

4875

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form 504
Rev. Dec. 1933

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic ~~Hydrographic~~ Sheet No. C 4875

State Alaska

LOCALITY

Ataka Island

Nazan Bay

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

H.B. Campbell

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

4875

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION BY NOAA

PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION

3.3 (a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356

Applied to drawings of Chart 5202 - Mar 1936 - C.M.J.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4875

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. C

REGISTER NO. 4875

State Alaska

General locality ~~Alaskan Islands~~ Atka Island

Locality Vicinity of
~~Atka Is.~~ Nazan Bay

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey August, 1934

Vessel M. V. WESTDAHL

Chief of party H. B. Campbell

Surveyed by W. M. Scaife

Inked by W. M. Scaife

Heights in feet above Mean sea level to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

~~Contours approximate contours~~ Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated April 13, 1934

Remarks:

Applied to CN 9010 - Mar. 1935 - J. D. Gamba

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Topographic Sheet "C".

Scale 1:20 000.

Nazan Bay -- Atka Island -- Aleutian Islands -- Alaska

Project No. HT-177

Season of 1934.

U.S.C. & G.S.S. DISCOVERER

H. B. Campbell, Commanding.

U.S.C. & G.S.M.V. WESTDAHL

W. M. Scaife, Officer in Charge.

Surveyed by W. M. Scaife, H. & G. Engineer, U. S. C. & G. Survey.

SCOPE OF SHEET:

This is strictly a form line sheet of the area adjacent to Nazan Bay with the exception of the Bolshoi and Cone Islands in the western part of the bay and a small area on Atka Island adjacent to these islands, which was covered on a topographic sheet of 1:5,000 scale.

The shoreline of Nazan Bay is covered on the sheet of 1:5,000 scale and on a sheet of 1:20,000 scale. High water line and form lines were transferred in pencil to this sheet from the other sheets.

CONTROL:

The 1934 triangulation of Nazan Bay furnished adequate control for this sheet.

One hundred and fifteen elevations were determined.

SURVEY METHODS:

The work was done with planetable, supplemented to a small extent by sextant cuts. Sketching was done from planetable set-ups and from

the WESTDAHL, placed in advantageous locations.

Aerial photographs, furnished by the Navy, were used to some extent as an aid in sketching streams, lakes, and other detail, but all form lines were sketched in the field. No attempt was made to reduce the photographs to scale.

In general, three or more plane-table cuts were used to obtain elevations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

In general, the shores of Nazan Bay are backed by alternate rock and sand bluffs varying from low heights to a height of more than 300 feet around Palisade Point, on the north shore.

From the bluffs along the north shore, the ground rises gradually at first, and then abruptly to the high ridge forming the northern drainage limit of Nazan Bay. This ridge is of horseshoe form, is sharp, very steep towards the top, and is marked by rocky bluffs. The highest elevation on this ridge is 4040 feet at a point approximately four miles inland. Back of this ridge there are mountains higher than those shown on the sheet.

A low area, with a general elevation of ~~less than~~ 100 to 300 feet over an average width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, separates the northwestern end of Nazan Bay from the eastern end of Korovin Bay, on the north side of Atka Island. Through this low area, a narrow, lower pass, probably less than 100 feet in elevation at its highest point, connects the two bays. The distance between the two bays, shown on the chart as about five miles, is estimated as two miles. The distance can be covered on foot in about

forty-five minutes. The natives sometimes cross part way from Korovin Bay by dory, following a stream from that bay into a large lake.

The ground rises with comparatively gentle slopes from the southwestern side of the low area and the western side of the bay to a maximum elevation of 1148 feet approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland from the western shore of the bay. From this point rolling hills extend along the southwestern side of the bay, where the country becomes more abrupt, with maximum elevation of 1502 feet on the main ridge fronting the bay on this side. From this point rolling hills of lower elevation extend southwestward to Amlia Pass.

The mountains on the north side of the bay show marked indications of volcanic origin, the tops being generally composed of cinders or volcanic rock.

The lower elevations, except where rocky bluffs or very steep sand bluffs exist, is almost entirely covered with heavy grass, interspersed with occasional swampy areas of comparatively small extent. In general, the grass extends approximately to the 1500 foot level, becoming lighter and somewhat scattered as that elevation is approached.

Cape Kudugnak, the northeastern point of Nazan Bay, is a conspicuous landmark for making the bay. A two hundred foot, rounded, grassy knoll rises abruptly from the point. From the knoll the ground rises very gradually to the foot of the 2687 foot mountain lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwestward of the Cape. When seen from a distance while bearing south of true west, the knoll appears as a rounded islet at the end of a low point, extending southeastward from the mountains.

STATISTICS:

Area, in square statute miles - - - - - 34

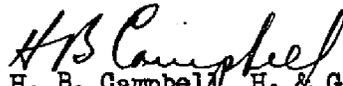
Number of elevations determined - - - - - 115

Respectfully submitted,



W. M. Scaife, H. & G. Engineer,
Officer in Charge, M.V. WESTDAHL

Forwarded, Approved:



H. B. Campbell, H. & G. Engineer,
Chief of Party, C. & G. Survey,
Commanding, Ship DISCOVERER.



Palisades Point from ATKA N.E. BASE.

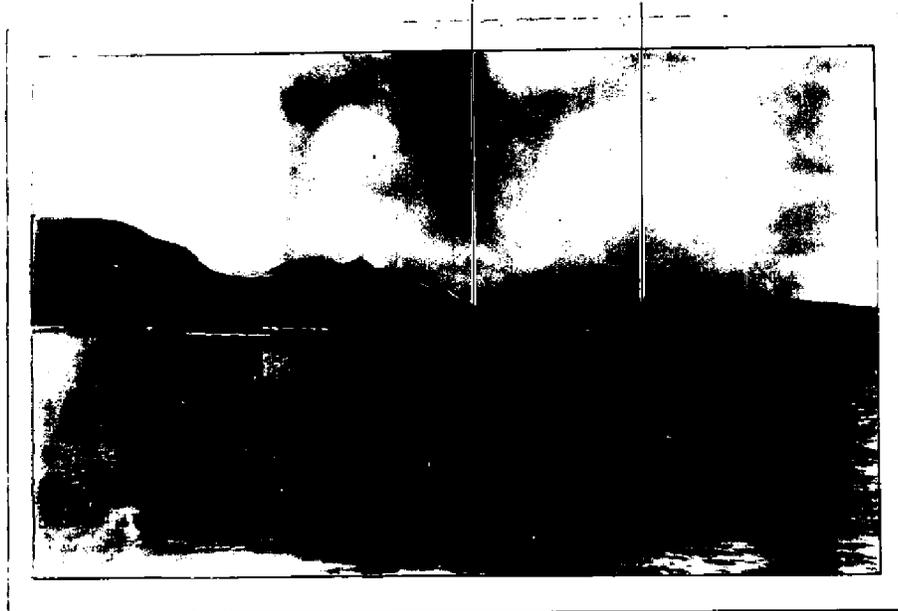


Cape Kudugnak from southwest.



Mountains on north side of Nazan Bay.

CAPE UTES PROFILE POINT



Taken about 3/4 mile southeast of Cape Utes.



North Cone Islet and mountains on north
side of Nazan Bay from South Cone Islet.

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY No. 4875

Title (Par. 56) *Vicinity of Nazan Bay, S.W. Alaska*Chief of Party *H.B. Campbell* Surveyed by *W.M. Scoife* Inked by *W.M. Scoife*Ship *Discoverer - Weisdahl* Instructions dated *April 13, 1934* Surveyed in *August 1934*

1. The survey and preparation for it conform to the requirements of the Topographic Manual. (Par. 7, 8, 9, 13, 16.) ✓
2. The character and scope of the survey satisfy the instructions. ✓
3. The control and closures of traverses were adequate. (Par. 12, 29.) ✓
4. The amount of vertical control that the Manual specifies for ~~contours-formlines-~~ was accomplished. (Par. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.) ✓
5. The delineation of ~~contours-formlines-~~ is satisfactory. (Par. 49, 50.) ✓
6. There is sufficient control on maps from other sources that were transmitted by the field party to enable their application to the charts. (Par. 28.) *None submitted*
7. High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, 44.)
See T6208 & T6209
8. The representation of low water lines, reefs, ~~coral reefs~~ and rocks, and legends pertaining to them is satisfactory. (Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.)
See T6208 & T6209
9. Rocks and other important details shown on previous surveys and on the chart were verified. (Par. 25, 26, 27.)
See Reverse Side
10. ~~The span, draw and clearance of bridges are shown. (Par. 16c.)~~
11. Locations and elevations of summits are given. (Par. 19, 51.)
12. The ~~tree~~^{grass} line was ~~not~~^{not} shown on mountains. (Par. 16g.)

NOTE: Strike out paragraphs, words or phrases not applicable and modify those requiring it. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the Topographic Manual. Use reverse side for extending remarks.

Paragraph 9

The only previous Coast Survey topographic survey of this area is a reconnaissance survey T4149 (1925). Few elevations were taken and form lines not drawn.

Chart 9102 is on too small a scale to be comparable.

The present survey supersedes T4149 in part.

13. The descriptive report covers all details listed in the Manual, in so far as they apply to this survey. (Par. 64, 65, 66, 67.) ✓
14. ~~The descriptive report also contains additional information required in aere-topography relative to type of photographs, method of compilation and type of ground control.~~
15. The descriptions of recoverable stations and references to shore line were accomplished on Form 524. (Par. 29, 30, 57, 67 except scaling of IMs and DPs, 68.) *None submitted*
16. A list of landmarks for charts was furnished on Form 567 and plotting checked. (Par. 16d, e, 60.) *None submitted*
17. The magnetic meridian was shown and declination was checked. (Par. 17, 52.) *No magnetic meridian shown on sheet*
18. The geographic datum of the sheet is *Independent (Unadjusted)* and the reference station is correctly noted. (Par. 34.) —
19. Junctions with contemporary surveys are adequate. —
Joins T6208 & T6209
20. Geographic names are shown on the sheet and are covered by the Descriptive report. (Par. 64, 66k.) ✓
21. The quality of the drafting is ^{Fair} good. (Par. 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.)
22. No additional surveying is recommended. ✓
23. The Chief of Party inspected and approved the sheet and the descriptive report ~~after review by~~ —
24. Remarks: *This survey is for relief only. Other topography^{features} in this area were surveyed on T6208 and T6209*

Reviewed in office by *Chas. R. Bush Jr.* June 12, 1936.

Examined and approved:

E. K. Green
Chief, Section of Field Records

L. O. Polbit
Chief, Division of Charts

Wm. L. Peacock
Chief, Section of Field Work

Glade
Chief, Division of Hyd. and Top.