U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY,
DR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
OF THE
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET, SCALE 1/40,000.

EMBRACING
THE
SHORE LINE AND CONTIGUOUS TOPOGRAPHY
FROM
THE WEST SIDE OF PENNY RIVER TO AND INCLUDING SLEDGE ISLAND.

NORTHERN SHORES
OF
BERING SEA,
ALASKA.

BY THE PARTY UNDER CHARGE OF J. F. PRATT, ASSISTANT C. & G.S.
AUGUST- 1900.

TOPOGRAPHY BY R. L. FARIS, ASSISTANT C. & G.S.
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT,
TOPOGRAPHY FROM WEST SIDE OF PENNY RIVER
TO
AND INCLUDING SLEDGE ISLAND.
SCALE, 1/40,000.

PLANE TABLE SURVEY BY R. L. FARIS, ASSISTANT C. & G.S.
AUGUST 1900.

As the burning tundra had delayed the triangulation, as
explained in three descriptive reports, covering the distance from
Colofnin Bay to this sheet, this area was also surveyed by using
telemeter distances. Probably on account of more constant weather
conditions its distortion was very much less than the three previous
sheets. As the area is very much less and the distortion
comparatively small, I deemed it best to fit a projection to this,
the Original Field Sheet. The correction to scale in both
directions is given on the foot note of the sheet.

The streams Cripple, Rodney, Sonora and Quartz Creeks are not
navigable.

Penny Mountain (Penny \(\Delta\)) and the two peaks to the West of it
are conspicuous from the eastward, as abruptly terminating the ridges
that extend inland. The sea faces of these three steep slopes,
where hachured, are principally composed of a dark disintegrating
rock.
The greater portion of the land travel between Nome City and Port Clarence is along the sandy and gravelly beach in front of these bluffs.

The settlements (houses) scattered along the shore line of the sheet are principally houses of beach miners.

Sledge Island, about 600 feet high, is a very conspicuous landmark with its precipitous sides. It is largely composed of broken irregular granite rocks, partially covered with moss and grass.

[Signature]
Assistant C.& G. survey,
Chief of Party.