

4937

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic }
Hydrographic } Sheet No. U-F-36

State ~~Alaska~~ Aleutian Islands

LOCALITY

Island
~~Aleutian Ids.~~ Unalaska Id., N.W.

~~Coast.~~ Cape Nellie Juan southwest
ward to ~~SHORE~~ to Boulder Bay

1936

CHIEF OF PARTY

A.M. Sobieralski

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4937

Applied to drawing of chart No 8802 before review.

S.B. Maize 1937

" " Chart Comp. 9021 Oct. 1938

S. Piskari

Applied to Chart Comp. 9022 Dec. 7, 1938

H. MacEwen

Applied to chart comp. 9020 May 1940.

Lam.

" " (new) chart 9009 Feb-28-1942. P.B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

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. U-F-36

REGISTER NO. T4937

State ~~Alaska~~ Aleutian Islands

General locality ~~Aleutian Islands, Unalaska Island, N.W. Coast~~

Locality Cape Nellie Juan ~~to Boulder Bay~~
~~southward to shore~~

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey July - August, 1936

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

Chief of party A.M. Sobierski

Surveyed by John C. Ellerbe

Inked by John C. Ellerbe

Heights in feet above MHW to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

~~Contour, - Approximate contour~~, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated April 13, 1934

Remarks: _____

1

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET UT-36 7-4937

Aleutian Islands, Unalaska Island, Northwest Coast.
Cape Nellie Juan to Δ SHORE

Project No. HT-176

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

A.M. Sobieralski, Comdg.

AUTHORITY: Director's instructions dated April 13, 1934.

CONTROL: Triangulation executed by parties of A.M. Sobieralski and H.B. Campbell in 1935-36.

EXTENT: This sheet covers an area extending from Cape Nellie Juan approximately thirteen miles to the southwestward, joining on either end other sheets executed during the season 1936. Chernofski Harbor, in the center of the sheet, was not done, as it is planned to reduce that area from photographs taken by the Navy Department previously. The survey includes shoreline, off-lying rocks, and form lines from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 2 miles inshore, the work being done by a party working from the Launch WILDCAT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The outside coast in this area is mainly characterized by precipitous bluffs rising from one to two hundred feet, and in places as high as four hundred feet. Southwestward of Chernofski Harbor, the coast line is cut by several deep bays, the inner ends of which merge into shallow sand and gravel beaches and gently sloping grass lands. A ridge from four to six hundred feet high roughly parallels the coast line, about a mile inshore of the beach. Between the shore line and the top of this ridge lie fairly steep grassy slopes, which are used as grazing lands for sheep and cattle.

On the southwestern end of the sheet is a long hogs-back ridge, 1847 feet high, and running roughly parallel to the shore line.

Very high ridges with steep slopes characterize the land immediately inshore of Cape Nellie Juan. The Cape itself is a 900' foot peak which drops off abruptly to the water at the outer end.

PROMINENT FEATURES:

From the seaward, Cape Nellie Juan is very prominent, appearing as a bold, black, cone-shaped headland, and standing out very distinctly against the background of higher ridges when viewed from the northward.

In Station Bay, at the entrance to the easterly inner arm, is a 94 foot column rock, very prominent from outside the mouth of the bay.

About half-way between Station Bay and the southwest end of the island is a long hogs-back ridge, 1547 feet high, running roughly in a northeast-southwest direction. This ridge is very prominent from the seaward, being the only peak higher than five or six hundred feet southwest of Cape Nellie Juan.

CHARACTER OF CONTROL:

Adequate control was furnished by triangulation executed in 1935-36.

CLOSING ERRORS OF TRAVERSES RUN:

A traverse was begun at SHORE, running northeastward, and closing on SPEAR. Intermediate stations were used as checks throughout the traverse. A flat closure was obtained.

A second traverse was begun at HOW, running in both directions. Closure was made on SPEAR to the westward, and on TO to the eastward, both closures being flat.

A third traverse was begun from a checked 3 point fix on the rocky reef off WEDGE and closed on UNALA, below JUAN. A closing error of 6 meters in distance was obtained; azimuth closure flat.

A fourth traverse was begun at UNALA and run eastward along the shoreline to Topographic signal RUF, joining work done on sheet UE-36 at that point, and closing on LUTE. A flat closure was obtained on this traverse.

No adjustments of traverses were necessary, as the work was well within the specified limits.

All possible cuts to topographic signals were taken throughout the lengths of these traverses, and where intersections were obtained, the resulting position was checked by rod-reading from a nearby set-up.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

No previous surveys of this area are available for comparison. ✓
Add'l remarks in Review, Par. 5a.

JUNCTIONS WITH OTHER SURVEYS:

The work on this sheet joins sheet UH-36 on the southwest, and sheet UE-36 on the northeast. A satisfactory junction was made in each case.

ANCHORAGES: Station Bay affords good shelter for large vessels in southerly weather. Anchorage will be found in the large outer portion of the bay. Smaller craft may find excellent shelter from S'ly weather by anchoring in either arm of the bay, though the easterly arm is recommended, since the point jutting out on the west side of the inner end breaks up most seas running deep into the bay. From five to six fathoms, mud bottom, will be found about 200 meters east of the three shacks on the west side of this arm.

No Name Bay affords fair shelter for large vessels and good shelter for small craft in southerly weather. The former may anchor in the mouth of the bay, while small boats can proceed deep into the bay and anchor off the two shacks on the west side, behind a natural breakwater to the northward of the shacks.

Boulder Bay affords fair shelter in southerly weather for small craft. In entering this bay, however, care should be taken to avoid a kelp patch and probable shoal which were impossible to locate by plane table, in the approximate center of the mouth.

None of these bays offer protection from weather in any of the northern quadrants, with the possible exception of the easterly arm of Station Bay, which may be used in an emergency. It is recommended that vessels seeking shelter from northerly weather proceed to Chernofski Harbor for anchorage.

NEW GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Station Bay: This bay is so called because it is the location of an old cannery, the remains of which are used by the sheep ranchers at Chernofski for an overnight station for the herders when they make their rounds. According to available information, the name has been in general use in that section for at least six years. It is recommended that this name be adopted officially.

No Name Bay: This bay had no name when the sheep camp was established at Chernofski and was facetiously called No Name Bay by the ranchers. The name stuck, and has been in general use in that vicinity for the past five or six years. It is recommended that it be adopted officially.

Boulder Bay: This bay is so called because of a short boulder beach below the two shacks on the eastern side. The sheep ranchers at Chernofski use these shacks as a line camp, and make occasional landings on this boulder beach to supply the camp. The name has been in general use in that locality for the past five or six years, and is recommended for official adoption.

All other names used on this sheet were taken from the chart of the area.

DATUM: Unalaska, 1901 datum was used on this sheet.


MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS: Lat. 53° 23.2' Lat. 52° 23.4' Long. 167° 36.6' Long. 167° 41.5'
Observations with a compass declinometer were obtained at STATE and FAST. Results of these observations will be forwarded in a separate report on magnetics. Observations with the declinatoire were obtained at WEDGE.

STATISTICS: Statute miles of shoreline 44.1
Area in square statute miles 23.8
Number of elevations obtained 174

Respectfully submitted,


JOHN C. ELLERBE,
Jr. H. & G.E.

Forwarded, Approved


A.M. SOBIERALSKI, H. & G.E.
Commanding SURVEYOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE No.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Seattle, Washington

December 1, 1936

SUPERINTENDENT, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

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

A.M. SOBIERSKI *Chief of Party.*

[illegible]

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, flagstaves and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

Remarks

Decisions

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2		
3	Lat. 53-21.7; Long. 167-44.4	Recom. by Field Party for shorting USGB Local Names
4	Lat. 53-23 ; Long. 167-40	
5	Lat. 53-23.4; Long. 167-37.5	
6		USGB decision
7		USGB decision
8	Location indefinite Decision held waiting Compil. Chernofski Hbr.	
9	On Fish Comm. Map (Report 1888)	
10		USGB decision
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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-4937

Name on Survey	On Chart No. 8802		On previous survey No. None		On U.S. quadrangle Baker Maps Dict.		From local information D.R. 13.3/4		On local Maps		P. O. Guide or Map		Rand McNally Atlas		U. S. Light List	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K							
<u>Bering Sea</u>	✓ app'd															1
<u>Umnak Pass</u>	✓		✓													2
<u>Boulder Bay</u>				✓												3
<u>No Name Bay</u> ^{Cove}				✓												4
<u>Station Bay</u>				✓												5
<u>Cape Aspid</u>	✓		✓													6
Cape Nellie Juan ^{FAIR}	✓		✓ Aspid													7
<u>Unalaska Island</u>	app'd															8
<u>Aspid Bay</u>			✓													9
<u>Paso Point</u>			✓													10
<u>Ranchers Pt</u>																11
<u>Peacock Pt.</u>																12
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Names underlined in red approved

by

JFE

on

6/8/07

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
~~PHOTO STATION~~

~~No. 14~~

No. T-4937

received May 14, 1937
registered June 3, 1937
verified
reviewed
approved

This is forwarded in order that your attention may be directed to the matters as indicated below. Please initial in column 3 as an acknowledgement that your attention has been thus directed. The complete original records are available if desired. If you cannot give this your immediate attention, please initial, note, and forward to the next section marked, calling for the records at your convenience.

ROUTE		Initial	Attention called to
20			
22			
24			
✓ 25			page 2 sent memo
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62			
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82			
83			
88			
90			

RETURN TO

82	C. K. Green
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✓

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 4937 (1936) FIELD NO. U-F-36

Cape Nellie Juan to Boulder Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands
Surveyed in July - August 1936, Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated April 13, 1934 (SURVEYOR)

Plane Table Survey

Whatman's Paper

Chief of Party - A. M. Sobieralski.
Surveyed and inked by - John C. Ellerbe.

1. Condition of Records.

The records are neat and legible and conform to the requirements of the Topographic Manual except that several well established geographic names which were inked on the smooth sheet by the field party should have been shown in pencil. (Field Memo. No. 4 of 1935).

The Descriptive Report is clear and comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all items of importance. It is desirable that an alphabetical list of all the plane table stations determined should be included in the Descriptive Report. This list should also include brief descriptions of each station and a statement as to which are recoverable.

2. Compliance with Instructions for the Project.

The plan, character and extent of the survey satisfy the Instructions for the Project, except that there is no evidence that the declinoire was checked at the beginning of the season's work. (Par. 26(3)). The frequency of the triangulation stations together with such recoverable plane table stations as were established fulfill the requirement that recoverable plane table stations should approximate one mile apart.

3. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys.

- a. The junction on the east with T-6548 (1936) is satisfactory.
- b. The junction on the southwest with Field Sheet "UH" (1936) will be considered when that sheet is received in the office.
- c. The junction with field work now being accomplished (see Descriptive Report, page 1) in the vicinity of lat. $53^{\circ} 25.0'$, long. $167^{\circ} 33.5'$ will be considered when that work is received from the field.
- d. A gap exists in the interior topography between the limits of the present survey and other surveys on the south side of Unalaska Island.

4. Comparison with Prior Surveys.

No prior topographic surveys have been made by this Bureau in this area.

5. Comparison with Charts 8802 (New Print dated June 18, 1937) and Chart 9196 (New Print dated April 7, 1937).a. Topography.

Topography shown on the chart originates with miscellaneous sources. The authority cannot be readily ascertained but the topography as charted in its present form is shown on Chart 8800, Edition of 1896 (superseded by Chart 8802 in 1909). No adequate comparison can be made with the present survey because of the small scale. It is noted, however, that the essential features are borne out by the present survey except that the geographic position of the charted information is approximately 5-3/4 miles E x N of that on the present survey. The present survey should supersede this information in future charting.

b. Aids to Navigation.

The light (outside limits of present survey) in lat. 53° 25.0', long. 167° 33.3' was located by triangulation. It differs in geographic position with that charted as does the general topography discussed in the preceding paragraph.

c. Magnetic Meridian.

The value of the magnetic declination observed with the declinoaire agrees closely with that charted.

6. Field Drafting.

The inking of the shoreline and topographic features is very good. The numbers designating land elevations and elevations of bare rocks are slightly large. An acceptable size for such numbers is 1-1/2 millimeters. It is preferable that the foot symbol (') should not be shown after numbers denoting elevations.

7. Additional Field Work Recommended.

It is desirable that the interior topography between the limits of the present survey and other surveys on the south side of Unalaska Island be filled in. (See par. 3c, this review).

8. Superseded Prior Surveys.

There are no prior surveys made by this Bureau within the area covered by the present survey.

9. Reviewed by - Harold W. Murray, Dec. 2, 1937.

Inspected by - A. L. Shalowitz.

Examined and approved:

K. T. Adams

K. T. Adams,
Asst. Chief, Division of Charts.

L. O. Lobnitz

Chief, Division of Charts.

Fred. L. Peacock

Chief, Section of Field Work.

G. H. Hude

Chief, Div. of H. & T.