U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Titus
Superintendent.

State: Alaska

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2569

LOCALITY:
Port Althorp, South

1901

CHIEF OF PARTY:
J. J. Pratt
Treasury Department
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
O. H. Seltmann, Superintendent

Descriptive Report
of the
Topographic Sheet
entitled
Port Althorp
and
South Siren Pass
Alaska
1901
Scale 1
20,000

By the Party of
J. F. Pratt, Assistant
W. H. S. Fathom

Plan-table survey by J. F. Pratt, assistant.
Geographical positions from triangulation by
J. F. Pratt and R. B. Dunckel, assistant.
Port Altchop.

This chart shows the shore line and topography of Port Altchop, South Dionísio Pass, George Islands, Three Hill Island and part of the Dionísio Islands. The chart is by triangulation by J. F. Pratt and R. B. Drukeham, 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 Dionísio Pass and Goff 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 Altchop is of a short, rocky and broken character, indicated by a number of small bights, with two larger coves on the eastern shore.

On either side of Port Altchop, at starting from Pt. Leonin on the east and Pt. Dunto on the west, to the valley at the head, are ranges of hills rising to a general elevation of 2000 ft. These are thinly covered up to 1200 to 1500 ft by a dense growth of fir and spruce, with some alder and other under-growth. The flats are covered with coarse grass and the entire shore line between high and low water lines is covered with a heavy marine growth. Helps, extending
out to deep water, forming the whole shore.

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

Two miles back of the head of Port Altinho 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 Altinho ending in a gravel and mud flat. Through this valley runs a small forked stream which affords a spawning place for salmon.

About two and a half miles below St. George 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 waterfalls are numerous, the water being excellent except in the one at the head of Port Altinho which is foul on account of it being frequented by salmon.

The two coves on the eastern shore have steep, almost precipitous sides, with sharply rising valleys at their heads. The first, or northern, one, is about 3/4 of a mile in length and 150 yds wide, its longer axis lying north-west to south-east. The second, or southern, one is
about 5½ miles below Port Jervis 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 Port Lucan and bearing respectively, north and nne ¾ ° (true) and well in the middle of Port Alturk are two groups of rocks which show at all stages of the tide. They are surrounded by thick kelp and are known as the Alturk Rocks.

Three Hill Island is on the west side of Port Alturk and lies between the western and the middle entrances. It is a long narrow island, about 1 ¾ miles by ½ mile, its longer axis being wnw and esw. This island is the most prominent and distinctive land mark in this locality, being formed of three chief conical hills, the center and larger 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 spurs. The whole island is thickly wooded. The western side of the island is backed by numerous rocks and reefs and heavy patches of kelp.

In the western entrance to Port Alturk between Port Lucan and Three Hill Island are three small rocky islands,
about 25 ft. high. The two larger ones lie close together
over the southern end of Three Hills Island, the smaller
one lies close to St. Lucian.

The Longa Islands are a low irregular group of four
small islands lying between the middle and southern
entrances to Port Adelaide. The two western ones are merely
rocky islets. These islands are strongly wooded and
present nearly everywhere a stiff, rocky and broken shore.
On the south side of the largest and western member of
this group is Granite Cove. Granite Cove opens to the
S.E., and is about ¾ 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 Buff Rock, which is a
true rock, about 20 ft high, surrounded by a thick
growth of kelp.

South Indian Pass is formed on the north by the
Indian Islands and on the south by Indian Island
and connects Indian Sound with Bay Stuart. The
shore line is formed mostly of steep rocky cliffs from 20
to fifty feet high, terminating in places in greater height
and occasionally broken by rocky beaches. Much kelp
grows along both shores and extends out to deep water.
And rock on the north and south rock on the
south side of the point, both cover at high water
but are marked by bulks and an out of the back
of vessels. Several small passes between the
Arin Islands open into South Arin Passes.

Each part of the Arin Islands as is shown
on this sheet, has an almost continuous shore line
of high, 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
habituation being a few, apparently abandoned Indian
huts on the Arin Islands and an abandoned
settlement and a few huts in Port Adelaide.

The western shore of the West West Arin Pass is
only approximately determined, as it was impossible
to land upon it on account of the heavy surf.

This report was compiled by Capt. R.J.
Christian, Draughtsman, and revised by Capt.
W.J. Esler, W.D., under my direction.

Respectfully submitted,


In Charge Dist. Office.