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Form 504
Ed. June, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R. S. Fatten, Director

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
L. & A.
MAR 31 1930
Acc. No.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
~~Hydrographic~~

Sheet No.

4493

LOCALITY

Kodiak Island

East Side of Alitak Bay

1929

CHIEF OF PARTY

R. R. Lukens

81 1930

Acc. No.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

R. S. Patton, Director.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet "B" 4493

South West Alaska.
Kodiak Island.
East Side of Adiak Bay.

--- 1929. ---

Str. SURVEYOR.

R. R. Lukens, Com'd'g.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET "B".

EAST SIDE OF ALITAK BAY.

SCALE 1:20,000

Str. SURVEYOR.

4493
R.R. Lukens, Com'dg.

AUTHORITY.

The work on this sheet was executed under Instructions dated March 14-th, 1929.

LIMITS.

The sheet comprises topography on the east side of Alitak Bay to a union with the 1906 survey around Cape Trinity, and extends well into Portage Bay at the north. A traverse was run to Cape Trinity in order to locate signals for hydrography.

DESCRIPTION OF COAST.

Throughout the length of the sheet, the coast is very bold. The cliffs are high and precipitous, and in most places are impossible to ascend. In a few places, the coast-line is broken by low land to the water-line, and slopes with an easy gradient to the rolling hills. The cliffs are usually of a brown, slaty material, and grass covered on top. The cliffs and bluffs along the shore line are so steep that they offer protection for many sea-gull and puffin nests during the season. On most of the points, and near the particularly precipitous places, a hawk or eagle's nest can usually be found. Raven nests are also common and many smaller birds nest along the beach.

The beach is bound by rocky ledges, that make off the shore considerably, in places from 300 to 400 meters. The beach around high-water-line in the vicinity of these ledges is usually of boulders or sand and gravel. In the section around Ledge Point, there are many off-lying rocks. The section is distinguished by the numerous pinnacle rocks and smaller rocks off the coast, that are bare at high-tide.

In the area of the sheet, kelp is very thick during the spring and summer months. As characteristic of the growth, it disappears in the early fall, and floating patches of dead kelp are common. Around Ledge Pt., the kelp is extremely thick, and is of the giant variety. No eel-grass was seen in this vicinity.

The land to the east is of a fairly uniform elevation. From Cape Trinity to the mountains to the east of triangulation station NEST, the terrain has a uniform slope

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and forms a ridge that terminates in the range of mountains to the north. In this area, this tundra land is spotted with many small fresh water ponds and lakes. The drainage of about four or five miles inland is into Alitak Bay.

LANDMARKS.

Tundra Point is prominent from the north and south. The rocky bluffs around the point are steep and many ledges make off into the water. Many small rocks, bare from three to ten feet at high water, lay around the point.

Hawk Point itself is inconspicuous, but two pinnacle rocks lying off shore make it very prominent. The south rock of the two is the larger, and broad and grass covered on top. The other pinnacle is a slim, needle shaped rock and sharp on top.

Twin Pinnacles, lying just south of triangulation station MAT are similar in appearance and are very slim and conspicuous. They are about 15 ft (4.5 m) in diameter at the base, and are about 35 ft (10.6 m) high. The sides are almost horizontal, and it is impossible to surmount them, and for this reason many sea gulls and puffins (Seaparrots) make their nests here during the season. *perpendicular SWW.*

Bumpy Cove is the only appreciable indentation in the coast line of the east side of Alitak Bay. The cove is wide, not very deep and the southern end has a large sand spit, and many rocks just east of the fish trap. Around the stream at the southern end of the cove, evidence was found of a large abandoned Aleut village. Decayed barabas line both sides of the stream, and it is apparent that at this place a large village once existed. *Nonathluk*

Pier Kelp Point. IS rather conspicuous because of the islet that lays off the beach. The islet is 20 ft (6.1 m) high and is easily distinguished from the south. The bluffs around the point are steep and very high. There is a small fresh water lake in back of the point.

CONTROL.

Control was established by locating intersection stations on an average of two miles along the beach. The stations of the 1906 Survey were used to locate these intersection stations.

ERRORS.

There were no appreciable closing errors on the sheet. A traverse from triangulation stations LOU to EMO had a closing error of 12 m, and this was properly adjusted.

SURVEY METHODS.

The shore line from signal OX to signal DUK was surveyed by resection. At MID the planetable was set up and cuts taken to the signals on the beach. Between the cut-in signals, traverses were run, and perfect checks were obtained in all of them, and the triangulation stations along the beach. The rest of the shore line was run in with traverses ^{between} triangulation stations. No fix was attempted on the sheet because of the inaccessibility of the signals.

All off lying rocks, except the rock south of Middle Reef, were located by rod readings off the traverse. The rock south of Middle Reef was located by cuts from triangulation station MID, and along the beach.

OMMISSION.

On Topo Sheet Registry NO. 2807, a rock is shown east of Middle Reef. No opportunity was had to rod or cut this rock in by the party. The hydrographic party got sextant angles on the rock and it is located on the hydrographic sheet.

No form lines were drawn on the sheet. The land is of almost uniform elevation, and there are no conspicuous hills in the area. In traversing along the beach the few prominent features of the terrain were inaccessible, because of the height of the bluffs. All of the area is rolling tundra land that forms a slight ridge about four or five miles inland, and this ridge makes northeastward to a range of mountains that fall off the sheet.

UNION WITH ADJACENT WORK.

The shore line from Signal SIS to triangulation station EMO was traversed in order to locate hydrographic signals. It was found that this shore line was out about 20 meters to the east but the detail was correct. It is recommended that the shore line on Topo Sheet Registry NO. 2806 be moved 20 meters to the west in order to conform with the present survey. Mr P.L. Bernstein, ran the traverse between Signal LOU and triangulation station EMO.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.NAMES IN LOCAL USE.

HUMPY COVE. named because of the numerous humpback salmon in this cove during the spawning season.

SEABORG COVE. named after an Alaska fisherman of this locality who worked for the Alaska Packers Association for some thirty years.

NAMES ASSIGNED BY FIELD OFFICERS.

TUNDRA POINT. is named because it is characteristic of the land back of the point.

HAWK POINT. A species of fish hawk makes its nest on top of the bluffs around this point, and thus the name.

LEDGE POINT. named because of the rocky ledges around the point.

TWIN PINNACLES. is the name assigned to the two pinnacle rocks near triangulation station MAT.

SHELTER COVE. so named because it affords protection in Northeast weather for very small craft.

KELP POINT was named because of the thick bed of kelp that grows around the point.

Approved,

R.R. Lukens,
Com'dg Str SURVEYOR.

Respectfully submitted,

John C. Mathisson
John.C.Mathisson. Aid.
Topographer.

LIST OF PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

SHEET "B".

Object & description	LAT.	D. M.	LONG.	D. P.	Height.
House on fish trap.	57 - 53	1840 m.	153 - 58	843 m.	
Northern of Twin Pinnacles.	57 - 49	1716 m.	154 - 04	863 m.	35 ft.
Southern of Twin Pinnacles.	57 - 49	1570 m.	154 - 04	35 m.	35 ft.

STATISTICS FOR SHEET NUMBER "B".

Statute miles of shore line ----- 18.9

Area, square statute miles ----- 0.0
(no form lines were drawn on the sheet.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.
4493

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. "B"

REGISTER NO. 4493

State ~~South West~~ Alaska.

General locality Kodiak Island

Locality East Side of Adiak Bay.

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

Vessel Str. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party R. P. Lukens

Surveyed by John C. Mathisson.

Inked by J. C. M.

Heights in feet above H. W. to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval feet

Instructions dated March 14-th, 1929

Remarks: