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

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>TOPOGRAPHIC</th>
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<tr>
<td>Field No. Ph-24(48)</td>
<td>T-9152</td>
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<td>Office No. T-9153 Conf.</td>
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**LOCALITY**

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<td>General locality</td>
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<td>9152- ALAID &amp; NIZKI ISLANDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>9153-SHEMYA ISLANDS</td>
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<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>1944-1948</th>
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**CHIEF OF PARTY**

C. D. Meaney, Chief of Field Party.
Division of Photogrammetry, Washington, D.C.

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>APRIL 24, 1950</th>
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DATA RECORD

T-9152 and T-9153

Project No. (II): Ph-34(48)  Quadrangle Name (IV): T-9152 - Alaid-Mizki
T-9153 - Shemya

Field Office (II): Ships Explorer & Surveyor  Chief of Party: C. D. Meaney and
R. D. Horne
Photogrammetric Office (III): Washington, D. C.  Officer-in-Charge: Louis J. Reed, Chief,
Stereoscopic Mapping Section

Instructions dated (II) (III): 8 April 1948

Copy filed in Division of
Photogrammetry (IV)
Office Files

Method of Compilation (III): Stereoplanigraph

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:20,000  Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III): 1:20,000

Scale Factor (III): Photograph : Instrument : Plot : 27,500:20,000:20,000

Date received in Washington Office (IV): 3-30-49  Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): 4-1-49

Applied to Chart No. 9125  Date: 8/24/49  Date registered (IV): 4-6-50

Publication Scale (IV): 1:25,000

 Geographic Datum (III): NA-1927

Reference Station (III): T-9152 - LEMON, 1944  G-7052, Vol. 5, Pg. 294
T-9153 - SHEMAYA, 1943  G-7003, Vol. 5, Pg. 284

Lat.: Long.: 8

Adjusted

Adjusted

Plane Coordinates (IV): Universal Transverse Mercator: zone: Military Grid
X= Y= No. 60 + No. 59

Mil. Grid: Plotted by W. M. Maki 1/18/50
checked by L. M. Grable 1/20/50

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by (II) Field Party, (III) Photogrammetric Office,
or (IV) Washington Office.

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname and initials, not initials only.

Form T- Page 1

H-2618:12(4)
Areas contoured by various personnel
(Show name within area)
(II) (III)

100% by Michael G. Misulia
DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II):
Date: 1944 to 1947

Planetable contouring by (II):
None
Date:

Completion Surveys by (II):
None
Date:

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):
Delineated from compilation photography.

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV):
Ruling Machine
Date: 9 Nov 48

Projection and Grids checked by (IV):
William E. Ward
Date: 9 Nov 48

Control plotted by (III):
Clarence E. Misfeldt
Date: 22 Nov 48

Control checked by (III):
Bernard J. Colner
Date: 23 Nov 48

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic
Control extension by (III):
Michael G. Misulia
Date: 21 Dec 48

Stereoplanigraph
Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
Planimetry
Michael G. Misulia
Contours
Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III):

Original Manuscript Inked:
Robert L. Sugden
Date: 11 Mar 49

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III):

Elevations on Manuscript
checked by (II) (III):
Louis J. Reed
Date: 31 Mar 49
Camera (kind or source) (III): USC & GS "B" Camera, Cartographic, 6", metrogon ("0")

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Tide (III)

Reference Station: Massacre Bay, Attu Island (obs.)

Washington Office Review by (IV): K. N. Nekl
Final Drafting by (IV): M. Day (9/52)
Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV): C. F. Kupiec

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): T-9119 = 5.5 sq mi; T-9118 = 5.5 sq mi
Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): T-9119 = 18 mi; T-9118 = 21 mi
Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): none
Control Leveling - Miles (II): none
Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 32 Recovered: 21 Identified: 21
Number of BMs searched for (II): none
Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): none
Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): none

Remarks:
Summary to Accompany T-9152 & T-9153

Alaid, Niski and Shemya Islands

Field inspection was limited to location of triangulation and hydrographic signals. Single-lens 1943-45 Army photographs were used by the field parties operating from the USCGS ships Hydrographer, Explorer and Surveyor.

A radial plot was not required. Compilation was performed in the Washington Office on the Stereoplaniograph using a contour interval of 50 feet and a supplemental interval of 25 feet. The manuscripts were compiled on acetate ruled with a polyconic projection at 1:20,000 scale on the North American 1927 Datum. A Military Grid was also ruled on each of the manuscripts. Photography for the instrument was taken with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Cartographic 6" ("0") camera. Instrument delineation was supplemented, in part, by 1944, 1945, and 1947 Graphic Control and Hydrographic Surveys.

Depth Curves and critical soundings were applied to the manuscripts by the Division of Charts.

Cloth-backed lithographic copies of the manuscripts at compilation scale will be registered with the Descriptive Report. After publication, cloth-backed color prints at 1:25,000 scale will be placed with the registered copy.

K. W. Mack
March 1950
FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

1 thru 25:

Photogrammetric control identification was made prior to this compilation by parties from USC & GS Ships Surveyor, Hydrographer, and Explorer, chiefly the Surveyor, as part of the hydrographic work in the area. The field report on this work is included in the Descriptive Reports for the hydrographic and topographic surveys listed below:

(a) Hydrographic Surveys:

1. H-6938* Hydrographer & Explorer 1943 season 1:10,000
   Inshore, west end Shemya Island
2. H-6937 Surveyor Nov 1943 & 1944 season 1:20,000
   Inshore, Alaid and Nizki Islands
3. H-6999 Surveyor 1944 season 1:10,000
   Inshore, Shemya Island except west coast
4. H-7000 Surveyor 1944 season 1:20,000
   Offshore, Shemya Island
5. H-6988 Surveyor 1944 season 1:5,000
   Inshore & offshore, Shemya Pass-Shemya to Nizki

(b) Topographic Surveys:

1. T-6971b Explorer May and June 1944 1:5,000
   Alcan Cove, Shemya Island (now mostly obsolete)
2. T-6932 Surveyor June and Sept 1944 1:10,000
   Shemya coast between T-6971b and T-6931a
3. T-6931a Surveyor June thru Sept 1944 1:10,000
   East end Shemya Island adjoining T-6932
4. T-6931b Surveyor September 1944 1:5,000
   Shemya Pass between Shemya and Nizki Islands
5. T-6964 Surveyor 1944 1:20,000
   Alaid and Nizki Islands
6. T-7008b Explorer 1945 1:2,400
   Alcan Harbor, Graphic Control only
7. T-7068a Explorer August 1947 1:5,000
   Shocket Cove, Shemya Island
8. T-7068b Explorer August 1947 1:2,400
   Alcan Harbor, Shemya Island
26. **Control:**

Triangulation station and planetable positions are to be found in preceding list of control.* All listed stations appear in, Geographic Positions, USC & GS, Alaska, Vol. V.

Not all of these 89 stations could be held during instrument compilation although every one was plotted on the work sheet prior to compilation and an attempt made to identify and hold each station. Of the 30 stations not held, some were not photo-identified, others were not recognized because they were meant to be hydrographic control only, and a few appeared destroyed by wartime construction. Those stations not held are so indicated on the separate control list mentioned above.

The density of the usable control stations was more than adequate; photographic coverage was also adequate.

The water surface furnished the primary source of vertical control and was available in every stereoscopic model. In addition, five elevations were furnished on horizontal control stations, the elevations being shown in the preceding control list, and all five were checked on the plotting instrument vernier as being well within tolerance. Actually, the field elevations for stations ALAID, LEMON and K1 were about 10 feet lower than the instrument elevations for the respective points. This led to a search thru the field record computations where it was found that although the elevations were considered to be check-elevations, there was some doubt as to their correctness. However, since the elevations from field observations are published in the Geographic Position list, and since the instrument elevations check them within the half-contour specifications, the GF elevations are shown on the manuscripts.

28 **Detailing:**

Planimetry and topography, including shoreline and offshore features, were delineated on the stereoplanigraph which does not require a radial plot. No field inspection was available. However, large scale 1944 photography (1:8,000 and 1:10,000) was available and was used with a stereoscope as an aid in delineation and in detailing areas obscured by shadows.

The resulting shoreline is considered to be well within the accuracy requirements of map standards, and is to supersede any previous compilation. This is also true of planimetry details.

Offshore features are covered in paragraph 32, this report.

29 **Supplemental Data:**

(a). 1944 single lens photography with field identification of control.

(b). Eight Graphic Control Surveys; see preceding Field Inspection Report.

(c). Five Hydrographic Surveys; see listing in Field Inspection report.

*List removed from Descriptive Report. Refer to manuscript for stations.
Note: The planable surveys show interests
of wheelers and Yorkers in lieu of
field identification notes on photograph.
26. Control:

Triangulation station and planetable positions are to be found in preceding list of control. All listed stations appear in Geographic Positions, USC & GS, Alaska, Vol. V.

Not all of these 89 stations could be held during instrument compilation although every one was plotted on the work sheet prior to compilation and an attempt made to identify and hold each station. Of the 30 stations not held, some were not photo-identified, others were not recognized because they were meant to be hydrographic control only, and a few appeared destroyed by wartime construction. Those stations not held are so indicated on the separate control list mentioned above.

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(c) Five Hydrographic Surveys; see listing in Field Inspection report.

*List removed from Descriptive Report. Refer to manuscript for stations.
30. Mean High-Water Line:

The MHWL was delineated from compilation photography in the stereoplanigraph, aided by stereoscopic studies of large scale 1944 photographs of the islands. MHWL was not furnished by field inspection.

31. Low-Water and Shoal Lines:

The original compilation included a foul line more or less parallel to the shoreline and around off-lying groups of rocks. It was delineated on the plotting instrument guided by the surf in the compilation photographs, and therefore is not a shoal line in the true sense, but does indicate in general an area inside which shallow water can be expected. No low-water line was delineated.

During the process of comparing with the hydrographic surveys of the area, much of this foul line was replaced by ledge symbol, and low-water line transferred to the manuscript.

32. Off-shore Details:

The instrument delineation and compilation of off-shore details were compared against all hydrographic surveys made in the area, and considerable conflicting information was discovered. This can be attributed to the fact that the field surveys were made during the course of World War II when time was of the essence rather than attention to details, and since which time much military construction has altered some shoreline and off-shore features.

Off-shore details of the original compilation were made to agree with the field surveys where it was considered that their solution was more nearly correct. The decisions called for considerable exercise of judgment on the part of the compiler, judgment based on a wide experience in both the field and compilation office, in conjunction with a thorough study of all available data.

35. Hydrographic Data:

Hydrography will be added to the limits of the two manuscripts covered by this report by the Nautical Charts Branch, Division of Charts.
39. Classification:

Manuscript T-9119 is classified "RESTRICTED" because it was produced from similarly classified photography. The authority is via Dept of the Army letter of 20 April 1948 to the USG & GS regarding classification of Alaska photography.

40. Quality of Contours:

All contours on this map conform to the national standards of accuracy for a contour interval of 50 feet, except in the areas where a supplemental contour of 25 feet is shown, in which areas the contours conform to the national standards of accuracy for a contour interval of 25 feet.

Louis J. Reed
Chief, Stereoscopic Mapping Section, Division of Photogrammetry
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<th>A</th>
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Names underlined in red are approved. 7-8-49

3-16-50

A. W.
39 Geographic Names

A list of Geographic Names compiled by the Geographic Names Section, Division of Charts has been attached to the Descriptive Report.

44 A Comparison with Previous Surveys

T-9152:
- T-6931b: 1:5,000 1944
- T-6964: 1:20,000 1944
- H-6971: 1:20,000 1943-44
- H-6988: 1:5,000 1944

T-9153:
- T-6971b: 1:5,000 1944
- T-6932: 1:10,000 1944
- T-6931a: 1:10,000 1944
- T-7008b: 1:2,400 1945
- T-7068a: 1:5,000 1947
- T-7068b: 1:2,400 1947
- H-6937: 1:20,000 1943-44
- H-7000: 1:10,000 1944
- H-6999: 1:10,000 1944
- H-6987: 1:10,000 1944
- H-6988: 1:5,000 1944
- H-6873: 1:2,400 1945
- H-7634: 1:2,400 & 1:5,000 1947

These surveys were used to supplement the instrument delineation of detail.

45 Comparison with Nautical Charts

9130 1:20,000 10/14/48
9125 1:20,000 2/3/47 (Includes insets at 1:10,000 for Ailse Harbor and Approach to Fox Beach.)
3375 1:2,400 June 1949

47 Adequacy of the Compilation

These maps, T-9152 and T-9153 are topographic maps and have been compared and reconciled with all hydrographic and topographic surveys of record in this Bureau and become, therefore, the most authoritatively complete and accurate topographic maps of record for Alaid, Nizki and Shemya Islands as of the date of this report.

48 Accuracy Tests

Horizontal
Photo coverage and horizontal control were adequate for instrument compilation methods and ensure that the maps meet the National Map Accuracy Standards.
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</table>

Names underlined in red are approved.
6-13-49  L. Beck
3/26/25  07/01
Vertical

No vertical accuracy tests have been made in the area of these maps. All contours are within the accuracy requirements for a contour interval of 50 feet. Supplemental contours, where shown, are within the accuracy requirements for a contour interval of 25 feet.

49 Security Classification

Shemya Island has been classified as "Restricted" by the Air Force, Office of Intelligence Requirements, Reconnaissance Branch. Alaid and Nizki Islands are not classified areas.

Reviewed by:

K. N. Maki

K. N. Maki 7/26/49

Approved by:

Chief, Review Section

Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

Chief, Division of Photogrammetry

Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys
HISTORY OF HYDROGRAPHIC INFORMATION
T-9113-9152
Alaid and Niziki Islands Quadrangle, Aleutian Islands

The soundings and depth curves are referred to mean lower low-water. They were transferred to the manuscript from the First Edition of Nautical Chart 9130, printed 4 October 1948; the hydrography of which, originates with following surveys by this Bureau.

H-6937 (1943-44) 1:20,000
H-6988 (1944) 1:10,000

These basic surveys were used in applying to the manuscript additional soundings in depths less than three fathoms, and to improve the selection of transferred sounding offshore.

The danger line in purple is continued by black dashed line (foul line) detailed by Division of Photogrammetry.

Hydrography applied by: R. E. Elkins 4/28/49
Hydrography checked by: G. T. Jadan 5/5/49

Hydrographic data official for use of Army Map Service and is not shown on the existing copy.
HISTORY OF HYDROGRAPHIC INFORMATION

T-9153, formerly T-9119

Shemya Island Quadrangle, Aleutian Islands

Hydrography was applied to this topographic manuscript in accordance with the following instructions:

Requisition: 13 April 1949
General Specifications: 18 May 1949, Division of Photogrammetry
Detailed Specifications: A.M.S. Technical Memorandum No. 35-XVII

The soundings and depth curves are expressed in fathoms referred to mean lower low-water and originate with surveys by this Bureau:

H-7634 (1947) 1:2,400 and 1:5,000
H-6873 (1945) 1:2,400
H-6988 (1944) 1:5,000
H-6987 (1944) 1:10,000
H-6999 (1944) 1:10,000
H-7000 (1944) 1:20,000
H-6937 (1943-44) 1:20,000

The reliability of these surveys is considered good.

Two charts originating with the above surveys were used in applying the hydrography to the manuscript; chart 9130, Alaik and Nizki Islands printed 4 October 1948, 1:20,000 and chart 3375, Alcan Harbor compiled June 1949, 1:2,400 (distribution limited).

Chart 9125 was not used. It was compiled from advance information, prior to the verification of the above surveys and is scheduled for recompilation in the near future.

The depth curves are drawn at 1, 3, 5, and 10 fathoms. The danger curve represented by the dotted-line is continued by the dashed-line (foul line) detailed by Division of Photogrammetry.

Hydrography applied 17 May 1949 by R. E. Elkins and verified by G. F. Jordan – 27 June 1949

R. E. Elkins
Cartographer, Nautical Chart Branch

Hydrographic data was applied to use of army most deemed and is not known on the register only.
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A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.