

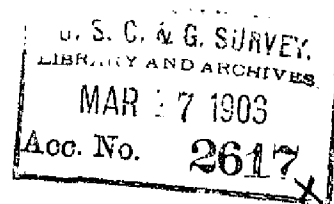
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Form 504	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Type of Survey	<i>Topographic</i>
Field No.	Office No.
LOCALITY	
State	<i>Alaska</i>
General locality	<i>Dry Strait</i>
Locality	<i>Idaho Inlet</i>
<i>S.E. Alaska</i>	
<u>1902</u>	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
<i>E. F. Liekens</i>	
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DATE	



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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

TOPOGRAPHY

of

IDAHO INLET

ICY STRAIT, S.E. ALASKA

Scale 40,000

Surveyed by Party on Steamer "Gedney"

E.F. Dickins, Assistant C. & G. Survey

Commanding

1902

IDAHO INLET;

This is a Plane Table Survey, The shore line was run in as carefully as possible with the telemeter rod, the peaks were cut in and their heights determined by vertical angles, with the alidade, the contours however are only approximate for the whole country is densely timbered and the ridges as a rule rise so abruptly from the shore that the topography can only be generally sketched in, from a boat some distance off shore or from the opposite side of the Inlet.

This Inlet is said to have been named after the Steamer "Idaho" which is supposed to have been the first steam vessel to navigate its waters, The entrance is immediately to the Eastward of Point Lavinia and about 15 miles to the Westward of Point Adolphus, it is about 4 miles wide at its entrance and extends in a Southerly direction for about 13 miles narrowing down to about a half a mile in width at its head where two large streams enter into it and have formed a mud bank about 1-1/2 miles in extent and which bares at low water.

About 2-1/2 miles in an East by South direction from the Northern extremity of Point Lavinia and about 3/4 of a mile off the Western shore of the Inlet there are two small timbered islands, which we have called the "Shaw Islands", the largest one is about half a mile long by quarter of a mile wide and rises to an elevation of about 300 feet, the smaller island is about an eighth of a mile in extent and 100 feet high, the channel between them is about a quarter of a mile in width but is unsafe on account of sunken rocks.

On the Eastern side of the Inlet just inside its entrance there is quite an indendation, which we have named "Gull Cove", there are two Indian shacks near the head of this cove and our tide gauge *was* located on the low rocky point about 200 yards Northwest of the shacks

There is quite an extensive reef, which bares at low water, about a quarter of a mile N.W. of the tide gauge point. We found a good anchorage for the "Gedney" about half way between the reef and the tide gauge in about 7 fathoms, sticky bottom, but larger vessels better anchor outside the reef in from 10 to 12 fathoms.

The floating ice very seldom enters this cove and it makes a very good anchorage being well protected from all winds except Westerly. There is a small stream enters the cove near the shacks from which we obtained water for the vessel. The shacks above mentioned were the only habitations we found on the Inlet and belong to some of the Hooniah Indians who only reside here a portion of the time.

The ridges on both sides of the Inlet are timbered to an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet above which they seem to be bare and rocky, The highest peaks are on the Eastern side where they reach an elevation of 3000 feet within a mile and a half of the shore. About 6 miles up the Inlet on the Eastern side there is quite a large land slide which makes a prominent land mark.

The Inlet is free of dangers and by keeping a mid channel course can be navigated in perfect safety to its head where a good anchorage can be made, off a couple of small timbered islets, in from 15 to 20 fathoms sticky bottom.

Respectfully submitted

E. J. Dickins

*Assistant U. S. Surveyor
Chief of Party*