

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska Island

and or common Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands

2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Alaska code 02 county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: refuge

4. Owner of Property

name U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

street & number 1011 E. Tudor Road

city, town Anchorage \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Alaska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

street & number 1011 E. Tudor Road

city, town Anchorage \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Alaska

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alaska Heritage Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes  no

date November 24, 1972 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Alaska Division of Parks, 619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210

city, town Anchorage \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Alaska

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Kiska is one of the Rat Islands group and is near the western end of the Aleutian Chain, 165 miles southeast of Attu at the end of the chain. Situated between the cold Bering Sea and the warm Japanese Current of the North Pacific, Kiska's volcanic mountains and tundra-covered valleys are subject to year-round violent storms (williwaws) and dense fogs. The treeless island possesses one of the few good anchorages in the Aleutians, Kiska Harbor.

On June 7, 1942, a Japanese task force invaded Kiska, along with Attu, and in the months that followed undertook construction of coastal and anti-aircraft defenses, camps, roads, an airfield, submarine base, seaplane base, and other installations. Of the two islands, Kiska was the more important to the Japanese; consequently, it had the larger garrison (between 5,400 and 6,800 army, navy, and civilians) and more permanent facilities. The main installations were the naval facilities on the northwest shore of Kiska Harbor and the army headquarters at the northeast corner of Gertrude Cove, to the southwest. While real and dummy defensive positions were scattered over the island, heavy weapons were concentrated in those two areas and on North Head on the east side of Kiska Harbor. After the fall of Attu, the Japanese on Kiska changed their defense posture by erecting fortifications immediately upon the shorelines for the purpose of annihilation of the enemy upon the beach, rather than defending high ground inland as they had done at Massacre Bay, Attu. An example of this was their construction of a company-sized defense network at the southwest end of Kiska, an area hitherto neglected.

Japanese forces departed Kiska July 28, 1943, and Allied forces (United States and Canada) invaded the deserted island on August 15. An inventory was prepared of the Japanese facilities. They included: frame, A-type housing; three power plants; three radio stations; a naval radar installation; concrete pillboxes; underground hospitals; three light tanks; assorted vehicles; searchlights; four midget (Sydney-type) submarines and their concrete pen; landing barges; wreckage of about 40 float planes and three hangars; 16 coastal defense guns; 69 anti-aircraft weapons; 20 pieces of field artillery; numerous machine guns; six Shinto shrines; and countless trenches and foxholes.

Three Japanese ships were found disabled on the beaches of Kiska Harbor: Nozima Maru, 7,190 tons, Kano Maru, 8,572 tons, and Urajio Maru, ca. 4,000 tons. A fourth vessel, Borneo Maru, 5,864 tons, was beached at Gertrude Cove. At the bottom of Kiska Harbor, not far from the submarine base, lay a 300-foot, I-class Japanese submarine.

The Allies established their own camps on the island, consisting of quonset and Pacific huts, tents, and frame structures. Navy seabees constructed a naval auxiliary air facility consisting of a nose hangar and a steel-matted seaplane ramp. Army engineers completed the Japanese runway and named it Salmon Lagoon field. Allied defenses consisted of two 155mm, one 90mm, and one 37mm gun batteries at North Head, and one 155mm battery at Gertrude Cove. Then, in 1946, Kiska was abandoned.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates      1942-1943      Builder Architect

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Summary

The Japanese occupation of Kiska in June 1942 marked the peak of Japan's military expansion in the Pacific; it created great alarm in North America that a Japanese invasion would be mounted through Alaska; it posed a serious threat to United States-Siberian communications (lend-lease to Russia); and it caused the Allies to divert tens of thousands of military to the Alaskan Theater who could have been deployed elsewhere in the Pacific. Significant too was the successful Japanese withdrawal of the entire force in 1943 without a single loss of life, despite constant surveillance of American air and sea forces. This withdrawal caused the utmost embarrassment to the United States when, eighteen days later, a huge Allied assault force of 34,000 men invaded the deserted island. The event was best summed up by the army's commanding general in Alaska, Simon B. Buckner, who said, "To attract maximum attention, it's hard to find anything more effective than a great big, juicy, expensive mistake."\*

Japanese Occupation

In May 1942, Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo ordered an attack on the Midway Islands, with the dual mission to occupy those islands and to destroy the remnants of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and an attack on the Aleutian islands for the purposes of diverting American naval forces from Midway, protecting the Imperial Navy from an attack from the north, and obstructing communication links between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Japan's plans for the Aleutians called for a carrier air attack on Dutch Harbor Naval Station and adjacent Fort Mears, at Unalaska Island; a hit-and-run assault on Adak Island farther out on the chain, which it erroneously believed to be fortified; and, by means of a separate task force, the occupation of Kiska and Attu at the end of the Aleutians, also thought to be defended by American Marines.

The United States, in fact, had no military installations on Attu, and only a ten-man naval detachment operated a radio station at Kiska Harbor for sending weather reports to Dutch Harbor. Petty Officer William C. House commanded the detachment.

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\*Brian Garfield, The Thousand-Mile War: World War II In Alaska and the Aleutians (New York: Doubleday, 1969), p. 289.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See separate sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 48,900 acres

Quadrangle name Kiska

Quadrangle scale 1:250,000

### UTM References

A	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5436000</u>	<u>57685000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

B	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5490000</u>	<u>57544000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

C	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5379000</u>	<u>57513000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

D	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5330000</u>	<u>57511000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

E	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5202000</u>	<u>57551000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

F	<u>6,0</u>	<u>5378000</u>	<u>57704000</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

G	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

H	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See separate sheet.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name title Erwin N. Thompson, Historian

organization Denver Service Center, NPS

date March 15, 1984

street & number 755 Parfet Street

telephone 303-234-4509

city or town Lakewood

state Colorado

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

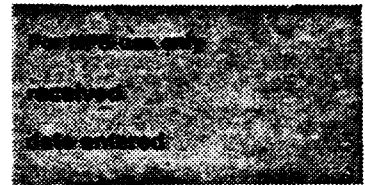
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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Thirty years later, in 1976, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inventoried Kiska to determine what remained from World War II. A summary of these findings follows:

Probably Japanese

- 250-plus revetments
- submarine pen, concrete, 30 by 200 feet
- 5 machine gun emplacements
- 6 machine guns with mounts
- 15 anti-aircraft emplacements with guns
- 9 emplacements having 6-inch coastal guns\*
- freighter Nozima Maru, and a bow of a second vessel
- 1 midget submarine and parts of 2 others
- ruins of a shrine
- 1 officers' quarters, with wall inscriptions
- 2 coastal gun emplacements on Little Kiska Island

Probably American

- 95 quonset or Pacific huts, standing or collapsed, in 3 areas
- 21 wood frame buildings
- 3 bridges, wood, 40 feet long
- 1 metal building, 25 by 27 feet
- 2 docks, wood, pile, 33 by 115 feet and 33 by 1,069 feet
- 1 wharf, wood, pile, 33 by 675 feet
- ½ acre of steel matting on runway
- 200 petroleum barrels
- 1 A-20 aircraft, wrecked, east end of runway
- 1 PBV flying boat, wrecked, northeast side of Kiska Volcano

Today, Kiska is unoccupied. The entire island is a part of the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, which is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

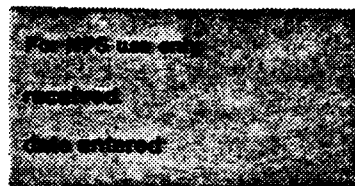
The significant historical features on Kiska are Kiska Harbor, Japanese naval installations at Kiska Harbor, Gertrude Cove, Japanese army installations at Gertrude Cove. They also include all major Japanese coastal and anti-aircraft

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\*Some of these guns are of British manufacture which has led many writers, concerning Kiska and other Pacific islands, to conclude that they are guns the Japanese captured at Singapore or Hong Kong. More likely, they are guns that the Japanese are known to have purchased from Great Britain early in the twentieth century.

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installations, particularly on North Head, around Kiska Harbor, around Gertrude Cove, and on Little Kiska Island. Also included is the Salmon Lagoon airfield, begun by Japanese and completed by Allied forces, and now abandoned. The Allied invasion beaches on the northwest shore are significant, although the Japanese had already evacuated the island.

Excluded are Kiska Volcano and the southwest end of Kiska. The latter had some hasty fortifications that the Japanese erected after the Americans captured nearby Attu Island. Also excluded are all Allied structures of the post-Japanese occupation of Kiska, 1943-1946.

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The initial Japanese landing took place on June 7, 1942, at Reynard Cove, north of Kiska Harbor, when the Third Special Landing Force (550 Japanese naval men) stormed ashore, followed by supporting personnel. When the Japanese opened fire on the weather station, the American sailors took cover in a ravine, then worked their way up the hills above the cloud level. Soon, however, all were captured--all except Petty Officer House. He succeeded in hiding out for nineteen days, surviving on grass and worms, before surrendering. These Americans were sent to Japan as prisoners of war. The Japanese, meanwhile, established their headquarters in the weather station buildings.

In succeeding months, additional naval units, including the Special Submarine Base Force (six midget submarines) and the Fifth Air Group (seaplane fighters), arrived on Kiska. Army units, too, arrived to establish coastal and anti-aircraft defenses; these included units from Japan as well as the initial Attu garrison which came in August 1942. The occupation force eventually grew to about 5,640 military, almost evenly divided between the army and the navy, and 1,170 civilians. Despite this sizeable force, the commanders soon discovered that it was insufficient to construct an airfield, roads, living quarters, and defenses, all at the same time. This situation, combined with a scarcity of equipment and materials, severely taxed the garrison. A naval officer later said that air raid shelters were merely shelters against fog and rain, "but the men were satisfied."\* The vital airfield was still incomplete when the Japanese withdrew from Kiska.

During the occupation, the senior army officer, Maj. Gen. [?] Mineki, and the naval commander, Rear Adm. S. Akiyama, considered other islands in the western Aleutians as possible sites for airfields and bases. Air and sea reconnaissances were made at Shemya, Semichi, and Agattu islands, all near Attu; and Buldir and Amchitka islands on either side of Kiska. In the end, however, none was occupied except Buldir where a ten-man detachment was stationed.

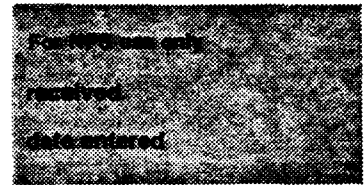
During the fourteen-month occupation, the Japanese came under increasingly severe American air and naval attacks. Only one day after the landing, June 8, 1942, an American patrol plane discovered the enemy's ships in Kiska Harbor. Three days later, ten bombers flew from Umnak airfield, then the farthest west air base in the Aleutians, to attack Kiska for the first time. Japanese anti-aircraft fire downed one of the bombers, a B-24 Liberator. From then on, Eleventh Air Force planes bombed Kiska regularly despite cloud cover

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\*Japanese Monograph No. 89. Northern Area Naval Operations, February 1943-August 1945, p. 73.

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and fog. With the completion of an advance airfield on Adak Island in September 1942, American P-38 fighters (Lightnings) were able to accompany the bombers to provide protection from a decreasing number of Japanese seaplane fighters. On one September raid, Royal Canadian Air Force Kittyhawks, assigned to Alaska, accompanied the American planes for the first time.

Because the continuous bad weather in the Aleutians interfered greatly with air operations, the Americans began construction of an airbase on Amchitka Island, only sixty miles from Kiska, in January 1943. During the construction, Japanese seaplanes from Kiska made eleven nuisance raids on the field, causing but little damage. These raids promptly ceased when American fighters landed at the new base in February. From then on, the Eleventh Air Force greatly increased its bombing of Kiska. In one attack, three days before the secret Japanese withdrawal, U.S. planes dropped 104 tons of bombs on the island. (Ironically, the heaviest American attack, 153 tons of bombs, on August 4, fell on an empty island.)

American submarines and surface vessels added their share of punishment to Japanese attempts to reinforce and protect Kiska and Attu. As early as July 5, 1942, American submarines torpedoed three Japanese destroyers at the entrance to Kiska Harbor, sinking one and severely damaging the others. That same month two Japanese submarine-chasers were also sunk and a transport was damaged just outside the harbor. By February 1943, the American navy had sunk nine Japanese transports, three destroyers, and three submarines in western Aleutian waters. The last Japanese surface vessel to reach Kiska, Awata Maru, arrived February 22, 1943. From then on, the garrison depended on submarines to bring in limited amounts of emergency supplies.

With the fall of Attu on May 30, 1943, and the virtual cutoff from the Home Islands, the Kiska garrison feverishly strengthened the defenses, concentrating now on potential landing beaches. At the same time, plans were made to withdraw gradually from the island, employing thirteen of Japan's large I-class submarines. The first boat, I-7, loaded with wounded personnel and civilians, reached Japan on May 27. By mid-June, 820 men had been transferred to the Northern Kuriles. Then, in rapid succession, the American navy destroyed three of the submarines, I-7, I-9, and I-24. Orders arrived from Japan to suspend the operation.

Aware that a large American force was assembling in the Aleutians, undoubtedly for an assault on Kiska, the Japanese now planned "Operation KE" for evacuating the island. The Japanese Fifth Fleet, under Vice Adm. Shiro Kawase, assembled a force of two cruisers and ten destroyers at Paramushiro in the Kuriles. The plan called for these ships to make a dash toward Kiska under the cover of fog, board the troops, and return swiftly to Japan. Orders to prepare for an evacuation arrived at Kiska via submarine.



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On July 7, the ships set sail in a thick fog but quickly ran into trouble when two vessels collided and a third rammed still two more. Several times during the next three weeks, the force approached Kiska, only to withdraw when the fog thinned or when American ships and planes were reported in the area. Finally, on July 28, conditions were ripe, and the ships deployed just fifty miles south of Kiska (two cruisers and six destroyers). Cautiously approaching the island through the fog, they dropped anchor in Kiska Harbor in early afternoon. The garrison was ready, having destroyed or booby-trapped weapons, equipment, and supplies. As if on cue, the fog lifted within the harbor and in only fifty minutes, 5,183 men boarded the ships and the dash home began:

At 0600 on the 31st the mist had completely cleared [again] and at 1530 we entered PARAMUSHIRO Harbor. It seemed that heaven were celebrating our success. . . . The enemy had not discovered the evacuation of our troops at all. Thereafter, for day after day, they bombed and bombarded KISKA, and on August 15, the landing of American and Canadian troops on the island was announced. Truly the height of the ridiculous.\*

Allied Invasion

On August 15 and 16, 1943, a combined American-Canadian force of 34,000 men, under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, Seventh Infantry Division, invaded Kiska. The troops poured ashore at two landing sites, both on Kiska's northwest coast. Not until August 18 did Corlett conclude that the island contained no enemy. Meanwhile, his men had killed 24 of themselves and wounded 50 more in the confusion of their advances. Making the best of the embarrassing situation, the commanders announced that the Japanese withdrawal had saved lives, the invasion had provided valuable experience in amphibious warfare, and the Aleutians were again secure.

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\*"Translation of Japanese Ensign's Notebook Recovered Tarawa 26 Nov 1943," Alaska Department, U.S. Army, Record Group 338, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland.

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BOUNDARY

Starting at a point where an unnamed stream drains from the north into Sredni Bight, then in a straight line south southeast east to Orient Point at the east end of Little Kiska Island, then extending that line .75 mile beyond so as to include all of Little Kiska Island, then a straight line west southwest to the tip of Hatchet Point, then in a straight line west to the tip of Bukhti Point, then in a straight line west northwest to a point of land on the northeast corner of Lief Cove, then extending that line 1.25 miles to a point in the ocean, then a straight line northeast to the ocean shore at the north end of Christine Lake, then in a straight line east southeast to the point of beginning. These boundaries include all the principal places of Japanese occupation on Kiska, as well as the Allies' 1943 invasion beaches.

S E A

Sturdevant Riv.

Pillar Rock

Wolf Pt

Smile Point

Vulcan Pt

Kiska Volcano

VABM 210

Reg Bluff

Haystack Rock

Northwest Kiska

McArthur Pass

McArthur Re

F

A

West Kiska Lake

East Kiska Lake

Sredni Night

Witchcraft Pt

W. Lake

W. Sredni Pt

Cabins

Keyward Cove

Conquer Pt

Branch Cove

VABM 231

Agge

Salmon Lagoon

Bluff Cove

Cabins

North Pass

Lake Lake

North Heat

Trap Lagoon

Little Kiska Head

Kiska Harbor

North Cove

Cabins

Little Kiska Island

Mott Cove

Yug Pt

Bluff

Tanadak Island

Bluff

Sea Lion

A N D S

E

Kiska Island

Vega Bay

D

C

B

Tanadak Pass

Sea Lion

Cape St Stephen

Thick Cove

Cabins

Com Bay

Vega Pt

VABM 211

I

S

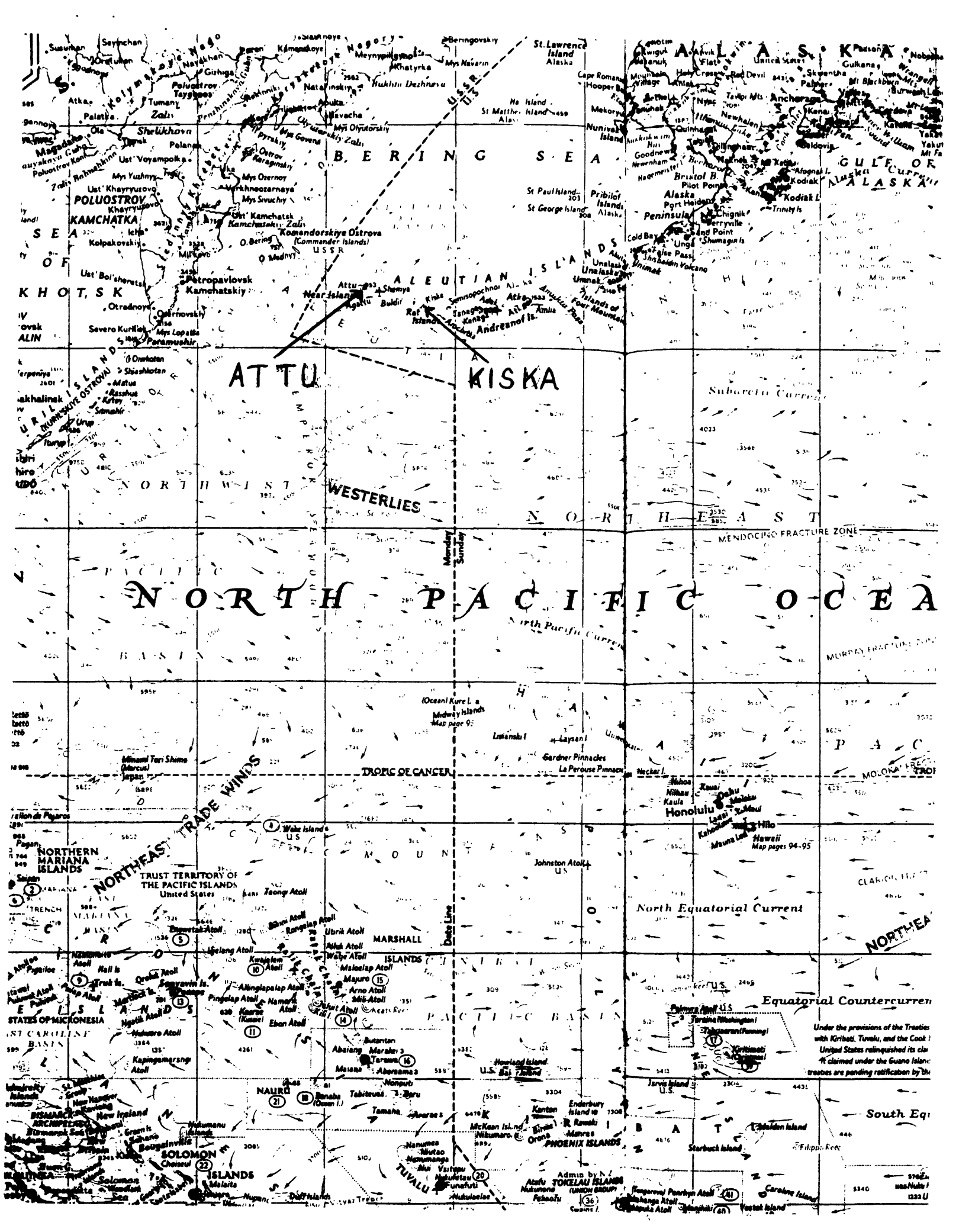
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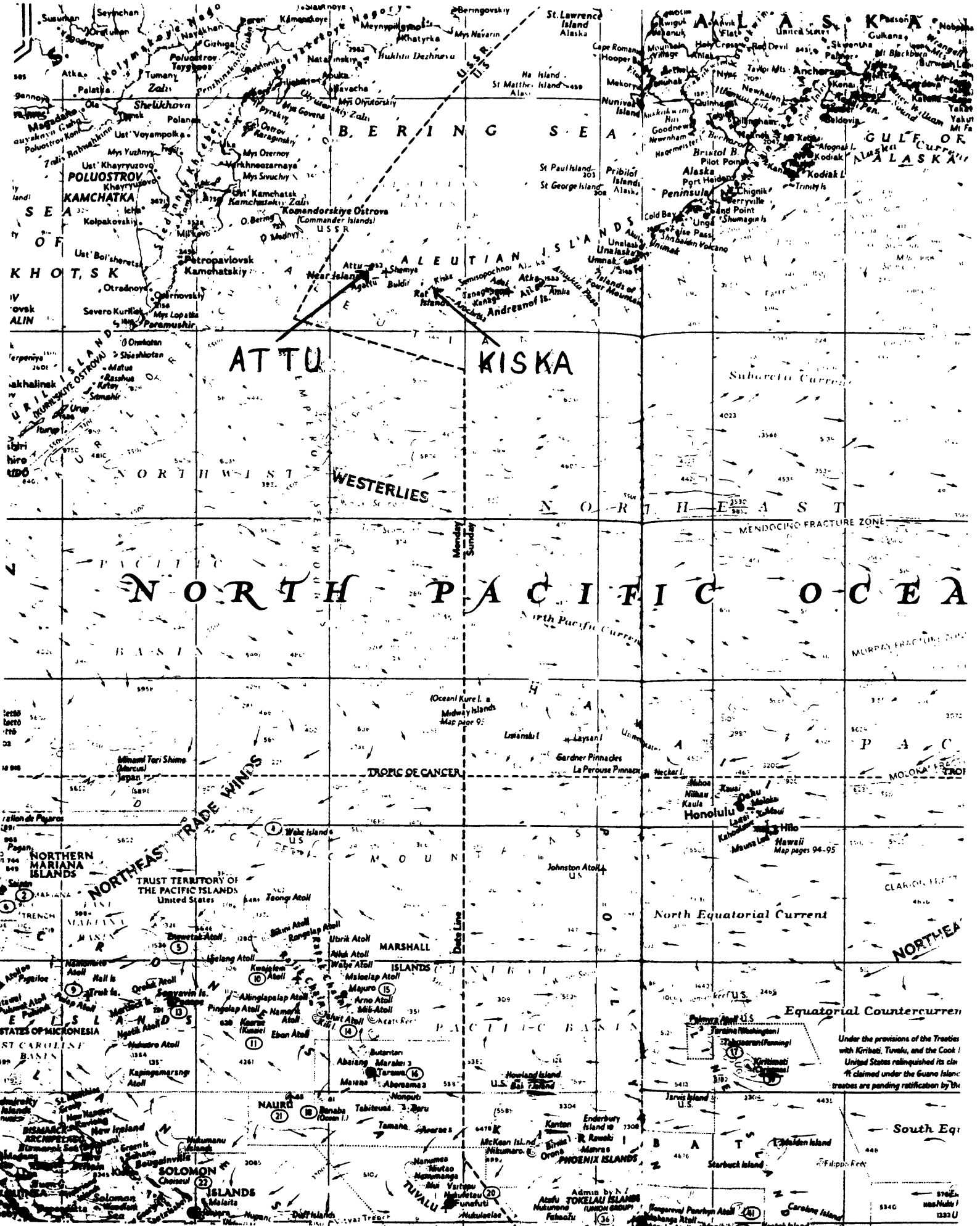
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ATTU KISKA

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN



Under the provisions of the Treaties with Kiritati, Tuvalu, and the Cook I United States relinquished its claim claimed under the Guano Islands Act; treaties are pending ratification by the United States.

Admin by  
Atafu TOKELAU ISLANDS  
Nukunono (UNION GROUP)  
Fakaofo

Phoenix Islands  
Phoenix Islands  
Phoenix Islands

Caroline Island  
Caroline Island  
Caroline Island

S E A

Sturdevant Rock

Pillar Rock

Sirius Point

U.S. LANDING SITE  
NORTHERN SECTOR  
AUG. 16, 1942

Wolf Pt



VABM  
Gras 210

Northeast  
Rocks

Haycock Rock

McArthur Pass

Vulcan Pt Δ VABM 182  
Carriville Lake  
West Kiska Lake  
Witchcraft Pt  
Rat Lab  
VABM Rob Δ 351  
Cabinas  
Reynard Cove  
Sredni Bight  
Climb Δ Sredni Pt

U.S. LANDING SITE  
SOUTHERN SECTOR  
AUG. 15, 1943

JAPANESE LANDING SITE

A N D S

Conquer Pt  
Beach Cove  
Bluff Cove  
Lem Lake  
Cabinas  
Troop Lagoon  
Kiska N Base  
North Head  
VABM 100 Δ Apr Model Cove  
Salmon Lagoon  
North Pass  
VABM Chute Δ 219  
Little Kiska Head  
Navy Cove  
VABM Little Lake Δ 204  
Yug Pt

Kiska Harbor  
North Pass  
North Lake  
South Pass  
Tweed Pass  
Tanadok Pass  
VABM Tanadok Island Δ 55

JAPANESE NAVAL  
INSTALLATIONS

JAPANESE ARMY INSTALLATIONS

Cape St Stephen

Dark Cove

Δ Sus

Load Δ Cabin

Corner Bay

Vega Bay

Gerttrude Cove

Goose Δ 285

Vega Cliff Cove

Mitt Cove

Bukht Pt

Hatchet Pt

Δ One 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Two 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Three 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Four 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Five 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Six 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Seven 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Eight 2 Twin Rocks

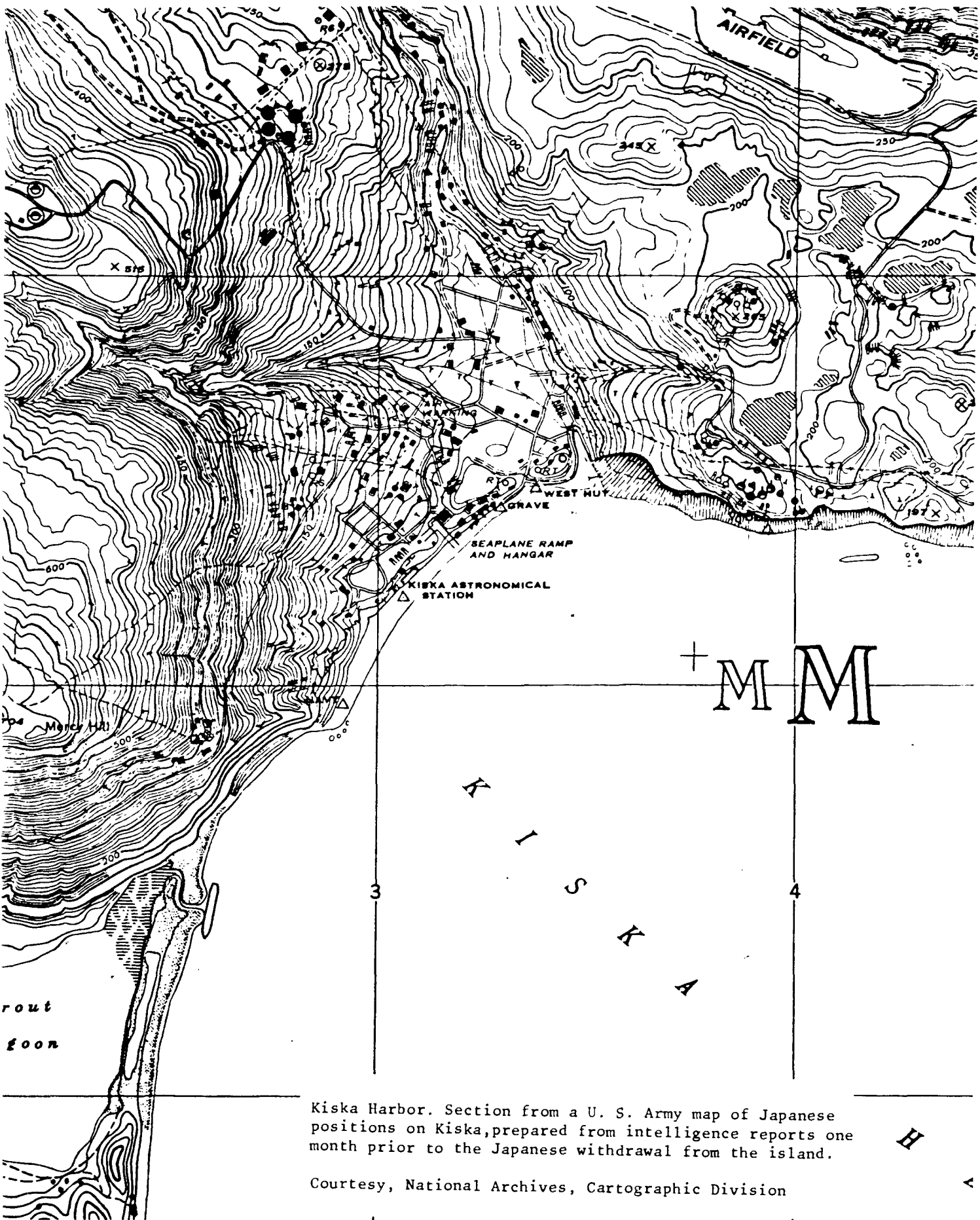
Δ Nine 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Ten 2 Twin Rocks

Δ Sobaka Rock

I  
S  
L  
A  
N  
D  
S

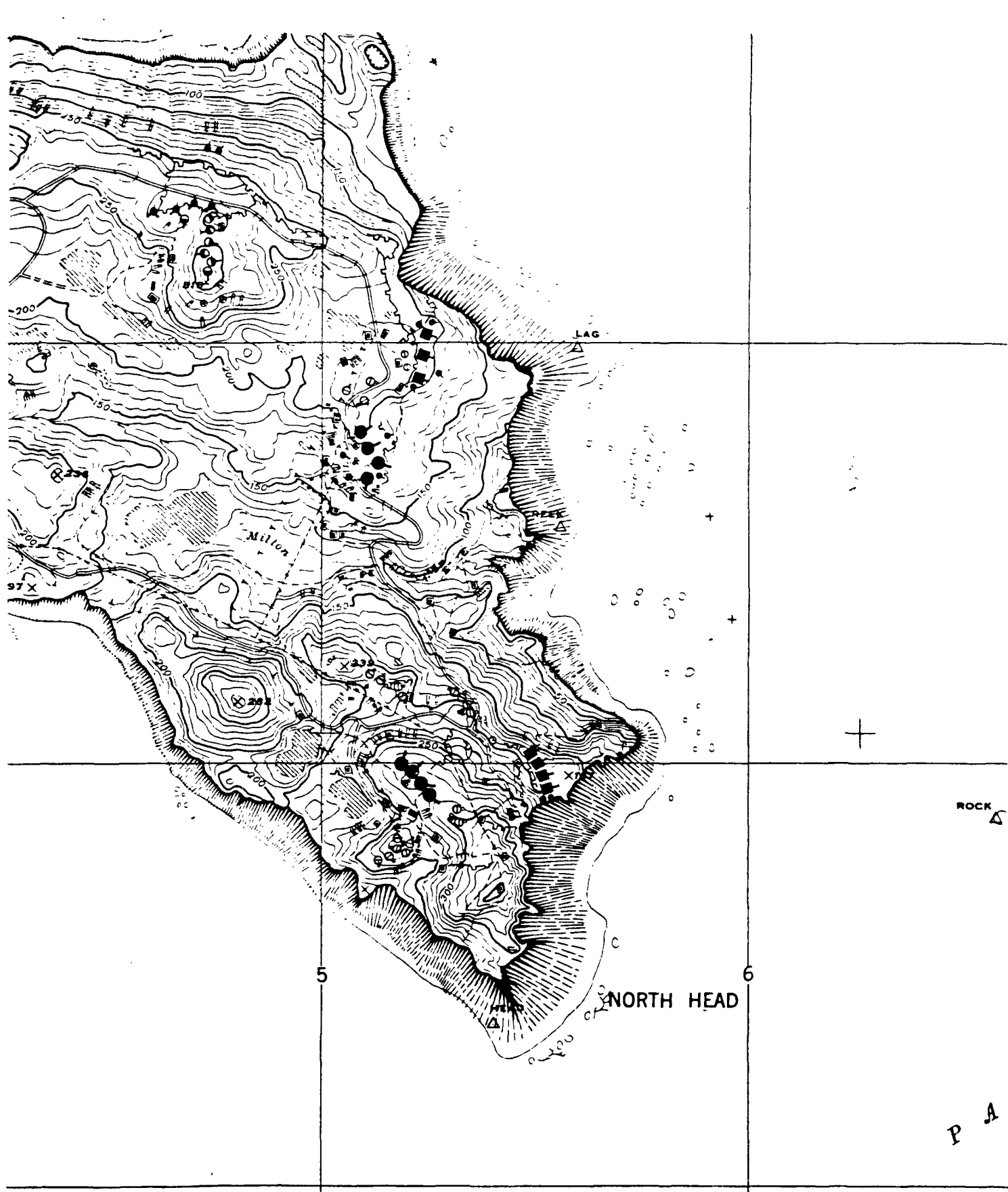
Sea Liv



Kiska Harbor. Section from a U. S. Army map of Japanese positions on Kiska, prepared from intelligence reports one month prior to the Japanese withdrawal from the island.

Courtesy, National Archives, Cartographic Division





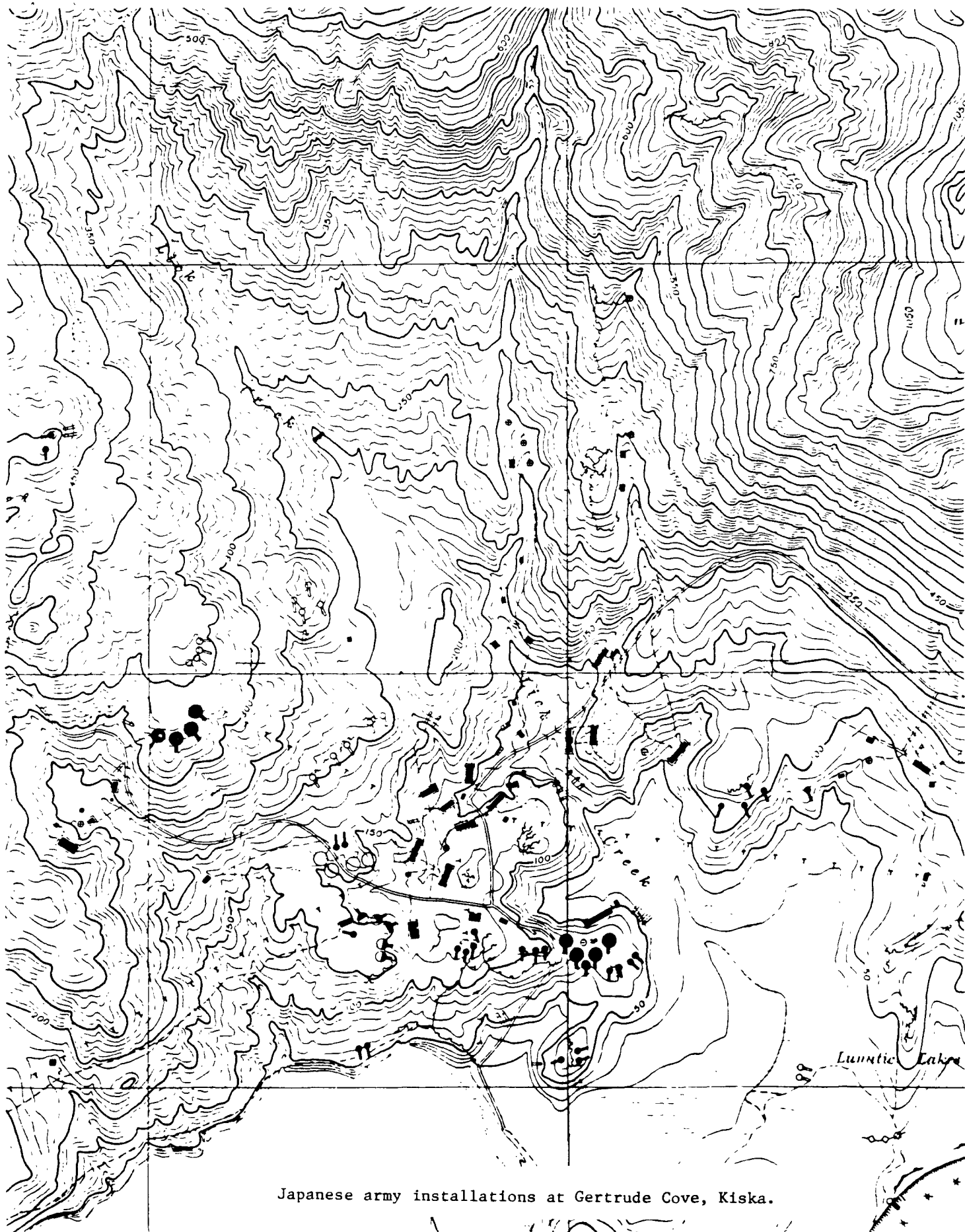
Japanese gun emplacements on North Head, northeast of Kiska Harbor.

9

A

P A

P A



Japanese army installations at Gertrude Cove, Kiska.

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