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U. S. GOVERNMENT,
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING
MAR 18 1911
Acc. No. _____

(15)

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

W. Pittman
Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Tops. Sheet No. *3434*

LOCALITY:
Delarof Harbor
and Entrance
Alaska

1913

CHIEF OF PARTY:
J. B. Miller

3434

(15)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Coast and Geodetic Survey

O. H. Tittmann, Supt.

ALASKA

Shumagin Islands

ORIGINAL TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET X 3434

DELABOF HARBOR AND ENTRANCE

Surveyed in September by the party on the C. & G. S. Str. PATTERSON
1913.

James B. Miller, Assistant, C. & G. Survey, Chief of Party.

William V. Hagar, Aid, C. & G. Survey, in charge of topographic
party.

SCALE 1:20,000 (Sub plan 1:10,000)

AREA 10 SQ. STAT. MILES

Inked by William V. Hagar

STATION	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		REMARKS
		Seconds in M's before after adjusting		Seconds in M's before after adjusting	
Sel	55 - 10	1767 88	160 - 28	298 764	W.W. Cairn ✓
Dog	10	1318 537	29	676 386	W.W. ✓
Gas	10	1379 476	30	84 978	W.W. ✓
Nix	10	1822 33	30	960 102	Flag pole ✓
Try	11	106 1749	30	107 955	Pole signal ✓
Pur	11	308 1547	31	177 885	Flag pole ✓
Nub	11	713 1142	31	688 374	W.W. ✓
Mop	11	763 1092	32	390 672	Drift wood signal ✓
Der	11	840 1015	33	54 1008	Derrick on old barge ✓
Lax	11	649 1206	33	504 558	Derrick on wharf ✓
Wel	11	150 1705	33	797 265	L. hand near corner of house. ✓
Sit	10	1403 452	33	454 608	W.W. ✓
Mac	10	1444 411	32	1045 17	W.W. ✓
Bag	10	1657 198	32	48 1014	W.W. ✓
Ho	10	1130 725	31	762 300	Gable of red shack. ✓
Up	10	1420 435	31	63 999	W.W. ✓

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Coast and Geodetic Survey

O. H. Tittmann, Supt.

SOUTHWEST ALASKA

Shumagin Islands

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET **3434**

Surveyed by the Steamer PATTERSON, September,
1913.

1. REPORT. LIMITS. SCALE. METHODS. OBSERVER.

I have the honor to report as follows upon topographic sheet D, which shows the topography of the southeastern part of Unga Island, Shumagin Islands, Southwest Alaska, as done in September, 1913 by a party from the steamer PATTERSON. On the north the sheet connects with sheet B at a point near Kelly's Rock, extends south to include Delarof Harbor and south of Delarof Harbor ends at a large pinnacle rock off Unga Cape. The scale used was 1:20000 with Delarof Harbor on a sub plan scale 1:10000. Delarof Harbor was transferred roughly in the field to the 1:20000 scale for contouring purposes but was not inked in on the smaller scale. The plane table was used exclusively and the work was done by a party in charge of William V. Hagar, Aid, C. & G. Survey.

2. CONTROL. TRAVERSES. CONTOURS. HEIGHTS.

The traverse was not closed upon any triangulation point but the work was done very carefully and it is the opinion of the observer that there is little if any error in the traverse. The position of all hydrographic signals is shown in the list of positions of plane table stations. In plotting distances in the field allowance was made for expansion or contraction of the sheet. Especial attention was given to contouring and every effort made to insure accuracy. The heights and elevations were all determined by the plane table. In determining the elevations of mountains the greatest discrepancy between independent values for the same mountain was fifteen feet. The contour interval used was 50 feet.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SHORE. PROMINENT POINTS.

Half way Rock is a small rocky island 70 feet high and 80 meters in diameter. It is located 180 meters off shore near the northern limit of the sheet. Opposite Half way Rock is a low narrow point with two low islands at its eastern extremity. 60 meters west of the end of the point is a large arched rock 90 feet high. From this point as far as the village of Unga the shore line is very irregular with several deep bights separated by long points. Throughout this stretch the bluffs are very high being most of the way 200 feet or more and no beach. Cross Island (sometimes called Legend Rock) is a large high island located three fourths of

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a mile east of Unga and 100 meters off shore. The island is flat topped and the sides perpendicular cliffs except on the inshore end where there is a very steep slope. Off the outer end are two offlying rocks. The island is 280 meters long, 160 meters wide and 265 feet high. The top is covered with grass. Flagstaff Hill is a small round topped point behind which Unga is located. It is 81 feet high and has a flag staff at the top. 120 meters off Flagstaff Hill is a narrow rocky island 40 feet high and 60 meters long. From Flagstaff Hill to the head of the bay the shore line is quite regular. Near the head of the bay on the north side of the harbor is a narrow grassy sand spit 350 meters long. It is connected with the shore by a sand bar which is dry at low tide. At the extreme head of the bay is a narrow arm about 60 meters wide and extending 570 meters up the valley. This arm is dry at low tide except for a narrow brook which runs through the middle of it. On the south side of the bay about midway between the village and the head of the bay is a large lagoon separated from the main body of the bay by a narrow sand spit. This lagoon is bare at low tide. The entire bay inside of Unga is very shallow. Opposite the village of Unga is a narrow rocky point 170 feet high. 250 meters off this point and in a direction about midway between Flagstaff Hill and Cross Island is a rocky reef which bares at low tide. From this point the shore bears about southeast to Elephant Rock. Just southeast of the point is a small beach of sand. Two thirds of the way to Elephant Rock is a fishing station located in a very open bight with a sandy beach. Elephant Rock is a narrow projecting point 155 feet high. The base has been hollowed out by the action of the water and as seen from Unga the point resembles an elephant somewhat. 300 meters off Elephant Rock is a small rocky island about 25 meters in diameter and 40 feet high. Between the island and Elephant Rock are several rocky reefs which bare at low tide. From Elephant Rock the shore bears nearly south. In many places it is impassable even at low tide and it is bordered by high bluffs as far as the sheet extends. About half a mile below Elephant Rock is a small point with a large offlying rock 200 meters off shore. This rock is about 15 meters in diameter and 115 feet high. Three fourths of a mile from Elephant Rock is a larger point with two slender offlying pinnacles. The point is connected with the mainland by a neck much lower than the point. From here the shore line is very regular with no prominent points. The sheet terminated at a high offlying rock a few meters north of Cape Unga. This rock is 150 meters off shore and 168 feet high. Between it and the shore are two smaller offlying rocks. The last mile of the shore line is bordered by exceptionally high whitish bluffs. Cape Unga is a long narrow rocky point at the extreme southeast point of Unga Island. The cape has a very bold shore line passable only at low tide.

4. SETTLEMENTS: WHITE; NATIVE. RESOURCES; FISHING; MINING. COMMERCE.

There is one settlement within the limits of the sheet, Unga, and several scattered houses. Unga is the largest settlement in the Shumagin Islands. It is a mixed settlement but was originally native. The village consists of one fishing station, three stores, post office, church, jail, two saloons, and about thirty houses. There is a U. S. Commissioner and a U.S. Marshal at Unga and court is held there regularly. The village is shut out from view in coming from the north but in coming from the south and east is visible for some distance. There are two fishing stations within the limits of the sheet. One is located at Unga and the other across the bay from Unga in the outer harbor. Mining

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was at one time an important industry at Unga but is not carried on very extensively now. There are two mines, called the Apollo and the Sitka, about a mile up from the head of Delarof Harbor. Both mines, however, are under one management. At present the mine is worked under lease and only a few men employed. The plant stands practically as it was when carried on with a full force and the machinery is still there. The mail steamer stops regularly at Unga and occasionally a steamer bound direct from ports in western Alaska to Seattle stops, but there is no regular service with such steamers. A small amount of coasting trade is also carried on with the other islands and nearby parts of the peninsula. The harbor is not very good. There is no wharf where vessels of any size may tie up while ~~while~~ the inner harbor is too shallow for large vessels to enter. There is a small wharf by the fishing station at Unga where vessels drawing up to about 4 feet may land at low tide. At the extreme head of the bay and directly below the mine is a wharf with 1 foot of water at low tide, while there is a third wharf with 5 feet of water at low tide at the fishing station opposite Unga in the outer harbor. The outer harbor affords some protection to vessels when the wind is northwest. The bottom is very poor holding ground.

5. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, AUTHORITIES, LIST.

Below is given a list of geographic names of the most important points. The authorities taken were the old charts and names obtained by inquiry among the older inhabitants. In the latter case care was taken to verify the names by asking several people.

Half Way Rock	Cross Island (or Legend Rock)
Flagstaff Hill	Delarof Harbor
Elephant Rock	Cape Unga

6. MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

The magnetic declination was carefully determined with the table at Flagstaff Hill and declination found to be $18^{\circ} - 34'$

Respectfully submitted,

William V. Hagar

Aid, C. & G. Survey.

APPROVED:

James B. Miller
Assistant, C. & G. Survey,
Chief of Party.

To the Superintendent,
Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

At Sea, November 10, 1913.