6681a

Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

L. O. Colbert, *Director*

State: ALASKA

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic / ~~*Hydrographic*~~ *Sheet No.* A - 1939

LOCALITY

NORTH SHORE OF

UNIMAK ISLAND.

*19*39

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. W. EICKELBERG.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

6681a

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.

T6681a

Field No. A - 1939

REGISTER NO.

State ALASKA

General locality NORTH SHORE, UNIMAK ISLAND.

Locality Cape Sarichef #0 Lt. 54°42.2
Lat. 54°36.4, Long. 164°54.4 to Lat. 54°38.7, Long. 164°45.2

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey MAY-JUNE, 1939

Vessel G U I D E

Chief of party E. W. EICKELBERG

Surveyed by C. F. CHENWORTH

Inked by C. F. CHENWORTH

Heights in feet above M H W to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

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

Instructions dated MARCH 8, 1939

Remarks:

GPO

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET A. T-6681a
1939
PROJECT H.T.-231
SHIP GUIDE.

INSTRUCTIONS: Instructions for this survey were contained in a letter from the Director, dated March 8, 1939, No. 22-AB, 1995 GU1.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COAST: To the mariner off shore, the coast presents itself as a smooth grassy slope gradually rising from bluffs of about sixty to one hundred feet in height at the beach to the mountains several miles inland.

The mountains are quite rugged and the many peaks increase in elevation in an easterly direction to merge with the lower slopes of the large peak POGROMNI.

RED HILL is a very distinctive formation near the western limits of the sheet; not because it is particularly high, but because it is isolated closer to the beach from the other peaks. It is easily recognized by its reddish hue and by its shape. It is quite steep at the eastern end and slopes gradually in a westerly direction through a saddle, and up again to a smaller peak; thence down more abruptly to the level of the surrounding country.

Near the middle of the sheet, the large valley making its way back into the mountains is easily recognized from off shore. The valley does not show as a pass through the hills but as an indentation into them.

At the eastern limit of the sheet several peaks rising from the lower slopes of the northwest side of Pogromni are very noticeable.

The large peak Pogromni which falls outside of the limits of the sheet is by far the most prominent feature to be seen, but is likely to be obscured by fog a large percentage of the time, as are also the higher peaks forming the background to the westward of Pogromni.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY: (1) For the most part the beach is sandy but is covered with loose rock in many places as shown. The sand is black and very coarse, and does not compact easily. For this reason, walking on the beach is very laborious and tiresome. In the places where the beach is rocky, loose boulders of all sizes and shapes are found and extend under water as far as can be seen.

(2) The beach is quite steep, and since there is a low range of tide, there was no place where the low water line could be shown. The steepness * of the beach and the fact that during the entire period of work on the sheet there was very little surf, accounts for the lack of location of breakers.

*This paragraph also applies to T-6681b, 6682 & 6683 of 1939.

(3) Because of the steepness of the beach the surf breaks almost upon the shoreline. For this reason it is difficult to land supplies from a boat except on days during which the surf is light. *

(4) Several small streams are shown to dissappear at the beach instead of flowing into the sea. In these cases, the streams are small and the water seeps into the porous sand of the beach. These small streams flow swiftly and the water is clear and cold.

Beartrack Cr (USGS, 1939)

(5) The ~~RED RIVER~~ has a considerable drainage area. It is swift flowing through a bed strewn with small boulders. The topographic party was camped for about a month in the protection of the bluff on the west side of the river near its mouth, and found the water to be excellent for drinking purposes. It was very clear except for one or two occassions upon which heavy wind storms filled it with silt and caused it to be extremely muddy. It is possible to wade the stream near its mouth with the aid of hip boots, but the swiftness of the flow and the smooth slippery rocks which are the footing make such a crossing rather precarious.

(6) The bluff just westward of the mouth of the RED RIVER is about the highest on the sheet and is bare of rocks or grass. During heavy winds, small dust storms originate in this area and upon the bare peaks inland. The bluff on the remainder of the sheet is mostly grass covered except that in CATARACT COVE which is rock cliff.

(7) The terrain which appears from off shore to be a smooth grassy slope is in reality quite rough. It is cut by numerous deep gullies, most of which are not noticeable from off shore, and the higher ground is wind blown into furrows, and in many cases bare of vegetation. *

(8) There are no trees at all on this island and the vegetation consists mostly of grass or of tundra. During the summer season many wild flowers and strawberry blossoms were seen. *

(9) The grass began to turn green about the first of June and by midsummer had grown waist high in many places. Usually the highest grass was to be found close to the beach, while further inland it was not so high and usually gave way to tundra. As a general rule the sloping country is grass or tundra covered while the tops of peaks and the steeper sides of peaks are covered with earth, rock or loose shale. *

(10) In a few spots inland, springs occur, and in such spots the bottom of the grass is usually covered with water. These spots can nearly always be identified from some distance off by the fact that the grass is a light shade of green.

(11) When the party arrived about the middle of May, a considerable amount of snow was still present at elevations above one thousand feet but by midsummer it had disappeared from everything except the very high peaks, except for a few isolated spots in protected places. *

(12) During the months of May and June most of the days were clear and the higher peaks, including Pogromni, were usually visible. There was very little rain during this time but a considerable amount of wind. From July 1st however, until the end of the season, the predominating weather was *

* These paragraphs also apply to T-6681b, 6682 + 6683 of 1939.

fog or rain, with a number of heavy windstorms.

(13) On June 2nd, a very heavy windstorm occurred which blew down four tents in the camp on Red River. The evening before was clear and calm with bright moonlight. By 8:00 A.M. on the morning of the second the wind had reached a high velocity and two large ridge pole tents went down almost simultaneously. One of these tents was the mess tent and the other was occupied by four men; both tents were old and when they started to flap around in the wind, they tore badly. A small silk center pole tent covering horse supplies did not last long. This was also an old tent. The wind continued to blow without subsiding until some time after midnight when it began to diminish in intensity and was down to normal by the morning of the 3rd.

(14) In the early evening of the 2nd one of the 9' X 9' center pole tents went down when the 2" X 2" center pole broke. Two other center pole tents of the same type held but would not have done so if large numbers of boulders were not carried in and placed on the stakes which were in rather sandy soil.

(15) The location of the camp was in a fairly sheltered place but the wind found its way to the tents in a series of short powerful blasts.

(16) From the experience gained during this storm it was decided to frame the ridge pole tent which was used as mess tent in succeeding camps as well as install a wooden floor. The elaborate framing required for this tent probably would not have been necessary if the tent had not been so old and rotten. The center poles for the 9' X 9' tents were changed from 2" X 2" to 2" X 4" but 3" X 3" would have been better had they been available.

(17) Several windstorms occurred later in the season but with less force than the first one and the tents were not seriously threatened.

(18) It is thought that tents should not be relied upon for more than one season in this part of the country because normally the winds are strong and the changes of finding suitable sheltered locations are always dubious.

(19) Unimak Island is a game preserve. The party encountered large herds of Caribou nearly every day and saw several large Brown Bear. Red Fox were numerous and Ground Squirrels were everywhere. A few Eagles were seen and a very limited number of Ptarmigan; while off shore a few Sea Lions could be seen swimming about at nearly all times.

LAND MARKS: The landmarks for charts were listed on Form No. 567 and forwarded to the Director under separate cover. A duplicate is attached herewith.

CONTROL: This survey was based upon a scheme of second order triangulation with supplemental third order stations placed along the beach. The control was excellent. The stations averaged about two miles apart along the beach, and those on the inland side of the scheme were always visible across the treeless plains from the tops of the bluffs along the beach.

Traverse was not run for more than a few setups without tying into a good three point location or a triangulation station and in most cases there was no closing error. In the few cases in which there was an error of closure, it was very small and well within the allowable limit, and was

* These paragraphs also apply to T-6681b, 6682 and 6683 of 1939

adjusted proportionally.

LOCATION OF OFFLYING FEATURES: All offlying features were located by planetable intersections from shore setups.

JUNCTION WITH SHEET NO. T-6602: (1937) The shore line at the western limit of this sheet was joined with that of Sheet No. T-6602 at recoverable station OWL with a closing error of five meters and the error was properly distributed upon this sheet.

Many of the elevations common to the two sheets were consistently higher on Sheet No. T-6602. This discrepancy was noted in the Field and the elevations as shown on this sheet were checked.

There is a considerable amount of disagreement on the form lining of the two sheets. On Sheet No. T-6602 elevations were evidently cut in for a considerable area in advance of the topographer, and he probably had no opportunity to cover the ground. It is also likely that the control was weak for the location of the points upon which the form lining was based.

During the course of this survey, the party occupied triangulation station PASS and was unable to check the one hundred and two hundred foot form lines from Sheet No. T-6602 in the general vicinity.

The form lines on the two sheets form a junction along the dotted lines as shown on the sheet, and since the party on this survey actually covered the area inside of this line and had the advantage of strong control while so doing; amd since the topographer who made the survey on Sheet No. T-6602 was probably in a better position to do that outside of this line, it is recommended that the black dotted line be accepted as the junction between the form lining on the two sheets. Removed from sheet. Blue junction limit shown on T-6602 instead.

LIST OF PLANETABLE POSITIONS: Positions and descriptions of the following planetable stations have been furnished on Form No. 524:

RED HILL
WATERFALL (Topographic Station HI)
Topographic Station SEA
Topographic Station PIN

} Marked "Rec." in green on smooth sheet.

DECLINATOIRE OBSERVATIONS: All declinatoire observations were made with Declinatoire No. 247 which was checked at the Magnetic Station in Seattle, Washington at the beginning of the field season. See D.R., p. 3, T-6683 (1939)

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. Chenworth,
Aid, C. & G. Survey.

Approved and forwarded:

E. W. Eickelberg,
Chief of Party,
Commanding Ship GUIDE.

LIST OF NEW NAMES
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET A. 668/a
1939
PROJECT H.T.-231.

The following new names were assigned by the field party:

Name	Derivation
LANDING FIELD COVE ✓	The narrow strip of low flat ground northeast of the reef being known to personnel of Sarichef Lighthouse as the "Landing Field".
RAVEN POINT ✓	Suggested by the name of the triangulation station on the point.
RED RIVER COVE ✓	Suggested by the river of the same name making its way back to the hills from the middle of this cove.
Beartrack Cr. (U.S.G.S. 1939) RED RIVER ✓	This is the name used for this river by the personnel of Sarichef Lighthouse.
TUNDRA POINT ✓	This name suggested by the name of the triangulation station on the point.
HINOTE COVE ✓	Picked at random.
WILDFIRE POINT ✓	Picked at random because of grass fire occuring at this point.
CATARACT COVE ✓	So named because of number of small waterfalls occuring in this cove.

STATISTICS
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET A. T-6681a
1939
PROJECT H.T.-231.

7.6 Statute miles of shore line.

3.5 Statute miles of rivers and creeks.

34.0 Square miles.

85 Elevations determined.

3 Magnetic Meridians.

Form 567
Rev. March 1935

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

TO BE CHARTED / ~~TO BE DELETED~~ } STRIKE OUT ONE

Dutch Harbor, Alaska August 25, 1939

I recommend that the following objects which have (~~been~~) been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks, be charted on (~~deleted from~~) the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing.

E. W. Eickelberg
Chief of Party.

GENERAL LOCALITY: North coast of Unimak Island, Alaska.	POSITION					METHOD OF LOCATION	DATE OF LOCATION	HARBOR CHART	INSHORE CHART	OFFSHORE CHART	CHARTS AFFECTED
NAME AND DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM						
	° ′	D. M. METERS	° ′	D. P. METERS							
RED HILL (Topographic Station RED HILL)	54-35	1182	164-52	438	Unalaska	Topo	May 1939			x	8802 8860 ✓ 9302 9006
WATERFALL (In two stages over bluff, Topographic Station HI).	54-38	1020	164-45	515	"	"	June 1939			x	8802 8860 ✓ 9302 9006

This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

	Remarks	Decisions
1		U S G B
2		U S G B
3	Mentioned page 5, main peak off sheet	545645 U S G B
4		" U S G B
5	1939 U S G B decision preferred Bartrack Creek to Red River	" U S G B
6	Do not ink pending USGB decision	"
7	" " " " "	"
8	" " " " "	"
9	Too small to be named	"
10	Small, also see above No. 5, not Red River.	"
11	Too small to be named	"
12	Too small to be named	"
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

M 234

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No.

T-6681 a

Name on Survey	On Chart No. A,	On previous survey No. B,	On U. S. quadrangle Maps C,	From local information D	On local Maps E	P. O. Guide or Map F	Rand McNally Atlas G	U. S. Light List H	K	
~~Bering Sea~~										1
~~Unimak Island~~										2
~~Pogromni Volcano~~										3
~~Red Hill~~										4
~~Beartrack Creek~~										5
~~Raven Point~~					USGB. 4/30/41					6
~~Tundra Point~~ Survey Pt.					"		"			7
~~Cataract Cove~~					"		"			8
~~Landing Field Cove~~										9
~~Red River Cove~~										10
~~Hinote Cove~~										11
~~Wildfire Point~~										12
										13
										14
		Names underlined in red approved by L. A. Heck on 5/20/40								15
										16
										17
										18
										19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
										27

M 234 YA

FORM M-238

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOSTAT OF

~~No. H~~
No. T T6681a

received April 18, 1940
registered April 22, 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	✓	HC	Pages 1 - 3
26			
30			
40			
62			
63			
82			
83			
88			
90			

RETURN TO

82	T. B. Reed

✓ JJSR

DIVISION OF CHARTS

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 6681a and b (1939)
FIELD NO. A and B

Alaska, North Shore, Unimak Island
Surveyed in May - June 1939, Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated March 8, 1939 (GUIDE)

Plane Table Survey — Aluminum Mounted

Chief of Party - E. W. Eickelberg.
Surveyed by - C. F. Chenworth.
Inked by - C. F. Chenworth.
Reviewed by Harold W. Murray.
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston.

1. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys.

a. The junction on the south and southwest of T-6681a (1939) with T-6602 (1937) is satisfactory with respect to shoreline details but unsatisfactory with respect to form lines, elevations and other inland details.

The inland area common to the two surveys is about 12 square miles. Identical form lines differed by as much as 1200 m. in position. Elevations of common points differed as much as 44 feet with those on the 1937 work being generally higher. Differences of as much as 300 m. were also noted in some of the stream patterns. The review of the 1937 work, T-6602, par. 1c had previously called attention to the fact that it would not be possible to draw form lines with the required degree of accuracy with the aid of aerial photographs when supplemented by an inadequate number of elevations. The descriptive report (page 4) of the present survey, T-6681a, also states that the control was probably weak and that the elevations were evidently cut in for a considerable area in advance of the topographer who probably had no opportunity to cover the ground. The report further states that the foregoing discrepancies were noted in the field and were checked. The present survey inland delineation in the common area which is better controlled and contains twice as many elevations including several shown to the southward of the form line limit, supersedes the delineation on T-6602 (1937).

b. The junction of T-6681a (1939) with T-6681b (1939) is satisfactory.

c. The junction on the north of T-6681b (1939) with T-6682 (1939) is satisfactory.

2. Comparison with Prior Surveys.

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

3. Comparison with Chart 8860 (New Print dated July 13, 1939).

a. Topography.

Topography shown on the chart consists solely of a dashed shoreline of reconnaissance value which originates with miscellaneous sources and no comparison is justified. The present survey supersedes this reconnaissance information.

b. Magnetic Meridian.

The declinatoire was checked at the beginning of the season's work but the descriptive report, page 3 of T-6683 (1939) states that the instrument appeared to be rather sluggish all season but seemed to be in proper working order.

The magnetic declinations determined at triangulation stations TRUNDRA VEE and POGRO on T-6681a and at stations EVANSTON and LEO on T-6681b agree within 1-1/2 degrees with the average charted value of 16°15'. The determination at station RAVEN on T-6681a is about 13-3/4 degrees and differs about 2-1/2 degrees with the charted value. This larger difference has been referred to the Division of T. M. and S.

4. Condition of Survey.

a. The inking of the shoreline and topographic features is very good.

b. The descriptive report is clear, comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all items of importance.

5. Compliance with Instructions for the Project.

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

6. Additional Field Work Recommended.

This survey is satisfactory and no additional field work is required.

Examined and approved:

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

Chief, Division of Charts.

Chief, Section of Field Work.

Chief, Division of H. & T.

6681b

Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

L. O. Colbert, *Director*

State: ALASKA

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic / ~~*Hydrographic*~~ *Sheet No.* B - 1939

LOCALITY

North Shore of

Unimak Island.

19 39

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. W. Eickelberg.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

8

Q
T
80
60
60

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. B - 1939 T6681 b

REGISTER NO.

State ALASKA

General locality NORTH SHORE, UNIMAK ISLAND.

Locality Cape Sorichef to Lat. 54°42.2' Long. 164°40.2'. Lat. 54°38.7', Long. 164°45.2' to Lat. 54°42.2',

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey JUNE, 1939

Vessel GUIDE

Chief of party E. W. EICKELBERG

Surveyed by C. F. CHENWORTH

Inked by C. F. CHENWORTH

Heights in feet above M H W to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated MARCH 8, 1939

Remarks:

GPO

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET B 6681b
1939
PROJECT H.T.-231
SHIP GUIDE

INSTRUCTIONS: Instructions for this survey were contained in a letter from the Director dated March 8, 1939, No. 22-AB, 1993 GU I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COAST: The general appearance of this coast to an observer off shore is low and flat, except near the southwest limit of the sheet where the ground rises abruptly to form the lower slopes of the large peak POGROMNI. This peak is by far the most conspicuous object in the vicinity, though it does not fall within the limits of the sheet; however, it is obscured by fog a large percentage of the time.

TRAPPERS POINT near the southwestern limit of the sheet is not a particularly prominent point but is very easily recognized from off shore because the distinctive flat topped hill only a couple of hundred meters inland is nearly four* hundred feet high and is the highest point close to the beach in this region.

*Probably 300'. 294' shown on sheet. Descriptive Card of A Beta also states elev. is about 300' H.W.M.

Southwestward from Trappers Point, cliffs or bluffs averaging about one hundred feet high rise from the beach, and smooth grassy slopes appear to extend inland to the steeper slopes of Pogromni. There is, however, a small peak about a mile inland in this region that is noticeable from off shore.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY: Reference is made to the Descriptive Report to accompany Topographic Sheet T-6681a A; Paragraphs Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, under heading "Description of the Country". These paragraphs apply to the description of the country contained within the limits of this sheet.

The beach is sandy except for a very short distance at Trappers Point. Here the rock cliff extends almost vertically to the water. The sand is black and very coarse, and does not compact easily. For this reason, walking on the beach is laborious and tiresome.

Several small streams are shown near the southwestern limits. These flow rather swiftly through deep gullies and the water is clear and cold.

TARHEEL LAGOON is not entirely tidal. There is some flow of fresh water into it from the stream at its inshore end. High tide however, flows into it through the inlet to such an extent that the water is always brackish. The inlet has been waded with hip boots at low tide. Within the lagoon, there is very little water. During each time that the party had occasion to work in the vicinity it was nearly bare. Most of the water lies around the southern edge with a few small rivulets extending through the smooth, flat, muddy bottom in other places.

Along the inner edge of the sand beach, a few ridges of low grass covered dunes are to be found. These are all less than a hundred feet in height and their limits are shown on the sheet by a dotted line. These dunes were evidently regular sand dunes at one time, but have since become covered with a thick covering of grass such as is found close to the beach in other localities on this island.

Just behind the dunes are smooth grass covered plains which extends inland to a junction with marsh land as shown. It is not known just how far back the marsh extends but it is believed that it does so for a mumber of miles. The country inland at this place looks the same as far as the eye can see. It seems to be perfectly flat, but it evidently rises uniformly in elevation, judging from the 58 foot elevation obtained of STATION ORION.

LAND MARKS: The land marks for charts were listed on Form No. 567 and forwarded to the Director under separate cover. A duplicate is attached herewith.

CONTROL: This survey was based on a scheme of second order triangulation with supplemental third order stations placed along the beach. The control was excellent. The stations averages about two miles apart along the beach and those on the inland side of the scheme were always visible from the tops of the higher ground along the beach.

Traverse was not run for more than a few setups without tying into a good three point location or a triangulation station and in most cases there was no closing error. In the few cases in which there was an error of closure, it was very small and well within the allowable limit and adjusted proportionally.

LOCATION OF OFF LYING FEATURES: There were no off lying features to be located within the limits of this sheet.

LIST OF PLANETABLE POSITIONS: Positions and descriptions of the following planetable stations have been furnished on Form No. 524.

WATERFALL (Topographic Station ONE).
Topographic Station MAD.

} Marked "Rec." in green on smooth sheet.

DECLINATOIRE OBSERVATIONS: All declinatoire observations were made with Declinatoire No. 247 which was checked at the Magnetic Station, Seattle, Washington, at the beginning of the season. See D.R., p.3, T-6683 (1939)

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. Chenworth,
Aid, C. & G. Survey.

Approved and forwarded:

E. W. Eickelberg,
Chief of Party, C. & G. Survey,
Commanding Ship GUIDE.

LIST OF NEW NAMES
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET B - 1939. T-6681b

The following new names were assigned by the field party.

Name	Derivation
TARHEEL LAGOON	Picked at random.
TRAPPERS POINT	Picked at random. Trapper's cabin at base of hill on north side. (Not shown on sheet).

STATISTICS
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET B T-6681b
1939.

5.5 Statute miles of shoreline.

3.7 Statute miles of creeks and lagoons.

29.0 Square miles.

34 Elevations determined.

2 Magnetic Meridians.

Form 567
Rev. March 1935

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

TO BE CHARTED } STRIKE OUT ONE
~~TO BE DELETED~~ }

Dutch Harbor, Alaska. August 25, 1939

I recommend that the following objects which have (~~been~~) been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks, be charted on (~~deleted from~~) the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing.

E. W. Eickelberg
Chief of Party.

GENERAL LOCALITY: North coast, Unimak Island, Alaska.	POSITION					METHOD OF LOCATION	DATE OF LOCATION	HARBOR CHART	INSHORE CHART	OFFSHORE CHART	CHARTS AFFECTED
NAME AND DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM						
	° ′	D. M. METERS	° ′	D. P. METERS							
WATERFALL, in one stage over bluff. (Topographic Station ONE)	64 58.0	1440	164 44.0	801	Unalaska Topo.		June 1939			x	8802 8860 9362 9000

This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

	Remarks	Decisions
1	Too small to be named	545 645
2	Do not ink pending USGB decision	"
3	Page 1. Main Peak off sheet.	545645 U.S.G.B
4		U.S.G.B
5	For title	U.S.G.B
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

M 234

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T6681b

Name on Survey	On Chart No. A,	On previous survey No. B,	On U. S. quadrangle Maps C,	From local information D	On local Maps E	P. O. Guide or Map F	Rand McNally Atlas G	U. S. Light List H	K	
Trappers Point										1
Tarheel Lagoon	U.S.C.&G.		B	decision		4/30/42				2
Pogromni Volc.										3
Bering Sea										4
Unimak I										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
										13
										14
										15
										16
										17
										18
										19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
										27

Names underlined in red approved by L. Heck on 5/4-0/40

M 234 AR

FORM M-238

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOSTAT OF

~~No. H~~ T6681b
No. T

received April 18, 1940
registered April 22, 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	✓	HBC	Pages 1 & 2
26			
30			
40			
62			
63			
82			
83			
88			
90			

RETURN TO

82	Lt. Reed

✓ HBC

DIVISION OF CHARTS

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 6681a and b (1939)
FIELD NO. A and B

Alaska, North Shore, Unimak Island
Surveyed in May - June 1939, Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated March 8, 1939 (GUIDE)

Plane Table Survey — Aluminum Mounted

Chief of Party - E. W. Eickelberg.
Surveyed by - C. F. Chenworth.
Inked by - C. F. Chenworth.
Reviewed by Harold W. Murray.
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston.

1. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys.

a. The junction on the south and southwest of T-6681a (1939) with T-6602 (1937) is satisfactory with respect to shoreline details but unsatisfactory with respect to form lines, elevations and other inland details.

The inland area common to the two surveys is about 12 square miles. Identical form lines differed by as much as 1200 m. in position. Elevations of common points differed as much as 44 feet with those on the 1937 work being generally higher. Differences of as much as 300 m. were also noted in some of the stream patterns. The review of the 1937 work, T-6602, par. 1c had previously called attention to the fact that it would not be possible to draw form lines with the required degree of accuracy with the aid of aerial photographs when supplemented by an inadequate number of elevations. The descriptive report (page 4) of the present survey, T-6681a, also states that the control was probably weak and that the elevations were evidently cut in for a considerable area in advance of the topographer who probably had no opportunity to cover the ground. The report further states that the foregoing discrepancies were noted in the field and were checked. The present survey inland delineation in the common area which is better controlled and contains twice as many elevations including several shown to the southward of the form line limit, supersedes the delineation on T-6602 (1937).

b. The junction of T-6681a (1939) with T-6681b (1939) is satisfactory.

c. The junction on the north of T-6681b (1939) with T-6682 (1939) is satisfactory.

2. Comparison with Prior Surveys.

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

3. Comparison with Chart 8860 (New Print dated July 13, 1939).

a. Topography.

Topography shown on the chart consists solely of a dashed shoreline of reconnaissance value which originate s with miscellaneous sources and no comparison is justified. The present survey supersedes this reconnaissance information.

b. Magnetic Meridian.

The declinatoire was checked at the beginning of the season's work but the descriptive report, page 3 of T-6683 (1939) states that the instrument appeared to be rather sluggish all season but seemed to be in proper working order.

The magnetic declinations determined at triangulation stations TRUNDRA VEE and POGRO on T-6681a and at stations EVANSTON and LEO on T-6681b agree within 1-1/2 degrees with the average charted value of 16°15'. The determination at station RAVEN on T-6681a is about 13-3/4 degrees and differs about 2-1/2 degrees with the charted value. This larger difference has been referred to the Division of T. M. and S.

4. Condition of Survey.

a. The inking of the shoreline and topographic features is very good.

b. The descriptive report is clear, comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all items of importance.

5. Compliance with Instructions for the Project.

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

6. Additional Field Work Recommended.

This survey is satisfactory and no additional field work is required.

Examined and approved:

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

Chief, Division of Charts.

Chief, Section of Field Work.

Chief, Division of H. & T.