DESRIPTIVE REPORT.

Top 2  Sheet No 2770

LOCALITY:
Ladouche Passage
Prince William
Sound

1906

CHIEF OF PARTY:
R.B. Derickson
Descriptive Report
of
Plan Dated Sheet No.
Tatouche Passage, Prince William Sound
Alaska

July 2, Sept. 1906
R. B. Henderson
Asst. C. G. Survey
Chief of Surv.
Report to accompany Plane Table Sheet of Latouche Passage Prince William Sound, Alaska.

This Sheet Scale 1:50,000 Shows the Shore Line on Both Sides of Latouche Passage.

Beginning at the W. E. point of Latouche Pt., the W. coast of the island is rocky with steep cliffs. The Bay at the North side has a small sand beach at its head with broken rocks projecting into the water.

The W. E. point is from 50 to 75 ft. high of steep rocky cliffs.

The slope of the mountains begins at the water's edge and steepens to an elevation of 300 to 500 ft. as shown by the containing in conifer trees, bushes, and deciduous growth.

The general coast line on the West side of Latouche Pt. runs W. and S. It is generally rocky with broken rocks and steep cliffs.

The trees growing at the water's edge.

There are low sandy beaches and shallow bays, and on the general the slope begins at the water's edge running to the summit of the Mountain range which extends through the center of the island parallel to the coast line, at an approximate height of 1700 ft. The highest point near the center of the 2 miles 2250 ft. above the high water line; after reaching an elevation of approx. 600 ft. the mountain range is barren. The highest parts are bare rocks and moss and screeing bushes cover the crests of the
Lower Hills. The south end of the Island has a long gentle slope to the base of the Southern Peak. Here it rises an
accelerating and uninterrupted mantle of grass patches and decumbent
grasses extending to the seaward edge.
The S.W. point is a bluff 50 ft. high with steep rocky sides.
The beach between this point and the S.E. point is covered
with gravel to the low water line and from the low water
line seaward a series of ribbon ridges of rock extends.
From the S.E. point it extends several large rocks
separated by small channels. These rocks are covered with grass
on top; the summits being approx. 20 ft. above the water.
The undermost rock is about 300 metres off the point.
The sea breaks leaving along the south end of the Island.
One mile south of the south end of Latouche Is. is a small
Island 1/3 mile in diameter. This S.W. corner is a bluff 60 ft.
high, on which is the Sigurd Danger's. The North and west sides of
this Island are low, and the entire Island is surrounded with
rounded rocks and boulders. Spruce trees and bushes cover the Island.

Latouche Passage appears to the west shore of Latouche Is.
are two small Isolands. The North Island, locally known as
"Chicken Is." is about 200 metres long and 100 metres wide. 250
60 ft. high and covered with heavy growth of spruce trees.
The shores are steep and rocky with exception of a small sand
spit on the east side, as this spit is three log houses under
a chicken ranch was started but failed. The houses are now
uses for powder. Stone houses.

The town is about 600 feet above sea level. The town lies in a basin surr. north and south. The basin is covered with spruce trees and
bushes. It is 150 miles long and 200 miles wide. A small
prominent rock 18 ft in diameter lies off its most land about
25 meters.

There are four mining camps on the north side of Latonka Rd.
The first, Latonka Post Office is a prominent 2½ miles from the
first point. It is the most important camp. Then is a wharf
from which is shipped about 700 tons of copper ore each month.
Then is a Post Office or covered covered house back from the beach.
The house where stone and loading house are the only buildings
visible from the bay. The mine is reached by a tramway 3½ miles
long. The cars are by gravity from the mine to the wharf building.
A general store supplies the camp.

Wells is a small camp 3½ miles south of Latonka Rd. It consists of a
cistern and a saloon.

The Reynolds Alaska Development Co., is at Nome Blue Bay
3 miles south of Latonka Rd. Here the houses under
construction at the close of the season.

Andersons lies a miles from the south end of the salina as a
place locally known as Montgomery Bay, consists of a
few houses and a few tents. The mine is approx 1300 ft above the
beach and were being developed at the close of the season.
The east shore of "Hooada Island" (so called by all natives in Prince William Sound) is of the same character as Latouche 24. The coast along the W.E. point is rocky and low, cliffs and covered with trees. The mountains on the W.E. point are low and covered with trees from the eastern edge to the summit. 2½ miles from the W.E. point the shore line turns to the West and a series of small bays runs along the coast which forms the north side of the large bay at the west end of the West Channel. 9½ miles to the W.E. point of the large bay is high and wooded. It is 200 miles in diameter and has steep rocky sides.

There are several small islands between the 24 and Hooada Island at the west end of the bay. Directly north of these islands is a prominent cascade which can be seen from Clarington Passage 6½ miles over a的状态 of construction. As seen at the close of the survey, all the islands at the head of the West Channel are high and covered with trees and bushes.

From these islands, the shore line of Hooada 24 runs away to the south, to a distance of 3 miles, and makes a sharp turn to the west. The shore is steep. The mountains have a sharp edge directly from the shore line and are covered with trees and grass to an elevation of about 600 ft. The mountains are 1000 ft. The highest is about 1700 ft. The summit is bare rock and some precipices.

Clarington 24, which divides Latouche passage is 11 miles long.
and ½ to ¾ mile wide. The shores are irregular and rocky.
The North Shore having but one Shot Bank Ship ¾ mile from the
North end.
The Mountain slope begins at the water edge and raises to
an elevation of 1700 ft. The Island is covered with
trees and bushes from the water's edge to the Summit on the
North end, the general tree line extending at an elevation
of 500 ft, when the bushes become scattering, and the
higher peaks are barren and precipitous.
The North end has a gentle slope compared to the other sides.
The South end of the Island terminates in three points.
The most southern point is about 500 ft high and covered
with trees from the water edge to the top. It is surrounded
by rocks several, and there are high cliffs on the East and
West sides. It is connected to the Island with a sand and gravel
reed which is washed at high water.
The two points to the Westward are high very Landlands
Bushes and trees extend to the Summit from the water's
edge. These Landlands are 1200 and 1800 ft. High with precipitous
pines and large boulders at the base.
The western Landland is connected to Elrington Dck by a
small low sand and mud covered with small fir trees and grass.
The Island at the South end of West Channel which lies
close to Elrington Dck is separated from it by a shallow channel
at its W.E. point. This small Island is nearly circular, ¾ mile in diameter.
...are few ft high. This covered with trees, bushes, and grass from the water's edge to the top. It has rocky shores on all but the W.S. side where a flat sand beach extends adjacent to the opposite shore. From this point just east of the Amulet Pt, the shore line curves to the E.S.W. making a large bay with rocky shores. One mile north of this bay there is a rock, bold 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 30 ft high, it is covered with grass and is separated from Elerington Pt by a narrow channel 200 meters wide.

Numerous fresh-water streams are on both sides of this Pt. These in fact are house on it at the South end of West Channel.

Intersecting cuts were taken in some prominent objects along the beach on the South end of Elerington Pt and the shore line afterwards.

The Procession Rock, so called by the resemblance to a procession as viewed from the North and East, were determined by intersecting cuts from the South end of Amulet and Elerington Islands. These rocks are very prominent. They are about 20 ft high and 10 ft in diameter above water.

There are 845 miles of shore line on this chart covering an approximate area of 78 square miles. Covered with contour lines for every hundred feet elevation. All prominent hills feet were determined by the Plum Table, and elevations determined at various intervals issued to properly sketch in the contours. While the work of running the shore line was in...
progress.

The Topography is controlled by 11 Triangulation Stations
and 5 Hydrographic stations determined by triangulation.

Three points were plotted and carefully checked by intersecting
distances from the triangle sides.

Advantage was taken of a few days in which signals
of the triangulation were visible from a few salient points
of the western edge, and locations were made from
which a Plane Table Triangulation was carried through
the process.

It was with much difficulty that this amount of Topography
was accomplished, owing to the continuous rain.

The sheet was revised each day until it became too soft to
take pencil lines. Every care was exercised to keep the sheet
dry, but until the continuous rain it was impossible
to work more than a few hours each day, and the distortion of
the sheet is very apparent. Therefore, recommend that in order
to facilitate the progress of future work in this vicinity,
that some time at a sheet with an insaluble surface be
supplied for the Topographic work.

Due to the lack of facilities in the field and according to
your instructions, there was no projection placed on the sheet.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. Derrison

Capt. C. E. Derry, Chief of Party