

From a shoulder on south side of Cub Mt., looking toward Ilin Bay. Focal length 5½ inches.

From a shoulder on south side of Cub Mt., showing valley and stream on south side of Cub Mt. Focal length 5-1/8 inches.
West from shoulder on west side of Cub Mt., and at elevation of 2,800 Ft. Camera focal length .176 ft. meters.

Plotted from Cub Mt. summit. Focal length 5-1/8 inches.
Looking into Stag Bay from mouth showing precipitous shores.

Cub Mt., from cannery bunkhouse.

From 9 COAL showing type of draw back of cannery.
View down Stag Bay from mouth showing steep slope of hills.