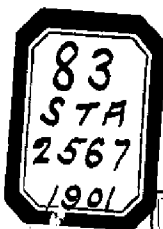


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U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Tittmann Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *2567*

LOCALITY:

Long Strait, Western sheet

1901.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

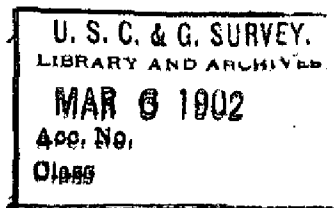
E. F. Dickins

2567

MAR.-5.1902. 01623

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

Descriptive Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled



Bay Street, Western Sheet,
from
Port Redoubt to Pt. Adolphus.

Alaska.

1901.

By the party of
E. F. Dickinson, 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.

Jey Strait, Western Sheet.

This sheet shows the shoreline of both sides of Jey Strait from Port Frederick to Pt. Adolphus. The north shore begins at Δ Hen when it connects with the sheet to the eastward and extends to Δ Hook, about two miles east of Pt. Gustavas. The south shore begins at Δ Hook, where it connects with the Port Frederick sheet and extends to Δ Keg on the west side of Pt. Adolphus.

The control is by triangulation points furnished by J. F. Pratt, Assistant, with additional points by triangulation by H. F. Flynn, Assistant, and W. H. Burgess, Aid. The shore line of Jey Passage depends on a plane table triangulation.

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

Most of the names on this sheet are taken from the Reconnaissance Sheet of Jey Strait by F. Westdahl, Assistant. Paterson River seems to be a well established local name and Flynn Cove was named by E. F. Dickins, Assistant.

Very few heights were determined and the only contours are on the small islands. They are at 100 foot intervals. All heights are above high water mark.

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The shoreline consists for the most part of rocky cliffs varying in height from ten to forty or fifty feet, reaching in a few places to two or three hundred feet. The beach is generally narrow, considering the great range in the tide, and covered with rocks varying in size from cobblestones up to masses several feet in diameter. In the neighborhood of the larger streams the beach is generally of sand and gravel as it is also at the heads of the bights.

The whole country is covered with a dense growth of fir and spruce, extending to a height of 1200 or 1500 feet. The tops of the higher mountains are covered with snow the whole year.

Streams are numerous but generally small. The water is excellent except in the larger streams with current slow enough for the salmon to stem. These are foul during the time the salmon are running.

The north shore runs nearly north from $\odot$ Hen. It is nearly straight and consists of rocky cliffs with very narrow beach. There are two streams of some size, one half a mile north of $\odot$ Egg and one half a mile south of $\odot$ Rain. These two streams have small sand flats at their mouths.

The north shore of Jay Passage from Excursion

Inlet to the small point about a mile west of
 O Isd is also formed of rocky cliffs but has a
 wider beach of sand and broken rocks. Beyond
 this to the westward the character of the shore
 changes entirely. It is low and the high water
 mark is extremely indefinite. The timber is
 scattering and mostly of a deciduous nature.
 There is a good deal of undergrowth and grass.
 Beyond the high water line are extensive
 grassy flats and outside of these mud flats
 whose extent will have to be determined by
 soundings. Streams are numerous, one of them,
 called Salmon River is about 100 feet wide
 and 3 or 4 feet deep. The mouth of the channel
 leading into the river through the flats is
 marked by the Indians with a pole which
 was determined and used as a signal. It is
 called "Mark" on the sheet.

Pleasant Island is a large island lying between
 Jay Strait and Jay Passage. It is comparatively
 low but has one high rounded knob near the
 middle of its southern side. This knob, known as
 Pleasant Island Knob is 880 feet high and
 forms a prominent and distinctive land mark
 for this whole region.

The north shore of Pleasant Island is mostly low with gravel beaches in many places. Noon Point is a long gravel spit near the middle of the north side of the island. The end of the point is rocky. Off the east end of the island is a small rock, bare at all times, on which the  Rock stands. There are several other rocks near this which show at lower stages of the water.

The south shore has a considerable portion of rocky cliffs and is characterized by numerous pillars of rock standing clear of the cliffs. The stations Tan and No stand on outlying rocks. At the west end of the island is a rocky point on which  Ark stands.

In the mouth of Jay Passage at the east end is a group of islands called the Porpoise Islands. The largest of these, lying to the south east, is nearly a mile long. At its southern end it terminates in a bare yellow cliff about three hundred feet high. The north end is a long low point terminating in a sand spit extending nearly to the next island of the group. There are three other islands in the group, all small. There are several outlying rocks covered at high water in the vicinity of these

islands.

On the south shore off Δ fork is a rocky reef extending to the eastward. Nearly two miles to the westward of Δ fork is a large indentation in the shore. It is filled by a sand flat dry at low water. A little more than a mile west of this is another indentation also dry at low water, except for several ploughs running through it. This flat is covered by a growth of coarse grass.

Four miles west of Δ fork is the entrance to "Flynn Cove". At the head of the cove is a small mud flat separated from Jay Strait by a low narrow neck which connects the peninsula on which the Δ fork stands with the mainland. This peninsula is rocky and at the southeast end is an outlying rock which forms an inlet at high water. In the entrance to the cove is an island and two rocky reefs. The island is small and rocky and has a few scattering trees on it. One of the reefs is near the east side of the entrance and the other is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the island. The shores of the cove are mostly rocky cliffs except at the head where there is a sand beach and another sand beach at the western end.

Off the point to the westward of the cove ~~are~~ ^{are two}

small islands connected with the main land at low water and also with each other. The smaller of these is merely a rock and the Δ Eagle stands upon it. The other and larger one lying to the westward is thickly wooded. Δ High is on this island.

There are three rather large streams emptying about three quarters of a mile beyond Δ Eagle. They are close together and there is an extensive sand flat in front of them. About a mile and a half west of these streams is another large stream with sand flats extending off its mouth. Just beyond it is a low rocky point, bare except for a few low trees, on which the Δ Bell stands. The original Δ Pin is on a similar rocky point to the westward and at the eastern side of Punta Cora. Punta Cora is a shallow bight with a gravel beach at its head.

The cliff half way between Δ Eagle and Δ Bell is very high, attaining an elevation of probably three hundred feet. There are two small streams falling over it in cascades.

Horniah Island is regular in shape with rocky shores. The cliff on the northeast side is about 70 feet high. Half way between Horniah

and Scraggy Islands is a pointed rock bare at low water.

The only habitations on this sheet are a few scattered indian huts. Two of these are on the south side of Horniah Island, two on the west side of Pinta Cove, one near O Hark, one on Salmon River and two just north of O Hen. There is said to be an indian village in Excursion Inlet.

Respectfully submitted

H. F. Hyman

Asst. Col.

