

2508

Diag. cht. 9380

Form 504
Rev. Dec. 1933
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, Director

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. 2508
Hydrographic }

State alaska

LOCALITY

1900

CHIEF OF PARTY
Pratt.

2508

U.S.COAST & GEODETIC SURVY
DR. HENRY S.PRITCHETT? SUPERINTENDENT.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
OF THE
HYDROGRAPHY
OF
COAST OF BERING SEA
FROM
CAPE NOME TO SLEDGE ISLAND,
ALASKA.

SCALE-----1/40,000.

BY THE PARTY UNDER CHARGE OF J.F.PRATT, ASSISTANT,
COMMANDING U.S.C.& G.SURVEY STR PATTERSON.

AUGUST-----1900.

Pages 2+3 - Statistics removed

JFW

(Title & Pages)

Page 4

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET-----SCALE 1/40,000,

EXTENDING FROM
CAPE NOME TO SLEDGE ISLAND,
ALASKA.

SURVEYED BY THE PARTY ATTACHED TO THE U.S.C. & G.S.S. PATTERSON.

IN

AUGUST-----1900.

The geographical positions

are from the triangulation carried from the astronomical station of 1899 on Carolyn Island and executed by R.B. Derickson and H.W. Rhodes, Aids in the party, during July and August 1900.

The shoreline

is from a topographic survey by R.L. Faris, Assistant, in the party, during July and August 1900.

The hydrographic points

were determined topographically.

The vessel and boats used were

the U.S.C. & G.S.S. "Patterson"

and steam launch Vixen.

The observers were

J.F.Pratt, Assistant; W.G.Appleton, First Watch Officer; H.T.Powell, Chief Mach. U.S.N.; W.I.Eisler, Second Watch Officer; L.M.Furman, Third Watch Officer and A.L.Giacomini, Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.

The recorders were

W.G.Appleton, First Watch Officer, R.B. Derickson, Aid; R.J.Christman, Draftsman; and A.E.Brisman, Yeoman First Class, U.S.N.

The leadsmen were

the crew of the Steamship Patterson, all being rotated in watches as fast as they were trained, with the exception of the launches crew, where the same two seamen were usually used.

The datum plane corresponds

to 2.5 feet on the Tapkok Tide Staff, 1.7 feet on the Nome Tide Staff and minus 0.7 feet on the Sledge Island Tide Staff.

The mean rise and fall

of the tide is a very uncertain and fluctuating quantity, all depending upon the winds. Baffling winds of a good deal of force will create greater daily fluctuations; while calms, or continuous winds from one direction will produce the lesser fluctuation, i.e. permit the tides to daily fluctuate normally.

The extreme high and low waters

are dependent entirely upon

the winds. Strong northerly ones, prevailing for a few days, will produce extreme low waters; while strong southerly ones, prevailing for a number of days, will produce extreme high waters. The range of the extreme high and extreme low depends upon the violence and direction of the winds. Taking an average of the tides observed at Carolyn Island in 1899 and those observed at Tapkok and Nome, which cover different months of the year, the mean extreme rise and fall is about as follows:

Mean Rise and Fall about	2.0 feet
Extreme Rise and Fall about	6.8 feet

During the season of 1900 southerly winds prevailed to a much greater extent than during the two previous seasons, consequently the tidal observations of 1900 will show a smaller rise and fall than would probably be obtained from several season's observations.

Dangers:-

No outlying dangers were discovered along the coast line of this sheet.

Commencing about 5-1/2 miles to the westward of the mouth of Snake River (Nome City) and continuing to the westward the bottom, inshore, is rocky. This inshore rocky bottom gradually widens until it becomes about two miles wide abreast of Penny Mountain. There are small rocky reefs making off shore in a few places. The most marked ones are one off and both sides of the mouth of Rodney Creek and the one about half way between Sonora and Quartz Creeks.

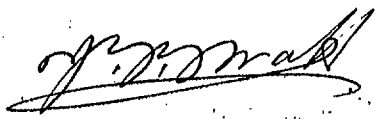
Sledge Island

is about 600 feet high and with its precipitous sides make a very conspicuous land-mark. With the exception of a small shoal, or reef, making off about $1/4$ of a mile in a northwesterly direction from the northeast corner of the island, its shores are bold with abundance of water for anchoring in its lee. The bottom appears to be of broken, irregular, granite rocks, which make it poor holding ground on account of the anchors at times becoming ^{fast} ~~first~~ in the rocks and consequently lost. The favorite places for anchoring are, in case of S.E. weather, off the N.N.W. end of the island, in from five to seven fathoms of water and, in case of westerly weather, off the East face of the island, in from six to eight fathoms of water.

Sledge Island is the refuge anchorage for the Nome Fleet during storms.

Penny Mountain,

about two miles to the westward of the Mouth of Penny River, rises abruptly from near the shore-line, about 1000 feet and with the adjoining mountains to the westward of it, are good land-marks.


Assistant C. & G. Survey,
Chief of Party.

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. H.2508

Record of Application to Charts

DATE	CHART	CARTOGRAPHER	REMARKS
1956	Recasts 9380	G. H. F.	In part via ch. 9383 & 9380 Before After Verification and Review
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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.