

4477

Form 504
Ed. June, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R. S. PATTON, Director

C. & G. SURVEY

L. & A

JAN 30 1930

Acc. No.

State: ALASKA

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic

Hydrographic

Sheet No. #K

4477

LOCALITY

West Coast Kodiak Island

Cape Uyak to Cape Karluk

August

1929

CHIEF OF PARTY

R. R. Lukens

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET "K".
WEST COAST KODIAK ISLAND - CAPE UYAK TO CAPE KARLUK

STER. SURVEYOR

R.R. LUKENS, COMMANDING

INSTRUCTIONS DATED MARCH 14, 1929.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a mountainous region broken by several valleys. The mountain ridges are moderate in slope except where they terminate in steep and eroded slopes at the shore. This region is covered with grass and alder, the growth thick in the valleys, and thinning to small patches of grass and moss on the hill tops.

CAPE UYAK is a precipitous rocky headland, deeply eroded. A deep cut and slide separate the cape from the ridge behind. In Northeast Harbor an excellent sand beach extends from You to Quin.

Between Northeast Harbor and Karluk are two, long, eroded cliffs about 1350 feet high. The northern cliff has three summits showing above the edge of the eroded slope. The southern one has a pronounced slide from its summit to the shore. Shingle beaches with immense blocks of rock are at the base of these cliffs. Between the cliffs is a valley which terminates at a bluff shore line. Two waterfalls and a red bunk house on the bluffs show conspicuously to points in the neighborhood of Cape Karluk. A ridge completely encircles this valley. Two conspicuous conelike hills rise from this valley.

KARLUK RIVER is a shoal, semi-tidal stream about 1/3 mile wide at its mouth. A broad sand spit lays across the mouth of Karluk River.

KARLUK is the only place of importance in the locality of this sheet. ^{Alaska Packers Association} The ~~Pacific American Fisheries~~ maintain buildings at the mouth of Karluk River, and moorings in Karluk Anchorage. There are native villages on the north and south banks of Karluk River near its mouth. The spire of a green and white Greek Church (O Ikon), located above the village and cannery buildings is a conspicuous landmark to vessels approaching Karluk.

A precipitous cliff extends from Karluk Village to A Luk. The beach at the base of this cliff consists of large blocks of rock.

From A Luk to Bunk the beach, locally called Tanglefoot Beach, consists of smooth, round, granite rocks.

CAPE KARLUK is a projecting head of striking appearance, somewhat resembling a spearhead to ships coasting Kodiak Island. Its seaward slopes are bold and rugged and its landward slopes are smooth and grassy. When abeam Cape Karluk it shows three distinct sharp heads. Once acquainted with Karluk Head it is easily identified by vessels miles away.

South of Cape Karluk lie gentle sloping grass lands, which end in low earth banks near the shore. A broad sandy beach extends south from Cape Karluk to Sturgeon River.

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ROCKS

There are no offshore rocks. A few scattered rocks lie close to Cape Uyak and Cape Karluk. A pinnacle rock about 50 feet high lies 100 meters off Cape Karluk. Signal High is on its seaward face. A reef lies 100 meters northeast of the pinnacle rock.

There are several inshore rocks at the base of the cliff south of Northeast Harbor. The string of rocks off Nip offer a little protection from the sea to launches anchoring in their lee.

INDUSTRY

Salmon fishing is the only industry in this area. Large quantities of salmon pass up Karluk River to Karluk Lake. The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries maintain a weir several miles up Karluk River, where the salmon are counted as they pass upstream. The amount of salmon the canneries may catch is determined by the number of fish passing thru the weir.

Salmon are no longer canned in Karluk, but many of the *Alaska Packers Assoc.* old cannery buildings remain. At the mouth of the river the ~~Pacific~~ *American Fisheries* maintain an office, storehouses, bunk houses, and steam winches with which to haul in the nets filled with fish. The fish are hauled in barges from Karluk to the cannery in Larsen Bay.

In addition to seining for salmon near Karluk River, gill nets are set out from Cape Uyak and Cape Karluk.

SURVEY METHODS

The shoreline was surveyed by traverse. The shoreline of Northeast Harbor was incorrectly surveyed at first due to the incorrect plotting of Δ You. After Δ You was replotted this shoreline was rectified in the field. The traverse between Δ You and Δ Square (sheet "J") closed with an error of 12 meters. This error was adjusted on sheet "J". The traverse between Δ You and Δ Litz closed with an error of 8 meters. This was adjusted between Δ Litz and \odot Ses. The traverse between Δ Litz and Δ Luk closed with an error of 3 meters. No adjustment was made. The traverse around Cape Karluk between Δ Luk and Δ Drift closed without error.

A traverse was run from the Karluk cannery buildings inland along the south bank of Karluk River for a distance of $3/4$ of a mile. This traverse was run in order to secure details of Karluk village and the shore of Karluk River. The north bank of Karluk River was determined by cuts to logs laying on the beach.

Contours. Some cuts to specks were obtained by planetable, but most of the contours and elevations were obtained by sextant cuts from a launch laying-to at points about one mile offshore.

This sheet became distorted 11.1 meters/mile in an East and West direction and 5 meters/mile in a North and South direction. This occurred during the later part of the work while filling in gaps, running the traverse up Karluk River, and completing the contours.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS

The shoreline near Karluk and Cape Karluk, shown on the old survey (sheet 2893) differs slightly from that of the present survey. The greatest difference is around Cape Karluk. Cape Karluk was merely sketched on the former survey. Most of the buildings shown on the old survey are gone or replaced by new buildings. The new survey should therefore be used. The mooring buoys in Karluk Anchorage are set out each season by the cannery, and taken up at the end of the season, hence subject to change in position. It is recommended, therefore, that the mooring buoys shown on sheet 2893 be omitted on the chart.

In the region near Cape Uyak there are slight differences between the present survey and that shown on sheet 2893a. The greatest differences are around Cape Uyak itself.

NEW PLACE NAMES

Name Recommended	Reason for Name
Northeast Harbor	In use locally
Tanglefoot Bay	In use locally
<i>Karluk Anchorage</i>	

PHOTOGRAPHS

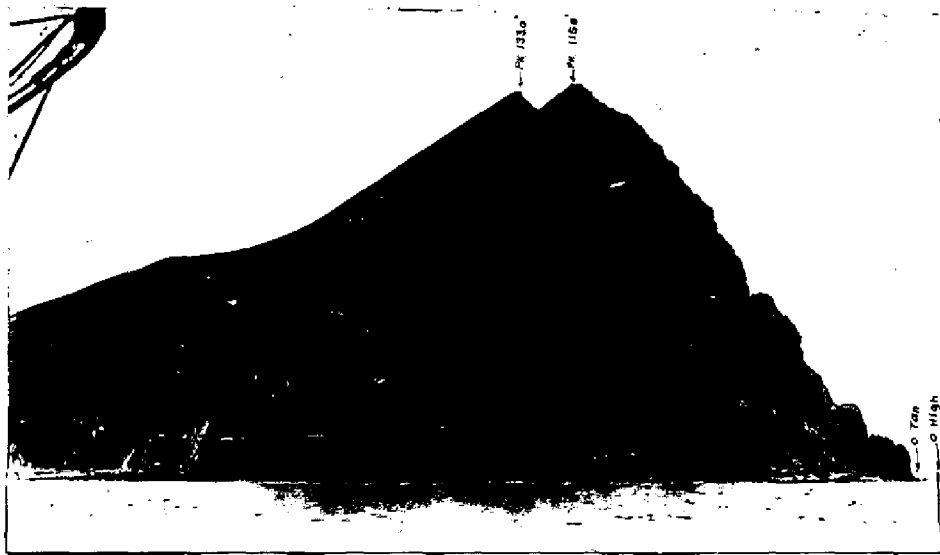
One photograph is attached to this report.

L.S. Hubbard
L.S. Hubbard, Topographer

approved
R.R. Lukens

PLANE-TABLE POSITIONS

<u>OBJECT AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LATITUDE</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>LONGITUDE</u>	<u>D.P.</u>
	° ' "	meters	° ' "	meters
STILT, bunk house on beach	57 -38	264 (1592)	154- 20	574 (422)
POT, bunk house at mouth of stream	57 -37	499 (1357)	154 -20	592 (04)
CAB, house on beach	57-36	1341 (515)	154-23	232 (764)
RED, red bunk house above bluff line	57-35	1507 (349)	154- 24	136 (861)
AM, waterfalls	57-35	1344 (512)	154-24	277 (719)
HUT, shack on beach	57-35	178 (1678)	154-25	506 (488)
IKON, spire on green and white Greek church	57-34	37 (1819)	154-27	795 (201)
HIGH, sea face of vertical sided pinnacle rock	57-34	987 (869)	154-31	100 (897)



KARLUK HEAD

Taken by R.R.Lukens, August, 1929, at a position $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E.
of Karluk Head, facing S.W.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4477

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 Letter #K

REGISTER NO. 4477

State ALASKA

General locality WEST COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND

Locality CAPE UYAK TO CAPE KARLUK ✓

Scale 1-20,000 Date of survey August, 19 29

Vessel STR. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party R.R. LUKENS

Surveyed by L.S. HUBBARD

Inked by L.S. HUBBARD

Heights in feet above M.H.W. to ground ~~to top of trees~~

~~Contour~~ ~~Approximate contour~~ Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated MARCH 14, 1929, 19

Remarks: _____