<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Is.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adak Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay of Islands</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1925

Chief of Party:

G.C. Jones
The coast line in this region is high. The shore has a
forbidding appearance on this sheet in particular, but in general is
abrupt and apparently clear. Due to the absence of trees, nothing is
visible to the navigator but snow, grass and rocks. The mountain tops
are usually, except in winter, hidden by clouds and for that reason
dependence for landmarks must be placed almost entirely on unusually
shaped rocks near the shoreline. The large, high waterfall on the south
shore of the Bay of Islands should be noted particularly and placed on
the published plan.

Little is known of outlying dangers, limit of tide rips,
etc. Cascade Rock is always bare or breaking. In any case it is well
located and can readily be avoided. In general no very strong currents
were noticed; not even in the narrow passages through the islands.

A copy of the Coast Pilot notes for this harbor accompanies
this report so that landmarks, channels, anchorages, etc., will be
treated in that report.

The initial control for this sheet was furnished by a
scheme of triangulation, with a 4" theodolite using six or three repetitions
direct and reverse, expanded from a base, 181 meters in length, measured
three times with an ordinary steel tape. No corrections made for leveling,
temperature, sea level, etc. The partially sheltered area between North
Island and the Entrance Islands was covered by this control, it being
thought at first that this was the Bay of Islands. That area was surveyed
by sextant topography and checks fairly well with the existing sketch.

The Bay of Islands proper was done by a rough plane table,
triangulation and sketching. The shoreline actually surveyed by sextant
or plane table topography is shown in full lines; that by rough plane
table triangulation in short dashed lines, and that sketched by eye or
from outside information, in long dashed lines. All the area north of
Latitude 51° 51' is eye sketching except that one point just off the north
edge of the sheet was cut in by plane table. Inside the two long spits
the sketch is probably not equal to existing information.

West of longitude 176° 51' the two points encircled in
pencil were cut in by theodolite. The balance of that section is very
rough sketching.
The few soundings made are shown on this sheet. It was noted, while anchoring with the Coast Guard cutter, that the few existing soundings are dependable.

Several names were assigned to assist in descriptions and coast pilot notes. All are descriptive.

1. Cliff Point is a straight cliff over 200 feet high. This name should be placed both on the harbor chart and the general chart in order to abate any doubt as to the location of the harbor. The officers of the Unalga encountered this difficulty in entering the bay.

2. North Island is 275 feet at its highest point and has the same rough appearance as the rest of the country except for a distinctive rock on its north end described as a landmark in the coast pilot notes.

3. North Rock is a group of rocks, about 30 feet at the highest point, lying just south of North Island.

4. South Island is a rather high island, probably over 200 feet, lying south of the entrance to the portion of the bay now shown on published plan.

5. Entrance Islands is a group of islands of various sizes lying on the north side of the principal entrance. They are rough, as is the surrounding country, and some elevations undoubtedly reach 300 feet; certainly in excess of 200 feet.

6. Cascade Rock in latitude 51° 49.7', longitude 176° 49.3' is only a few feet above high water. The sea is usually breaking over it and cascading down its sides, hence the name.

7. Green Island, so named because of a marked green color as opposed to the browner color of the surrounding country, is useful for describing the entrance, also a reported anchorage behind this island.

8. Long Island is a long narrow island lying on the starboard hand when entering the bay. Anchorage for smaller vessels is reported behind this island.
A reconnaissance of this bay was made by the Coast Survey in 1925. Few soundings could be secured with the means at hand and the time available. Such information as could be secured and reports from men with local knowledge indicate an excellent harbor for vessels of any size and easy access to fresh water supply at the falls on the south shore of the bay.

To enter the Bay of Islands follow the middle of Adak Straits until north Cape bears 201° true (W x N 5/4 N mag.) then steer 181° true (E x S 3/4 S Mag.) keeping the high pinnacle rock, which will then have opened up at the foot of the bluff, on the above bearing until cliff Point (a cliff over 200 feet high which will then be about 2-1/2 miles distant) bears west true (W 7/8 N Mag.) then steer 149° true (SW 3/4 S Mag.) to pass midway between Green Island and the rocks (about 40 feet high) 1/3 mile east of Green Island. The above course will clear cascade Rock by 3/8 mile (n.m.) after making Green Island steer midchannel into the harbor. Deep draft vessels should enter with caution as no soundings are available, although the passage and harbor are reported clear except for visible dangers.

Good anchorages are reported in the various bights of the harbor. Good anchorage is reported behind Green Island and for smaller vessels behind Long Island.

The anchorage south of North Island has been used by Coast Guard vessels. To enter proceed on the above course (121° true) until opposite the entrance between North Rocks and South Island. Then steer midchannel until clear and anchor near the south shore of North Island in 17 fathoms. Mud bottom may be found although the bottom is that anchorage is largely rock. Entrance from this anchorage to the ledge bay may be made through a channel 40 meters wide, along the east side of the largest of the entrance islands. There is 3 fathoms or less just north of this channel and 5 fathoms or less in the south end. Both spots are marked with kelp and can be avoided, although the one in the south end should not be given too wide a berth on account of rocks on the east shore. There is also a kelp covered spot some 300 meters south of the south end of this passage. Otherwise 8 fathoms can apparently be carried through.
The following notes are from information furnished by William Gardner, and associates, owners of the fox-farming lease on Adak Island, whose schooner draws about 6 feet.

Huluk Bay is good harbor, no sunken rocks, and nearly landlocked, slightly exposed to northeast weather.

There are good harbors all along the coast of Adak Island from Huluk Bay around the south side and on the west side up to Bay of Islands. One of the above not indicated on the chart is on the east side of the pass between Adak and Kagalaska Islands.

The arms of Three-Arm Bay, especially the north and south arms, extend much farther into the island than indicated. The north arm nearly meets the south shore of Bay of Islands.
1. Northwest point of Adak Island, Cape Adagdak in the distance, bearing 94° true, distant 11-1/2 miles (naut.)

2. North Cape, Kanaga Island, bearing 246° true, distant 7 miles.
3. Entrance to North Island anchorage is to right of lowland (North Island) in center.

4. Rocks on starboard hand entering North Island anchorage.
5. North Rocks, left to port on entering North Island anchorage.

6. Looking about south from station Old showing broken nature of country.
7. North Island and North Rocks from Station Mound, Nos. 7 to 11 inclusive from a continuous panorama from Station Mound including from about north to about southwest.

8. The high point left center is at the top of Cliff Point.

10. 2,000 foot mountain overlooking North Island anchorage. Shown also in No. 3.
11. Panorama concluded. Station Old in center of picture.

12. Birdseye from 300 foot ridge of camp and canyon just north of Stations Mag, Astro. and S. E. Base. Tide gauge may be seen under cliff on opposite side of cove.
13. & 14. Two views from Signal Mound of rocks, islands, etc., in main entrance to Bay of Islands. Entrance is just beyond rocks in center of No. 14.
SUPPLEMENT TO DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET FIELD NO. 4142.

As shown on the sheet, the name, Bay of Islands is made
to apply to the entire bay between Cliff point and the point west of
(Garthmore) Green Island. This is in keeping with local practice, with particular
regard to the inner bay. The small area now charted as Bay of Islands
is not that commonly so known, but a small portion thereof. That
portion is referred to in the Coast Pilot notes as the North Island
anchorage.
The hydrography on this sheet consists of an examination of the channel along the east side of the largest of the Entrance Islands.

A depth of 3½ was found just north of the channel and also a depth of 3 fathoms in the south end.

The record for the hydrography on this sheet is in the sounding volumes filed with Hyd. 4501.

R.E. Johnston

Names of signals, located by the plane table, should have been inked in red instead of black.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1925.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4142 (Reconnaissance)

Aleutian Islands, Alaska

Surveyed in 1925

Instructions dated February 13, 1925

Chief of Party, G. C. Jones.

Surveyed and inked by G. C. J.

Soundings plotted by G. C. J.

Soundings verified and inked by R. L. Johnston.

1. This sheet is principally a topographic reconnaissance with some few soundings in the Bay of Islands.

2. The survey conforms to the requirements of the specific instructions.

3. The shoreline shown on this sheet in full black lines was run in by sextant and planestable; that shown in short dashed lines by rough plane table triangulation and that shown in long dashed lines was sketched by eye.

4. The survey of the narrow channel on the east side of the largest of the Entrance Islands would seem to indicate that with proper precaution deep draft vessels can enter through here into the large bay at the head of the Bay of Islands.

The 3 1/8 fathom sounding at the north end of this channel was not developed, and there may therefore be less water on it.

5. Isthmus Point and the north point of the island about 1 1/2 miles W x N of Isthmus Point were cut in by theodolite and can therefore be used in adjusting the work to the present chart.

6. The topography of this sheet was done on celluloid in accordance with the specific instructions and transferred to the smooth sheet afterwards. The transferring and inking was done by the field party.
7. Attention is called to the note on the sheet that Three Arm Bay is separated from Bay of Islands by only a few hundred yards. The present chart shows the distance across here to be approximately 3 nautical miles.

8. The high waterfall on the south shore and at the head of the Bay of Islands should be shown on the charts as it is a prominent landmark for entering the bay.

9. There are no adjoining surveys.

10. This sheet being no more than a reconnaissance survey, further work will be necessary.

11. The field surveying is adequate for the purpose. The drafting is fair.

Day of Islands, Adak Island
6 + 7 determined by sun obsns.

Jan 19 51° 49' 25"
28 51° 49' 33"
Mean 51° 49' 29"

June 18 from 11° 47' 16"
18 pm 47° 11"
21 am 47° 07`
  47° 03`
  47° 08`
  47° 06`
21 pm 47° 05`
  47° 03`
  47° 04`
  47° 06`

11° 47° 05.3 = 176° 46.3°

Radio signals from Annapolis at 9 pm on June 20 and 4 pm June 21 and the results for June 21 are to be preferred for that reason.

Finch Berger's device is used.

I am confident the uncertainty of the determination of latitude does not exceed 15" and of the longitude 30" \( \pm 15\)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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. 47

REGISTER NO. 4142

State Alaska

General locality Aleutian Is.

Locality Adak Is. - Bay of Islands

Scale 1-20,000 Date of survey June 1925

Vessel Reconnaissance Party

Chief of Party G. C. Nejes

Surveyed by G. C. J.

Inked by G. C. J.

Heights in feet above MSL to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated Feb 13 1925

Remarks Reconnaissance sketch with 5ds as per descriptive report