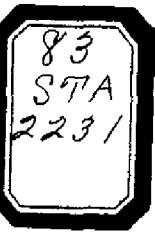


2231



Descriptive Report.

Sheet No. 2231.

Topography of

Washington Bound

Wash

1894.

2231

Descriptive Report

Sheet No ~~70~~ 2231.

Topography of

Washington Sound

Wash

1895

NATIONAL
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SHEET 800

WASHINGTON SOUND

WASH

1805

Scale 1:62500

Sheet No. 10 embraces the shoreline of San Juan Island, bordering on Middle Channel from Point Caution to Spieden Channel.

From Pt Caution to Signal "Shed," a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the shores are rocky and bold, and the water deep close to the shoreline, — there are no reefs in this stretch.

Signal "shed" is the gable end of the large Ware house on the wharf at Eureka Limekiln.

This limekiln has been abandoned, and the buildings are fast falling to decay. It was one of the largest of the many plants at one time in operation among these islands. There are two substantial kilns and a number of vacant houses, beside a good wharf and large warehouse. There are two roads from this point to the interior of the island.

Just north of the wharf is the outlet of Lake Tucker, the largest lake on the

island, and which is shown upon this sheet

From Eureka Limestone to station "Socket" a distance of about two miles the shores are rocky & bold, without reefs, and the water deep. The hills rise precipitously and to a considerable height.

Behind the low rocky point at station "Socket" is a small bay, affording anchorage for small craft.

From "Socket" to the head of Rocky Bay the shores are generally rocky. There are one or two small bights with gravel beach. There are no outlying reefs. At the head of the Bay are several reefs showing at low water, the most dangerous of which lies $\frac{1}{8}$ mile off the point at the head of the bay, it shows for an hour or more at low tide, and is marked by kelp.

The point west of the reef is very rocky, the little

Bay south of this point is very shallow, more than half of it bare at low tide. On this point is the first settler met with along the shore represented on this sheet.

From the Head of the bay to Signal Stub the shores are irregular and mostly rocky, and lined with reefs, none of them extending very far from shore, and all connected with it.

Signal Stub is the stub of a great Mangawita tree, on a small bare head, around the head is a reef.

Half way from Sig. Stub to Sig. Twist, lives the second, and last settler on these shores; in front of his house is a gravel beach, the balance of the coast-line between these stations being rocky. Station Twist was so named because the stratified rock at this point, is twisted, curled, and contorted, as if by great heat.

Extending N.W. from "Twist" is an extensive

reef, bare at low water, and fringed by a large field of Kelp.



This view was taken from a point north of Oneal Island. It has been printed too dark to show the detail of the shore close at hand. Station "Stub", (some boards nailed to the stub of the Manzanita) shows faintly, and the point at Station Twiss can be distinguished beyond Twiss Pt. The east end of Spieden Id shows, and over that distant hills on Pender and Saturna Islands.

From Twiss to Limestone Point, there is a low shore and gravel beach.

Limestone Point is a knob of limestone, on

outward face of which is an abandoned quarry; The Kiln + warehouse, now tottering with decay are in the angle of the beach.

Off Limestone Pt. is ^a reef, which I have seen bare, it is surrounded with kelp, and there is deep water between it and the point.

Westward from Limestone Pt. to the edge of the sheet the shores are rocky, and skirted by broad reefs.



Oneal Island has rocky shores, the south end is wooded, and off that end is a reef, and a few sunken rocks. - At this end is an old quarry, from which considerable limestone has been shipped to the Everett Smelter.

The view of Oneal Island was taken from Rocky Bay, looking N.E. Over the left hand end of the island Turtleback range is easily recognized, and the distant high land to the right of the island I take to be Mt Constitution.

Oneal Id is used for a few weeks each year, as a sheep range, although there is no fresh water there.

Fidal currents divide off Limestone Point the Ebb flowing both ways around San Juan Island. The currents at Limestone are particularly swift, and slacken materially off Twiss.

The principal feature of the interior of this sheet is Lake Tucker, which is connected by a ditch, with Egg lake. The land between the lakes is marshy. I should judge the smaller lake to be the deeper of the two, but had no means of judging the depth.

of either. From Lake Tucker S. E. toward Friday Harbor there are large bodies of bottom lands, which drain through the outlet of Lake Tucker at Eureka, or through ditches into the north part of Friday Harbor. These bottom lands are very rich.

There are many houses on this and the other sheets temporarily deserted, their owners find it necessary to seek employment elsewhere in order to make a living.

This sheet unites Sheet No 7 (1894) with Sheet No 9 (1895).

J. J. Gilbert
Assist. U. S. C. & G. Survey