DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
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State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT 4657 4658

Locality
Southwest Alaska
Southeast coast of Kodiak Island
Vicinity of Kaguyak and Jan. Bays and Two Headed I.

1931

Chief of Party
F. B. T. Grimm
DESCRIPTION REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS B1 & B2
PROJECT NO. 58

STR. SURVEYOR

F.B.T. SIMS, COMDG.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Director's instructions, dated April 17, 1931

LIMITS:

These sheets cover the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, from latitude 56° 48.8' N. to 56° 58' N., longitude 153° 51' W. to 153° 33.7' W. Junction on the south is with Topographic Sheet T4582, and on the north with Topographic Sheet C' 1931.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The coast in this area is generally low, with sheer rock bluffs at some points. From the coast, the land is grassy tundra with numerous small lakes, and slopes abruptly to near two-thousand feet. Southeast Peak is the southernmost peak on the island, rising in a regular shape to twenty-two hundred feet. There are five bays in the area, affording anchorage, and also two islands of importance.

DESCRIPTION OF BAYS AND ISLANDS:

The first bay in the area, as found in travel along the coast from the westward, is not named. This bay affords some sheltered anchorage for northerly weather, but is little used.

"Old Kaguyak Bay" affords anchorage for small craft, in all weather, except southeasterly. The entrance is restricted, and the southwest shore should be favored. A sand-beach on the north and east side is suitable for beaching small craft.

"Flat Island", a low, flat-topped island, with an elevation of about one-hundred feet, lies off Old Kaguyak Bay. This island has sheer rocky bluffs, and is surrounded by numerous offlying rocks. A rocky reef extends to the northeast, eight-tenths mile, and shows in small groups of rocks.

A group of large offlying rocks marks the entrance to Jap and Kaguyak Bays, from offshore. The highest of the group is forty-six feet, while the outer rock is eighteen feet.

"Kaguyak Bay", three miles in length, and one mile wide, affords anchorage for all weather, except north and east. In northeast weather, small craft find some shelter close under the bluff on the south side, near the upper end of the bay. The native village of "Kaguyak" is at the head of the bay, no supplies are obtainable.

"Jap Bay", three and one-half miles in length, and quite narrow, affords anchorage for all weather. The hills rise abruptly from the water to heights
of fifteen to eighteen hundred feet. A group of rocks lies at the entrance, the highest being sixty feet. Boats favor these rocks in entering, keeping them close aboard on the starboard hand. Two miles in from the entrance, a low gravel-spit makes out from the west shore, nearly closing off the upper end of the bay. Small craft find good anchorage in mud-bottom above this spit. Above the spit, gravel-beaches are available for beaching small craft; the Launch WILDCAT was beached just south of signal COAL during the 1931 season.

"Twoheaded Island" is very prominent, and marks the entrance to Jap and Kaguyak Bays. It rises from a sheer rock bluff on the offshore side, across a gentle grass plain to a height of eighteen hundred feet, the east peak being the higher. Off the southwest end, there is a prominent twenty-four-foot rock; and about midway off the west end, a prominent block-shaped twenty-eight-foot rock. A fox-farm is located on the island, the buildings being about midway down the north shore. This island, from offshore, has the appearance of three humps or heads, contrary to its name.

"False Island Point", is a small flat point, around eighty feet in height, that appears as an island from offshore. This point is connected to the mainland by a low gravel neck, which covers at spring tides. South of this point about one-half mile, a low reef bares six feet; the channel between this and Twoheaded Island is clear.

"Knoll Bay" is an open bay, affording anchorage for westerly weather. Small craft anchor close under the Bluff in the southwest corner.

CONTROL:

Control for these sheets was furnished by 2nd and 3rd order triangulation.

SURVEY METHODS AND CLOSURES:

Traverse East to Bay, completed ahead of triangulation, closed four meters in error; no adjustment.

At Flat Island, cuts were taken to all signals on the outside coast. A closed loop on the island closed no error.

Traverse Bay to Cape, resecting on Felix, Flat Island, Pool and Kagu, closed twelve meters out in azimuth; this was adjusted in the field, back to the resection on Kagu.

Traverse Cape to Steeple, closed six meters in error; no adjustment. From points on this traverse, the signals on the opposite side of Kaguyak Bay were cut in. The shoreline on that side, being bridged in from these signals, a check traverse was also carried from Steeple to Bayu, closing without error.

Traverse from Bayu up the west side of Jap Bay, cutting in signals on the opposite shore, then closing the loop down the east shore, checking in on these signals, the closure showed eight meters error in azimuth, and was not adjusted. After this work had been completed on the '20,000', the Chief of Party, in view of the importance of this bay as an anchorage, decided that it warranted more control. The triangulation scheme then put in the bay had the stations Blow and Haven in common with the original topography. The '20,000' work was not adjusted to the later triangulation. The 10,000 sub-plan was rodded in from the

* It was adjusted on the corresponding hydrographic sheet No. 23.
control stations, and it is recommended that this work be used for the upper section of Jap Bay.

Whitewashes on the north shore of Twoheaded Island were located as intersection stations by triangulation, and the shoreline roddeled in from these and short traverses where necessary. Signals on the mainland were also cut in from these control stations. On the outside signals were located by simultaneous sextant cuts, these cuts being plotted on celluloid, and then transferred to the topographic sheet; the cuts were taken from the ship. Traverse, Islet to Isle, checking the outer coast signals, closed six meters in error; no adjustment. Traverse Isle to Sev closed without error.

Traverse Jap to Sis closed four meters in error; no adjustment.

At Shu and Sis, cuts were taken to all signals visible. Traverse Shu to Sis closed eight meters in error; no adjustment.

Form-lines and elevations were from plane-table set-ups, with the exception of the outside of Twoheaded Island. In this case, sextant angles from the Launch WILDCAT were used.

A sunken rock, Latitude 56° 52.8', longitude 153° 40.4' was transferred from hydrographic sheet 23 to topographic sheet B1. Charted 2/16/44.

A sunken rock, in the center of the entrance to Jap Bay, Latitude 56° 55.2', Longitude 153° 41.0' was transferred from hydrographic sheet 23 to topographic sheet B2. Charted 2/16/44.

LIST OF NAMES:

1. Well established local names:
   - Old Kaguyak Bay
   - Flat Island
   - Kaguyak Bay
   - Jap Bay
   - Twoheaded Island

2. Names assigned by field officers:
   - Knoll Bay, has prominent knoll in valley behind it.
   - False Island Point, point appears as an island from offshore.

Respectfully submitted,

Max H. Rickets, Jr. H.G.E.
U.S.C. & G.Survey

Approved and forwarded:

F.E.T. Siemens, H.G.E.
Chief of Party, C.G.S.
## PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object &amp; Description</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>D.M.</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>D.P.</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station Pyr, 24' pinnacle</td>
<td>56 50</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>153 49</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Rk, block</td>
<td>56 50</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>153 46</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>22 &quot;</td>
<td>High Pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Is, highest of two Pinnacle Rks</td>
<td>56 49</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>153 45</td>
<td>58 38 &quot;</td>
<td>High Pt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Ng, NW side of notch in small Is.</td>
<td>56 50</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>153 43</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>Top of NW side of notch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Flag, flag</td>
<td>56 b 51</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>153 46</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>Base of Pole pole Kaguyak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Pint, small pinnacle</td>
<td>56 52</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>153 45</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Nee, pinnacle rock</td>
<td>56 52</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>153 44</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>16 &quot;</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Spi, offlying low spire</td>
<td>56 52</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>153 42</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Leaf, square loafer rock</td>
<td>56 55</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>153 40</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
<td>Center of Top leaf rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Pug, pinnacle rock</td>
<td>56 55</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>153 40</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>12 &quot;</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Arch, arched pinnacle rock</td>
<td>56 54</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>153 34</td>
<td>7 12 &quot;</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Pit, small rock swash at H.W.</td>
<td>56 57</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>153 34</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATISTICS

SHEETS B₁ & B₂

SHEET B₁:

Shoreline -------------- 27.1 statute miles
Area -------------- 26.9 sq. statute miles

SHEET B₂:

Shoreline -------------- 30.6 statute miles
Area -------------- 13.4 sq. statute miles

TOTALS:

Shoreline -------------- 57.7 statute miles
Area -------------- 40.3 sq. statute miles
LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Seattle, Washington

December 8-th, 1931

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>METHOD OF DETERMINATION</th>
<th>CHARTS AFFECTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sew 1921, high pt. of group two rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Rump, west of ent-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez Topo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once Old Keguyak Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is, 38 ft. pinnacle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez Topo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rock SW end of Flat Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix 1931, Highest</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rocky pt. on ridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cent 1931, highest &amp; largest of rock group</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off entrance to Jep[^2]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Keguyak Bays.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dial, high point on small rocky island</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valdez Topo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaped similar to a sun dial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flag, flag pole in</td>
<td>56 51</td>
<td>1006 153 46 331</td>
<td>Valdez Topo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegyuak Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest rock of group</td>
<td>56 55</td>
<td>639 153 40 636</td>
<td>Topo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Jap Bay 60 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss, 1931, 28 ft., block56 63</td>
<td>609.0</td>
<td>153 37 542.7</td>
<td>△</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape rock off Tetra-headed Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mute, 1931, 24 ft., rock56 52</td>
<td>1704.3</td>
<td>153 56 539.4</td>
<td>△</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaped like a finger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticking up from a heavy base.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shm, 1931, off lying</td>
<td>56 58</td>
<td>24.4 153 53 528.3</td>
<td>△</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinnacle rock 25 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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. ___B1_____

REGISTER NO. 4657

State... Southeast Alaska

General locality... Southeast Coast of Kadiak Island

Locality... Vicinity of Komok Bay

Scale... 1:20,000 Date of survey... June, 1931

Vessel... U. S. C. & G. S. S. SURVEYOR

Chief of Party... F. H. T. Siems

Surveyed by... Max G. Ricketts

Inked by... Max G. Ricketts

Heights in feet above... M. H. W. to ground... 100 feet

Contours... Approximate contours, Form line interval... 100 feet

Instructions dated... April 17, 1931

Remarks:

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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. 52

REGISTER NO. 4658

State, Southeast Alaska

General locality, Southeast Coast of Kodiak Island

Locality, Vicinity of Jan Bay and Two Headed Island

Insert 1:10,000

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey June & July 1931

Vessel U.S.C.G.S.S.S. Surveyor

Chief of Party F. B. T. Sims

Surveyed by Max G. Ricketts

Inked by Max G. Ricketts

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

Contour Approximate contour Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated April 17, 1931.

Remarks: 

S P O