

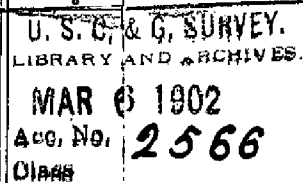
2566



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. **2566**

LOCALITY:

Dez Strait; Eastern sheet

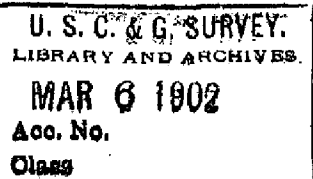
1901.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

E. F. Dickins

2566

MAR.-5.1902. 01623



Treasury Department.
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
O. H. Pittmann, Superintendent.

Descriptive Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled
Jay Strait, Eastern Sheet,
from the
Entrance to Port Frederick.

Alaska.

1901.

By the party of
E. F. Perkins, Assistant
U. S. S. Gedney.

Plane-table survey by H. F. Flynn, Assistant.

Geographical positions from triangulation by the party
of J. F. Pratt, Assistant, with additional points
from triangulation by H. F. Flynn, Assistant and
W. H. Burger, Aid.

Jay Strait, Eastern Sheet.

This sheet shows the shoreline of both sides of Jay Strait from the entrance to Port Frederick. The north shore begins at a point opposite Rocky Island, on Pt. Conwerden and extends to Δ Hen, where it joins the next sheet. The south shore begins at Δ First and extends to Δ Sophia where it joins the Port Frederick sheet.

The control is by triangulation by the party of J. F. Pratt, Assistant, with additional points from triangulation by H. F. Flynn, Assistant, and W. H. Burger, Aid.

The shore line is from plane-table survey by H. F. Flynn, Assistant.

The heights given are from plane-table determination and are above high water mark. The only contours are on the small islands and are at 100 ft. intervals.

The shore line is irregular and consists of rocky cliffs broken at intervals by low beaches. The cliffs are from 10 to 60 ft. in height, rising at places to even greater heights. The most noticeable of these is near Δ Sophia, where for a short distance the cliff rises to about 300 feet.

Spruance's Harbor is a narrow strait between

Coverden Id. and another small island to the northwest of Coverden Island, on the northeast and Entrance and Ausley Islands on the southwest. The shores of Entrance and Ausley Islands are mostly rocky cliffs on the harbor side. On the outer side their shores are lower, with extensive rocky reefs running out from them. Off the southeast points of both islands the reefs extend for more than a quarter of a mile.

At the north west end of Ausley Island is a gravel bar, dry at low water extending to the mainland. On each side of the point where this bar reaches the mainland is a bight. The one to the northeast forms the head of Swanson's Harbor. It has sandy beaches and at the head is a considerable stream. The outer bight has also sandy beaches and a larger stream at its head. This stream can be entered at high water by a whaleboat and fresh water secured. Early in the season this water is good but it is probably foul after the salmon begins to run. Off the point forming the southwest side of this bight is an extensive gravel reef.

The shoreline to the northwest of Swanson's Harbor presents no great irregularity. Off a few is a

is a rocky reef with detached rocks extending as far as Δ Pine. Off Δ flow is a small reef and two groups of detached rocks lying $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of shore to the north west.

There are three considerable streams on this shore. One about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Δ Cock and two, emptying close together, midway between Δ Day and Δ Hen. Off the mouths of these streams are extensive sand flats. All are frequented by Salmon and consequently feed the greater part of the time.

On the south shore off Δ First is an extensive rocky reef and there are reefs of less extent off Δ Cat and Δ Rat. About a mile and a half west of Δ Rat is an irregular indentation called Sparskaia Bay. In the eastern end of this bay are extensive sand flats and behind the low point is a grassy flat, covered at high water, through which flows a stream. In front of this end of the bay is a small island called Pulizgi Island. It is triangular in shape and off the northwest side are numerous outlying rocks. There is also a small rocky islet, detached from the main island at high water, on which the Δ Pull stands.

The western part of the bay has a rather wide

sand and gravel beach and on its eastern side a flat covered at high water, similar to the one at the eastern end of the bay. The northern part of this portion of the bay is enclosed by a high rocky peninsula connected with the mainland to the westward by a low narrow neck. North of this neck and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile off shore is an outlying reef.

All along both shores of Bay Stuart are numerous small streams which furnish excellent water.

There are several islands in this part of the strait. The largest and most prominent is the Sisters Group. This consists of two islands, connected by a sand beach at low water. The whole group is about a mile long from north to south. The northern island is a little over half a mile long and one eighth of a mile wide and is heavily wooded. The southern island is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile long and very narrow. It is wooded at the two ends with a bare space intervening so that from a little distance the group presents the appearance of a row of three islands.

South of the Sisters, distant two miles, is Aparakaia Island. This is really too small

rocky islands connected by a beach at low water. The northern one has a few low scattered trees and one group of 4 or 5 tall trees that forms a very distinctive landmark. The southern island is covered only with grass and bushes. There is a gravel flat a short distance south of the group from which a rocky reef extends to the eastward. South-east of the group is a rock which bores at low water.

Rocky Island is a small rock, covered with grass off Pt. Courcordeu. It is about 35 feet above high water.

There are no settlements shown on this sheet. The only habitations being a few scattered Indian huts. Of these one is on the stream in the eastern part of Sparakia Bay, three are half way between Δ Mid and Δ Mag and three on the stream half way between $\odot$ Bay and Δ Hen.

Respectfully submitted
H. F. Flynn, Asst. C. & S.

