4943

Form 504
Rev. April 1935
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic / ~~*Hydrographic*~~ *Sheet No.* 4943
FI- B- 32

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Acc. No.

State Southwest Alaska

LOCALITY

Unimak Island

from
South Portion, Isanotski Peak to

Pogromni Volcano

1938

CHIEF OF PARTY

Ray L. Schoppe

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4943

applied to chart 8802 8860 J.M.a. Oct. 28, 1940
" " " 8701 JTW July 12, 1941

Form 537a
Ed. Nov. 1929

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. FL-B-38

REGISTER NO. 4943 T4943

State Southwest Alaska

General locality Unimak Island

Locality South portion, from Isanotski Peak to Pogromni Volcano

Scale 1:80,000 Date of survey September, 1938

Vessel DISCOVERER

Chief of party Ray L. Schoppe

Surveyed by L. S. Hubbard

Inked by L. S. Hubbard

Heights in feet above M.H.W. to ground ~~xxxtopsxxxtrees~~

~~Contoursxxapproximatexxxxxxx~~ Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated March 18, 1938

Remarks:

GPO

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

FIELD SHEET NO. FL-B-38

REGISTER NO. 4943

South Side of Unimak Island, Alaska.

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

Ray L. Schoppe, Comd'g.

1938

Scale 1:80,000

Positions of labeled Peaks

Peaks	Lat.	Long.	Elev.
No. 1	54° 29.0'	164° 43.1'	3200'
2	29.1	41.0	3804
3	28.7	39.9	3497
4	28.1	37.7	3281
5	28.3	37.7	3397
6	28.5	35.5	3167
7	28.4	35.1	3067
A	37.0	27.7	2995
B	37.9	25.5	2067
C	39.5	29.1	2965
D	40.7	28.9	3590

INSTRUCTIONS

This sheet was surveyed in accordance with the Director's Instructions, 22-RS-1995-DI 1, dated March 18, 1938.

LIMITS

This survey covers the south side of Unimak Island from Isanotski Peak to Pogromni Volcano. It joins 1937-39 sheets FL-2-1939 T-4956 and T6655 on the east, sheets T6656, T6657, T6605, and T6604 on the south, and sheets T6603 and T6602 on the west. and T-6681a and b on the northwest

FIELD METHODS

This sheet was surveyed almost entirely by sextant cuts and vertical angles from the ship. While the ship was running sounding lines in Unimak Bay, the topographer took cuts to salient features simultaneously with the fix observations made by the hydrographic party. The fixes were plotted on the form line sheets and the cuts protracted.

Cuts and vertical angles were also taken by sextant when the ship was anchored at the following places: southeast of Cape Lazaref, west of Rock Island, south of Cape Rukavitsie, northeast of Cape Lutke, and north of Middle Point.

In addition, Peaks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were located by plotting theodolite cuts observed during the 1937 season.

The majority of the points were determined by the intersection of three cuts. Some points were determined by four or five cuts. One or two vertical angles determined the elevations.

Form lines on sheets T6656 and T6657 were reduced in scale and transferred to this sheet. Sheets T6656 and T6657 should be used for these form lines.

ACCURACY OF FORM LINES

The form lines on the slopes of Isanotski Peak and Shishaldin Volcano are the most definitely located on the sheet. Due to the prevailing fog and clouds, insufficient data could be obtained for the rest of the area.

The group of hills shown in dotted lines seven miles west of Shishaldin Volcano were determined by extremely slim cuts and are not definitely located.

The peaks between Shishaldin and Pogromni, labeled A, B, C, and D, are definitely located. The lower slopes, however, were not seen. See back of page 1 for positions.

The form lines on the eastern slopes of Pogromni, Faris, and Westdahl Peaks are shown in dotted lines. While they depict this area in a general manner, not enough points were determined to justify showing the area with solid form lines.

ADDITIONAL WORK

The sheet was retained on board the DISCOVERER during the 1939 field season, with the hope that additional cuts might be secured. This proved impracticable. Hazy weather prevailed each time the ship passed this area.

OFFSHORE INSPECTION

Most of the observations were taken from offshore sounding lines, so the form lines are the result of the offshore appearance of the country sketched as the work progressed. The final positions of the form lines on Isanotski Peak and Shishaldin Volcano were compared with photographs taken from the ship.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

ISANOTSKI PEAK

Isanotski Peak, locally known as Ragged Jack, is an extremely rugged mountain with a double peaked summit, resembling the towers of a castle.

Bold, rib-like ridges of black rock descend the sides of the mountain. Between the ridges are pockets of glacial ice.

About three miles southeast of the summit is a waterfall with an approximate drop of six hundred feet. Because it drops into a deep valley, however, its visibility to sea is extremely limited. (These falls are shown on sheet FL-2-1939).

One half mile southwest of the summit is a strip of glacial ice separated into two patches by a black wall of rock. A waterfall drops about 375 feet down the face of this rock wall.

At the foot of the ridges on each side of this glacier are two butte-like formations of rock, the north one 2721 feet in elevation, the south one 2488 feet in elevation.

VALLEYS

South of the saddle between Isanotski and Shishaldin are gentle sloping ridges, between valleys containing glacier run-off streams, and several waterfalls.

SHISHALDIN VOLCANO

From a distance Shishaldin appears as a symmetrical, snow covered cone. A small cloud of vapor commonly rises from the volcano tip.

There are several deep gullies on the southern slopes of Shishaldin. At the foot of the southern slope is a crater-like mound, noticeable when close inshore.

On the ridge down the western slope of the volcano are two black rocky spurs, which show for a moderate distance offshore.

HILLS

Seven miles to the westward of Shishaldin is a group of low grass-covered hills. The highest, about 21~~00~~49 ft. in elevation, has a round, domed top.

Twenty miles southwest of Shishaldin are six peaks varying in height from 2000 to 3600 ft. The southernmost, labeled "Peak A" (Lat. 54°37', Long. 164°27.7'), appears as a small, crater-topped, rough sided volcano.

PASS

Between this cluster of peaks and the slopes of Pogromni, Westdahl, and Faris, extends a low valley and pass to the shores of the Bering Sea. (See T-6681b and T-6682 of 1939)

FARIS AND WESTDAHL PEAKS

Faris and Westdahl Peaks appear as black mounds of rock on a high, snow and ice covered plateau. The eastern slope of Westdahl Peak has large masses of twisted formations of rock, the apparent result of violent stresses and forces. These are noticeable from the bight northeast of Cape Lutke.

POGROMNI VOLCANO

Pogromni Volcano is a snow covered, steep sided cone. Black rock ridges protruding from the snow drop down the sides of the peak.

A secondary peak or shoulder, 4~~000~~49 feet in elevation, is located two miles north of Pogromni.

WEATHER

During the summer, fog and clouds cover this area much of the time. Strong northerly winds sometimes bring brief periods of clear weather.

STATISTICS

Square statute miles of form lines - - - - - - - - - - 300
Number of elevations determined- - - - - - - - - - - - 98

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. Hubbard
L. S. Hubbard, H.& G. Engr.,
U.S.C.& G. Survey.

Inspected and approved:
J. M. Dobinalski
~~J. M. Smock~~, H.& G. Engr.,
Officer in Charge,
Seattle Processing Office.

	Remarks	Decisions
1		545640
2	There are 2 peaks: this is more southerly peak.	545 635
3		545 645 U.S.G.B.
4		545 635
5		545 645
6		"
7	Do not ink – descriptive	545 640
8	" " "	"
9	" " "	545 640
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M 234

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T4943

Name on Survey	A, On Chart No.	B, On previous survey No.	C, On U. S. quadrangle Maps	D From local information	E On local Maps	F P. O. Guide or Map	G Rand McNally Atlas	H U. S. Light List	K	
Unimak Island										1
Isanotski Peak										2
Pogromni Volcano										3
Shishaldin Volcano										4
Faris Peak										5
Westdahl Peak										6
Rugged Black Spur										7
Black Spur										8
Crater Peak										9
										10
										11
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Names underlined in red approved by L. Heck on 10/14/40

M 234

FORM M-238

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOSTAT OF

~~Noxxkk~~
No. T 4943

received Aug. 12, 1940
registered Aug. 12, 1940
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	✓	A.L.M.	Pages 4 and 5
26			
30			
40			
62			
63			
82			
83			
88			
90			

RETURN TO

82	T. B. Reed

✓ JBR

DIVISION OF CHARTS

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 4943 (1938)FIELD NO. FL-B-38

Southwest Alaska, Unimak Island, South portion from
Isanotski Peak to Pogromni Volcano
Surveyed in September 1938, Scale 1:80,000
Instructions dated March 18, 1938 (DISCOVERER)

Plane Table Survey | Whatman's Paper

Chief of Party - R. L. Schoppe.
Surveyed by - L. S. Hubbard.
Inked by - L. S. Hubbard.
Reviewed by - Harold W. Murray, September 30, 1940.
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston.

Form Line Survey

1. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys.

a. The junction on the northeast with T-4956 (1939) is satisfactory.

b. The present survey joins T-6655 (1937) on the southeast. The junction is satisfactory in the southwestern portion but on the northeast a holiday of about 1-1/2 miles exists between the two surveys. This area is covered by T-2556 (1901) on a scale of 1:140,000 but the agreement is so poor that the old survey cannot be used for charting purposes.

c. The junctions along the south and westward with T-6656 (1938), T-6657 (1938), T-6605 (1937), T-6604 (1937), T-6603 (1937) and T-6602 (1937) are satisfactory. Mention is made of the fact that all the form lines on T-6656 and T-6657 have been transferred to the present survey. The original surveys, however, should be used for compilation purposes.

d. The present survey joins T-6681a and T-6681b of 1939 on the northwest. These junctions were adjusted in the office.

e. There are no contemporary surveys to the northward of the present survey limits.

2. Comparison with Prior Surveys.

a. ~~T~~H-2556 (1901), scale 1:140,000.

This sheet is a small scale reconnaissance survey which covers the present survey in the area eastward of long. 164°25'. Westward of this meridian, only four elevations on major peaks were determined.

The geographic positions of the major peaks are naturally in agreement with the present survey because they are located by triangulation. Differences as large as 2 miles, however, are noted in the positions of some of the minor peaks. Agreement of elevations is in general very close, the largest difference noted being 63 feet in a height of 8025 feet.

The form lines on the old survey are controlled by only a few elevations and are, therefore, quite generalized. Displacements in positions of identical form lines on both sheets are consequently as large as 2-1/2 miles.

The present survey supersedes this reconnaissance survey.

b. T-2547 (1901), scale 1:40,000.

This survey contains five elevations falling within the present survey limits in the area westward of long. 164°27', Three of these are in close agreement but the other two elevations vary 1000 to 1350 feet higher in average heights of about 1800 feet and are obviously very much in error. The present survey supersedes this survey.

3. Comparison with Chart 8701 (New Print dated May 11, 1940)
Chart 8860 (New Print dated July 13, 1940)

a. Topography.

Topography shown on the charts originates with surveys discussed in the previous paragraphs except the four hachured mountain tops along the 164°30' meridian which have been charted as far back as 1909 on Chart 8860. Agreement in position with the present survey is within about one mile. They should be superseded by the present survey.

b. Magnetic Meridian.

This is an inland survey and since the topography was delineated from offshore observations, no magnetic meridians were determined. Determinations, however, are available from the larger scale surveys made along the coast line. (See par. 1, above for sheet numbers).

4. Condition of Survey.

a. The inking of the form lines and elevations is satisfactory.

b. The descriptive report is very clear and comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all matters of importance.

5. Compliance with Instructions for the Survey.

The plan, character and extent of the survey satisfy the instructions for the project.

6. Additional Field Work Recommended.

This is a satisfactory survey. Mention is made of the fact that a small holiday of about 1-1/2 miles in width exists between the present survey and T-6655 (1937) in lat. 54°42', long. 163°35'. (See par. 1a, this review).

7. Superseded Surveys.

T-2556 (1901) in part
T-2557 (1901) in part.

Examined and approved:

Thos B Reed
T. B. Reed,
Chief, Section of Field Records.

J. S. Borden
Chief, Division of Charts.

Raymond P. Lyman
Chief, Section of Field Work.

G Rude
Chief, Division of H. & T.