

9484

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Diag. Cht. No. 94000

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topographic
Field No. Ph-28 (47) Office No. T-9484
thru
T-9486

LOCALITY

State Alaska
General locality Kotzebue Sound
Locality Eschscholtz Bay

1948-51

CHIEF OF PARTY

A. N. Stewart, Chief of Field Party
H. A. Paton, Chief of B'more Photo. Off.
~~L. J. Reed, Div. Of Photo., D.C.~~

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE August 27, 1957

B-1870-1 (1)

DATA RECORD

T-9484, 85, 86

Project No. (II): **Ph-28(47)** Quadrangle Name (IV): **T-9484 = ELEPHANT POINT**
T-9485 = KAUK RIVER MOUTH
T-9486 = MIDDLE KAUK RIVER
Field Office (II): **Portland, Oregon** Chief of Party: **A. Newton Stewart**
Baltimore, Md Radial Plot = **Hubert A. Paton, Chief**
Photogrammetric Office (III): **Washington, D.C.** Officer-in-Charge: **Compilation = Louis J. Reed, Chief,**
Stereoscopic Mapping Branch.
Instructions dated (II) (III):
(II) = **21 Apr 48** Copy filed in Division of
(III) = **23 Oct 50** Photogrammetry (IV)

Method of Compilation (III): **Reading Plotter**Manuscript Scale (III): **1:20,000** Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III): **1:20,000**

Scale Factor (III):

Date received in Washington Office (IV):

MAY
APR 25 1953Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): **MAY 28 1953**

Applied to Chart No.

Date:

Date registered (IV): **29 April 1957**

Publication Scale (IV):

Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III):

NA 1927*(unadjusted)*

Vertical Datum (III):

Mean sea level except as follows:
Elevations shown as (25) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (5) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III):

Lat.:

Long.:

Adjusted

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Plane Coordinates (IV):

State:

Zone:

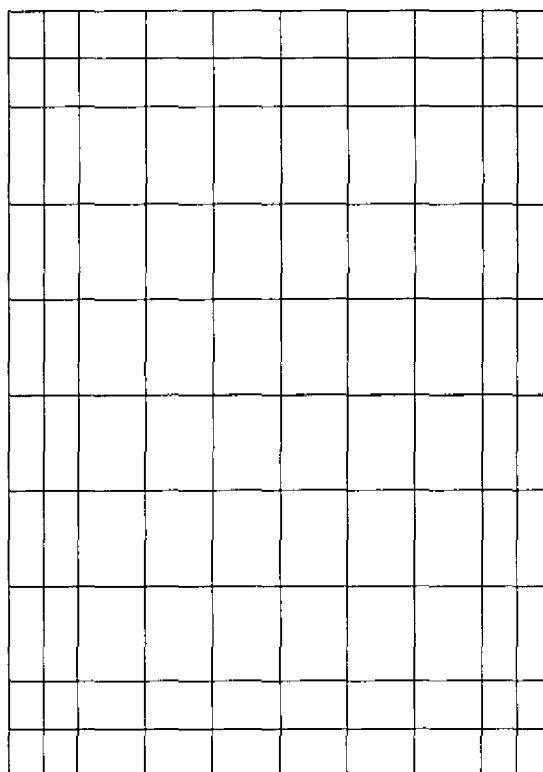
Y=

X=

Universal Transverse Mercator Gric, Zone 4, 2500m interval

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.



Areas contoured by various personnel

(Show name within area)

(b) (III)

100% compiled on the Reading Plotter,
model "B" by the instrument team of:

Louis Levin and
Orvis N. Dalbey

DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): **A. Newton Stewart**Date: **1948**Planetable contouring by (II): **none**

Date:

Completion Surveys by (II): **none**

Date:

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):

This compilation was guided by 1948 field inspection of the MHWL on 1947 photographs, and therefore the shoreline is dated 1948.

However, for all practical purposes, it could be dated 1951 since the instrument photography was taken in 1951.

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV):

Date:

Jack Allen on the Reading Ruling Machine**2 Jun 52**

Projection and Grids checked by (IV):

Date:

Howard D. Wolfe**2 Jun 52**

Control plotted by (III):

Date:

Albert Queen**3 Jul 52**

Control checked by (III):

Date:

Ruth Hartley**7 Jul 52**Radial Plot ~~on stereoscopic~~**Ruth Hartley**

Date:

12 Aug 52Control extension by (III): **Verified by Frank J. Tarcoza****13 Aug 52**

Stereoscopic Instrument ~~contouring~~ **delineation** Planimetry **Louis Levin**
~~and~~ **and** **and**
 Contours **Orvis N. Dalbey**

Date:

17 Apr 53

Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III): **Robert L. Sugden**

Date:

15 May 53Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): **Louis J. Reed**

Date:

22 May 53

Elevations on Manuscript
 checked by ~~XX~~ (III):

Louis J. Reed

Date:

22 May 53

Camera (kind or source) (III): USC&GS 9" lens, Model "B", $f = 8.25$ inches

Number	Date	PHOTOGRAPHS (III) Time	Scale	Stage of Tide Selawik Lake appreciable No Tide	Eschscholtz Bay -1 ft.
33819 thru 33823, 33813 thru 33817, 33839 thru 33841, 33863 33864 33877 33878	27 Jun 51 " " " " " " " "	1229- 1234 1222- 1224 1255- 1257 1330 1331 1353 1354	1:20,000 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
Tide (III)					

Reference Station:

Subordinate Station:

Subordinate Station:

~~Icy Cape~~
Kiwalik

diurnal

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Range
		6.1
		2.7

Washington Office Review by (IV): B. J. Colner

Date: 12-4-53

Final Drafting by (IV): Frank Johnson

Date: 1-11-54

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):

Date:

Proof Edit by (IV):

Date:

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): See remarks below
 Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): See remarks below
 Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): See remarks below
 Control Leveling - Miles (II): none
 Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II):
 Number of BMs searched for (II): none
 Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 6
 Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): 6

Recovered:

Identified: 22

Recovered:

Identified:

Remarks:

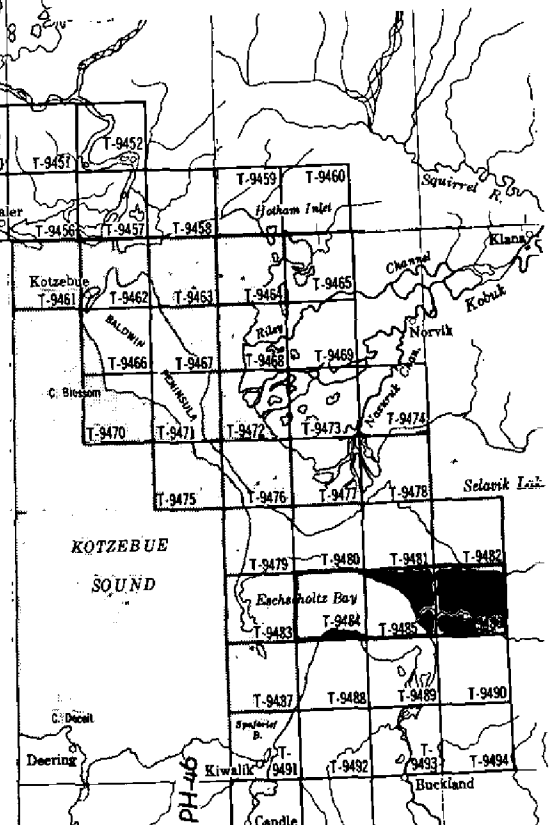
	Land Area	200m+ Shoreline	200m- Shoreline
T-9484 =	3 sq mi	7 miles	0 miles
T-9485 =	23 sq mi	17 miles	57 miles
T-9486 =	78 sq mi	4 miles	0 miles



Sheet No's.	Sq. St. Miles	Sheet No's.	Sq. St. Miles	Sheet No's.
T-9404	28	T-9434	21	T-9466
T-9405	66			T-9467
T-9406	14	T-9436	23	T-9468
T-9407	33	T-9437	74	T-9469
T-9408	53	T-9438	50	T-9470
T-9409	68	T-9439	36	T-9471
T-9410	52	T-9440	68	T-9472
T-9411	66	T-9441	41	T-9473
T-9412	63	T-9442	11	T-9474
T-9413	72	T-9443	73	T-9475
T-9414	75	T-9444	46	T-9476
T-9415	68	T-9445	40	T-9477
T-9416	55	T-9446	30	T-9478
T-9417	53	T-9447	75	T-9479
T-9418	64	T-9448	11	T-9480
T-9419	8	T-9449	66	T-9481
T-9420	70	T-9450	78	T-9482
T-9421	3	T-9451	75	T-9483
T-9422	21	T-9452	60	T-9484
T-9423	56	T-9453	2	T-9485
T-9424	61	T-9454	25	T-9486
T-9425	15	T-9455	50	T-9487
T-9426	74	T-9456	54	T-9488
T-9427	67	T-9457	77	T-9489
T-9428	11	T-9458	59	T-9490
T-9429	40	T-9459	66	T-9491
T-9430	74	T-9460	69	T-9492
T-9431	26	T-9461	1	T-9493
T-9432	28	T-9462	31	T-9494
T-9433	60	T-9463	1	T-9495
		T-9464	15	T-9496
		T-9465	60	TOTAL

For single-lens photography on which some field work was done refer to:
 Air-photo Index A-11 (1:27,500 scale, taken August 1948) Air-photo Index A-23
 (1:27,500 scale, taken August, 1948, and 1:40,000 scale, August, 1950)
 Air-photo Index A-24 (1:27,500 scale, August, 1948) Air-photo Index A-36
 (1:40,000 scale, August, 1950)

For photography of other agencies on which some field work was done refer to:
Alaskan WAC 64 Index (1949 Naval Petroleum Reserve photography,
scale 1:20,000 and 1946 Air-Force TRI-MET photography, scale 1:24,000)



Summary to Accompany T-9484 through T-9486

Ph-28(47) covers the eastern shore of the Chukchi Sea in Alaska and runs from Candle on the Kiwalik River on the south to Cape Beaufort to the north.

This project consists of ninety-four topographic quadrangles (T-9402 to T-9434 and T-9436 to T-9496).

T-7484 through T-9486 are surveys of the area containing the southern portion of the Baldwin Peninsula and the northern portion of Elephant Point. Eschscholtz Bay, Selawik Lake, and Kauk River are the water areas of these manuscripts.

Each map manuscript consists of one sheet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -minutes in latitude and 20 minutes in longitude, at a scale of 1:20,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. A ~~cloth~~ *Cromar* ~~backed-lithographic~~ print of each map at the compilation scale will be registered with the descriptive report in the Bureau Archives.

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

2-20:

See separate report entitled:

PROJECT REPORT

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTROL AND INSPECTION

KOTZEBUE SOUND, ALASKA

Project Ph-28(47) July to Sept 1948

A. Newton Stewart, Chief of Party

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

PROJECT PH-28(47)

SURVEYS T-9482, T-9484 to T-9496, inclusive

21. AREA COVERED:

This radial plot covers the area of Surveys T-9482, T-9484 to T-9496 inclusive. They are topographic surveys situated at Eschscholtz Bay, Buckland River, Spafarief Bay and the villages of Candle and Kiwalik, Alaska.

22. METHOD - RADIAL PLOTMap Manuscripts-

Vinylite sheets with polyconic projections in black and Universal Transverse Mercator grids in red, at a scale of 1:20,000, were furnished by the Washington Office. No base sheets were required as the radial plot was constructed directly on the map projections.

All control stations and substitute stations were plotted using the beam compass and meter bar.

A sketch, showing the layout of surveys in this plot and the distribution of control and photograph centers, is attached to this report.

Photographs

All photographs used are nine lens metal mounted photographs at a scale of 1:20,000. Sixty (60) photographs were used in this plot, numbering as follows:

33810 thru 33826
33833 thru 33840
33864 thru 33869
33873 thru 33878
33953 thru 33960
33965 thru 33971
33999 thru 34006

The symbols used on the photographs were given in special instructions for all radial plots using nine-lens photographs which will be used later for compilation with a Reading Plotter.

Templets

Vinylite templets were made from all photographs using a master templet furnished by the Washington Office to adjust for error due to chamber displacements. Radial lines were scratched on the templets with a sharp needle point and the scratches were filled in with china marking pencils. Red pencil was used for all shoreline (rectification) pass points and black pencil was used for all other radial lines.

Closure and adjustment to control

The radial plot was constructed directly on the map manuscripts. A preliminary plot was laid to determine whether there were any badly tilted photographs. The amount of tilt can be estimated by observing the displacement of the image points, indicated by red dots on the templets, of shoreline points and points of known elevations. Several photographs were found to be slightly tilted but not enough to affect the plot.

The final plot was started in the northeastern corner of these surveys where the positions of pass points and photograph centers had been established in the previous radial plot. The plot was extended southward, then westward.

Considerable adjustment was required in the area south of MIDDLE, 1949. The difficulty seemed to be in lack of adequate substitute points. This was particularly true in the cases of BENCH, 1949, BUCKLAND, 1949, and 860 (USGS) CAIRN, 1943. The Sub. Pt. for 860 (USGS) CAIRN, 1943 was not held but since the station itself was also pricked and held in the plot, it was possible to disregard the Sub. Pt. It was also necessary to disregard PEAK 34, 1943 and the position computed in the office for V161, 1948 in order to obtain a satisfactory plot. These will be explained in item 23.

Transfer of points

The positions of all centers, pass points, and control stations were pricked on the top templets and circled with 3 mm blue circles. The points were then established on the remaining templets and the map manuscripts by drilling down through them with a small (.01 inch) jeweler's drill. All points were circled on each templet as it was removed and on the map manuscripts.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

As stated previously, PEAK 34, 1943, Sub. Pt. 860 (USGS) CAIRN, 1943, and V161, 1948 could not be held in the plot.

The description of PEAK 34, 1943, furnished by the 1948 field party, states the cairn is on the northeast end of the ridge at the highest point. When this point was pricked its position fell 3.5 mm northeast of the geographic position. The highest point of the ridge appears to be at the western end and this point was also pricked. It fell 1.0 mm west of the geographic position. Radially plotted positions for both points have been shown on the manuscript.

Both the Sub. Station and the station were pricked at 860 (USGS) CAIRN but only the station held in the plot, the Sub. Pt. falling 1.8 mm southwest of its computed position. The Sub. Pt. is a circular grass area and is believed to be in error due to misidentification.

The position of V161, 1948 was computed in the office from angles furnished by the field party. The radially plotted position falls approximately 200 meters southwest of the computed position. This is probably due to misidentification by the field party as the pricking they furnished was only approximate. The area is flat and several points of equal elevation could be pricked.

The points along the entire southern edge of the plot are weak because the plot was extended photogrammetrically beyond control.

Survey T-9496 has no control except V161, 1948 which was not held in the plot.

Survey T-9493 also has no control and the plot was further weakened by an area of clouds along the western edge. The eastern part of this survey and almost the entire areas of Survey T-9490 and T-9494 depended entirely on BUCKLAND, 1949. Because of the weak identification of this substitute point, the accuracy of points established in this area is uncertain. It was difficult to establish a rigid plot with the easternmost flight. The small triangles which remained at the intersections of radials near the eastern side of the photographs were at pass points which fell east of the project limits.

24. SUPPLEMENTARY CONTROL

No graphic control surveys were used in this radial plot.

25. PHOTOGRAPHY

Except in an area due south of Elephant Point, photographic coverage, definition, and overlap between flights were adequate. Much of the area mentioned was covered by clouds and at least one more photograph, between 33875 and 33876, would have proved useful. It was possible, though, to get enough points on three photographs in the area to make a satisfactory plot. Around the southern edge of the plot there were quite a few points which appear on only two photographs and these have been shown with green circles on the manuscripts.

No tilt determination was made for any of the several tilted photographs. However, they had no serious effect on the plot.

26. VERTICAL CONTROL

During the computation of elevations following the radial plot, several discrepancies were found. The horizontal angles observed for identification purposes in the field from MIDDLE, 1949 and BUCKLAND, 1949 were set with a protractor on the manuscripts to verify the identification. No other angles were available. The following discrepancies were noted:

Peak 500 - Three observations were made on this peak. The observation from SCHOLTZ, 1949 has been rejected as it is obviously to the wrong peak. There is a difference of 6.2 meters between the other two. Field pricking is incorrect because it is on the slope of the ridge. This peak has a large flat top with many points of equal elevation. It is believed the point identified and the mean elevation will be satisfactory.

Peak 501 - There is a 5.4 meter difference in elevations computed from two observations. Identification appears correct and there is no error evident as horizontal angles checked.

Peak 502 - Horizontal angle from BUCKLAND disagreed by more than five degrees. The elevation computed from this observation was rejected. The elevation of this peak now has no check.

Peak 503 - There is a 6 meter difference in elevations computed from two observations. Identification appears correct and there is no error evident as the horizontal angles checked.

Peak 504 - Three observations were made on this peak - from MIDDLE, BUCKLAND, and 860 (USGS) CAIRN. Only the first two had horizontal angles available and the one from MIDDLE did not check by more than two degrees. The elevation using MIDDLE checks with the one using 860 but there is no way to determine if they are to the same peak. Obviously the field party did not observe the same peak from MIDDLE and BUCKLAND. However, the mean elevation should prove satisfactory.

V160 - No elevation was established by the field party. Two lakes, V1129 and V1131, were observed from both V160 and SCHOLTZ, 1949. The elevation of V160 was computed from these lakes using the elevations established from SCHOLTZ, but the two elevations obtained did not check. The elevation obtained from V1129 was accepted and was used in establishing the elevation for V1127. The elevation of V160, computed using V1131, was rejected because it would have given a minus value for the elevation of V1127.

V1130 and V1130A - There is a difference of 14 meters in the elevations computed for V1130 and V1130A. Identification appears correct so there must be an error in the vertical angles. Since there are enough other vertical points in the area, the elevation has been rejected.

V1131 and V1131A - The elevation which was submitted with the previous plot should be accepted. No check could be made in this plot because the elevation of V160 could not be accurately determined.

V1132 and V1132A - The two elevations did not check by 10.7 meters. The identification appears good. While rechecking the computation it was noted that changes in the left circle were made in the vertical angles by the field party in the observation of V1132. These changes apparently were made to obtain proper closure. Assuming the correction should have been applied to the right circle reading, the elevation was recomputed and checks V1132A. The elevation from V1132 was rejected and only the one from V1132A was accepted.

V1133 and V1133A - Elevations did not check by 5.2 meters. It was noted on the field photograph that there was a red pencil circle on a similar point of land in the lake for V1133 in addition to the one pricked. V1133 was repricked to agree with the pencil circle and now the difference in the elevations is only 1.4 meters. Use with caution.

V1134 and V1134A - Elevations did not check by 3.2 meters. The pricking agrees with the field pricking and sketch. The elevation is not needed so has been rejected.

V1140 and V1140A - Elevations did not check by 2.9 meters. The elevation has been rejected as there are shoreline points 3000 meters west which can be used instead.

V1141 and V1141A - Elevations differ by 2.1 meters. The identification and computation were checked and no apparent reason was found for the discrepancy. It is believed that the mean elevation obtained is good enough for rectification.

It was noted during the computations of Peaks 500, 501, 503, 504, and 506 that the elevations obtained from BUCKLAND, 1949 were consistently about six meters higher than the elevations computed from other stations. This suggests a possible error in the field established elevation of BUCKLAND. If the elevation is in error it will also affect the elevations for Peaks 505 and 507, V1200, V1201, V1202, and V1203 which have no check elevations.

27. TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS

All but six topographic stations have been plotted and shown with 2.5mm black circles.

Station FISH, 1948 could not be plotted as its Sub. Pt. (a wrecked barge) is not visible on the office photographs.

Stations DECK, PUMP, and WIND use CHORIS, 1943 as the azimuth station and station SCAR uses PENINSULA, 1943. Both of these triangulation stations are on T-9483, which has been sent to the Washington Office with a previous plot.

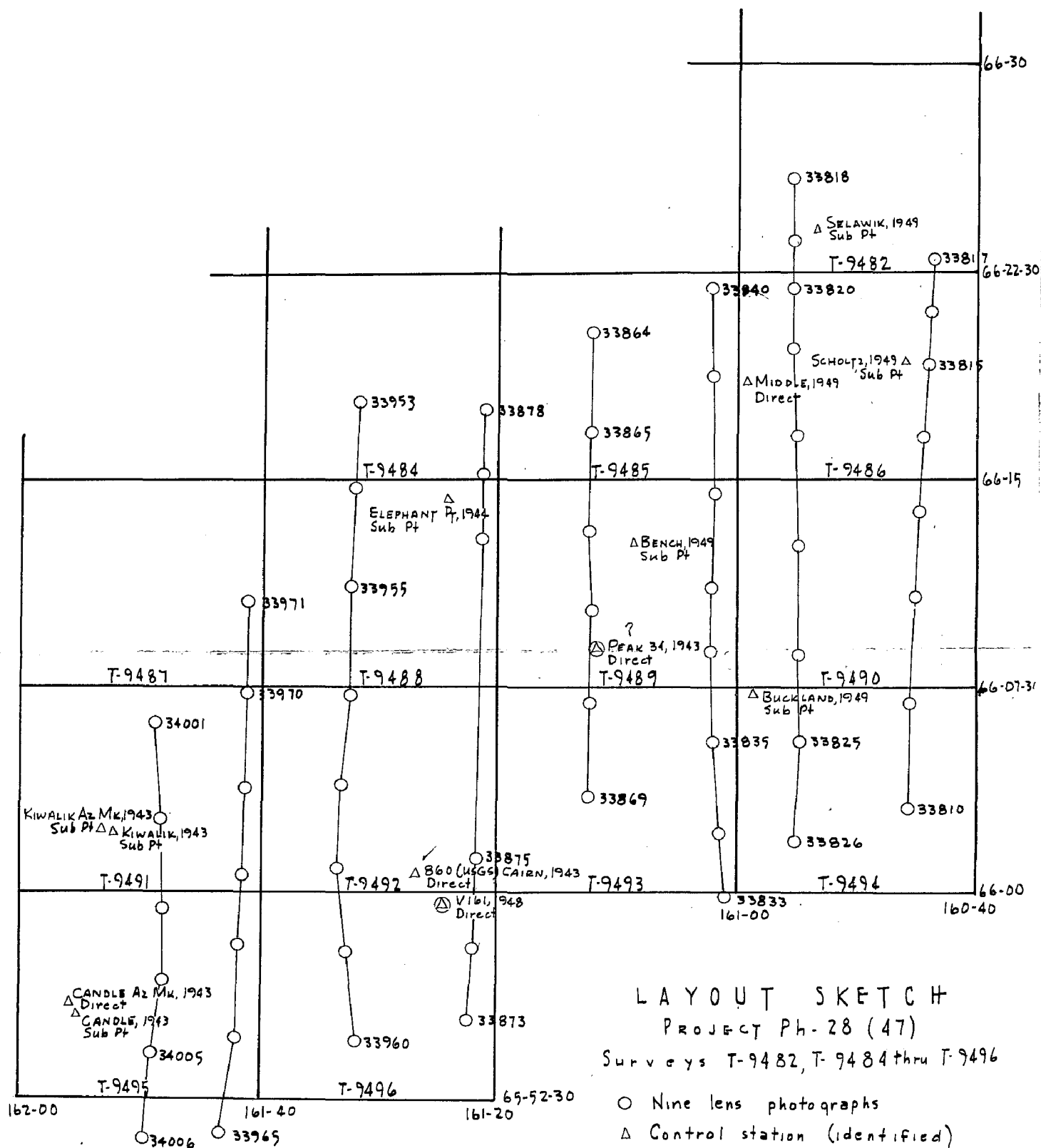
Station MEAD uses SOUTH, 1949 as the azimuth station and station SOUTH is east of these surveys.

Respectfully submitted
27 August 1952

Ruth R. Hartley
Ruth R. Hartley
Carto. Photo. Aid

Approved and forwarded
27 August 1952

Hubert A. Paton
Hubert A. Paton
Comdr., C&GS
Officer in Charge



COMPILATION REPORT31. Delineation:

Cultural features and contours were delineated for the entire land area of the three quads of this report. It was done simultaneously on the Reading Plotter, model "B".

32. Control:

Refer to the radial plot report beginning on page 8, sub-headings 22 and 23. It seems that adequate horizontal control was not available for controlling the plot, especially in the southern portion, but that the area of these quads may be considered quite strong because of local stations and the tie from the previous plot to the north. As regards vertical control, it was more than adequate. Sub-heading 26 of the plot report states that several discrepancies were found in computing elevations, but none of these points happened to fall within these three quads. Datum was set thru several V-stations and considerable tide water.

33. Supplemental Data:a. Elevation Computations:

"COMPUTATIONS OF ELEVATIONS AND TABULATION OF VERTICAL CONTROL POINTS FOR SURVEYS T-9482, T-9484 thru T-9486."

b. Field Inspection Photos:

20680, 20681, 20696, 20697, 20878, 20880.

34. Contours and Drainage:

The photographs were of good quality and no areas of questionable contours remain.

35. Shoreline and Alongshore Details:

Shoreline inspection was adequate. A majority of the offshore area is shoal but extends so far out as to make it impossible to determine an approximate low-water line. The area has been labeled shallow on the manuscripts.

36. Offshore Details: None.37. Landmarks and Aids:

One landmark on T-9484 was recommended by the field inspector and it is listed on form 567 as a separate page in this report. The landmark was a store building in the village of Elephant Point, the building being outstanding among a group of buildings. Additional copies of this form 567 were prepared, one for Nautical and Aeronautical Charts.

38. Control for Future Surveys:

Six topo and six hydro stations were selected and photo-identified in the field, and later positioned by the radial plot. T-9484 = PUMP 1948, 753, 791, 792; T-9485 = DUNE 1948, DECK 1948, 799, 850, 851; T-9486 = MUCK 1948, SOCK 1948, and WIND 1948. All appear on the manuscripts in name and symbol.

39. Junctions:

All junctions shown on page 13 are in agreement.

40. Horizontal and Vertical Accuracy:

*gl. -
might be
po - per
No late
per*

Requirements established by National Map Accuracy Standards have been met in these compilations; horizontal scale is 1:20,000 and contour interval is 50ft. The 25ft contour has been drawn and several other supplemental 25ft contours have been drawn in low areas to help the 50ft contours depict the relief. All contours are within 25ft vertical limit for 50ft contours but the supplemental 25ft contours are considered to be about accurate enough to meet the limits for 25ft contouring.

46. Comparison with Existing Maps:

No maps of comparable scale exist in this area, but the following map does include coverage of the same area:

"SELAWIK, Alaska Reconnaissance Topographic Series, Second Judicial Division, U.S.G.S., 1:250,000, 1951 edition."

47. Comparison with Nautical Charts:

The following chart is not of comparable scale but it does cover the area of these three quads, and a great deal more:

"ARCTIC COAST, Alaska, No 9400, 1:1,587,870, May 1946, 6th edition, last correction date of 27 Nov 50."

48. Geographic name List: See separate numbered page.49. Notes for the Hydrographer: See separate unnumbered page.50. Compilation Office Review: See numbered page, following.

Submitted by:

William D. Harris

William D. Harris, Chief,
Nine-Lens Plotting Instrument Section

Approved by:

Louis J. Reed

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Branch
Photogrammetric Engineer

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No.

T-9484, 5, 6

Name on Survey

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	
										1
<u>T-9484</u>										2
BALDWIN (Seaplane)										3
ELEPHANT POINT	(both point and settlement)									4
ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY										5
										6
										7
<u>T-9485</u>										8
BALDWIN PENINSULA										9
ELEPHANT POINT										10
ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY										11
KAUK RIVER										12
										13
<u>T-9486</u>										14
BALDWIN PENINSULA										15
KAUK RIVER										16
SELAWIK LAKE										17
										18
										19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
										27

Names approved 12-4-53
L. Heck

49. Notes for the Hydrographer:

The following hydro signals have been selected in the field during field operations prior to this survey, and from field photo-identification they have been positioned by the radial plot.

T-9484:

- 753 Top of dark-colored oblong rock with a vertical face on NW side of sloping ground on SE side. Rock is at MHWL. A similar smaller rock is about 30m NE and another is about 60m SW.
- 791 Center of clump of willows 6' high on W side of large gully.
- 792 N gable of tallest building at Elephant Point. Building is black and narrower than the building just E of it.

T-9485:

- 799 N tip of marsh on W side of mouth of small tributary on S side of creek.
- 850 First V in shoreline N of creek mouth.
- 851 E Gable of small cabin E of reindeer corral. Only other building in vicinity is an open shed N of the cabin.

T-9486:

None.

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T-9484, 85, 86

1. Projection and grids ☒ 2. Title ☒ 3. Manuscript numbers ☒ 4. Manuscript size ☒

CONTROL STATIONS

5. Horizontal control stations of third-order or higher accuracy ☒ 6. Recoverable horizontal stations of less than third-order accuracy (topographic stations) ☒ 7. Photo hydro stations ☒ 8. Bench marks ☒ 9. Plotting of sextant fixes ☒ 10. Photogrammetric plot report ☒ 11. Detail points ☒

ALONGSHORE AREAS

(Nautical Chart Data)

12. Shoreline ☒ 13. Low-water line ☒ 14. Rocks, shoals, etc. ☒ 15. Bridges ☒ 16. Aids to navigation ☒ 17. Landmarks ☒ 18. Other alongshore physical features ☒ 19. Other along-shore cultural features ☒

PHYSICAL FEATURES

20. Water features ☒ 21. Natural ground cover ☒ 22. Planetable contours ☒ 23. Stereoscopic instrument contours ☒ 24. Contours in general ☒ 25. Spot elevations ☒ 26. Other physical features ☒

CULTURAL FEATURES

27. Roads ☒ 28. Buildings ☒ 29. Railroads ☒ 30. Other cultural features ☒

BOUNDARIES

31. Boundary lines ☒ 32. Public land lines ☒

MISCELLANEOUS

33. Geographic names ☒ 34. Junctions ☒ 35. Legibility of the manuscript ☒ 36. Discrepancy overlay ☒ 37. Descriptive Report ☒ 38. Field inspection photographs ☒ 39. Forms ☒40. ☒ Reviewer

Supervisor, Review Section or Unit

41. Remarks (see attached sheet)

Louis J. Reed
 Louis J. Reed, Chief
 Stereoscopic Mapping Branch
 Photogrammetric Engineer

FIELD COMPLETION ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MANUSCRIPT

42. Additions and corrections furnished by the field completion survey have been applied to the manuscript. The manuscript is now complete except as noted under item 43.

Compiler

Supervisor

43. Remarks:

M-2623-12

Review Report T-9484 through T-9486
Topographic Maps
December 4, 1953

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys.- None

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies.-

USGS Alaska Map, Selawik 1:250,000 1951 edition

Comparison not feasible due to great difference in scale.

64. Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Survey.- None

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts.-

9400	1:1,587,870	June 1950
9402	1:750,000	May 1950

Scale difference precludes a satisfactory comparison.

66. Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys.- These maps comply with project instructions and are adequate as bases for hydrographic surveys and the construction of nautical charts.

Reviewed by:

B. J. Colner
B. J. Colner

APPROVED:

L. C. Lande
Chief, Review Branch
Div. of Photogrammetry

Wallace A. Bruder 9/16/57
for Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

L. W. Swanson
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

[Signature]
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys

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