U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.
A. H. Tuttman
Superintendent

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
Topographic Sheet No. 2566

Locality:
Icy Strait; Eastern sheet

1901

Chief of Party:
E. J. Dickinson
Treasury Department,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
O. H. Pittman, Superintendent.

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

Alaska.

1901.

By the party of
E. F. Doakins, Assistant
U. S. S. Sydney.

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

Geodetical positions from triangulation by the party
of J. F. Pratt, Assistant, with additional points
from triangulation by H. F. Flynn, Assistant and
W. H. Snyder, Aid.
Dry Strait, Eastern Sheet.

This sheet shows the shoreline of both sides of Dry Strait from the entrance to Port Frederick. The coast line begins at a point opposite Rocky Island, on St. Lawrence, and extends to 37 km, when it joins the next sheet. The point shown begins at D First and extends to D Sophie where it joins the Port Frederick sheet.

The control is by triangulation by the party of J. F., Portland, Assistant, with additional points from triangulation by H. F. Flynn, Assistant, and W. H. Burgoy, Aug.

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

The heights given are from plane-table determinations and are at low-water mark. The only contours are on the pencil islands and are at 100 ft. intervals.

The shore line is irregular and consists of rocky cliffs broken at intervals by few beaches. The cliffs are from 10 to 60 ft. in height, varying at places to even greater heights. The most noticeable if there is near to Sophie, where for a short distance the cliff rises to about 300 ft.

Armstrong Harbor is a narrow point between
Corinna Jd., and another small island to the
northwest of Corinna Island, on the northeast
and entrance and Ansley Islands on the south-
west. The shores of entrance and Ansley Islands
are mostly rocky cliffs on the harbor side. On
the outer side their shores are lower, with ex-
tensive rocky reefs running out from them. Off
the southwest point of both islands the reefs
extend for more than a quarter of a mile.
At the north, west, and east of Ansley Island is a
gravel bar, dry at low water, extending to the
mainland. On each side of the point where the
bar reaches the mainland is a hight. The one
to the southwest forms the head of Anslem's
Harbor. It has sandy beaches and at the head is
a considerable stream. The outer hight has
close sandy beaches and a larger stream at
its head. This stream can be entered at
high water by a whaleboat and fresh water
guaranteed. Early in the season this water is good
but it is probably foul after the salmon begins
time. Off the point forming the southwest
pied of this hight is an extensive gravel reef.
The shoreline to the southwest of Anslem's Harbor
presents no great irregularity. Off a jet is a
is a rocky reef with detached rocks extending as far as D. Place. Off D. Place is a small reef and two groups of detached rocks lying 1/4 mile of shore to the north west.

There are three considerable streams in this place. One about 1/4 mile west of D. Cork and his party, which begins together, midway between D. Bay and D. Lower. Off the mouths of these streams are extensive sand flats. All are frequented by salmon and consequently form the greater part of the trade.

On the south shore off D. Frut is an extensive rocky reef and then are reefs of less extent off D. Cut and D. Rat. About a mile and a half west of D. Rat is an irregular indentation called Plankaia Bay. In the eastern end of this bay an extensive sand flat and behind the low point is a grassy flat, covered at high water, through which flows a stream. In front of the end of this bay is a small island called Palaipi Island. It is triangular in shape and off thesouthwest side are numerous outlying rocks.

There is also a small rocky shelf detached from the main island at high water, on which the D. Rat stands.

The western part of the bay has a rather wide
and grand beach and on its eastern side a flat cove 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 1/4 mile off shore is an outlying reef.

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

There are several islands in this part of the sound. The largest and most prominent is the Pointe Marsh. 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 southern island is a little over half a mile long and one third of a mile wide and is heavily wooded. The northern island is about 3/4 of a mile long and very narrow. It is wooded at the two ends with a bare piece intervening so that from a little distance the group presents the appearance of a row of three islands.

South of the Pointe, distant two miles, is Krakena Island. This is really two small
Rocky islands connected by a break at low water. The northern one has a few low scattered trees and one group of 14 or 15 tall trees that forms a very distinctive landmark. The southern island is covered only with grass and bushes. There is a point flat a short distance south of the group from which a rocky reef extends to the southeast. Part of the group is a rock which bares at low water.

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

There are no settlements shown on the chart. The only inhabited being a few scattered Indian huts. Of these one is on the shore in the eastern part of Spanish Bay, one on half way between Old and New and one on the shore half way between Old Bay and

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