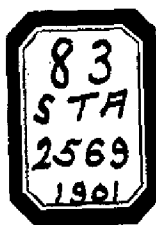


2569



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2569

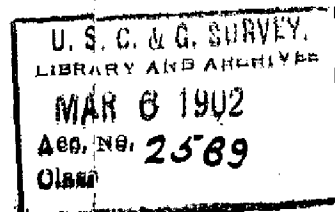
LOCALITY:

*Park Alchorp, South
Indian Pass*

1901.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. F. Pratt



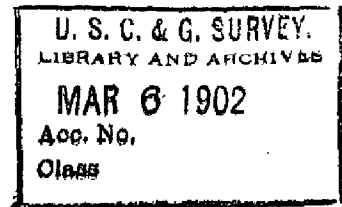
MAR - 5 1902. 01623

Treasury Department
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
C. H. Gittmann, Superintendent.

Description Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled
Port Althorp
and
South Indian Pass
Alaska

1901

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



By the Party of
J. F. Pratt, assistant.
H. S. J. Patterson.

Plane-table survey by J. F. Pratt, asst.
Geographical positions from triangulation by
J. F. Pratt and R. B. Denckow, assts.

Port Allthorp.

This sheet shows the shore line and topography of Port Allthorp, South Linné Pass, George Islands, Three Hill Island and part of the Linné Islands.

The control is by triangulation by J. F. Pratt and R. B. Denison, Assistants. The topography is from plane-table survey by J. F. Pratt, Assistant.

The names are from the old charts, with the addition of South Linné Pass and Laff Rock, named by the Chief of Party.

Heights were determined by the plane-table and are referred to high water mark. The contours are shown for hundred foot intervals.

The shore line of Port Allthorp is of a steep, rocky and broken character, indented by a number of small bights, with two larger coves on the eastern shore.

On either side of Port Allthorp, extending from Pt. Lavinia on the east and Pt. Linné on the west, to the valley at the head, are ranges of hills rising to a general elevation of 2000 ft. These are thickly covered up to 1200 to 1500 ft by a dense growth of fir and spruce, with some alder and other undergrowth. The flats are covered with coarse grass and the whole shore line between high and low water lines is covered with a heavy marine growth. Kelp, extending

out to deep water, fringes the whole shore.

A perpendicular cliff over two-hundred feet high begins at the foot or mouth of the two coves on the east shore and extends for a mile along shore toward the head of Port Althrop.

Two miles back of the head of Port Althrop is a group of sharp-peaked mountains, the highest of which - "Crag" - reaches an elevation of 3260 ft. From the foot of this group a gradually sloping valley extends to the head of Port Althrop ending in a gravel and mud flat. Through this valley runs a small fordable stream which affords a spawning place for salmon.

About two and a half miles below Pt. Luesan on the western shore is another valley ending in a narrow sand strip and mud flat at the shore line. A swift running stream flows down this valley. Small streams and water-falls are numerous, the water being excellent except in the one at the head of Port Althrop which is foul on account of its being frequented by salmon.

The two coves on the eastern shore have steep, almost precipitous sides, with steeply rising valleys at their heads. The first, or northerly one, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length and 150 yds wide, its longer axis lying north west to south east - (true). The second, or southerly one is

about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Pt. Savinia and is much the larger of the two. It is very irregular in shape and has extensive mud flats at its head. The entrances to both these coves are narrow and marked by extensive kelp patches.

One mile from Pt. Lucan and bearing respectively north and $nxe \frac{1}{2}e$ (true) and well in the middle of Port Althrop are two groups of rocks which show at all stages of the tide. They are surrounded by thick kelp and are known as the Althrop Rocks.

Three Hill Island is on the west side of Port Althrop and lies between the western and the middle entrances.

It is a long narrow island, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, its longer axis lying wnw and sse . This island is the most prominent and distinctive land mark in this locality, being formed of three steep conical hills, the center and largest one reaching a height of 1000 ft and the others a height of 500 ft. The end ones lie equidistant from the center hill and are connected with it by low narrow necks. The whole island is thickly wooded. The western side of the island is marked by numerous rocks and reefs and heavy patches of kelp.

In the western entrance to Port Althrop between Pt. Lucan and Three Hill Island are three small rocky islets,

about 25 ft. high. The two larger ones lie close together near the southern end of Three Hill Island, the smaller one lies close to Pt. Lucan.

The George Islands are a low irregular group of four small islands lying between the middle and eastern entrances to Port Allthrop. The two northerly ones are merely rocky islets. These islands are sparsely wooded and present nearly everywhere a steep, rocky and broken shoreline. On the south side of the largest and most westerly of the group is Granite Cove. Granite Cove opens to the p.e. and is about $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mile in diameter. On two sides it has irregular broken cliffs and at the head is a low shingle beach. The shores are thickly fringed with kelp. No fresh water is found here or on any of the George Islands. Half a mile west of the entrance to Granite Cove is Baff Rock, which is a bare rock about 20 ft high, surrounded by a thick growth of kelp.

South Luan Pass is formed on the north by the Luan Islands and on the south by Chiahayof Island and connects Cross Sound with Bay Strait. The shore line is formed mostly of steep rocky cliffs from 20 to fifty feet high, attaining in places a greater height and occasionally broken by rocky beaches. Thick kelp grows along both shores and extends out to deep water.

Dad Rock on the north and South Rock on the south side of the Pass, both cover at high water but are marked by kelp and are out of the track of vessels. Several small passes between the Luvian Islands open into South Luvian Pass.

Each part of the Luvian Islands as is shown on this sheet, has an almost continuous shore line of steep bare cliffs, from which the land rises steeply, the largest island attaining an elevation of 1300 ft. The hill sides are thickly wooded. Good fresh water is found in numerous streams and waterfalls.

No settlements are shown on this sheet, the only habitations being a few, apparently abandoned indian huts on the Luvian Islands and an abandoned settlement and a few huts in Port Althorp.

The western shore of the North West Luvian Id. is only approximately determined as it was impossible to land upon it on account of the heavy surf.

This report was compiled by Mr. R. J. Christman, Draftsman, and revised by Mr. W. L. Eisler, W. O., under my direction.

Respectfully submitted

H. F. Fyner, Asst. Col. Survey.
In Chg. Sub-Office.

