

## TABLE OF APPROXIMATE MILEAGES

**Note:** Due to the multiplicity of channels and passages, mileages vary greatly according to the route followed. The tabulation below is the mileage via the shortest route between ports although tidal conditions or commercial requirements may require the following of another route. The following are therefore approximate.

Miles from Seattle to	POINTS EN ROUTE	Miles Between Points Listed
***	SEATTLE	***
206 miles	SEYMOUR NARROWS	206 miles
321 miles	QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND	115 miles
396 miles	BELLA BELLA	77 miles
413 miles	MILBANK SOUND	14 miles
503 miles	GRENVILLE CHANNEL	89 miles
552 miles	PRINCE RUPERT (Canada)	49 miles
602 miles	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	48 miles
651 miles	KETCHIKAN	51 miles
739 miles	WRANGELL	88 miles
779 miles	PETERSBURG	39 miles
895 miles	TAKU GLACIER	116 miles
920 miles	JUNEAU	25 miles
	JUNEAU to PORT ALTHORP	102 miles
	PORT ALTHORP to SITKA	92 miles
	JUNEAU to SITKA	159 miles
	SITKA to PETERSBURG	158 miles
	KETCHIKAN to PRINCE RUPERT	91 miles
	PRINCE RUPERT to SEATTLE	552 miles
	SEATTLE to SITKA	874 miles
	SITKA to KODIAK	558 miles
	KODIAK to SAND POINT	320 miles
1806 (via Juneau)	SAND POINT to JUNEAU	932 miles

## WHAT TO SEE

**KETCHIKAN:** The Kyan and Johnson totems; salmon returning to spawn in Ketchikan Creek; Tongass Narrows Drive; salmon canneries and cold storage plant; fascinating curio shops; Saxman Indian village.

**WRANGELL:** The greatest collection of Totems in Alaska; Chief Shakes' house and museum; St. Philip's Church; Healey's Trading Post established in 1875; Indian burial grounds; curio shops; shrimp and crab canneries; lumber mills.

**PETERSBURG:** Shrimp and crab canneries; fishing fleet; natural cold storage plant.

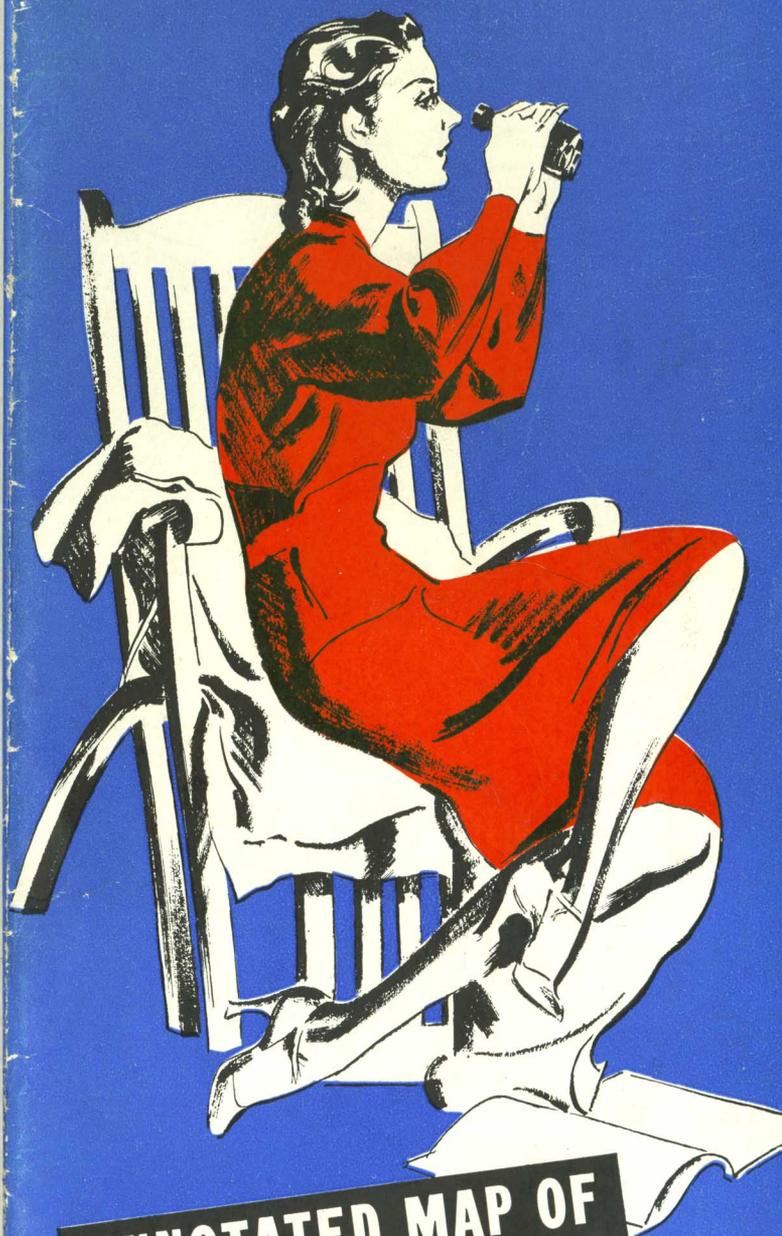
**JUNEAU:** Capital Buildings; Territorial Museum; Alaska-Juneau Mill; stores and shops. Mendenhall Glacier and Auk Lake (by automobile). Douglas and the abandoned Treadwell mining property (across the channel).

**SITKA:** Lover's Lane in Indian River Park; St. Michael's (Russian) Cathedral; Russian block house and old Russian cemetery; the "Blarney Stone"; the Sheldon Jackson School and Museum; Pioneer's Home.

**NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.**  
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## CRUISING an AISLE of ISLES



ANNOTATED MAP OF  
**ALASKA**

**NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.**

# ANNOTATIONS

(READ FROM BOTTOM UP)  
FROM SITKA TO SAND POINT  
SEE BACK PAGE

JUNEAU, third and present capital of the territory, has a gold mine in its front yard. The mine may be seen on the hillside as you approach the city. Mendenhall Glacier is an hour's drive by automobile.

TAKU GLACIER, a titanic cube of ice, two miles wide and rising 300 feet above the water, is the object of a special call.

SITKA is one of the most interesting and fascinating cities on the face of the earth. Once the seat of Russian Rule in America much of its early color and glamour still remains. A gigantic naval air base is now under construction here as part of the nation's defense plans.

PETERSBURG is a center of the fishing industry, being especially noted for its shrimp and crab.

WRANGELL NARROWS is a narrow, twisting, turning passage of unusual interest. Note the series of buoys which mark the navigable channel.

WRANGELL is the second port of call approximately 7 hours later. Noted for its collection of Totems and other Indian relics a visit is particularly interesting.

KETCHIKAN, Alaska's "First City." Site originally owned by a Flathead Indian known as "Paper Nose Charley." Population 5000.

The INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY between British Columbia (Canada) and Alaska (United States).

PRINCE RUPERT, northernmost city in British Columbia, is the western terminus of the Canadian National Railway.

GRENVILLE CHANNEL, an exceedingly narrow and beautiful passage about 45 miles long.

Fascinating scenery as you cruise ISLAND-GUARDED PASSAGES. Swanson Bay was once the site of pulp and paper mills which are now centered at Ocean Falls to the South.

MILBANK SOUND is an arm of the Pacific Ocean crossed in about one hour.

The Indian village of BELLA BELLA may be seen on the port side.

FITZHUGH SOUND and back in the maze of landlocked waterways which form the Inside Passage.

A short crossing of open water—QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND—requiring about three hours.

Beautiful marine and rugged mountain SCENERY practically at your elbow as you cruise island-studded waterways.

JOHNSTONE STRAIT, a tortuous, winding channel stretches for nearly 60 miles.

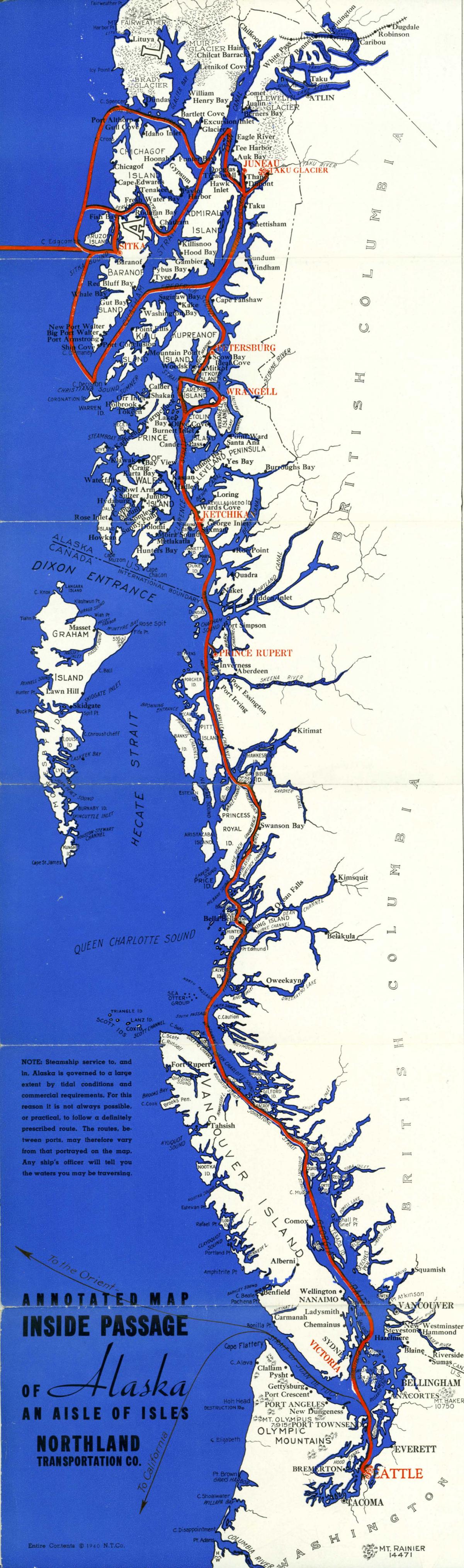
SEYMOUR NARROWS, narrowest passage between the mainland and Vancouver Island is negotiated only on a favorable tide.

VANCOUVER ISLAND (Canada) is 300 miles long. Its Northern end is a virgin wilderness while at its South end is a modern provincial capital.

VANCOUVER is the largest, and most important, city in Western Canada.

VICTORIA, capital of British Columbia (Canada) is a fascinating city frequently called "a bit of old England on the shores of the Pacific."

Leaving Seattle cruise down PUGET SOUND, an inland sea connected with the Pacific Ocean by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. One of the largest indentations on the face of the earth, Puget Sound is nearly 100 miles long and has 2000 miles of navigable coastline. Cruising Northward, the snow-capped Olympic Range may be seen paralleling the coastline to the West while the majestic Cascades are visible to the East.



NOTE: Steamship service to, and in, Alaska is governed to a large extent by tidal conditions and commercial requirements. For this reason it is not always possible, or practical, to follow a definitely prescribed route. The routes, between ports, may therefore vary from that portrayed on the map. Any ship's officer will tell you the waters you may be traversing.

ANNOTATED MAP  
INSIDE PASSAGE  
OF Alaska  
AN AISLE OF ISLES  
NORTHLAND  
TRANSPORTATION CO.

# ANNOTATIONS

(FROM SEATTLE TO SITKA  
SEE REVERSE SIDE)

Sailing Westward from Sitka, the vast extent and splendor of Alaska indelibly impresses itself.

Stretching as far as the eye can see, astern, are great mountain ranges, Fair Weather Mountains, the St. Elias Alps, ranging in height from 13,000 to 18,000 feet.

MT. MCKINLEY, towering 23,000 feet above sea level and the highest peak on the North American Continent may be seen in the background.

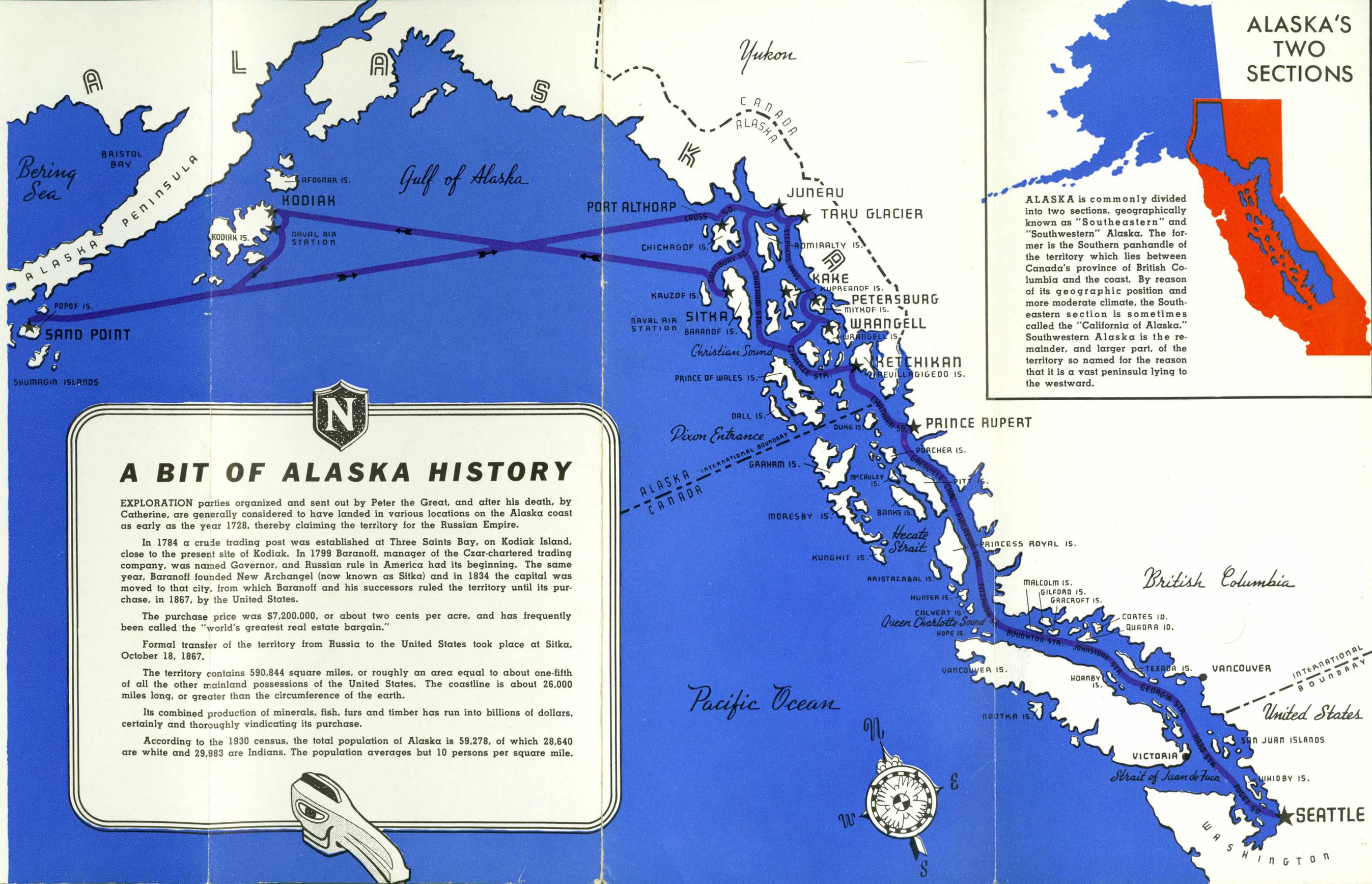
KODIAK is situated on Kodiak Island, 100 miles long, 50 miles wide. It was in this vicinity that Russian exploration parties first landed thereby claiming the territory for Russia. Settled by the Russians in the eighteenth century, Kodiak was the first settlement in Alaska. Later it was made capital of Russian-Alaska and it was here that Russian rule in America had its beginning. Subsequently the capital was moved to Sitka but much evidence of early Russian rule still remains.

WOMEN'S BAY, just South of Kodiak, is the site of an important addition to our nation's defense. Here the U. S. Navy is constructing a gigantic, nine-million-dollar naval air base.

KODIAK ISLAND is the home of the famed Kodiak Bear, the world's largest carnivorous animal.

Opposite Kodiak Island on the Alaska Peninsula is the KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT, a volcanic belt of tremendous scientific interest. Mt. Katmai, which in 1912 erupted violently for three days, is a part of this monument as is the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes — a 15-mile valley in which the ground is broken open in several million fumaroles, or little volcanoes.

SAND POINT, not far from the southern tip of the great Alaska Peninsula, is the site of a major salmon canning operation.



# ALASKA'S TWO SECTIONS

ALASKA is commonly divided into two sections, geographically known as "Southeastern" and "Southwestern" Alaska. The former is the Southern panhandle of the territory which lies between Canada's province of British Columbia and the coast. By reason of its geographic position and more moderate climate, the Southeastern section is sometimes called the "California of Alaska." Southwestern Alaska is the remainder, and larger part, of the territory so named for the reason that it is a vast peninsula lying to the westward.



## A BIT OF ALASKA HISTORY

EXPLORATION parties organized and sent out by Peter the Great, and after his death, by Catherine, are generally considered to have landed in various locations on the Alaska coast as early as the year 1728, thereby claiming the territory for the Russian Empire.

In 1784 a crude trading post was established at Three Saints Bay, on Kodiak Island, close to the present site of Kodiak. In 1799 Baranoff, manager of the Czar-chartered trading company, was named Governor, and Russian rule in America had its beginning. The same year, Baranoff founded New Archangel (now known as Sitka) and in 1834 the capital was moved to that city, from which Baranoff and his successors ruled the territory until its purchase, in 1867, by the United States.

The purchase price was \$7,200,000, or about two cents per acre, and has frequently been called the "world's greatest real estate bargain."

Formal transfer of the territory from Russia to the United States took place at Sitka, October 18, 1867.

The territory contains 590,844 square miles, or roughly an area equal to about one-fifth of all the other mainland possessions of the United States. The coastline is about 26,000 miles long, or greater than the circumference of the earth.

Its combined production of minerals, fish, furs and timber has run into billions of dollars, certainly and thoroughly vindicating its purchase.

According to the 1930 census, the total population of Alaska is 59,278, of which 28,640 are white and 29,983 are Indians. The population averages but 10 persons per square mile.

