**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

**Type of Survey**  GRAPHIC CONTROL

**Field No.** PF-D-48  **Office No.** T-7086a

**LOCALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Alaska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Mushagak River, Vicinity of Lewis Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1948**

**CHIEF OF PARTY**

| P.F.A. Studds |

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

**DATE**  March 16, 1949
Each Topographic and Graphic Control Sheet, and each Air Photographic Drawing should be accompanied by this form, completed so far as practicable, when forwarded to the Washington office.

Registry No. T-7086a
Field No. PF-D-48
Scale 1:20,000

State Alaska, General locality Bristol Bay
Specific locality Nushagak River, Vicinity of Lewis Point

Dates: Survey began July 1948, Completed July 1948

Photography, Supplemented by ground surveys to

Project No. CS-327, Instructions dated 20 June 1946

Vessel PATHFINDER, Chief of party R.G.A. STUHLS
Field work by R.C. DARLING, Office work by R.C. DARLING

Final inking by R.C. DARLING

Ground elevations
Treetop elevations in feet above M. H. W.

Contours
Approximate contours by Planetable Multiplex
Form lines

Remarks Details to be obtained from air photographs.
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT to accompany

GRAPHIC CONTROL SHEET FIELD NO. PF-D-48 (T-7086a)

AUTHORITY: Field work was carried out in accordance with the instructions by the Director for Project 03-327 dated 20 June 1946.

LOCALITY: Nushagak River, Bristol Bay, Alaska, from Black Point Longitude 158 - 02 to Longitude 158 - 16.

SCALE: 1:20,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The general shoreline consists of grass marshes with scattered alders. The three points namely: Black Point, Lewis Point and Cross Point are on slightly elevated ground of approximately 15 - 25 feet for the latter two and a gradual slope up to approximately 200 feet at Black Point. A small bluff extends between Black and Lewis Points. A narrow strip of gravel beach lines both shores at the high water line.

Inland the terrain is tundra covered with denser tree growths and rounded hills.

The small settlement at Lewis Point consists of a few Indian families who depend on fishing and trapping for their livelihood. This is the only inhabited section within the limits of the sheet.

There are numerous bars bare at low water composed of sand and gravel. Their intricate pattern make channel navigation difficult and navigation in this section of the river should not be attempted without a local pilot.

There is a gray mud between the high and low water line on both shores from long. 158 - 16 to Lewis Point and from there to Cross Point on the west shore. This mud is dense enough for foot traverse.

CONTROL: Control for this survey was furnished by the triangulation of C. LeFever in 1947. The positions are from unadjusted field computations referred to North American 1927 datum.

DETAILS OF SURVEYS: Field work was accomplished during July 1948.

This is a graphic control sheet for hydrographic sheet H-7668. Standard graphic triangulation methods were employed for locating the signals with a minimum of three cuts in all cases. No traverses were run as there was adequate triangulation control.

The high-water line was located with stadia rod readings in the vicinity of some of the set-ups for proper comparison with the air photographs. The high-water line was observed throughout at the outer edge of the grass line although the marshes are covered with approximately 1 foot of water at higher high water. This selection of observation was made in accordance with paragraph 43 of page 9 of the topographic manual. The low-water line was located by the hydrographer.
JUNCTIONS: This sheet joins PP-B-48 on the west at triangulation station Sand 1947.

There are no surveys above the east limit of this sheet.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS: There has been no previous survey within the limits of this sheet.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION: The magnetic meridian observations were taken at the following triangulation stations: NECK 1947, SAND 1947. There was apparently no local disturbance at intermediate set-ups.

The declinometer used was standardized at the Inglewood Washington Magnetic Station on the 30 April 1948. A correction of -0.2° should be applied to the meridian as shown.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: There will be a separate report submitted on geographic names for this area.

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS: forms 524 filed under T-7068

JAR - Center, white washed shack.
SIR - Center, white washed trapper's shack.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS: There will be a separate report submitted on landmarks for charts in this area. L.70 (1949)

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Darling
Lieut. (j.g.) USC&GS
Ship PATHFINDER

Forwarded and Approved:

ROBERT W. KNOX, Commander USC&GS
Commanding Officer
Ship PATHFINDER

This graphic control survey has been compared with contemporary hydrographic surveys. No further review by the Hydrographic Surveys Section is necessary at the present time.

J.A. Dinsmore
7/22/49
### DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>GRAPHIC CONTROL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field No.</td>
<td>PF-E-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office No.</td>
<td>T-7086b</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### LOCALITY

- State: Alaska
- General locality: Bristol Bay
- Locality: Mushingak Bay & River, Vicinity of Dillingham

#### CHIEF OF PARTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R.F.A. Studds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

- DATE: March 16, 1949
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Each Topographic and Graphic Control Sheet, and each Air Photographic Drawing should be accompanied by this form, completed so far as practicable, when forwarded to the Washington office.

Registry No. T-7086b
Field No. PF-E-48
Scale 1:20,000

State Alaska
General locality Bristol Bay

Specific locality Nushagak Bay and River, vicinity of Dillingham

Dates: Survey began June 1948 Completed July 1948

Photography, Supplemented by ground surveys to

Project No. CS-327 Instructions dated 20 June 1946

Vessel PATHFINDER Chief of party R.E. A. STUDUS

Field work by R.C. DAHLING Office work by R.C. DAHLING

Final inking by R.C. DAHLING

Ground elevations in feet above M. H. W.
Treetop elevations

Contours Approximate contours by Planetable Multiplex Interval.............. ft.
Form lines

Remarks Details to be obtained from air photographs.
AUTHORITY: This survey was carried out in accordance with the instructions by the Director for Project CS-327 dated 20 June 1946.


SCALE: 1:20,000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The general shoreline consists of grass marshes with scattered alder and fir trees on the East shore with the exception of the village of Nushagak which is on the North side of a hill approximately 250 feet high, and on the West shore from triangulation station Sand to the abandoned cannery at Wood River.

This sheet covers the most populated section of the Nushagak area. There is an abandoned cannery on the West bank of Wood River. The cannery buildings, owned by the Bristol Bay Packing Co., are being demolished for building material at the active cannery on the Nushagak River. There is a small settlement of Indians that will remain. The wharf is bare at low water and is deteriorating.

The Pacific American Fisheries Cannery is at the town of Dillingham and is the most northerly cannery in the Bay. There is a wooden wharf at this cannery that is bare at low water. The town of Dillingham has a population of 500. There is a post office, several general stores, two movie houses, air service, schoolhouse, and radio communications in this town.

The Bristol Bay Packing Co. Cannery is 1/2 mile West of Dillingham. There is a wooden wharf at the cannery that is bare at low water.

There are scattered buildings between this cannery and the settlement of Glasonville. The settlement at Glasonville consists of white and Indian homes still inhabited from the time this area was known as Dillingham.

South of Glasonville is the Indian Relief Hospital at Kanakanak. The buildings are on a prominent hill approx. 150 feet high and are inhabited by workers in the hospital. Radio communication is maintained at the quarters of the engineer.

South of Kanakanak there are scattered shacks along the River Bank inhabited by Indians during the summer.

An abandoned Indian shack and out buildings are located behind Williams Island on Ralph Slough. These buildings are not prominent as viewed from the river.

All of these settlements are on elevated ground ranging from 20 to 75 feet in elevation. The shoreline along the bluff areas is composed of gravel and small boulders. The interior is thickly wooded with deciduous and coniferous trees and the mountains around the lakes drained by Wood and Snake Rivers are visible from the River and make excellent rear range markers for navigation.
A dirt road maintained by a highway commissioner in Dillingham
joins the abandoned cannery at Wood River to Dillingham to Bristol Bay
Packing Co. to Elsonville and Kanakanak. This road is traversable in
summer and cleared of snow in winter under normal conditions.
The village of Nashagak is on the North side of a grass covered
hill. The cannery buildings owned by A.P.E. are now abandoned. The
population is approx. 40. However, the village is practically abandoned
during the summer while the fishing season is in progress.
The school teacher and a cannery watchman are the permanent resi-
dents. The two wharves are bare at low water and are now deteriorating.

There is a bluff from Kanakanak to Coffee Point that is practic-
ally uniform at a height of approx. 60 feet. Here, the beach is gray
gravel. The top of the bluffs and inland the ground is tundra covered
with numerous lakes.

**CONTROL:** Control for this survey was furnished by the triangulation of
C. LeFever in 1947. The positions are from unadjusted field computations
referred to North American 1927 Datum.

**DETAILS OF SURVEYS:** Field work was accomplished during the months of
June and July 1943. This is a graphic control sheet for hydrographic
sheet H-7668 and H-7669. Standard graphic triangulation methods were
employed for locating the signals with a minimum of three cuts in all
cases. No traverses were run as there was adequate triangulation con-
trol.

This survey was carried out in conjunction with the air photo
party of A. Newton Stuart. The control stations from the radial plot
were inadequate for supplemented hydrographic control, hence the neces-
sity for a graphic control sheet. The compilation sheet and descriptions
were not received by this party until after the graphic control sheets
were completed and hydrography started. This accounts for the location
of different points on a common structure between the graphic control
location and air photograph compilation plot. e.g. DOG - N. gable cabin,
PURE - S. gable cabin. If the photo compilations were received earlier,
attempt would have been made to duplicate the control for a check on the
accuracy of their location.

The high water line was located with stadia rod readings in the
vicinity of most of the set-ups for proper comparison with the air photo-
graph compilation. The highwater line was observed throughout at the
outer edge of the grass line along the marsh areas although the marshes
are covered with approx. 1 foot of water at higher high water. This se-
lection was made in accordance with paragraph 43 of page 9 of the topo-
graphic manual.

The low water line was located by the hydrographer.

**JUNCTIONS:** This sheet joins PP-D-48 on the Northeast at triangulation
station Sand 1947 and sheet PP-P-48 on the Southwest at triangulation
station Inuit Azimuth Mark 1947.

**COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY T-2966:**

**WILLIAMS ISLAND:** Increased in size to the Eastward - separated
from the mainland by Ralph Slough.
KNULUK: Village behind Williams Island abandoned. No buildings remaining.

NATIVE VILLAGE: Off Ralph Slough – abandoned – 2 shacks remain.

CHOOGIUNG: Now the town of Dillingham.

ALASKA PORTLAND PKG. ASSN: Now pacific American Fisheries Cannery at Dillingham.

JOHNSON'S APA CANNERY: Now Bristol Bay Packing Co.

DILLINGHAM: Old site – now Nelsonville.

A.P.A. CANNERY DIAMOND BB: Abandoned – no trace remaining.

KNAKNAK: (Native Village) – abandoned. The name of Kanakanak – site of the Indian relief hospital on Bradford Point is probably derived from this name.

The previous survey is on an independent datum, while this survey is based on the 1927 N.A. datum. A cursory examination of the topographic sheet of 1910 was made. However, as the 1948 sheet is a graphic control survey, a complete shoreline comparison was impossible. A more thorough examination should be made in the office with the air photographic compilation for the area.

Indications show that the shoreline has receded between Snag Point and Bradford Point with a building up of Williams Island as previously described.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION: The magnetic meridian observations were taken at the following triangulation stations:

DILLINGHAM 1947, KANAKANAK 1947, SAND 1947

There was apparently no local disturbance at intermediate set-ups. The declinatoire used was standardized at the Inglewood, Washington Magnetic Station on 30 April 1948. A correction of -0.2° should be applied to the meridian as shown.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: There will be a separate report submitted on Geographic Names for this area.

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS:

ACE - Top and center N church cross.
MAG - NE gable galv. barn.
JAP - Top & center structure housing schoolhouse bell near Nest gable.
QUO - Top & center chimney on North side hospital.
DAW - W gable unpainted house.
PTA - Top & center wooden water tank.
HAG - Top & center chimney, center of house.
DOG - N gable cabin.
KED - Top & center twin elev. wooden water tanks.
LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS: There will be a separate report submitted on Landmarks for Charts in this area. 270 (1949)

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]
ROBERT C. DARLING
Lieut. (j.g.) USCG
Ship PATHFINDER

Forwarded and Approved:

[Signature]
ROBERT W. KNOX, Commander USCG
Commanding Officer
Ship PATHFINDER

This graphic control survey has been compared with contemporary hydrographic surveys. No further review by the Hydrographic Surveys Section is necessary at the present time.

[Signature]
DAVID B. McCLURE
8/15/49
# NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

**SURVEY NO. T7086**

**Record of Application to Charts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CHART</th>
<th>CARTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/12/50</td>
<td>9052</td>
<td>M. McGinnis</td>
<td>Before After Verification and Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.