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Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Hydrographic

Field No. 2142 Office No. H-6767

LOCALITY

State Alaska

General locality Alaska Peninsula- S. Side

Locality South of Dolgoi Island

Aug.-Oct. - 1942

CHIEF OF PARTY

G. C. Mattison; R. D. Horne; E. B. Roberts

~~EXPLORER~~

~~SURVEYOR~~

~~E. L. JONES~~

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DATE JUNE 2, 1943

Sheet No. H-6767

Field No. 2142

Project HT-219

Alaska Peninsula - South Side

South of Dolgoi Island

1942

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--Foreword--

The work on this sheet was performed by the parties of the EXPLORER, the SURVEYOR, and the E. LESTER JONES. The several boats have furnished to the Seattle Processing Office pertinent reports and memoranda which are assembled herein, on Pages 1 to 17 inclusive. The rest of the report was prepared by the processing office.

While the ships were in the field, the sounding records were sent to Seattle as completed. The processing office then prepared smooth sheets and began plotting. After the ships returned to Seattle, Commander G. C. Mattison was attached to the processing office, and questions arising as the work progressed were referred to him. Sheet H-6767 was the most intricate and tedious and is but now completed (May 1943). The positions and about 90% of the soundings are by R. H. Woodcock. The other soundings were added by W. M. Martin after Mr. Woodcock was called by the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

REG. NO.
H6767

The Hydrographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. 2142

REGISTER NO. H-6767

H6767

State Alaska

General locality South side of Alaska Peninsula

Locality South of Delgoi Island.

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey August - October, 19 42.

Vessel EXPLORER SURVEYOR E. LESTER JONES

Chief of Party G.C. MATTSICH, R. D. HORNE, & E.B. ROBERTS.

Surveyed by Officers of the EXPLORER, SURVEYOR, & E. L. JONES.

Protracted by R. H. Woodcock

Soundings penciled by R. H. Woodcock and W. M. Martin

Soundings in fathoms ~~3300~~ Fathoms

Plane of reference Mean lower low water.

Subdivision of wire dragged areas by _____

Inked by G. B. Littlepage, Jr., & R. D. Goodrich

Verified by G. B. Littlepage, Jr., & R. D. Goodrich

Instructions dated 5/10/39, 4/6/39, 2/6/40, 6/22/42., 19 _____

Remarks: Spock Sheet and Plotting by the

Seattle Processing Office.

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General Notes for Descriptive Reports

H-6767(1942) H-6765(1942) H-6771(1942) H-6773(1942)
for Sheets 2142, 2242, 2342, 2542, 2642, 2742, 4142.
H-6767(1942) H-6772(1942) H-6774(1942)

These notes were prepared by the EXPLORER's party and transcribed in the Seattle Processing Office. A copy is attached to the descriptive report for each sheet.

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The parties of the EXPLORER, the SURVEYOR, and the E. LESTER JONES worked on the hydrographic sheets. Some of the sheets are surveys by one party, others by two parties, and the rest by all the parties.

The temperature and salinity data were meaned so as to get one curve of each, and this was used to compute the corrections to the fathometer soundings. The same table was used by all parties on the various sheets. At the beginning of the season, one serial was taken and the corrections computed so as to enable some of the records to be mailed to the Processing Office as soon as possible. As this serial was in the area of 2142, this correction table was used by all parties for 2142 and 2542. Later, other deeper serials were taken and used in conjunction with the data from the other parties to give a table of corrections for 2242, 2342, 2642, 2742, and 4142. The two tables were very close. The change points in reducers to 1/2 foot were only a few feet apart.

Draft corrections for the EXPLORER were entered from tables prepared from measurements of depth of Dorsey Oscillators as recorded in the log book of the ship, and occasionally in the record. These correction tables were checked and are correct. The corrections are taken to the 1/2 foot. Early in the season, the 20 fathom dial was set to approximate the draft, but as this necessitated recording which dial was used, the initial was set back to the same as 100 fm. dial. Notes in the records show the time that this was done.

There are many soundings entered in the volume in red pencil, which were scaled from the record of the Hughes Depth Recorders. At the beginning, the soundings were scaled from the record by the dry scale and were measured from the fixed index line. Comparison with Dorsey soundings on fixes near this spot gave an additional correction which is shown in the record in red. Later, and noted in the record, a celluloid template was prepared to the same scale as the dry scale of the Hughes, and was used to read the soundings from the record. This template was adjusted by depths from the Dorsey III on the fixes, so as to enable the soundings from the record of the Hughes to be read equivalent to the unreduced Dorsey soundings. In this manner only the regular temperature and salinity corrections of the Dorsey III are to be applied to the soundings from the Hughes record.

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As will be noted, the temperature and salinity corrections have been entered to the nearest half-foot below 40 fms., and to the foot over 40 fms. For convenience, the tide and draft corrections were entered to the nearest half-foot.

The launch recorder records are to be reduced by the same temperature and salinity corrections, and the draft corrections (sometimes called Initial Corrections) as entered in the record. These latter corrections were obtained by study of the line made at the beginning of the signal, comparing it with the line made at the bar-checks. Generally, there was no correction indicated, and some records may not state that fact. If there was no initial or draft correction entered in the launch record on any day, the correction was zero, even if there was no note to that fact.

C. J. Wagner

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

SHEET FIELD NO. 2142 **6767**

(portion surveyed by MV E. LESTER JONES)

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS:

Original instructions: March 18, 1938
Supplemental instructions: April 6, 1939; May 21, 1942;
June 19, 1942.

SURVEY METHODS:

Hydrography on this sheet was done in accordance with standard practice with SOBA Depth Recorders. All fathograms from the Depth Recorders were subsequently inspected, all soundings verified or corrected, additional characteristic soundings added, and changes and additions checked. A few instances, notably on "P" day, exist of confused times, omitted soundings, etc. The record is badly overscored and interlined with corrections. However, it is plottable and correct. (An advantage of the fathogram's permanent record) Efforts have been made to prevent undue occurrence of such errors.

Many phenomena were recorded on the fathogram which are not fully understood, the discussion of which is included in the notes accompanying this report.

DISCREPANCIES:

Some discrepancies between the various units working on this sheet, in crossings and positions of shoals, were probably due to different sheets and field discrepancies in control plotting.

DANGERS:

This sheet covers an extremely irregular area containing a number of dangerous racks and shoals, as follows on the next page.

There are numbers of shoals at various greater depths, all of which have been adequately developed to give reasonable assurance that they constitute no danger to navigation.

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CHANNELS:

The area is navigable throughout, having due regard for the many rocks. Of particular importance are; (1) The approach from seaward between John and Olga Rocks, and (2) The route from the eastward (Shumagin Ids.) toward Iliasik Passage, passing 1.5 miles south of Poperechnoi Id. and 0.8 miles south of Dolgoi Cape. General use of either would require aids.

ANCHORAGES:

A fair-weather anchorage, used by the E. LESTER JONES about a dozen times during this season, was found in the bight on the west side of Poperechnoi Id. in about 10 fathoms, sand bottom. This anchorage is little protected from the southwest.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

Unable to discuss until this sheet is smooth-plotted.

WIRE DRAG GROUNDINGS:

No wire drag was accomplished by this party.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

No new geographic names are submitted by this party.

STATISTICS FOR SHEET, FIELD NO. 2142, MV. E. LESTER JONES (only)

Total No. of Positions -----	3,800	
Soundings*****-----	20,073	21,273
Sounding lines -----	1,225	statute mis.

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6.
H6767SHOALS AND DANGERS:

No.	Lat.	Long.	Reduced Sndg. Fm. - Ft.	Pos.	Vol.	Page	Remarks
1	55°-02'.4	161°-30'.7	4-4 ⁵ / ₆	176L	11	13	Investigated 70 min with H.L. Needs further development
2	55-02.6	161-30.6	6-5	177L	11	14	Investigated 70 min with H.L. Least depth 5 1/2 fms
3	55-02.5	161- 35.9 ? 35.95	443	193L	11	17	Investigated 45 min with H.L. Pos 162-163 C 10116
4	55-01.9	161-39.0	{ 4 1/2 least in school 5-0	146N	12	51	Investigated 65 min with H.L.
5	55-00.8	161-31.6	5-0	75P	13	30	Investigated 60 min with H.L.
6	55-01.65	161-31.35	6 ^f m.	80Q	13	65	Investigated 120 min
7	55-00.25	161-32.6	7 1/4	47-48Q 32Q	13	56 58	
8	55-00.5	161-33.3	7-6-5				Investigated 80 min
9	55-02.95	161-36.0	7 1/2				Shoal soundings here and to southward not developed for least depth. P3
10	55-02.5	161-36.0	5				
11	55-02.35	161-37.25	5 1/2				Investigated 50 min. least depth found 5 1/2 fms pos 54-55W (Jones)
12	55-03.3	161-40.5	2-1 P.D.				See fathogram following 101 C
13	55-00.8	161-46.1	5-2				Drift sounded for least depth.
14	54-59.2	161-47.8	8-2				
15	54-58.85	161-48.0	4-3-3 1/2				
16	54-58.6	161-48.7	8-6-3				not investigated for least depth.
17	54-59.0	161-49.0	2 1/2 2-5				
18	Area 1 mi. east and 1 mi. west of ILIA to the south is foul.						
19	Area vicinity of Obey, HUNTER, and Rock to 1/2 mi. east is foul.						
20	Vicinity of JOHN ROCK with breaker about 0.3 mi. south.						
21	Vicinity of SOUTH ROCK with 1 fm. about 1/2 mi. northwest.						

φ 55° 00'.6 λ 161° 29'.76

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M V E. LESTER JONES,
601 Federal Office Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

M V E. LESTER JONES,
601 Federal Office Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
4-6767(1942)

Note to Processing Office:

An early portion of the records of Sheet field no. 2142 were forwarded without making corrections for 'B-factor', depth recorder No. 47. Herewith is a list of occasions needing the application of 'B-scale factor', not indicated in books sent you, if it can be determined from the books that depth recorder #47 was used.)

The correction to the soundings involved is plus (additive) 7 feet.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Soundings</u>
Aug. 7	5&6	Pos. 219E to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. before 220E incl. Pos. 222E, 1 min. after to 2 min. after incl. 1 min. after 225E to 1 min. after pos. 228E $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after pos. 229E to 2 min. after 231E. $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 184E to 185E Pos. 186E to 189E incl. $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 190E to $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 195E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 127E to $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 128E. 130E, $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after (only) 131E, $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after (only) $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 133E to 1 min. after 134E. $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 140E to 2 min. after 140E. $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 61E to $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 61E.
Aug. 14	9&10	Pos. 296J, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mins. after. $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 189J to 1 min. after 197J. $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 175J to 177J. Pos. 179J to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after. 2 min. after 179J to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 180J. Pos. 158J to $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 163J. 2 min. after 165J to $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 168J. Pos. 42J to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after Pos. 27J to 1 min. after
Aug. 13	8&9	Pos. 221H to $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 222H $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 224H to 1 min. after 228 $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 210H 206H to 1 min. after 209H. $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 210H to 2 min. after 211H 2 min. after 184H to 2 min. after 185H Pos. 188H to 1 min. after 193H 1 min. after 195H to 2 min. after 196H $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 171H to 1 min. after 173H $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 152H to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 154H. Pos. 155H to 2 min. after 155H Pos. 137H to $\frac{1}{2}$ min. after 140H Pos. 142H to 143H

Used Recorder No. 47
Correction Applied - Aug 7.
Correction rejected

Used Recorder No. 54

Used Recorder No. 54

808 Depth Recorder used.

All work performed on this sheet by USC&GS MV E LESTER JONES was by use of an 808 depth recorder.

It is stated that the area is the most irregular ever encountered by the writer. Other officers have expressed similar thoughts. A glance over random portions of the fathograms will explain this statement. ~~Innumerable~~ ^{Many} pinnacles rise practically sheer out of many fathoms depth.

It has lately been the style to characterize the use of fathometers as a great advance over leadline methods, because of the greater 'coverage' obtained. It is now claimed that use of the depth recorder is a significant advance over use of purely indicating fathometers, at least in such areas as this. It is certain that the most attentive fathometer reader would miss much of this detail because of its flashy shoalings and deepenings. He might become so confused trying to keep track of the suddenly changing indications that he could not say with certainty, after passing a shoal, what had actually been indicated.

It is concluded that the depth recorder has permitted a vastly more complete survey of this area than would be possible by other methods. Earlier surveys of adjacent areas are by comparison seriously inadequate.

Completeness of survey. *This applies to the Port under Reef area developed by wire sounding using the stop & go method.*

By reason of the density of lines and the profusion of splits, it is felt that no important bottom features have been missed. Nevertheless, depths somewhat less than shown exist between ~~existing~~ lines. Indications are often not found even within 25 or 50 meters of a shoal.

Considerable effort was made to find the least depths. Shoals less than 10 fathoms were investigated exhaustively by hand lead 'feeling' from a small boat, after dropping a buoy as reference point. One to two hours were so occupied in each case, while the vessel cruised and drifted over the shoal and its immediate vicinity, sounding by depth recorder and sometimes also hand lead. In addition, closely spaced lines were run in various directions over the shoal. It is felt that in general least depths within some fraction of a fathom were found, however the extremely broken bottom made the search difficult and not too thoroughly convincing. A drag survey would be the only possible guarantee.

Interpretation of fathograms.

The maximum tolerable gain was employed. The fathograms are heavily blacked therefore. This may be accentuated by local conditions of the fish mounting, 2-1/2 feet deep over the port side well forward. That the conditions of water flow about the fish affect the quality of the record is apparant from the fact that certain conditions of sea, as ahead, following, abeam, etc., and turning, especially away from the side of the fish, cause intensification of the record. ~~The intensity record~~ ^{Intensity} does not detract from the clarity of the record. In fact, many

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NOTES (continued).

shadows, indications of suspended objects or matter, and undecipherable markings, are recorded, including second, third, and sometimes fourth echoes. The leadline, when sounding alongside the fish, sometimes is recorded as a darkening of the paper.

The usual kelp shadows are well known, and their identity was often confirmed by observation of the kelp or by use of the lead. They commonly consist of fragmentary, formless shadows, sometimes in blotches above the bottom, sometimes as streamers attached thereto, particularly at the crests of shoals. Bottom can be followed through these shadows.

There are various other aberrations, some not well understood. The following discussion attempts to suggest that certain marks not definitely proven to be bottom should in fact be so taken.

A common aspect is a well-formed mass of shadow attached to, but not obliterating, the bottom. See fathograms, pos. 76G, 85-86G, 142-143G, 161-178G, and 209-211G. These may be caused by masses of marine growth, though their occurrence follows no pattern suggestive of this. They do not appear to be kelp. Referring to pos. 225-227G, several small patches of this shadow include one so solid as readily to be taken for bottom. It can readily be supposed that this indicates a patch of boulders, all but one being somewhat to the side of the sound beam, giving therefore faint echoes, whereas ^{one} was passed directly over. At pos. 138J there is such a shadow on the side of a very steep slope, giving credence to the idea that weak echoes were received from higher parts of the submerged cliff not directly under the fish.

Experiments with the check bar indicate that an echo from a flat surface gives a shadow with well-defined upper border. There are many such marks on the fathograms. At pos. 41B plus 1-hour, while drifting over a shoal, a fringe is seen 7 fathoms above bottom. This is probably a submerged object (perhaps a fish). Many other examples exist, generally near the bottom. It is not safe to conclude they are all suspended objects. Witness pos. 41B plus 45-min., where such a form appears, grows in intensity, and finally becomes the bottom. Nearly the same occurs at pos. 73-76L, and other cases are common. It is believed that in this jagged bottom there may be protruding blocks of rock, as boulders, pinnacles, ledges at various elevations, etc., and that the cone of sound may reflect from different surfaces simultaneously. The change from one to another may be complete, as noted above, whereas sometimes a reflecting surface may be passed to one side, leaving only a detached record of its existence. Several marks suspected of being boulders exist between pos. 67-75P, while drifting over a boulder patch. (55° 00.9' N 161° 31.6' W)

Most of these suspected marks are not critically important. There is at least one instance, just prior to pos. 75P, which, if actually bottom, constitutes the least on a shoal. Because of this possibility, it has tentatively been so accepted, however this practice was not generally followed.

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NOTES (continued)

These fathogram marks are probably unique to an excessively broken bottom. It is felt that they should be better understood, and to this end some effort was made to verify some of them with the lead. That effort was unsuccessful. Usually the phenomenon had ended before the lead could be gotten out, and could not again be found. In any case it would be difficult to find with the leadline an object of surface which, as is supposed, lies definitely aside from the direct vertical beam of sound from the oscillator. Also, time for research was very limited.

This discussion is given to point out the desirability of study and interpretation of these phenomena, and of careful consideration of their nature in interpretation of the fathogram.

EBR

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Notes on the use of the Recording Fathometers by ships,
in addition to the Dorsey III Fathometer.

Prepared by the EXPLORER's party, and transcribed in the
Seattle Processing Office.

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During the past season, this party has been working in an area of extremely rough bottom. Changes in depth of over 20 fathoms in a few seconds' travel time have been common. It is fortunate that the Hughes Depth Recorder was repaired last spring and placed in operating condition. The Dorsey III fathometer, using the visual method of obtaining soundings, was used in the hydrographic survey by the ship, but the Hughes Recorder was operated all the time hydrography was in progress, and fixes were marked on the graph. In this way a comparison could be made between the recorded soundings and the actual graph of the bottom from the Hughes Recorder. As some of the depth changes were so sudden and of over 20 fms., returning immediately to the former depth, the sounding as recorded would naturally have been questionable, and appear as a 20 fm. error in reading the dial. With the graph to examine, all these points could be verified. Without the Hughes graph much development would have been necessary to prove or disprove the formerly questionable soundings.

Further, examination of the graphs and scanning same against the recorded soundings, showed that even with experienced observers on half-hourly watches at the Dorsey III, there were many shoal soundings missed. With the graph there was no doubt as to the depth at any time, and these missed shoals were scanned and entered in the record in red pencil.

From the study of the graph against the visual method of the Dorsey III, it is strongly recommended that recorder type fathometers be installed for hydrography on each ship, especially those ships engaged in survey work in Alaska, or on the west coast of the United States. The Dorsey III could be used to record soundings, but a good recorder should be run at the same time to pick up the shoal soundings not clearly indicated on the Dorsey III.

C. J. Wagner

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany
Hydrographic Sheet No. 2142

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Ship SURVEYOR

Roland D. Horne, Chief of Party

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS:

3-18-38, 4-6-39, 2-6-40, 6-29-42.

SURVEY METHODS:

Standard visual fix hydrography entirely.
Soundings were taken with portable depth recorders Type 808.

DISCREPANCIES:

DANGERS:

CHANNELS:

ANCHORAGES:

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

WIRE DRAG GROUNDINGS:

No wire dragging was done by the SURVEYOR.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

There are no names appearing upon the sheet
that are not upon the large scale charts of the vicinity.

STATISTICS:

Statistics for sheet, field No. 2142: (H 6767 (1242))

Number of positions	267 ⁸¹
Number of soundings	1665 ⁸¹
Statute Miles of Sounding	789.4

Respectfully submitted:

Glenn W. Moore
Glenn W. Moore
Jr. H. & G. Engr.

Approved and forwarded:

Casper M. Dwyer
Commanding Officer
U.S.C. & G.S.S. SURVEYOR
Chief of Party.

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Notes for Descriptive Report
Sheet 2142 - EXPLORER's Launch #1

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Hydrography was executed by standard methods using Launch #1 equipped with Type 808 Recorder #50. Bar checks were made morning, noon, and night with test bar. No bottom checks were made because of very uneven bottom in the area.

A system of N and S lines spaced 6 to the minute of longitude were run and shoal indications developed by splitting these lines. Additional development was done by a closely spaced system of cross lines and where the depth was critical or shoal water suspected, additional development was done by drifting over the area with dragging hand lead and fathometer recording.

A list of rocks and shoals is included on a separate sheet giving location, least depth and method of development.

(signed)

S. B. Grenell
H. & G. Engineer,
U.S.C. & G.S.S. EXPLORER.

(Typed in Seattle Processing Office)

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Rocks and Shoals - Sheet 2142

Launch #1

Lat. & Long.	Depth Fms.	Pos. No.	Remarks
55° 01.42 ^u 161 43.25	1/2 fm.	*	*See note Pos.7c; page 2, Vol. 6.
55 01.20 161 43.10	3 1/6 rky	151 e	25 minute search with fath. & check with hand lead. ✓
55 00.89 161 42.21	8 rky.	106 e	20 min. search with fath. & hand lead. See note page 27, Vol. 7. ✓
55 00.77 161 44.00	7 1/4 rky	90 e	30 min. drifting over shoal with fath. & hand lead. See note page 24, Vol. 7. ✓
54 58.94 161 44.85	Rk. awash	16 & 30 e	Rock visible under breaker. Topo location. ✓
54 59.05 161 44.81	Rk. awash		See topo location. ✓
54 59.23 161 44.98	Rk. awash		See topo location. ✓
54 58.92 161 45.00	Sunken rock	98 d	Breaks on a moderate swell. See topo location of breaker. ✓
54 59.41 161 44.95	Sunken rock	105 d	See note sdg. vol. & topo location. Breaks in mod. swell. ✓
55 00.70 161 44.40	7 3/4 rky	68 - 69 d	Closely spaced system of cross lines. No hand lead develop- ment. ✓
55 03.15 161 44.62	5/6 rky	65 f	Detached hand lead sounding - Bottom visible. ✓

EXPLORER's Launch #2

Shoals - Sheet 2142 B

Pos. No.	Latitude	Longitude	Least Depth	Developed by:
81 e	55 02.25	161 45.12	fms. 4 1/2 ✓	Drifting.
19 e	55 01.96	161 45.75	4 2/6 ✓	"
90 e	54 59.62	161 46.99	2 1/2 ✓	"
8 f	55 00.85	161 46.15	5 1/2 ✓	"
142-143 BB	55 00.90	161 46.18	5 2/6 ✓	E.L. Jones
144-145 c	54 59.74	161 45.30	7 ✓	
22-23 f	54 59.74	161 45.30	6 4/6 ✓	Drifting
13-14 f	55 00.12	161 47.00	4 5/6 ✓	"
25-26 c	55 02.06	161 45.24	7 3/4 ✓	
16 f	54 58.80	161 45.55	6 2/6 ✓	
9 & 10 f	55 00.23	161 46.85	10 1/4 ✓	Drifting
16 f	54 58.76	161 45.55	6 ² / ₆ ✓	"

Notes for Descriptive Report to Accompany Hydrographic Sheet
No. 2142 (c) Launch No. 3, **EXPLORER.**

H-6767(1914)

Usual survey methods, 3 point fixes, soundings with portable depth recorder No. 61. On "a" day July 29 the reeds of the tachometer were extremely sensitive; while the launch engine was running at any speed all reeds vibrated so that it was impossible to accurately adjust the speed while on sounding line. Before position 1a, at 8:00, after the depth recorder had been running for 45 minutes, the launch engine was stopped and the governor was adjusted so that the middle reed was vibrating. At 13:20 after position 127 the launch engine was again stopped and it was noted that the second fast reed (to the right of the center) was vibrating; the speed of the stylus was counted at this time and found to be 113 R.P.M. The speed was then adjusted so that the middle reed was vibrating before position No. 128. At the end of the days work after position No. 203, it was noted that the first fast reed (to the right of the center) was vibrating; the speed of the stylus was 112 R.P.M. No speed corrections were applied to the soundings because it was not known whether this change of speed occurred gradually or in a series of steps. The maximum error caused by not applying this speed correction is approximately 1%. After "a" day it was possible to keep the middle reed vibrating at all times. No bar was available on that day. The initial line on the fathogram was compared with the initial line of b, c, & d days and initial corrections ~~called~~ ^{scaled} accordingly. Accepted ✓

Development:

7/4 reduced

8 fathoms (unreduced) least depth (fathometer & hand lead) on position 75d Lat 54°59'87 Long 161°41'38. A temporary buoy was dropped on the shoal; the launch circled the buoy at varying distances, ran a system of lines radiating from buoy, then drifted over the shoalest indications using fathometer and hand lead. The time spent in this development was 25 minutes. 8 fathoms (unreduced) least depth fathometer, ^{7/4 reduced} 8 1/6 fathoms hand lead on positions 76 & 77d Lat 54°59'87 Long 161°41'28 developed as above spending 30 minutes time. Both this shoal and the one above are part of the same shoal indicated between positions 62 & 64 "b" day. No kelp was found growing on this shoal. 83 ✓

84 8 4/6 fathoms (unreduced) least depth by fathometer & hand lead on position 79d Lat 55°00'05 Long 161°41'23. Developed by circling temporary buoy planted on shoal, by lines radiating from buoy and drifting over shoalest indication using fathometer & hand lead. 20 minutes time spent on development.

At Lat 55°00.1 Long 161°40.4 ^{3 3/4 fms Pas. 137d (Shoalest depth)} a shoal of moderate extent with several high points is marked by scattered kelp. Forty minutes time was spent, circling, crossing and drifting in the vicinity using hand lead & fathometer. The high points located are as follows: ✓

4 3/6 fathoms (unreduced) position 138d *NP* ✓
Lat 55°00.07 Long 161°40.46
6 4/6 fathoms (unreduced) position 139d *NP* ✓
Lat 55°00.05 Long 161°40.41
6 5/6 fathoms (unreduced) position 135d *NP* ✓
Lat 55°00.08 Long 161°40.51

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H8767

^{4 1/2 reduced}
{ 5 fathoms (unreduced) least depth by fathometer & hand lead on position 50d Lat 54°59'.89 Long 161°41'.81. Developed by circling temporary buoy planted on shoal by lines radiating from buoy and by drifting over shoalest indications using fathometer and hand lead. 35 minutes time spent on development. A sharp pinnacle; one stalk of kelp was found growing in the vicinity. ✓

^{14 reduced}
{ 15 fathoms (unreduced) least depth by fathometer on position 48d at Lat 55°00'.05 Long 161°41'.6. Developed by circling and drifting in the vicinity for 25 minutes. ✓

^{1 fm reduced}
{ 1 fathom 1 foot (unreduced) least depth by hand lead on pos. 42e Lat. 55°01'.33 Long 161°41'.51. Developed by dropping a buoy near shoal then circling and crossing shoalest indications and drifting using hand lead. The bottom is visible on this sharp pinnacle which is near the Southeastern edge of a rocky shoal area. Scattered kelp grows on the shoal area. Another high spot was found near the western side of the shoal on positions 45 and 46e; least depth by hand lead is 3 fathoms 5 feet (unreduced). Time spent in this development was 55 minutes. ^{3 1/2 fms. reduced} ✓

J.B. Brown

H-6767

SEATTLE PROCESSING OFFICE NOTES

- 18
- ① Red Caps.
 - ② Red Low Case
 - ③ Blue " "
 - ④ Green " "
 - ⑤ Green Caps
 - ⑥ Blue Caps
 - ⑦ Orange Low Case
 - ⑧ Purple " "

BOATS:

The boats used in this survey were the EXPLORER, EXPLORER's Launches No's 1, 2, & 3, E. LESTER JONES, SURVEYOR, and SURVEYOR's Launches No's 2 and 4.

SOUNDING APPARATUS:

The EXPLORER recorded soundings from the Dorsey III Fathometer and operated the Hughes Fathometer at the same time. The Hughes fathogram was compared with the sounding record. In a like manner, the SURVEYOR used the Dorsey III and 808 Fathometer. The other boats used the 808 Fathometer.

CONTROL:

The Geodetic datum is based on Unalaska through the triangulation of French, 1896, Gilbert 1901, Westdahl 1901, Senior 1936, and Graham 1940 and 1941. All the positions of triangulation stations are from Graham 1940 and 1941. The Topographic signals are from T-6895 and T-6893 a & b.
(1942) (1942)

FATHOGRAM ROLLS:

The SURVEYOR ran lines across several sheets on the same fathogram. An index of 16 fathogram rolls has been prepared and will be forwarded with them to Washington. An index sheet attached to this report shows where the data pertinent to this sheet will be found.

DISCREPANCIES:

The discrepancies noted at crossings are negligible as they seem no more than should be expected over such badly broken bottom.

BOAT SHEETS:

The boat sheets were returned to the EXPLORER before sailing north, (April 1943). An overlay tracing showing the areas where additional development is desirable, was given to the party on the EXPLORER also.

19
H-6767

JUNCTIONS:

Along the south edge of this sheet the overlap with H-6768 is good. ⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾
Both sheets indicate banks and shoals at:

Latitude 55 58.0 : 55 58.0 : 55 57.9 : 55 58.0 :
Longitude 161 32.8 : 161 34.2 : 161 46.7 : 161 52.4 :

with fair agreement as to depths.

The unfinished H-6772 ⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ joins this sheet west of Iliasik Pass along meridian 161° 57'. The depths are satisfactory in the small area of contact.

To the eastward is H-6771. ⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ The upper part of the sounded area overlaps, but the lower part is divided by the width of the sounding line spacing. The soundings agree as well as can be expected in this area.

LEAST DEPTHS ON SHOALS, SHOAL INDICATIONS, AND BANKS:

No.	Lat. & Long.	Fathoms	Pos.No.	Remarks
1.	55° 03:26 161 54.35	7 1/2	88-89 f	
2.	55 03.16 161 54.20	6 1/2	80-81 f	
3.	55 03.17 161 44.61	5/6	65 f	
4.	55 03.6 ²⁵ 161 40.85 ⁵⁰	2 1/6	101-102 C	needs more development. ✓
5.	55 03.1 161 39.1	10 3/4	7-8 Z	83
6.	55 02.43 161 30.65	4 5/6 ✓	176 L	needs more development. ✓ investigated for least depth 70 min. ✓ 158
7.	55 02.58 161 30.6	5 1/2 ✓	162-163 C	investigated for least depth 70 min. ✓ 158
8.	55 02.05 161 33.58	10 3/4 ✓	106 A	
9.	55 02.28 161 34.71	21 10 3/4 ✓	183-184 A	
10.	55 02.42 161 34.63	10 3/4 ✓	27 P	

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H-6767

No.	Lat. & Long.	Fathoms	Pos. No.	Remarks
100.	54 58.70 161 52.68	2 5/6 ✓	6-7 e	
101.	54 58.20 161 52.85			reef bares 6 feet MLLW. ✓
102.	54 58.18 161 53.25	3 5/6 ✓	39 d	
103.	54 58.78 161 54.49	6 1/2 ✓	64 e	
104.	54 58.98 161 55.06	9 3/4 ✓	116-117 e	

STATISTICS: H-6767

	Positions	Soundings	Stat. Mi. Sounding Lines
EXPLORER	2,982	15,209	825.2
SURVEYOR	2,681	16,428	794.0
E.L. JONES	3,890	21,273	1,225.0
Total:	9,553	52,910	2,844.2

Area - Square Statute Miles ----- 125.2

Edgar E. Smith
Assoc. Cartographic Engineer
Seattle Processing Office.

Approved and Forwarded:

F. H. Hardy
Officer in Charge,
Seattle Processing Office.

21
H-6767

Index of Fathogram Rolls

showing soundings on

H-6767 (1942)

SURVEYOR	Roll No.	Positions
	1.	10 - 19C
"	2.	1A - 34A 1B - 16B
"	3.	1D - 21D 1H - 22H 1E - 20E 1J - 26J 1F - 15F 1K - 16K 1G - 22G
"	4.	1L - 21L 1Q - 26Q 1M - 63M 1R - 9R 1N - 47N 1S - 13S 1P - 26P 1T - 21T 1U - 14U
"	5.	1V - 53V 1W - 27W
"	6.	1X - 13X 1Y - 10Y 1Z - 51Z 1Z - 14Z
"	7.	1AA - 8AA 1BB - 7BB
"	8.	1CC - 24CC 1DD - 80DD
Launch # 4	12.	1a - 120a 1e - 152e 1b - 65b 1f - 164f 1c - 135c 1g - 48g 1d - 144d
Launch # 2	15.	1a - 145a 1e - 171e 1b - 176b 1f - 193f 1c - 27c 1g - 171g 1d - 152d 1h - 62h

22
HG767

LIST OF SIGNALS

FIELD SHEET NO. 2142.

E-5767 (1942)

<u>HYDRO NAME</u>	<u>TRIANGULATION STATION</u>
Hig	HIG, 1941
Tan	TANYA, 1941
South	SOUTH ROCK, 1941
Olga	OLGA, 1941
Serge	SERGE, 1941
Pop	POP, 1911, 1941
John	JOHN ROCK, 1941
Under	UNDER, 1941
Dol	DOLGOI CAPE, 1941
Hun	HUNTER, 1911, 1940
Anchor or Ang	ANCHOR 2, 1940, 1941
Ent	ENTRANCE, 1911, 1941
Rona	RONA, 1940
Gol	GOLEN, 1941
Ilia	ILIA, 1940
Sar	SARANA, 1940
Lite	ILIASIKNIDS. LT., 1940
Low	LOW, 1941
Lei	GOLOI SANDSPIT LIGHT, 1941
Moss	MOSS CAPE SPIT BEACON, 1940
In	INNER, 1911, 1940

TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS

T-6893a (A-42) (1942)
Rock - Obey - Drop

T-6893b (B-42) (1942)
Oak - Slo

(1925) T-4145 (Photostat of old topo)
Tel (called Tok on old topo)

T-6895 (E-42) (1942)
Nose - Ear - Eye - Ida (Hot) - Sick (Bur)
Kit - Arm (Leg) - Leg - Foot - Hand (Not)
Chest - Tim - Hat - Stay - Lon - Joe - Pat
Off - Big - Gul - Low - Nik (All) - Yee -
Dun - Small - Square - Ridge - So - Is
Glen - Zoot - Auk - Lar - Med - Zip - Hat -
Jip - Ike - Fox - Han - Gage - Elf - Fied
Dig - God - Bat - Abe - Pill - Why - Ute
Tel - Miss - Sex - Red - Pal - Out - Nut

HYDRO STATION -- Ode

113767

FATHOMETER CORRECTIONS
FOR
TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY

Sheet 2142 and 2542

Corr. (ft.)	Depth (fms.)
0.0	0-0 to 7-5
-0.5	8-0 to 15-3
-1.0	15-4 to 21-5
-1.5	22-0 to 27-0
-2.0	27-1 to 32-2
-2.5	32-3 to 37-2
-3.0	37-3 to 42-2
-4.0	42-3 to 52-5
-5.0	53-0 to 63-0

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H-6767

H-6767

Field Sheet No. 2241

TIDAL NOTE

Type of Tide Gage: Standard No. T-259
Location: King Cove, Alaska
Observer: Robert R. Gould
Address: King Cove, Alaska

Latitude ----- 55° 02.7

Longitude ----- 162 19.1

Staff reading of MLLW ----- 6.52 feet.

H5767

20
22
80
23
8

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Seattle Processing Office, 1500 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, Wash.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS ADDRESS:

1943 JUN - 3 - AM 9:48

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
May 29, 1943

vt
Jan
R.H.C
A.P.S
C.B.R
C.K.
B.W.

To: The Director,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
From: Officer in Charge,
Seattle Processing Office
Subject: Hydrographic Sheet No. 6767.

[Handwritten signature]

Hydrographic Sheet No. 6767 was forwarded to you yesterday. There are many interesting features about this sheet which should be called to your attention.

The area is intensively sounded, the lines being quite uniformly spaced, and the final result is a fine tribute to the supervision given by Comdr. G. C. Mattison, in command of the project. This work was accomplished by three survey units (the EXPLORER, SURVEYOR, and E. LESTER JONES), and including launch parties, eight different parties worked on the sheet. Seven boat sheets were used.

The final result shows also that a great deal of time must have been spent by the officers in the parties after the days' work in keeping the numerous boat sheets up to date, so as to avoid duplication of sounding lines, and that there must have been a fine spirit of cooperation between the parties. The whole result certainly disproves the belief of many of us that more than one party cannot work at the same time economically on the same sheet.

A detailed study of the fathograms would be extremely interesting and enlightening. As the farmer said when he saw the elephant, "There ain't no such animal," so the hydrographer would say when he looked at the fathograms for the first time, "There ain't no such bottom."

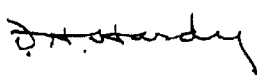
Lieut. Roberts in his descriptive report brings out the advantage in having a recording machine in preference to the visual method of reading the dial. Many of these shoal soundings would undoubtedly have been omitted had the visual method been relied upon entirely. Numerous soundings were obtained on the EXPLORER from the record of the Hughes Depth Recorder which had not been obtained by the visual method.

m.m.m
J. C.

26
H-6767

Much of the work on H-6767⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ was accomplished by the different parties in taking lines across the sheet when going to and from anchorage for a day's work on some of the off-shore sheets. In many of these cases the fathograms are continuous records of work on two or more hydrographic sheets. An index of the SURVEYOR's graphs is attached to the descriptive report of each sheet.

The projection for H-6767⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ was constructed in September, 1942, and it is regretted that the layout as received at that time was such that it became necessary to add an extension to the sheet. By the time it became apparent that the sheet was too small, a large number of positions had been protracted.



F. H. Hardy
Officer in Charge,
Seattle Processing Office.

H8767

Remarks

Decisions

	Remarks	Decisions
1		
2		U.S.G.B
3		550 615
4		"
5		"
6		"
7		"
8		550610
9		545615
10		"
11		"
12		"
13		"
14		550615
15		"
16		"
17		"
18		
19		
20		
21	Location of tide staff	
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No.

H6767

Name on Survey	Source											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K			
<u>Alaska</u>												1
<u>Alaska Peninsula</u>												2
<u>Dolgoi Island</u>												3
<u>Dolgoi Cape</u>												4
<u>Dolgoi Harbor</u>												5
<u>Entrance I</u>												6
<u>Poperechnoi I.</u>												7
<u>South Rocks</u>												8
<u>Olga Rock</u>												9
<u>John Rock</u>												10
<u>Hunter I</u>												11
<u>Rona Is</u>												12
<u>Sarana I.</u>												13
<u>Outer Iliasik I</u>												14
<u>Inner Iliasik I</u>												15
<u>Iliasik Passage</u>												16
<u>Goloi I</u>												17
												18
												19
												20
<u>King Cove</u>												21
												22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27

L. Heck on 11/14/47

MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOSTAT OF

} No. H **H6767**
No. T

{ received June 25, 1943
registered June 26, 1943
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	Pg 8, 9, 10 & 16	<i>SRC</i>	Capt. Rude, Comd Heston
22		<i>EOH</i>	
24			
25			
26	Pg 8, 9, 10, 16		Dr. Dorsey
30			
40			
62			
63			
82			
✓ 83	Pg 6, 14, 16, 17, 19-29	<i>ABP</i>	
88			
90			

RETURN TO

82	R.W. Knox
----	-----------

LAC
AMC

TIDE NOTE FOR HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET

July 1, 1943

~~Division of Hydrography and Topography:~~

✓ Division of Charts: Attention: H. R. EDMONSTON

Plane of reference approved in
42 volumes of sounding records for

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 6767

Locality South of Dolgoi Island, South side Alaska Peninsula.

Chief of Party: G. C. Mattison, R.D. Horne and E. B. Roberts in 1942

Plane of reference is mean lower low water reading

6.3 ft. on tide staff at King Cove

23.0 ft. below B. M. 2

Height of mean high water above plane of reference is 6.1 feet.

Condition of records satisfactory except as noted below:

E. K. Green

Chief, Division of Tides and Currents.

Surveys Section (Chart Division)

H 3767

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY NO.

Records accompanying survey:

Boat sheets ^{Rec 8/27/43} #2,3,4,5,6,7 #1 ^{Rec 9/12/43}; sounding vols. ⁴²....; wire drag vols. ⁰....; bomb vols. ⁰....; graphic recorder rolls ^{10 & 7}; add with 6768 special reports, etc. Cahier Hughes Fath......

The following statistics will be submitted with the cartographer's report on the sheet:

Number of positions on sheet	9,553
Number of positions checked	191
Number of positions revised	40
Number of soundings recorded	52,910
Number of soundings revised (refers to depth only)	too numerous to account due to rescanning of fathograms stop counting at 500
Number of soundings erroneously spaced	26
Number of signals erroneously plotted or transferred	—
Topographic details	Time 16.7.8 hrs. = 24 Total
Junctions	Time96 hrs.
Verification of soundings from graphic record	Time .80.

Verification by G. B. Littlepage, Jr. ⁴⁹³ ~~R. D. Goodrich~~..... Total time 198 ^{to 7/23} ~~691~~ Date 7/24/44

Review by Harold W. Murray..... Time 49 hrs. Date 11/1/44.

Applied to Chart 8703 (before review) 8/24/44
" " " 8859 " " G.R. 67
" " " 8851 (after review) 8/28/44 G.R.
11/23/44 JFW

DIVISION OF CHARTS

REVIEW SECTION - SURVEYS BRANCH

REVIEW OF HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

REGISTRY NO. 6767

Field No. 2142

Alaska, South Side of Alaska Peninsula,
South of Dolgoi Island
Surveyed August - October 1942; Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated March 18, 1938 and April 6, 1939
Project H. T. 219

Soundings:

808 Dorsey and
Veslekari Fathometers

Control:

Three-point fix on shore signals

Chief of Party - G. C. Mattison; R. D. Horne; E. B. Roberts
Surveyed by - Officers of EXPLORER, SURVEYOR and E. L. JONES
Protracted by - R. H. Woodcock
Soundings plotted by - R. H. Woodcock and W. M. Martin
Verified and inked by - G. B. Littlepage, Jr. and
R. D. Goodrich

Reviewed by - Harold W. Murray
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston, October 19, 1944

1. Shoreline and Signals

Signal sources are given in the Descriptive Report,
page 22.

The shoreline originates with the above mentioned sheets. Portions of the two Iliasik Islands and Sarana Island were not surveyed during the current season. Prior surveys covering these areas are T-3228 (1911) and T-4143 (1925). Undescribed topographic signals on T-6895 (1942) falling outside the high-water line such as HAND, ARM, SICK and IDA on Inner Iliasik Island and UTE, ZIP, MED, LAR, AUK, GLEN, IS, SO, RIDGE, NIK and BIG on Outer Iliasik Island should be, where space permits, temporarily charted as rocks awash.

2. Depth Curves and Submarine Relief

The usual depth curves may be satisfactorily drawn. The bottom is a combination of smooth and irregular areas interspersed with numerous banks, lumps, and dangerous rocks and shoals.

3. Sounding Line Crossings

Agreement of sounding line crossings is satisfactory.

4. Junctions with Adjacent Surveys

The junctions along the west, south and east with 1940-42 surveys H-6772, H-6588, H-6768, H-6774 and H-6771 are satisfactory.

5. Comparison with Prior Surveys

a. H-3305 (1911) and H-3305a (1911)
scales 1:40,000 and 1:20,000

This survey overlaps the present survey in the vicinity of Outer Iliasik Island and Dolgoi Cape. Comparison of depths with the present survey reveals that this old survey is in many instances unreliable. The deeper depths are tube soundings taken under way and which in many cases apparently did not reach bottom.

- (1) In Lat. $55^{\circ}01.5'$, Long. $161^{\circ}56.8'$ tube soundings of 6 to 10 fm. on line 3 to 7H are 1 to 3 fms. shoaler than the present survey depths and should be disregarded. In particular may be mentioned the two charted $6\text{-}3/4$ -fm. soundings in Lat. $55^{\circ}02.0'$, Long. $161^{\circ}57.2'$. Several other charted soundings southward of this area should be rejected.
- (2) A 9-fm. sounding (charted) in Lat. $55^{\circ}01.7'$, Long. $161^{\circ}53.3'$ falls in 12 fm. on a slight rise on the present survey and was not carried forward. The 9 is a tube sounding obtained at the beginning of a day's work. One line on the present survey apparently passes directly over it. Another line on the old survey (pos. 29s) shows a vertical cast sounding of $12\text{-}3/4$ fm. (not plotted) about 50 meters northeast.
- (3) The 19 fm. (charted $19\text{-}3/4$ fm.) in Lat. $55^{\circ}04.2'$, Long. $161^{\circ}50.3'$ falls in a small open area on the present survey in estimated depths of 25 fathoms and was not carried forward. This sounding appears to be a tube sounding, pos. 19 I. The present survey shows depths of 20 to 22 fm. about 125 to 250 meters to the east and northeastward. These latter depths are considered sufficient for charting purposes.

- (4) In Lat. 55°03.0', Long. 161°48.2' tube soundings (not charted) on line 18 to 21A of 27 to 35 fm. fall in flat bottom of 43 fathoms on the present survey and are consistently 8 to 15 fm. too shoal. About 18 other charted tube soundings from this survey in this locality are likewise too shoal and should be disregarded.

The present survey, within the area covered, completely supersedes the above survey of 1911.

b. H-3654 (1913-14), scale 1:100,000

A single sounding line on this line begins in Lat. 55°01', Long. 161°47' and extends E x N across the present survey. No information is shown which merits consideration except that the single shoal located in about Lat. 55°01.3', Long. 161°43.6' is apparently the 1/2-fm. shoal more accurately shown on the present survey about 1/3 mile northeast. The present survey supersedes the above information.

c. H-4491 (1925), scale 1:40,000

This survey covers a small part of the present survey between Sarana and Outer Iliasik Islands. General agreement of soundings is good. The present survey is adequate to supersede this 1925 work.

6. Comparison with H-6767 (1941) W. D.

This wire drag survey covers the passage between Inner and Outer Iliasik Islands. The present survey soundings do not conflict with the effective drag depths. Two soundings of 6-1/2 fathoms were carried forward in Lat. 55°02.0', Long. 161°56.5'.

7. Comparison with Charts 8703 (Latest print date 3-14-44)

8704 (" " ")	12-17-44
8851 (" " ")	7-20-44

The present survey has been partially applied to the charts prior to this review. Most of the chartings, however, are from BP 36700 (1942) which is an advance compilation on the scale of Charts 8703 and 8704 compiled by the field parties from the current boat sheets and labeled "Subject to correction when reviewed in Washington Office." A number of discrepancies ranging as large as 10 fm. in depth have been noted. Some examples are as follows:

Charted Sounding	Correct Sounding	Latitude	Longitude
16 fm.	26 fm.	54°58.1'	161°45.8'
7 "	17 "	54°58.9'	161°37.8'
8 "	18 "	54°59.7'	161°30.7'
9 "	19 "	55°02.15'	161°29.1'
3-3/4	5-3/4	54°58.8'	161°48.0' <i>3/2 fms is nearby.</i>

The present survey should completely supersede all chartings within the common area.

The charted 20-fm. sounding in Lat. 55°02.1', Long. 161°41.0' and a 21-fm. charted about 2 miles due west originate with Chart Letter 776 (1936). These are track soundings and their positions are somewhat uncertain. The soundings fall in depths 3 to 5 fm. deeper on the present survey but are within 300 meters of similar depths. These soundings should be disregarded.

The charted 6-fm. sounding in Lat. 54°58.4', Long. 161°54.7' falls in 14 fm. on the present survey. This sounding was applied to the chart at the time H-4491 (1925) was applied and apparently is an incorrect charting of a 6-fm. shown on that survey about 200 meters southward. This 6 should be disregarded.

The light at the south end of Inner Iliasik Island satisfactorily marks the features intended.

8. Compliance with Project Instructions

Satisfactory.

9. Condition of Survey

Several hundred soundings had to be corrected due to poor scanning of the fathograms. The relative small amount of scanning performed by T. B. Reed and E. B. Brown was excellent.

10. Additional Field Work Recommended

No additional field work is required. Slightly shoaler depths may exist in some localities but the numerous dangerous rocks and shoals discovered will, in general, serve to keep heavier vessels away from this region.

When field work is extended to the northward and eastward in the vicinity of Lat. 55°03.5', Long. 161°41.0' the shoals enclosed by the 10-fm. curve here should be developed in more detail.

11. Superseded Surveys

H-3305 (1911)	in part
H-3305a (1911)	" "
H-3654 (1913-14)	" "
H-4491 (1925)	" "

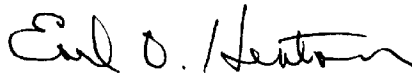
Examined and approved:



Chief, Surveys Branch



Chief, Division of Charts



Chief, Section of Hydrography



Chief, Division of
Coastal Surveys

