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Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

O. H. Pittman
Superintendent.

State: *Washington*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *3054*

LOCALITY:

United States and Canada
Boundary Survey, San
Juan Island, Kelp
Ref. Boundary Ref. Monument

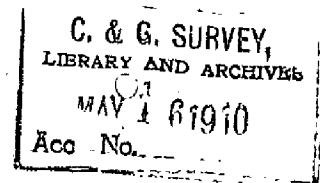
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CHIEF OF PARTY:

Fremont Morse

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Descriptive Report to accompany Topographic Sheet entitled,
"Topography in the Vicinity of the Kelp Reef Boundary Reference
Monument, San Juan Island, Washington."

The Boundary Line between the United States and Canada in
Haro Strait, according to the terms of the protocol of March 10th,
1873, makes a turn at "a point due East one mile from the North-
ernmost Kelp Reef, which reef on said chart is laid down as in
Latitude 48 33 North and in Longitude 123 15 West", and accordingly
the Kelp Reef Reference Monument was erected on a point of land
Northwest from Andrews Bay and nearly East from the Kelp Reef
mentioned in the protocol. It was not intended to be due East
from the Kelp Reef, inasmuch as the line was not defined as being
midway of the channel, but simply one mile due East from the reef.
Having the geographical position of the beacon which stands upon
the reef and also the position of the monument the bearing and
distance of the turning point of the Boundary Line from the mon-
ument can readily be computed.

The point upon which the monument stands is the second and
most prominent one Northwest from Andrews Bay, and it was selected
as the monument site for convenience in connecting it with the
existing triangulation of Haro Strait. The stations Bellevue, on
San Juan Island, and Maple, on Henry Island, are both visible from
the monument, and these together with Kelp Reef Beacon, formed
with the monument itself, a quadrilateral in which the lengths of
two of the sides, Kelp Reef Beacon to Bellevue and Kelp Reef Beacon

to Maple, and one diagonal, Bellevue to Maple, were known.

In the immediate vicinity of the monument the point consists of a bare rocky ledge from eight to ten feet above ordinary high water, and back from this there is an earth slope rising to a height of thirty feet and more. The monument stands on the inner edge of the bare ledge, just at the foot of the earth slope.

A small creek empties into the head of Andrews Bay, and near its mouth is the cable crossing of the telegraph line to Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Northwest from the point on which the monument stands, and distant about 260 meters, is a low reef surrounded by kelp. This reef is a good mark for anyone seeking the monument from the water side. The place can be reached overland by road to the farm house shown at the end of the sheet from either Friday Harbor or Roche Harbor.

Fremont Morse,

Assistant, C. & G. Survey,

Chief of Party, U.S. & C.B.S.