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Form 504 Ed. June, 1928	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R.S. Patton, Director	
<div>C. & G. SURVEY L. & A. FEB 18 1930 Acc. No.</div>	
State: S.W. ALASKA	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. F 4481
LOCALITY	
KODIAK ISLAND	
UGANIK BAY	
19 29	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
R.R. Lukens, H. and G. Engr.	

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET (F)

4481

LOCALITY AND LIMITS

This sheet covers the area in Uganik Bay on the north side of Kodiak Island. It extends from East Point on the east side of the entrance of the bay south, including North East Arm, East Arm, and around the southern end of South Arm to Δ Slide. The portion of the shore-line in solid line was located during the past season, that in dotted line is of a previous survey. That of the season of 1929 starts at

Δ Sharp, and extends around through North East Arm to Δ Tip, and in South Arm from 0.3 mile south of Δ Bench around the end of the arm to 0.3 mile south of Δ Ist.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY

The shore-line is very irregular and craggy, consisting of series of jutting points and rocky bights, making surveying tedious and difficult. The distance between high and low water lines varies from almost a mile in the flats at the head of the arms, to nothing along the perpendicular, overhanging cliffs.

The vegetation is entirely deciduous. It shades from thick growths of wild cherry, cottonwood, and aspens, with thickets of brush, along the cascading streams and lower reaches, to moss and grass at about 500 feet. At about 1500 feet most of the vegetation disappears, except the hardier mosses.

There are three inhabited settlements in the area of the sheet. The Kodiak Island Fishing and Packing Company Cannery, locally known as the Roberts Cannery. It is located in North East Arm, 6.1 miles east of Rock Point. The San Juan Cannery is about a mile southwest of Roberts Cannery. Both canneries operate radio stations during the fishing season. The San Juan station is sometimes known as Port O'Brien. A saltery is located in a small cove near the end, and on the south side of East Arm. It is owned and operated by Mr Danielson.

A few dilapidated shacks remain on Packers Spit, from the cannery that once stood there. Along the western shore of the bay, 4.2 mile south of West Point, there is the ruins of an old indian village. Across Sally Island from the canneries is an old saltery in good condition but not in use in 1929.

CONTROL

The control consisted of recovered 1908 triangulation stations for the contours, and the shore line in South Arm. The third order 1929 triangulation stations Jut, Knol, El, and an intersection station Hil were used to control the work in North East Arm.

METHODS

The contours in the bay were cut in from set-ups over triangulation stations on the opposite side of the bay from the peaks being located. The hydrographic signals were cut in at the same time. At least three cuts were taken to peaks whenever possible, and at least one to hillocks, shoulders, and saddles. The shore line was rodded in from three point fixes and from hydrographic signals located by graphic triangulation.

CLOSURES AND DISCREPANCIES

Graphic triangulation was carried around Sally Island both ways from Δ El with resection on Δ Hil whenever possible. Δ Hil could not be seen around the west side of the island south of \odot Salt. There was a group of thin cuts on \odot Hann from the west side scheme. These failed to check the cut from San Juan cannery by 80 meters. The closure at \odot Som was 55 meters. As Δ Hil could be seen on the east side scheme the west side was adjusted in the field to the east side. The shore line rodded in from the original positions of the signals was proportionally adjusted to the new positions of the signals.

The contours back of East Point did not check the old work. The peaks, however, checked very well both in position and elevation. An adjustment was applied with more data than was available in the old survey.

The old elevation of Helmet Mountain was 3940 feet. The topographic elevation was found to be 3790 feet. A careful check was made of this from both arms and it is suggested that the topographic elevation be used.

The following changes were made in the shore line from the hydrographic sheet:

From Δ Scraggy 1150 meters north the shore line was back 20 meters.

From 1660 meters north of Δ Bluff to 1900 meters north of Δ Bluff the shore line was moved back 20 meters

The shore line in a bight 1170 meters south of Δ Miss was moved inshore about 40 meters.

The above changes are shown on both the topographic and hydrographic sheets.

ORGANIZATION OF PARTY

The work on this sheet was accomplished by Harold J. Oliver (Aid) and party basing on the Launch Helianthus. The party consisted of one officer and one man on much of the contour work and three men when the shore line of North East Arm was being surveyed. Landings were made from a pulling dory.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY

About 2.5 miles south of Green Island, at the southern end of the Village Islands, and 400 meters offshore there are two small grass covered islands about 40 feet high. A mile south of these islands the bay divides into two arms. South Arm continuing on south about 5 miles, and East Arm running off at an angle of about 45 degrees to the axis of the bay. The mountains on the western shore of South Arm are regular and unbroken, while those on the eastern shore are craggy and broken, especially near the end of the arm where the cliffs rise almost perpendicular from the shore to the peaks. There is a tidal flat in the head of the arm caused by a small mountain stream that flows down the valley, that is a continuation of the arm basin.

Mink Point divides the two arms. It is a narrow tongue of rock extending about 100 meters into the bay. It is grass covered, and about 30 feet high.

The land along the southern shore of East Arm is quite broken and rises in knolls and small hills. A long gentle slope rises from Mink Point to the crest of the mountain that divides the two arms. Near the end of East Arm and along the southern shore is an unnamed island, about a mile in circumference, and 50 feet high. In the bight to the westward of the island, there is a saltery owned and operated by Mr. Danielson during the summer of 1929. A tide flat extends from the island to the end of the arm. A large stream, locally known as Uganik River, flows down the valley that is a continuation of the arm. The mountains along the northern shore of the arm are even and unbroken, except for a deep notch that cuts into the high table land that joins the coastal peaks with the Dog Ear and Helmet Mountain range. This notch is very prominent in both East Arm and North East Arm. Along the northern shore at the entrance of the arm is a gravel-spit about 0.8 mile long and 0.5 mile wide. The spit is about 5 feet high, grass covered, and encloses a large lagoon. It is locally known as Packers Spit.

The cliffs along the shore between Packers Spit and Rock Point are smooth, and slope back almost 100 feet at an angle of about 60 degrees. The cleavage plane of the rock sets at this angle, and the cliffs shale off to a smooth surface.

Rock Point is probably the most prominent object in the bay. The point of pinnacle rocks, the highest about 60 feet, extends 300 meters offshore, and seems to project into the middle of the bay from the mountains. Two miles from Rock Point, along the southern shore of North East Arm, there is a series of knolls and hillocks about 2 miles long and 0.5 mile wide. The more prominent ones were located. Between these knolls and the mainland, there is a fresh-water swamp. The land back of the swamp rises abruptly in brush grown cliffs to a series of high, jagged, peaks called Dog Ear Mountain. The most southerly one is the highest of the four prominent peaks. About 0.5 mile south is the highest peak of the area of the sheet. It rises in one round bare spike and is called Helmet Mountain. Snow remains on the northern slopes and gullies of these peaks the year round.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY (Continued)

All of the country of North East Arm is rough, broken, and over-grown with thick brush and trees. The end of the arm is divided by several islands, the largest, Sally Island is about one square + mile in area. It rises abruptly to about 900 feet and breaks into knolls and ridges. At the south ^{east} west end of Sally Island a low water gravel spit connects the island with Sheep Island. The channel between Sheep Island and the mainland is very narrow and almost bares at extreme low water.

On the northern shore of the arm across from the northwest tip of Sally Island a reef makes offshore about 100 meters. It is bare at all tides except extreme high water. The land back of this reef which marks the end of Starr Point rises about 500 feet to a prominent, round-topped hill. About 400 meters west of Roberts cannery, a gravel spit extends 100 meters offshore.

There is a round, obscure point on the northern side of the entrance of North East Arm. The land rises sharply from a 90 foot bluff over a small knoll and slopes gently back almost 0.3 mile to the base of the mountains. About 0.3 mile inside the entrance, is a small Grass-covered island about 20 feet high. This island is 400 meters offshore and marks the end of a reef.

The land between the entrance of North East Arm and East Point is even, unbroken, and topped by a long flat ridge, which breaks on the northern end to East Point in a series of knolls, ridges, and gullies. East Point is a long, low, point terminating in a small, flat-topped island 25 feet high and 100 meter offshore.

STATISTICS

Statute miles of high water line	44.1
Statute miles of low water line	42.8
Hydrographic signals located	107
Hydrographic signals built	86
Square miles of contours	43
Working days	20
Men on party	4
Transportation	Launch Helianthus and pulling dory
Scale	1: 20,000
Authority	Instructions dated March 14, 1929

LIST OF PERMANENT OBJECTS AND MARKED STATIONS

Sta. Name	Lat.	D.M. (Meters)	Long.	D.P. (Meters)	Remarks
San	57-43	1499	153-19	483	White tank San Juan Cannery
Dan	57-41	1613	153-28	513	Open door Danielson Dockhouse
Elk	57-44	1484	153-23	738	Hydro. Std. Disk set in Rock
Hep	57-45	167	153-21	21	" " " " " "
Cat	57-44	470	153-20	724	" " " " " "
Der	57-44	15	153-19	678	" " " " " "
Som	57-42	826	153-19	470	" " " " " "
Ker	57-42	862	153-20	326	" " " " " "
Giv	57-43	713	153-19	310	" " " " " "
If	57-43	10	153-19	534	" " " " " "
Dog	57-43	141	153-20	550	" " " " " "
Han	57-42	85	153-21	202	" " " " " "
Ant	57-43	13	153-22	328	" " " " " "
Ter	57-43	833	153-23	360	" " " " " "

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Well Established Local Names:

Packers Spit	Named from a Packers Cannery that once stood on the spit.
Sally Island	A floating cannery named Sally anchored near the island for a number of years and so named the island
Sheep Island	During the summer of 1929 a number of sheep were being raised on the island

Names Assigned By Field Officers:

Starr Point	Named after the Steamer Starr one of the first vessels to enter North East Arm.
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*Approved
R.P. Lukens.*

Kenneth J. Oliver (Aid)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4481

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 F.....

REGISTER NO. 4481

State ~~S.W.~~ Alaska

General locality KODIAK ISLAND

Locality UGANIK BAY, S. of East Pt. and West Pt.

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June - July, 1929

Vessel Str. Surveyor

Chief of Party R.R. Lukens

Surveyed by H.J. Oliver

Inked by H.J. Oliver

Heights in feet above High water to ground ~~to tops of trees~~~~Contours~~ Approximate contours Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated March 14, 1929

Remarks: