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**LOCALITY**

State **Alaska**

General locality **North Shore**

Locality **Of Aceo Sound**

**1907**

CHIEF OF PARTY

*J. F. Pratt*

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DATE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Tuttle
Superintendent

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2570

Locality:
North Shore of Cross Sound

1901

Chief of Party:
J. H. Pratt
Descriptive Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled
North Side of Croo Sound
including
Taylor Bay, North Dian Pass, Entrance to
Dundee Bay and part of the Dian Islands,
Alaska
1911
Scale 1/40,000

By the Party of
J. F. Platt, assistant.
R. L. S. Patterson.

Field work under the direction of R. L. S. Patterson, assistant.
Geodetic observations from triangulation by
J. F. Platt and R. L. S. Patterson, assistant.
North Shore of Porteau Sound Sheet.

This sheet shows the shore line and topography of the North Shore of Porteau Sound from Cape Spencer to the point to the entrance of the entrance to Dundas Bay, including Taylor Bay, St. Winblot, the Entrance to Dundas Bay, North Swain Pass and the north side of the Swain Islands.

The control is by triangulation by J. F. Pate and R. B. Delecasson, Pst, the shore line and topography by plane-table survey by R. B. Delecasson, Ptst.

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

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 Porteau Sound, is of an extremely broken and rugged nature, composed of steep precipitous cliffs, broken by irregular indentations and islands by numerous rocky
ramps 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 leads 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 1/2 miles long and about 1/4 mile wide, its longer axis lying in a SW and NNE 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. slopes 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.

North Duncan Pass is about 1½ miles wide at its narrowest point and lies between Pt. Kimbliton on the north side and the Duncan Islands on the south side, and connects Cross Sound and Icy Strait.

Duncan Cove, of which a harbor sheet was made, is on the north side of the largest of the Duncan Islands and opens into North Duncan Pass.
The entrance to Dundas Bay as shown on this sheet opens into North Inian Fjord and is about 3 miles wide.

Such parts of the Inian Islands as are shown on this sheet are very steep, rising to an elevation of over 1,000 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 islands and rocks, extending about a half mile off shore.

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

Point Winblateau which marks the western side of the entrance to Dundas Bay is a bold headland, rising to about 1,700 ft., thickly wooded, presenting a continuous shore line of grey cliff, about 50 ft. high.

Biddy 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 blue lofting 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 Beady 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 chart, 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 the region is found on the hillside and valleys back of the shore line.

This report compiled by Walter L. Earle 3rd W.O.

W. L. Patterson

Respectfully submitted
H. F. Flynn, Capt. C.S.