U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey: Topographic
Field No.: Office No. 2295

LOCALITY
State: Alaska
General locality: St. Paul Island
Locality: Bublof Group
Being: 404

CHIEF OF PARTY
Will Ward Hufield

DATE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.
W. W. Duffield,

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
Topographic Sheet No. 2295, 2277, 2278, 2274, 2279, 2276, 2280, 2283, 2285, and 2284.

Locality:
St. Paul Island,
Pribilof Group,
Bering Sea, Alaska.

Duffield
1897

Chief of Party:
Will Ward Duffield, Assistant.
Descriptive Report to accompany Topographic Sheet No. 2295, St. Paul Island, Bering Sea, Alaska, scale 1:20,000, surveyed in 1897:
also,
of nine (9) Topographic Sheets of Seal Rookeries on St. Paul Island, as follows:

Sheet No. 2277, Zapadni Rackery,
  " No. 2278, Little Zapadni and Zapadni Reef Rookeries,
  " No. 2274, Tolstoi Rookery,
  " No. 2279, Lagoon Rookery,
  " No. 2276, Gorbach, Ardiguen, and Reef Rookeries,
  " No. 2280, Kitovi and Lukarin Rookeries,
  " No. 2283, Polovina, Polovina Cliffs, and Little Polovina Rookeries,
  " No. 2285, Morjovi Rookery, N. E. Point, East Sheet,
  " No. 2284, Vostochni Rookery, N. E. Point, West Sheet.

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The Island of St. Paul, one of the Pribilof Group, lies in Bering Sea some 225 miles Northwest of Unalaska Island, of the Alutian chain, which is the nearest land to the Southward, and 105 miles Southwest of Nunivak Island, which is the nearest land in that direction. The extreme length of the island, from Southwest Point to Northeast Point, is 13-1/2 miles, while its extreme width, from Reef Point to Severnoye Point, is 7-3/4 miles.

SHORE-LINE.

In general, it may be said that the shore-line of the Western half of the island is bluff and rocky, while that of the Eastern half is low and sandy.

Beginning at the western extremity of the sand beach forming the shore of Lukanim Bay, and extending westward around Reef Point and thence northward to English Bay, the shore-line is mostly rocky, with boulder beaches for a good part of the distance, and broken by three prominent bluffs - Black Bluffs, the village bluffs, and the bluffs of Tolstoi Point. The first two rise to a height of about 100 feet, and the latter reaches a maximum elevation of about 150 feet. The shore of English Bay is formed by the sands of Middle Hill, the boulder beach of Zapadni Reef Rookery, the rocky shore of Little Zapadni Rookery, the sandy beach of Southwest Bay, and the rocky
shore of Zapadni Rockery. These begin the Zapadni Bluffs, which extend around Zapadni Point and end opposite the south shore of Antone Lake. At the highest point these bluffs are a little over 100 feet high.

Separating Antone Lake from the sea is a boulder beach with a crest line about 21 feet above high water, which has been cited as an evidence of a rise of the island since its first upheaval. It may be questioned whether the height of this beach is not due to the action of the surf and ice during heavy southwest winter gales. It is well known that the sea breaks clean over the beach, separating the Salt Lagoon from Village Cove, which is similar in character and but seven or eight feet lower, during heavy gales. So also the seas sweep over Walrus Island, and along its northern part wave-worn boulders, piled to a height of thirty feet or more, testify to the power of the waves. They have undoubtedly sufficient force to form the beach in question without assuming an upheaval to account for its existence.

From Antone Lake westward to Southwest Point, the coast line is rocky with a bluff of moderate height. The highest part of this bluff is south of Ridge Wall, where it reaches a height of about 80 feet.

Off Southwest Point a sunken reef extends in a southwest-
erly direction nearly 700 metres, as shown by the breakers at
the time this part of the shore line was surveyed. Older
maps indicate a still greater seaward extent of this danger,
and it is quite likely that had the sea been rougher at the
time, our observations would have shown that shoal water exists
at a greater distance from the Point.

From Southwest Point to the western end of Lincoln Bight
is one continuous bluff. Opposite Rush Hills the bluffs
reach an altitude of 379 feet. Great numbers of sea fowl
nest along these precipitous cliffs. The shore of Lincoln
Bight is principally cobbles beach. To the eastward a succes-
sion of cobbles beaches, low bluffs, and strips of sandy beach
extend to a point about three-quarters of a mile beyond Sever-
noye Point. Along this stretch of coast there are a few out-
lying sunken rocks, none, however, that showed in the smooth
sea at the time of the survey at a greater distance than an
eighth of a mile off shore. Two rocky reefs extend about
150 metres off shore, one 550 metres, and the other 1400 metres
west of Severnoye Point.

Three quarters of a mile East of Severnoye Point begins
a sand beach which sweeps in a gentle curve for a distance of
6-1/3 miles to a point opposite Webster Lake, where the Vos-
tochni Rookery begins. This beach has a succession of high
grass-covered sand dunes back of it—except at the narrow neck connecting Vostochni with the main part of the island, where the sands are low, and where the winter storms send the surf clear across at times, thus uncovering buried walrus skeletons and revealing the hidden ivory tusks to the natives, who eagerly search for them. In earlier times this neck was undoubtedly a walrus rookery.

Around Vostochni the shore line is made up of cobble and boulder beaches, with a few rocky ledges and rocky bluffs of slight elevation, and one strip of sand beach near Sea Lion Neck.

Almost due North from Hutchinson's Hill, and over a mile off shore, extensive kelp patches indicate shallow water and rocky bottom. So also southeast of Sea Lion Neck, and from 400 to 600 metres off shore, kelp patches exist. Owing to the indefinite outlines of the patches and the distance of these on the North shore, it was impracticable to locate them exactly on the sheet, and the position as indicated must be considered approximate. But they are sufficient to warn navigators to give the point a wide berth. No breakers were seen off this point during the progress of the survey. Tide rips, however, were formed by the strong tidal currents. Captain
Hooper, of the Revenue Cutter Service, states that he has seen it break more than a mile off Northeast Point in heavy weather.

From a point south of Webster Lake, a smooth sand beach extends southeastward for about 3-1/2 miles. Like the beach on the north shore, this is backed by grass-covered sand dunes. A cobble or boulder beach three quarters of a mile long extends southward to the Little Polovina Rookery. From here to Polovina Point the shore line is rocky with a rocky bluff rising to a height of about 30 feet. Immediately at the Point is a flat rocky ledge of considerable extent that is awash at high tide.

Extending from Polovina Point to Stony Point is another stretch of sand beach, backed by dunes. At Stony Point, a boulder beach extends around the Point, and breakers off shore indicate shoal water. The shore of Lukanein Bay is a smooth sand beach with dunes inshore.

FORMATION OF THE ISLAND.

The Island is of volcanic origin. Scattered all over its surface are hills that still show more or less distinctly the forms of the craters that once belched forth the molten material of which the island is formed, and the outlines of the great central flow are still plainly to be traced. Of the
hills mentioned, Crater Hill is perhaps the best example. Quite an extensive lake now occupies the bed of the old crater. On Lake Hill and Polovina also old crater beds are now lakes. Lake Hill has no less than four of them. Rush Hill, Dot Hill, Cone Hill, North Hill, Low Hill, Slope Hill, Bogaslof, and Little Polovina all show remains of old craters.

DRAINAGE.

A remarkable feature of St. Paul is the utter absence of running streams. One would naturally expect to find water courses on an island of such size, but none exist. The cause lies in the fact that the water that falls on the island sinks among the rocks, volcanic cinders, and sands that make up its surface. The island is, however, tolerably well watered, for numerous lakes and ponds are distributed over it. All of these, except Antone Lake and the lake near Polovina, are fresh, and the waters can be used for drinking purposes. The two exceptions noted are rendered brackish by the ingress of sea water during high tides. The chain of lakes and ponds extending from Polovina to Telegraph Hill is peculiar. It was made use of in former years as a highway for the seals when they were driven from the eastern end of the island to the village to be slaughtered.
TRAVEL OVER THE ISLAND.

Except at low water and along the sand beaches of the shore, travel is difficult in any direction over the island. Around the shores a rank growth of grass, and farther back a coating of moss in which one sinks ankle deep, makes progress very laborious; while in the interior the slopes covered with loose angular rocks make walking exceedingly tiresome.

SEAL ROOKERIES.

St. Paul derives its importance from the fact that it is the largest of the Pribilof Group, and the home of the greater portion of the American fur seal herd. The fur seal rookeries are therefore the most important features of the island.

Beginning with the most western rookery and following the shoreline around from the South to the East, the rookeries are as follows:

ZAPADNI, Sheet No. 2277.

This rookery extends along the southeast shore of Zapadni Bluff, beginning about 300 metres to the Eastward of Zapadni Point and continuing around to the mouth of the little creek forming the outlet to Antone Lake, a distance of about 1100 metres. Back from the shore line the ground rises with a moderate slope to the height of about 100 feet at the crest of
the bluff. The rookery ground, however, does not extend all the way up the slope, but comprises a strip averaging in width some 200 metres, and having an elevation of some 40 to 60 feet at its inshore margin. The surface of the rookery is diversified with rocky ledges, loose boulders, and sand patches.

LITTLE ZAPADNI, Sheet No. 2278.

This is separated from Zapadni by a strip of sand beach about 200 metres long. Beginning at the eastern end of this sheet the rookery extends along the shore for a distance of some 500 metres. Back from the shore the ground rises rapidly to a height of about 60 feet in a distance of about 100 metres to a bench or table of about the same width, and back of this is a second and still steeper rise of another 60 feet to the top of another table or mesa. The rookery occupies the lower slope up to the edge of the first table. The ground is rocky, consisting of ledges and loose boulders, and is free from sand patches.

ZAPADNI REEF, Sheet No. 2278.

To the eastward of Little Zapadni, a boulder beach extends for a distance of about 1300 metres to the beginning of the sands of Middle Hill. The beach rises to a crest nearly 10 feet in height at an average distance of about 15 metres from the high water line, and slopes down again a few feet to a
LAGOON, Sheet No. 2279.

Close to the village on the outside shore of the narrow strip of land separating the Salt Lagoon from Village Cove is located the Lagoon Rookery. It extends from the southeast extremity of Tolstoi Bluff to the end of the strip, a distance of about half a mile. In character this rookery resembles Zapadni Reef, having a similar boulder beach rising to a crest from 11 to 13 feet above high water and sloping back to a level strip behind.
level rocky plain behind. The seaward slope of this beach is occupied in places by harems of breeding seals.

TOLSTOI, Sheet No. 2274.

The northern limit of this rookery is somewhat indefinite, but it may be said to begin on the south slope of Middle Hill, where a large hauling ground exists. From here the sands of Middle Hill extend southward a little more than half a mile, when the shoreline changes in character to rocky, and makes an abrupt change in direction to the westward, and extends for a distance of another half mile to Tolstoi Point, which marks the western end of the rookery. Near Tolstoi Point the bluff rises so steep that it cannot be occupied by the seals, but some 300 or 400 metres to the eastward of the point it becomes less steep, and from here to the turn of the shoreline above mentioned the rookery extends well up the slope.

GORBATCH, Sheet No. 2276.

This rookery begins at the southern extremity of the Zolstoi Sands and extends southwesterly along the northwest shore of the Reef peninsular for a distance of about 1200 metres. For the first 450 metres of this distance the breeding ground of the rookery occupies a rocky beach at the base of a cliff ranging from about 20 to 40 feet in height, known as Zoltoi
Bluffs. Beyond the Bluffs the shore rises in a moderate slope and near the waters edge consists of rocky ledges and loose boulders. At the southwest end of the rookery, back from the ledges and rocks, is a moderate cinder slope leading up to what is known as the "Parade Ground".

ARDIGUEN, Sheet No. 2273.

This rookery lies to the westward of Gorbatch and to the north and east of the Reef peninsular. Some 160 metres from Reef Point there is a break in the bluff which extends along this part of the shore by means of which the seals can gain access to the bank above. This break has been named "The Slide". The territory of Ardiguene embraces the rocky beach beneath the bluff, "the slide", and also some ground at the head of "the slide". Its precise outline and limits cannot be given by the writer from lack of definite information. The rookery had, in former years, no separate existence, but was considered as part of the Reef rookery. It was isolated and named by the present Seal Commission.

SEA LION ROCK.

This little islet, south of Reef Point at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, is occupied by the seals during the season.
REEF, Sheet No. 2276.

From the extremity of the peninsular this rookery extends along the southern shore, and then northeastward to the beginning of the bluff that corresponds on the south shore to the Zoltoi Bluffs of the north shore, a distance of about 1200 metres. The rookery ground slopes very gently up from the waters edge, and is mostly covered with loose boulders. Rocky ledges occur at a few points. The ponds formerly existing about midway of the rookery have been drained.

KITOVI, Sheet No. 2280.

Beginning at a point about 200 metres northwest of Kitovi Point, and extending around this point to Lukanim Point, is Kitovi Rookery. Its shoreline has an extent of about 850 metres. In the vicinity of Kitovi Point, back from the rocky ledges forming it, the rookery ground resembles that of the greater number of rookeries on the island, being covered with loose boulders; but the greater part of the remainder of the rookery is made up of rocky ledges "faulted" in many places, thus producing little cliffs and shelves ranging in height from 2 to 20 feet. In this respect this rookery is unlike any other on the island. Except in the neighborhood of Kitovi Point, the rookery occupies merely a narrow strip along the shore.
LUKANIN, Sheet No. 2280.

Adjoins Kitovi on the North and extends a distance of about 500 metres to the commencement of the sandy beach forming the shores of Lukanin Bay. At the southern end the rookery extends well up to the steep slope of Lukanin Hill, among large loose boulders. Beginning a couple of hundred metres North from Lukanin Point and extending for about a hundred metres parallel with the shoreline and back about 20 metres from it, is a series of four eroded bluffs from 10 to 20 feet in height. Beyond these the rookery ground again widens out and covers nearly all the East slope of the hill, the ground being covered with loose boulders.

POLOVINA, Sheet No. 2233.

This rookery begins about 300 metres West of Polovina Point and extends around the Point northeastward for a distance of nearly 1600 metres. The main part of the rookery is, however, in the immediate vicinity of Polovina Point and extends only about 200 metres beyond it. The remainder has been designated as Polovina Cliffs, and will be described below. At the southwest end of Polovina, and back from the sandy beach, is a mixed sandy and rocky hauling ground about 75 metres in extent. Then comes the breeding ground. The slope of the rookery is gentle, except in the immediate vicinity
of the point where a rocky cliff rises abruptly to a height of between 10 and 20 feet. Along the edge of this cliff the ledge outcrops, but the remaining surface of the rookery ground is mostly covered with small boulders.

POLOVINA CLIFFS, Sheet No. 2283.

This is the northern continuation of the Polovina Rockery. It consists, as its name implies, of a line of cliffs. Along most of their extent the cliffs consist of an eroded bank above sloping down to an outcropping ledge of rock, which in places is comparatively flat and smooth, and in others extremely rough and irregular. The outer edge of this ledge is, in general, a bluff descent to high water mark. In some places, however, a rocky beach lies below the bluff. At intervals along the bluff are low places and breaks, which furnish runways by which the seals gain access to the ledges and top of the bank. The number of seals frequenting the cliffs is comparatively insignificant.

LITTLE POLOVINA, Sheet No. 2283.

This rookery lies to the northeast of Polovina Cliffs and has a shoreline of about 275 metres. The southern portion of the rookery has a rocky bluff shoreline ranging from 10 to 30 feet in height. The elevation of the bluff diminishes as one goes North. Near the middle of the rookery a little cove
exists, and a break in the bluff furnishes a runway for the seals. The rocky point forming the north shore of the cove is terraced in steps so that the seals can also gain the bank at this place. Back from the ledges forming the immediate shoreline, the rockery ground is smooth earth partly covered with small to medium sized boulders.

MORJOVI, Sheet No. 2235, (N.E.Point, East Sheet.)

Beginning at the first rocky point South and West of Sea Lion Neck, this rockery extends along the shoreline to North-east Point, a distance of about 2000 metres. Not all of this extent of shoreline is, however, occupied by the seals. At the extremity of Sea Lion Neck is a sea lion rockery from which the point derives its name; the sandy beach north of this neck is not suitable for breeding ground; and farther along towards the end of the rockery two rocky points are favorite resorts of the sea lions. The great body of seals occupying the rockery is massed on the slope of the slight ridge to the north of the sandy beach above mentioned.

VOSTOCHNI, Sheet No. 2234, (N.E.Point, West Sheet)

Beginning at Northeast Point this rockery extends westward and southwest around Hutchinsons Hill to the sands forming the north shore of the island, a distance along the shore line of about 3000 metres. Practically the whole extent is
rookery ground, though the breeding ground is interrupted here and there by hauling grounds, and sea lions occupy a small portion of the shore. Close to Northeast Point, at the beginning of the rookery, is a short strip of beach where the sea lions breed, and the rocky ledge and reef on the northwest tip of Vostochin is another resort to which their title is undisputed by the seals. The great mass of the seals of this rookery occupy the shoreline and north and west slopes of Hutchinsons Hill. On the north slope especially the rookery ground reaches nearly to the summit of the Hill, and is densely crowded.

(Signed) Fremont Morse,
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

W. W. Duffield

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheets No. 2275, 2277, 2278, 2274, 2279, 2276, 2285, 2286, 2283, 2284 & 2285

Locality:
St. Paul Island
Pribilof Group
Bering Sea, Alaska

Original
1897

Chief of Party:
Will Ward Duffield
Descriptive Report to accompany the
Topographical Sheet of St. Paul Island,
Bering Sea, Scale 20,000, 1897. (No. 2275) also of
nine topographic sheets of St. Peter and St. Paul Island.
The island of St. Paul, one of the
Pribilof Group, lies on Bering Sea from
225 miles Northwest of Unalaska island of
the Aleutian chain, which is the nearest
land to the Southward, and 195 miles
Northwest of Unimak island, which is
the nearest land in that direction. The
extreme length of the island, from Southwest
Point to Northeast Point, is 13½ miles, while its extreme width, from Reef Point to
Lemenoge Point, is 7¾ miles.

Shore-line: In general it may be
said that the shore-line of the Western
half of the island is steep and rocky while
that of the Eastern half is low and sandy.
Beginning at the western extremity of the sand beach forming the shore of Luchami Bay and extending westward around Reef Point and then northward to English Bay the shore-line is mostly rocky, and boulders leaches for a good part of the distance and broken by three prominent bluffs—Black Bluffs, the village Bluffs, and the Bluffs of Polotri Point. The first two rise to a height of about 100 ft, and the latter reaches a maximum elevation of about 150 ft. The shore of English Bay is formed by the sands of Middle Hill, the broader head of Zapadni Reef rookery, the rocky shore of Little Zapadni rookery, the sandy beach of Southeast Bay, and the rocky shore of Zapadni rookery. Then begin the Zapadni Bluffs which extend around
Zapadni Point and end opposite the
south shore of Antone Lake. At the
highest point these bluffs are a little
over 100 ft. high.

Separating Antone Lake from the
sea is a boulder beach with a crest
line about 21 ft. above high water, which
has been cited as evidence of a rise
of the island since its first upheaval.
It may be questioned whether the height
of this beach is not due to the action
of the surf and ice during heavy
south west winter gales. It is well
known that the sea breaks clean over the
beach separating the Salt Lagoon from
Village Cove, which is similar in charac-
ter and is also a right flat
beach, during heavy gales. So also the
sea sweeps over Ovako Island, and along
its southern part wave-corn boulders piled to a height of 30 ft. a mere testify to the power of the waves. They have undoubtedly sufficient force to form the head in question, without assuming an upheaval to account for its existence.

From Autism Lake, Meetland to Southmost Point the coast line is rocky with a bluff of moderate height. The highest part of this bluff is south of Ridge Island, where it reaches a height of about 50 ft.

Off Southmost Point a sunken reef extends in a southerly direction nearly 700 meters, as shown by the treasurers at the time this part of the shore-line was surveyed. Older maps indicate a still greater seaward extent of this danger, and it is quite likely that had the
sea been rougher at the time, our observations would have shown that shallow water exists at a greater distance from the point.

From South west Point to the eastern end of Lincoln Bay is no continuous bluff. Opposite Peak Hill the bluff reach an altitude of 379 ft. Great numbers of sea foam nest along these precipitous cliffs. The shore of Lincoln Bay is principally cattle beach. To the eastward a succession of cottle beach, low bluffs and strips of sandy beach extend to a point about three quar ters of a mile beyond Beech Boy Point. Along this stretch of coast there are a few outlying sunken rocks, none, however, that showed in the worst sea at the time of the survey at a
greater distance than an eighth of a mile off shore. Two rocky reefs extend about 100 meters off shore, one 550 meters and the other 1400 meters west of Loversnose Point.

Three quarters of a mile east of Loversnose Point begins a sand beach which sweeps into a gentle curve for a distance of 6½ miles to a point opposite Webster Lake, where the Natchez rocket begins. This beach has a succession of high pannes covered with sand dunes back of it, except at the narrow neck connecting Natchez with the main part of the island, where the sands are low, and where the winter storms send the surf clear across as twice their measuring breadth, washing skeleton and revealing the
hidden very tricky to the mariners who eagerly search for them. In earlier times this neck was undoubtedly an
almighty rookery.

Around Portlock a the shore line is made up of cobble and boulder beaches, with a few rocky ledges and rocky bluffs of slight elevation and one strip of sand beach near Sea Lim Neck.

Almost due North from Hutchinsville Hill and over a mile off shore extensive kelp patches indicate shallow water and rocky bottom. So also south-east of Sea Lim Neck and from 400 m. to 600 m. off shore kelp patches exist. Owing to the indefinite outline of these patches and the distance of these in the North Shore it was impracticabl
to locate them exactly on the chart, and
the position as indicated must be
considered approximate. But they are
sufficient to warn navigators to give
the point a wide berth. No buoys
were seen off this point during the
progress of the survey. Tide rips,
however, were formed by the sting
tidal currents. Captain Hooper, of the
Revenue Cutter firms, states that he
has seen it break more than a mile
of Northeast Point on Leary weather.
From a point south of Oriskay Lake
a smooth sand Lead extends south-
eastward for about 3½ miles. Like the
lead on the North shore, this is laced
by grass-covered sand dunes. A cobble
beach leads three quarters of a mile
further to the Little
Polovinia Point. From here to Polovinia Point the shore line is rocky with a rocky bluff rising to a height of about 30 ft. Immediately at the Point is a flat rocky ledge of considerable extent that is washed at high tide.

Extending from Polovinia Point to Stony Point is another stretch of sand beach faced by dunes. At Stony Point a boulder beach extends around the Point, and breakers off shore indicate shallow water. The shore of Lukowin Bay is a smooth sand beach with dunes inland.

Formation of the Island: The island is of volcanic origin. Scattered all over its surface are hillocks that still show more or less distinctly the forms of the craters that once belched forth
the molten material of which the island
is formed, and the outlines of the
great central flow are still plainly to
be traced. Of the hills mentioned
Crater Hill is perhaps the best example.
Quite an extensive lake now occupies
the bed of the old crater. One Lake Hill
and Polovma also old crater beds are
now lakes. Lake Keill has no less than
four of them. Rush Hill, Dot Hill, One
Hill, North Hill, Low Hill, Hope Keill,
Bogashof and Little Polovma, all show
remains of old crater.

Drainage: A remarkable feature
of St. Paul is the utter absence of
running streams. One would naturally
expect to find water courses on an island
of such size, but none exist. The
cause lies in fact that the water that
falls in the island partly among the rocks, volcanic conides and sands that make up its surface. The island is, however, tolerably well watered, for numerous lakes and ponds are distributed over it. All these, except Aniton Lake and the lake near Polovnia are fresh and the waters can be used for drinking purposes. The two exceptions noted are rendered brackish by the mixture of sea water during high tides. The chain of lakes and ponds extending from Polovnia to Polypht Hill is peculiar. It was made use of in former years as a highway for the seal when they were driven from the Eastern end of the island to the village to be slaughtered.

Travel over the island. Except at low water and along the sand beaches of the
The shore travel is difficult in any direction over the island. Around the shores a rank growth of grass and farther back a coating of moss on which one sinks ankle deep make progress very laborious, while in the interior the slopes covered with loose angular rocks make walking exceedingly tiresome.

Dear Rockeries,

St. Paul derives its importance from the fact of its being the largest of the Pribilof Group, and the home of the greatest portion of the American fur seal herd. The fur seal rockeries are therefore the most important features of the island.

Beginning with the most western rockery and following the shore line around the South to the East the rockeries are as follows:
1. Zapadni: This rookery extends along the southeast shore of Zapadni Bluff, beginning about 300 meters to the Eastward of Zapadni Point and continuing around to the mouth of the little creek forming the outlet to Antuio Lake, a distance of about 1100 meters. Back from the shore line the ground rises with a moderate slope to a height of about 100 ft. at the crest of the bluff. The rookery ground, however, does not extend all the way up the slope but comprises a strip averaging 400 meters wide, some 200 meters, and having an elevation of from 40 ft. to 60 ft. at its inland margin. The surface of the rookery is diversified with rocky ledges, loose boulders, and sand patches.

2. Little Zapadni: This is separated from Zapadni by a strip of sand beach about 200 meters long. Beginning at the Eastend
end of this beach the rocky extends along the shore for a distance of some 1000 m. Back from the shore the ground rises rapidly to a height of about 60 ft. in a distance of about 100 m. to a beach on a terrace of about the same width. And back of this is a second and still steeper rise of another 60 ft. to the top of another terrace or mesa. The rocky occupies the lower slope up to the edge of the first terrace. The ground is rocky, consisting of ledges and loose boulders, and is free from sand patches.

3. Zakadum Reef: To the Eastward of Little Zakadum a Boulder Beach extends for a distance of about 1300 m. to the beginning of the sands of Middle Reef. The beach rises to a crest nearly 10 ft. in height at an average distance of about 15 m. from
the high water line, and slopes down again a few feet to a level rocky plain behind. The seaward slope of this beach is occupied on places by layers of breccia rock.

4. Polletor: The northern limit of this rocky is somewhat indefinite, but it may be said to begin on the south slope of Middle Head, where a large landing ground exists. From here the sands of Middle Head extend southward a little more than half a mile, where the shore line changes in character to rocky and makes an abrupt change in direction to the Northeast, and extends for a distance of another half mile to Polletor Point which marks the Western end of the rocky. Near Polletor Point the bluffs rise so steep that it cannot be occupied by the scale, but some 300 m. or 400 m. to the Eastward of the point it becomes less steep, and from here to the line of
the plane line above mentioned the rookery extends well up the slope.

5. Lagorn: Close to the village on the outside edge of the narrow strip of land separating the Telt Lagoon from Village Cove is located the Lagorn rookery. It extends from the Southeast extremity of Polotri Bluff to the end of the strip a distance of about half a mile. In character this rookery resembles Zapacri Reef, having a similar boulder beach rising to a crest from 11 to 13 ft. above high water and sloping back to a level strip behind.

6. Gorbatch: This rookery begins at the Southern extremity of the Polotri Sand and extends Southeastward along the Northwest shore of the Reef Peninsula, for a distance of about 1200 meters. In the first 450 meters of this distance the breeding grounds of
The rookery occupies a rocky beach at the base of a cliff ranging from about 25 ft. to 40 ft. in height, known as Jolotli Bluff. Beyond the Bluffs the shore rises in a moderate slope and near the water's edge consists of rocky ledges and loose boulders. At the southwestern end of the rookery, back from the ledges and rocks, is a moderate cinder slope leading up to what is known as the "Parade Ground." No. 2276.

7. Aridguel: This rookery lies to the westward of Gabriol and to the North and East of the extreme point of the Reef Peninsula. Some 100 meters from Reef Point there is a tract on the bluff which extends along this part of the shore by means of which the seals can gain access to the bank above. This tract has been named "The Flats." The terri-
Joy of Ardigen embraces the rocky
beach beneath the bluff, "the slide", and also some ground at the head
of "the slide". Its precise nature and limits cannot be given by the writer
from lack of definite information. The
poorly had in former years no separate
existence, but was considered as part of
the Reef covey. It was isolated and
named by the present Seal Commission.

8. Sea Lion Rock. This little islet
north of Reef Point at a distance of about
a quarter of a mile is occupied by seals
during the season.

9. Reef: From the extremity of the
peninsula this covey extends along
the southern shore and then extending
to the beginning of the bluff that
corresponds on the north shore to the
Zolotoi Bluffs of the North shore, a distance of about 1500 meters. The rookery ground slopes very gently up from the water's edge, and is mostly covered with loose boulders. Rocky ledges occur at a few points. The birds formerly existing about midway of the rookery have been drained.

10. Kitorii: Beginning at a point about 200 meters Northwest of Kitorii Point and extending around this point to Lukunin Point is Kitorii rookery. Its shore line has an extent of about 850 meters. In the vicinity of Kitorii Point, back from the rocky ledges forming it, the rookery ground resembles that of the greater number of rookeries on the island, being covered with loose boulders; but the greater part of the remainder of the rookery is made
up of rocky ledges "faulted" in many places, thus producing little cliffs and shelves ranging in height from 2 ft. to 20 ft. In this respect this rocky is unlike any other on the island. Except in the neighborhood of Piti "Point the rocky occupies merely a narrow strip along the shore.

N° 2280
11. Lukauini: A Adjoining Piti "Point and extends a distance of about 300 meters to the commencement of the sandy beach forming the shore of Lukauini Bay. At the bottom end the rocky extends well up the steep slope of Lukauini Hill, among large loose boulders. Beginning a couple of hundred meters North from Lukauini Point and extending for about a hundred meters parallel with the shore line and back about 50 meters from it is a series
Of four eroded cliffs from 10 ft. to 20 ft. in height. Beyond these the rocky ground again widens out and covers nearly all the east slope of the hill, the ground being covered with loose boulders.

12. Polovina: This rocky ledge about 200 meters from Polovina Point and extends around the point northeastward for a distance of nearly 1600 meters. The main part of the rocky ledge is, however, in the immediate vicinity of Polovina Point and extends only about 200 meters beyond it. The remainder has been designated as Polovina Cliff, and will be described later.

At the E.W. end of Polovina and back from the sandy beach is a mixed sandy and rocky haulin ground about 75 meters in extent.

Then comes the breeding ground. The slope of the rocky is gentle, except on the immediate
vicinity of the point where a rocky cliff rises abruptly to height of between 10 ft and 20 ft. Along the edge of this cliff the ledge extends, but the remaining surface of the rockery ground is mostly covered with small breck. Polovnia Cliffs: This is the southern continuation of the Polovnia rockery. It consists, as its name implies, of a line of cliff. Along most of their extent the cliff consists of an eroded bank above sloping down to an interlocking ledge of rock, which in places is comparatively flat and smooth and in others extremely rough and irregular. The outer edge of this ledge is in general a slight descent to high water mark. In some places, however, a rocky tract lies below the cliff. At intervals along the cliff are ledges and brecks which furnish access by means of which the seals gain access to the ledge and
top of the bank. The number of seals frequenting the cliffs is comparatively insignificant.

14 - Little Polomia. This rookery lies to the north east of Polomia Cliffs and has a shore line of about 270 meters. The southern portion of the rookery has a rocky bluff shore line ranging from 10 ft. to 30 ft. in height. The elevation of the bluff diminishes as one goes north. Near the middle of the rookery a little cave exists, and a head in the bluff furnishes a runway for the seals. The rocky point forming the north shore of the cove is terraced in steps so that the seals can also gain the bank at this place. Back from the ledges forming the immediate shore line the rookery ground is smooth earth partly covered with small to medium sized tufted grass.
15.- Jonjoi:-, Beginning at the first rocky point South & West of Sea Lim Neck this rocky extends along the line line to Northeast Point, a distance of about 2000 metres. But all of this extent of shore line is however occupied by the seal. At the extremity of Sea Lim Neck is a seal bush rocky from which the point derives its name the sandy beach north of this neck is not suitable for breeding ground and farther along toad the end of the rocky for rocky points are favorite retreats of the sea lion. The great body of seals occupying the rocky is situated on the slope of the slight ridge to the north of the sandy beach above mentioned.

16.- Tewake:-, Beginning at Northeast Point this rocky extends westward and southward
around Youtheeivin's Head to the sands forming the North shore of the island, a distance along the line of about 2000 m. Practically the whole extent is rocky ground, though the heading ground is interrupted here and there by sandy ground, and sea grass covers a small portion of the shore. Close to Northeast Point at the beginning of the rocky is a short strip of beach where the sea birds breed, and the rocky ledge and reef on the Northeast tip of Youtheeivin is another rocchet to which their title is ascribed by the seal. The great mass of the seal of this rookery occupy the shore line and North and West slopes of Youtheeivin's Head. On the North slope especially the rocky ground reaches nearly to the summit of the Hill, and is densely covered.