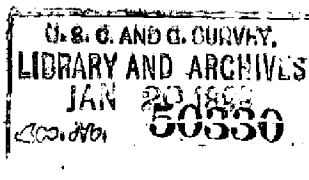




2327



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry S. Pritchett, Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2327

LOCALITY:

*Vicinity of Point Romanoff
and Pitmihtalik
River, Coast of Alaska*

1898.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

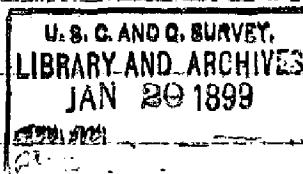
J. F. Pratt, Assistant

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U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Henry S. Gitchett, Superintendent.



Topography.

in the

Vicinity of Point Romanoff and Pitmiaktalik River,

Coast of Alaska.

by the

Party in charge of J. E. Pratt, Assistant.

Compiled by Ass't. G. F. Tutnam from Plane Table Surveys by Foreman

G. E. Pratt.

Scale, $\frac{1}{20,000}$

1898.

(Title to sheet and three pages).

Vicinity of Point Romanoff and Pikmiktalik River.

Descriptive Report.

This sheet extends from the small slough, about four miles
northeast of the Pikmiktalik River, to eight miles southwest
of Point Romanoff.

Shoreline.

The shore line is comparatively straight, except for the
promontory of Point Romanoff, which extends out about two miles.

There is a narrow beach, covered with drift wood, gravel, sand
and small boulders, extending from Nokrotmiut to the westerly
end of the sheet, and tundra forms the shore line of the remain-
ing portion of it.

Point Romanoff,

The hill on this point (called Ivafsork by the Eskimos) is
340 feet high and is the most prominent feature of the coast
between St. Michael Island and the Aphoon Entrance: there is
a saddle between this hill and the range farther back.

Rivers,

The Pikmiktalik River is only about three miles in length
but at its mouth there is sufficient water to enter with small
river steamers, except at extreme low tides; this entrance is
sometimes used, as a harbor of refuge, by moderate sized river
boats during heavy storms. The northern branch or Kogok River

_____ is of about the same length, but has a bar across its entrance.
_____ Settlements.

_____ There are Eskimo settlements on both these rivers and a
_____ few stray huts, at points, along the shore.

_____ Topography.

_____ The country back from the coast is gradually rising, mostly
_____ covered with tundra, interspersed with marshes and ponds.

_____ The topography has been transferred, by Ass't. Putnam, 1898,
_____ from three original planetable sheets, surveyed by G.H. Pratt,
_____ Foreman. The small slough making in at "Slough Point", has been
_____ plotted from sextant positions, (transferred from the St. Michael
_____ to Aphoon sheet). This slough was sounded by the Launch Alpha
_____ July 20'th, 1898. ("b" day).

_____ Control.

_____ The controll of this sheet is the triangulation carried
_____ south from St. Michael. Triangulation stations shown in red.

_____ Soundings.

_____ On July 28'th 1898, soundings were made from the mouth of the
_____ Pikmiktalik River north to Slough Point; the positions for these
_____ these soundings, on account of distant signals used, were plotted
_____ on the smaller scale sheet, (St. Michael to Aphoon Mouth)
_____ they can be transferred to this sheet.

_____ Tides.

_____ There is an in-and-out-flow tidal current in the lower
_____ portion of the Pikmiktalik River: fresh water can be obtained

"over the side" in its mouth at low tide.

At the triangulation stations the ground was found
frozen at an average depth of about 14 inches. (July and Aug-
ust 1898).



Assistant, chief of party.