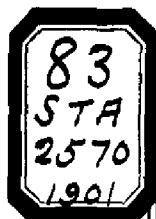


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Form 504	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Type of Survey	<i>Topographic</i>
Field No.	Office No. <i>2570</i>
LOCALITY	
State	<i>Alaska</i>
General locality	<i>North Shore</i>
Locality	<i>of Cross Sound</i>
<u>1907</u>	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
<i>J. F. Pratt</i>	
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES	
DATE	

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U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

U. S. C. & G. SURVEY.
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MAR 6 1902

Ass. No. 2570

Class

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *2570*

LOCALITY:

North Shore of Cross Sound

1901.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. F. Pratt

2570

MAR - 5. 1902. 01623

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

Descriptive Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled

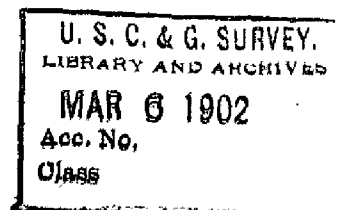
North Shore of Cross Sound
including
Taylor Bay, North Indian Pass, Entrance to
Dundas Bay and part of the Indian Islands.
Alaska

1901

Scale $\frac{1}{40,000}$

By the Party of
J. F. Peck, assistant.
W. S. Patterson.

Plane Table survey by R. B. Denckson, asst.
Geographical positions from triangulation by
J. F. Peck and R. B. Denckson Asst.



North Shore of Cross Sound Sheet.

This sheet shows the shore line and topography of the North Shore of Cross Sound from Cape Spencer to the point to the eastward of the entrance to Dundas Bay, including Taylor Bay, Pt. Wimbleton, the Entrance to Dundas Bay, North Indian Pass and the north side of the Indian Islands.

The control is by triangulation by J. F. Pratt and R. B. Dickson, Asst., the shore line and topography by plane-table survey by R. B. Dickson, Asst.

The names used are the same as on old charts, with the exception of North Indian Pass, Taylor Is., Indian Cove and Dick's Arm, which were named by J. F. Pratt, Asst.

All heights were determined by plane-table and are given in feet above High Water mark; contours are shown for every hundred feet of elevation.

The general character of the shore-line of the north shore of Cross Sound, is of an extremely broken and rugged nature, composed of steep precipitous cliffs, broken by irregular indentations and bordered by numerous rocky

islets and groups of rocks, some of which are partially submerged and others showing above high water.

A small peninsula is formed at Cape Spencer by Dick's Arm, at the head of which is a narrow rapidly rising valley, which reaches nearly to the west shore of Taylor Bay.

On this peninsula is a range of hills of about 1000 ft. elevation running parallel to the shore line. On the main shore is a higher range of about 2000 ft, also running parallel to the shore line, which connects with the lower or outer range at the head of the valley near the west shore of

Taylor Bay. These hills are very steep, the outer range being thickly wooded with fir and spruce. Numerous sharp naked peaks mark the main or inner range which is also thickly wooded to a height of about 1200 to 1500 ft.

Dick's Arm is a long narrow inlet at Cape Spencer about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, its longer axis lying in a SW and NE direction.

Taylor Bay is about 3 miles wide and fine

miles deep opening into Cross Sound, its longer axis lying in a N.W. and S.E. direction.

The west shore is steep and rapidly rising with perpendicular rocky cliffs along the entire shore line broken by deep gullies in several places. At the head is an extensive mud and gravel flat, which extends to the face of Brady Glacier.

The east shore of Taylor Bay is low and gently sloping with the exception of the N.E. corner where a steep range of hills of over 2000 ft. comes down to the shore line.

This side of Taylor Bay is marked by a number of reefs that extend off shore for more than a half mile, and a chain of steep rocky islets running parallel to the shore, named Taylor Islands, by J. F. Peatt, and.

North Indian Pass is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its narrowest part and lies between Pt. Kimblton on the north side and the Indian Islands on the south side, and connects Cross Sound and Jay Strait.

Indian Cove of which a harbor sheet was made is on the north side of the largest of the Indian Islands and opens into North Indian Pass.

The entrance to Dundas Bay as shown on this sheet opens into North Indian Pass and is about 3 miles wide.

Such part of the Indian Islands as are shown on this sheet are very steep, rising to an elevation of over 1000 ft. and present a steep rocky shore line of bare cliffs.

Cape Spencer which marks the north west limit of Cross Sound is of a rounding indefinite character, with high steep hills in the back of it coming down to within about one half mile of the shore line, which is marked with numerous small rocky islets and rocks, extending about a half mile off shore.

Dick's Arm, a deep narrow inlet divides the Cape.

Point Wimbleton which marks the western side of the entrance to Dundas Bay is a bold headland, rising to about 1700 ft., thickly wooded, presenting a continuous shore line of grey cliff, about 50 ft. high.

Brady Glacier, as it has been known on recent Coast Survey charts, and formerly as Spencer Glacier, is located at the head of Taylor Bay. Its face is about two miles

wide and about 400 ft. high near the center, and presents a very broken, rugged appearance with dark dirty looking streaks that consist of deposits of earth and broken rock, carried down in the body of the glacier.

No terminal moraine marks the foot of Brady Glacier, which comes down on a flat composed of gravel, mud and sand.

A number of swift running streams flow from under the body and sides of the glacier.

No habitations are shown on this sheet, the only houses found being a temporary fishing station and a few huts on the east shore of Taylor Bay.

Fresh water is abundant and found in numerous streams and waterfalls along the entire shore.

Vegetation such as fir and spruce trees and also some deciduous growth indigenous to this region is found on the hillsides and valleys back of the shore line.

This report compiled by Whitney J. Earle 2nd W. O.

U. S. S. Peterson

Respectfully submitted
H. F. Flynn, Asst. Comd.

