3190

Diag. Cht. No. 8502-1

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No.

LOCALITY:

Approach to Nushagak Bay - Pt. Protection to Pt. Constantine

190

CHIEF OF PARTY:

H. C. Hibbell

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H.Tittmann, Sup't.

Hydrographic Sheet No. 3190.

(Field Letter A)

Approach to Nushagak Bay,

Point Protection to Cape Constantine.

ALASKA

Steamer EXPLORER

Walter C. Dibrell, Assistant, Chief of Party.

Begun .....: June 28

Completed..: July 26

1910

Scale 1 - 20 000

Hydrography in charge of A. R. Hunter, W. O.

Projection by ..... S. W. Tay, Assistant.

Positions plotted by .... A. R. Hunter, W. O.

Soundings plotted by .... A. R. Hunter, W. O.

Soundings in feet.

Plane of reference is mean of lower low waters observed at Protection Point from June 27,1910 to July 23,1910, inclusive.

Plane of reference reads 8.2 on tide staff.

Hydrographic Sheet No.....

OBSERVERS

Mr. A. R. Hunter, W.O.

Mr. R. R. Lukens, Aid

RECORDERS

H. Olsen, Wr. 2nd cl.

LEADSMEN

Oscar Hanson, Q'mr 2nd cl.

TIDE OESERVERS

Ed. Callaway, Seaman.

Alfred Pedersen, Seaman.

Tide Gauge at Protection Point.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET NO. 3190...(FIELD LETTER "A") APPROACH TO NUSHAGAK BAY, ALASKA, POINT PROTECTION TO CAPE CONSTANTINE. SCALE 1 - 20 000

This sheet shows the hydrography off Protection Point and along the shore to the southwestward. The northern limit is 1 1/2 miles ~~to~~ north of Protection Point and a breadth of one mile is covered as far down as the Point. The southwestern limit is 7 3/4 miles below Protection Point and the area covered increases gradually in width from 1 mile at the Point to 2 1/2 miles at the lower end. All of the work was done with motor launch # 38.

2. This sheet joins hydrographic sheet # 3180 (1909) on the north, sheet "C" (1910) on the east and south-east, and sheet "D" (1910) on the south-west.

3. The positions and soundings have been plotted by the field party. The curves have been roughly drawn, but they should be revised after the soundings have been inked.

4. The lines are in general spaced about 300 meters apart and are run approximately at right angles to the trend of shore line. In three or four places accidental divergence of adjacent lines left vacant spaces in which it was intended to run "splits", but no favorable opportunity was found for doing this work, and as the additional lines would have practically no value for the chart they were omitted.

5. A shoal makes out from the lower side of Protection Point and curving gradually to southwestward becomes nearly parallel to the adjacent shore line but diverging slightly. This shoal bares in several places at the average of the lower low waters. It usually is

marked by breakers or tide rips. Close to Protection Point there is a little more water than farther out, and a small launch can pass through at any stage of the tide, although the passage is nearly always rough on account of tide rips. The soundings are not close enough here to permit accurate drawing of the depth curves, but in passing with the launch on apparently an average lower low tide the least depth found was one fathom. A spit bare at low water makes out from Protection Point toward the shoal. This spit projects about 50 meters beyond the general low water line of the shore. The shoal disappears 5 miles below Protection Point. At the lower end it is about 1 1/4 miles off shore.

6. Most of the lines of soundings end in from 4 to 5 fathoms, and, excepting for the shoal above mentioned, the shoaling is gradual toward the shore. The low water line lies as a rule about 100 meters from high water line.

7. Vessels drawing 12 feet or less will find good anchorage sheltered from south-westerly weather one mile (nautical) north (magnetic) from Protection Point in about 3 1/2 fathoms. Larger vessel must anchor farther to north-ward and east-ward in deeper water. There is room enough for a light draft vessel to anchor between the shoal above described and the shore south-westward of Protection Point, with some shelter from easterly weather, but the anchorage is not recommended, as there would be little protection from south-east gale, and if the wind veered to south-westward, as it usually does, it would be necessary to leave.

8. An inspection of the finished sheet indicates that the lines at the northern end should have been extended farther inshore,

a fact not appreciated at the time the work was laid out. The soundings include however the limit of navigation for vessels. The shoaling is gradual with some small variations as the shore is approached and the one-fathom curve lies close to the beach.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Nushagak, Alaska,
September 13, 1910.

3190

Hydrographic Sheet No. (A)

STATISTICS

1910	Vol.	Let.	Miles (Stat.)	Sdgs.	Angles	Remarks
June 28	1	a	25.0	565	240	LAUNCH No. 38
" 29	1	b	27.5	643	222	" "
July 25	1&4	g	50.0	855	404	" "
" 26	4	h	15.0	311	120	" "
4	2	4	117.5	2374	986	

Area ....18....sq. stat. miles.