U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

R. M. Thorne, Superintendent.

State: Washington Territory.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheets Nos. 1781, 1782 and 1783.

Locality:

Gray's Harbor to Cape Flattery.

1887.

Chief of Party:

J. H. Pratt.
Assist. in Charge

Descriptive Report

J. M. Thorn
Superintendent

Reconnaissance

Grays Harbor to Cape Flattery
Washington Territory

Description

of

Eight Topographical Sheets

on a

Scale of 1:20,000

1887.

By

Chief of party
This work was commenced at the South end on May 2nd and closed on June 13th at Neah Bay.
From Damon's Point (Sheet No. 1 Post No. 21) to Point Grenville (Sheet No. 3 Post No. 24) the distance was measured with a 100 metre steel wire, the terminale of these wire bases being occupied with a theodolite. The planetable was run over this portion very hurriedly.
At Point Grenville the value in distance of the Ocular Micrometer to the planetable altitude was carefully determined, and from here on all the distances depend on this micrometer, a mean of several readings on the targets being used for the forward lines, much of the detail being sketched. This method was not, and cannot, be used where it was impossible to keep along the beach and detours
through the timber had to be made, at which places positions had to be established by compass and resections on off shore rocks, when the beach had been regained.

At feasible points angles were measured with the theodolite on conspicuous objects. These objects in turn being occupied as closely as practicable, their distances depending on the plane-table determinations.

The projections on the sheets were constructed after the field work was executed and the position of the entire work depends upon the adopted positions of points at both ends as follows:

At the North end on the latitude of "Keech Bay" and the longitude of "Tatooch Island"; at the South end upon the assumed position of "Lone Fir" as measured from "Point Hansen" (Grays Harbor) astronomical station on a tracing of the topography of the entrance to
Group Harbor by Assistant Gilbert in 1886.

The longitude of the entire coast line is controlled by a series of azimuth lines that are continuous from Post No. 2, Sheet No. 1 to Tatooosh Light House, Sheet No. 8.

The numbers in red on Sheets No. 1, 2 and 3 indicate the terminals of the wire Buses.

The names of the azimuth stations from Point Grenville to Tatooosh Island are in red.

The country between the entrance to Group Harbor and Point Grenville is the hunting ground for Sea Otter. The method adopted by the hunters is to build "derrachs" (scaffolds) about thirty feet high in favorable places overlooking the water where the dug. They sit an wait watching for the animals which are very wary and when they are within three or four hundred
yards of shore they are shot at with very heavy targeted rifles; it is said that the Otter seldom come nearer shore than the outer line of breakers. These animals are not abundant and the hunters realize from $75 to $100 per skin according to size and quality. If a hunter secures five or eight skins per year he is very fortunate; there are seldom more than six or eight of these hermit hunters on the entire beach at a time.

Sheet No. 1.

The stations "Lone Fir," "Damon's Tree" and "Sand" are determined by triangulation using bases "2' to 3'" and "3' to 4'".

The portion indicated in red is from the work of Assistant Gilbert in 1886.

The beach is of clean sand and
with a large amount of drift piled up just above ordinary high water mark.

The conventional topographical signs explain the character of the country better than words.

Connor Creek is choked with drift as soon as the forest is reached. It can be forded at its mouth, in any kind of weather, at low tide except during freshets.

The transportation of camp provisions etc. was by a wagon hauled along the beach, by three animals.

The first camp was on Mr. Damon's farm at Damon's Point; the next was at a point marked "C" on the N. W. bank of Connor Creek.

Sheet No. 2.

The distance from post No. 11 to 12 across the Chehalis River is determined by triangulation from the base "12 to 13"
The stations "Chepalis" and "Chepalis Rock" are determined by triangulation using the bases "11" to "12" and "14" to "15" respectively. "Jo Creek Toe" is determined topographically.

The "Chepalis River" is navigable for small boats and curves some distance above J. C. Benner's (Indian trader) place and can be forded in the vicinity of "a 6 1/2" in smooth weather at extreme low tide, except when there is a freshet. Within the memory of man the mouth of this river was just south of and adjoining the mass of rocks under Chepalis Head.

Boone Creek is small and can be forded at ordinary half tide except when swollen with rains and melting snow.

"Jo Creek" is of about the same character as Boone Creek.

The Re-mo-to-lipse River forms the southern boundary of the Quinaiell Indian Reservation; it can be forded.
at low tide by crossing from "a" to the opposite shore and then keeping along under the bluff to "b" where dry land can be again regained. The beach here is bold and even in moderate weather the breakers are large and quite heavy in the entrance to this stream.

"Wreck" Creek is of about the same size and character as Boone and Jr Creeks.

"Chepalis Head" is the first headland northeast prominently from North from Grays Harbor entrance, along the beach bold from the South and the North; it cannot be safely rounded with animals and wagon at extreme high tide in smooth weather and in rough weather it should only be ventured at low water. Off this headland are the first rocks that appear going North from Grays Harbor.

The Bluffs on this sheet are generally composed of a yellowish clay with the exception that at Chepalis
Here they are of a darker color.

Chepalis Rock is conical in appearance and very conspicuous. It projects about 35 feet above the water and has bolts to its apex a tiny hut belonging to a seal-hunter; this rock is in the breakers and can only be reached with a canoe. In the very smoothest weather, this hunter often remains there for weeks without communication other than by sign language with his companions on shore.

Between Posts "16" and "18" is the scene of two or three gold mining excitement; here in places the beach has a large proportion of 'quartzous sand' in which is found small quantities of very light flake gold.

Transportation of camp provisions etc. was by wagon hauled along the beach by three animals.

Camp was made at "C" on the south bank of the Chepalis River and at "2"
abreast of Post '17.

Sheet N° 3.

Post '24' is the end of the beach measure.

"Grenville Tree" is determined by triangulation from the wire bobs Posts '21" to '22'
and '22" to '23".

The Azimuth Station for continuing the work are "Grenville Tree" "Cape
Elizabath." "June Tree" "Promontory Tree" and "Stump on Beach."

"Aminoelth Astronomical Station" was not the success that was desired on
account of cloudy weather.

The "Aminoelth (Ani-maielh) River" could be navigated with river steamers
for fifteen or twenty miles; it is a powerful stream and cannot be forded at any
time; one the South side of its mouth is located the Aminoelth Indian Agency,
and Village.

Rof River is navigable for curves...
and small boats for quite a distance especially at high water. It can be defended only at low tide.

Greenville Bay should not be used as a harbor of refuge, apparently it has a rocky bottom, but can be used as an anchorage in (northerly) smooth weather for craft below medium size; the best anchorage would be about where the letters r and e are in the name "Greenville Bay" on this sheet or a little further to the westward if the craft is quite small, as the extreme southern Point and the two large rock break the sea considerably. The Headland "Point Greenville" and "Cape Elizabeth" are both prominent and very important land marks for the navigator. From the southward they appear as one, Cape Elizabeth extending to the Westward of Pt. Greenville. Judging from the low gap that the Quinault River makes, with the
abrupt hills on the North side of its valley: it is probable that from sea-
ward Cape Elizabeth appears quite if
not more prominent and is often
mistaken for Pt. Greenville by mariners:
this view is corroborated by old
experienced shipmasters.

The Beach that has extended from
Grays Harbor slips under the south
side of Pt. Greenville and owing to rocks
the last mile can only be traversed at
low tide with a team. It is, to climb
around Point Greenville at any stage of
the tide: the Agent at the Quinault Res-
ervation has had a road built over
it. The beach between Pt. Greenville and
the Quinault River is composed of very
course shifting sand, is very cold,
and impassable at high tide or at half-
tide in very rough weather. There
is very little beach between the
Quinault and Cape Elizabeth, which
points cannot be passed except
at very low tide and only then, in smooth weather, with much climbing up and down over rocks and at the extreme point by going through a cave with the water at low tide nearly waist deep in it. From Cape Elizabeth the beach extends to the foot of the bluff just beyond the point marked "a". From here to the point marked "e" the beach is again impassable at any stage of the tide and a detour through the timber has to be made. The timber all along this outside coast is so choked with underbrush, principally the salal bush that it is almost impassable but invariably denser close to the shore or bluff line than it is a mile or two further back. From the point marked "e" to the end of the shed there is a broken beach which offers only a few minor obstacles.

The Bluffs at Pé Breuville
and as far as the Quiniacets are of dark appearance and composed principally of hard sandstone and conglomerate. The bluffs at and in the vicinity of Cape Elizabeth are lighter in color than at Pt. Grenville, the upper portion being of yellowish clay and the lower portion of a sort of sandstone conglomerate: from Cape Elizabeth to the end of the sheet they have a yellowish appearance and are principally composed of clay with a rock foundation.

The first important rocks north from Great Harbor appear on this sheet, Grenville Arch, five eight of a mile SW from Pt. Grenville. Eighty-two feet high, is a very prominent rock it is white in summer, from this line (which is usually washed off in winter from rains and heavy seas) it has a small arch extending through it in an easterly and westerly direction.

From Grenville Northward
are myriads of rocks and submerged reefs, many of which on account of smooth weather and currying the work on rapidly as possible along from the low beach were undoubtedly not seen. These are some heavy breakers indicated on this sheet, off shore, about midway between Pt. Grenville and Cape Elizabeth, these are in the line of and are the heaviest part of what Capt. Willoughby, the agent at Grenville, informed me was in heavy weather a line of dangerous breakers continuing from abreast of Grenville down to abreast of Cape Elizabeth in the shape of an arc of a circle with a few passages through.

Split Rock is black and conspicuous about one and one fourth miles off shore and 85 feet high; was so named from the fact that it is clef in two, in an easterly and westerly direction; from the fact that there is a small
rock about midway between it and Cape Elizabeth another one half of a mile south of it and a third about three fourths of a mile S.S.W. of it. I would infer that there are others, perhaps submerged, in its vicinity.

Willoughby Rock is large and rounded and 123 feet high; it is inside of split rock and is named after Captain Willoughby of Annapolis.

Sea Lion Rock appears from shore, small and black. It is 978 miles N.W.X.N.W. from Cape Elizabeth and is 3 miles off shore, being 178 farther off shore than split rock. It was moderate weather when we were abreast of this rock and no breakers could be seen from the beach in its vicinity.

Transportation by waggon ceased at Annapolis it being impossible to go further with any kind of four legged beast of burden.
and from here to the Anetzi River the only possible means that could be utilized to carry the outfit was by a pack-train composed of eight Klootchmen (Indian squaws); each carrying about 75 lbs. on their backs supported from a strap across the forehead. It is beneath the dignity of the "bucks" (males) to do manual labor of this character. When this unique train was rounding the southerly one of the two points of Cape Elizabeth, one of the Klootchmen fell off the ledge, around which we had to crawl, into the surf with about 80 lbs. on her back; it being low tide we managed to climb down into the breakers and pull her and the pack out. If the tide had been two feet higher the sea would have beaten her to death against the rocks in a few minutes and it would have been impossible to reach her.
These creatures are practically beasts of burden, have no sense of honor, never appear to stick to their agreement and are very difficult to manage: as a rule, every morning they convene a strike for either more money or additional supplies and sometimes for both; after they have several days wages due them, they can be better controlled with the threat that they will not be paid unless they keep to their original agreement. Camp was made at the following places: at "e" on Pt. Grenville, at Amnaielt Village, on the south beach of "d" and at "c."

Sheet No. 4

The azimuth stations for continuing the work are "Queets Tree" "Flag" and "Out of Four Trees Flag."

The lower portion of the Queets River could be navigated with
River steamers; it has a strong current and is a powerful stream. By referring to the sheet it will be seen that its mouth was, at some time, been about one and one third of a mile, than it is at present, it is now rapidly cutting into the cement bluff at Queets tree. The breakers off its mouth are very heavy. The Queets Indian Village is on the west bank of this stream about one half of a mile from its mouth.

The beach south of the Queets River is smooth and composed of gravel and sand: between the Queets and outlet of your lines flag it is very bold and precipitous and composed of very loose shifting shingle worn smooth and rounded: from here on, the intervening beaches are composed of coarse sand with scattering boulders. It is impossible to pass from a to b except at extreme
low tide and in smooth weather.

The Bluffs along the entire shelf are of the same clayey character and are of a yellowish color with the exception that from "a" to "b" the base is of conglomerate and darker in color.

There are very few Rocks on this shelf and none of them of importance. The furthest being only about one third of a mile off shore.

The Kootenian pack train belonging to the Quinault Tribe would not go beyond the South side of the Quicks entrance and from here on to the Hoh River two Quilts, taking one squaw and two "Kintamis." (ponies) were employed for transporting the outfit.

Camps were made on the beach under Quilts tree and at the point marked "a"
Sheet No. 5.

The Azimuth stations for continuing the work are "Cultus Tree," "Tree East End Destruction Island," "Hoh River Topographical," and "Joleak Point."

The Hoh River could be navigated with river steamers at its lower end; it is a powerful stream and cannot be forded at any time. On the south side of its mouth is located the Hoh Indian Village composed of about six buildings. There is also a sunken rock directly off its mouth. Chok-lut creek is small and can be forded.

The mouth of the hek-chen-whit River is inaccessible from the beach on either side, a short distance above its mouth it divides into two streams neither of which are navigable. On the western branch there is a beautiful waterfall. In smooth weather the Indians go up and down of the Hoh River with
canoe: as the outer breakers are quite heavy there, they generally keep inside of them by running their canoes in the surf until they are sheltered by the rocks that are about one mile N.W. of the entrance where they then put out to sea.

Close to the end of Toleak Point and on its south side the Indians land with their canoes in moderate weather, this place is full of sunken and marsh rocks and is dangerous in rough weather.

Hoh Head is bold and conspicuous, the cliffs on its seaward face being vertical and impassable.

Toleak Point with its outlying rocks is quite prominent but not so much so as the headlands N.W. of it which come on the next sheet; at this place there is an Indian settlement composed of two buildings.
Beginning with the south end the beach can be traversed all the way to the Hoh River at low tide, these being but two places impassable at half tide viz at "Cultus Tree" and from "X" to "Y". From the Hoh River the coast line can be walked and climbed along until the point "A" is reached where a detour through the timber and over the high land has to be made, the beach being regained at "B" from "B" to "C" and from "D" to "E" it is impassable except at low water; from "F" to "G" is also another impassable place; from "H" to "I" a long circuitous detour through timber has to be made wading both branches of the Keh Chinwih River and from "J" to "K" another circuitous land has to be made.

The Bluffs generally speaking are clay of a yellowish appearance with the exception that at Hoh Head.
in the vicinity of the Yeb chronic River
and from "J" to "K" they are of a dark
appearance and composed of con-
glomerate, mainly.

The most important object off
shore on this sheet is Destruction
Island, which is about three and
one half miles from the mainland, from
which it appears perfectly flat
and as if composed of a single
terrace; the only landmarks on it
are three trees, or small clumps of
trees; its shore line is reduced from
the survey of Assistant Lawson in
1866.

These are numerous rocks,
islets and submerged and unwashed reefs
on this sheet, the outer ones of which
average about one and one half of
a mile off the shore; the more conspi-
cuous being North Rock, a column 100
feet high; Perkins' Reef large and
jagged; Alexander Island smooth.
and rounded one hundred and twenty feet high. Rounded Island one hundred and thirty feet high and the Giants Graveyard composed of about a half dozen huge monoliths from eighty eight to two hundred and twelve feet high.

The pock train composed of Indians and ponies could not go beyond the Hob River and from here a scaling curve with a crew of three Indians was engaged to take the outfit to Toolek Point the nearest landing place. After reaching Toolek Point the weather became too rough to use the curve and from here on to Quillibute an Indian pock train had to be resorted to again.

Camps were made at the Hob Indian Village and at Toolek Point.
Sheet No 6

As some of the outlying rocks would not come on the sheet with

be stopped on it as shown.

the Azimuth stations for continuing

the work are "James Island" and

"Coke Rock."

The lower portion of the Quillabute
River could be navigated with river

steamers. It is a very powerful

stream and cannot be forded under

any conditions: within the memory

of man, its mouth has been between

James Island and Quillabute Village;

the Skokomish or Quillabute River branches off
to the Northward about one third of

a mile from its mouth.

At Seattle firm has a trading

post at Quillabute Village, their

goods being brought by schooner

which anchors in smooth weather

in the cove inside (east) of James' Island. If much of a sea rises
before she completes discharging she has to put out to sea and wait until smooth weather.

Seabrook Head and the first point South of Quillibute are the only prominent headlands.

The beach ceases at "a". Seabrook Head cannot be climbed around at any stage of the tide, and a deluge has to be made through the woods to "b". Then there is about one and one fourth of a mile of beach and then another impassable head is met and has to be crossed over from "c" to "d" from "d" to a point about two miles north of the mouth of the Quillibute River there is a sandy and gravel beach, the remaining distance consists of alternating strips of sand and "bubbly" (stone) beach.

The Bluffs at Seabrook Head, the first point South of Quillibute and the four islands off Quillibute are
precipitous precipitous, and are composed of a dark conglomerate. The bluffs in the vicinity of Cape Johnson are composed of clay and conglomerate.

Here are numerous rocks, islets and submerged and arashi reefs on this shelf; the more conspicuous ones being Quillihute Needle, which is pointed like a spear, eighty-five feet high. James Island is high, flat and wooded. The island is connected with the mainland at low tide. Cake Rock, which is one and three fourths of a mile off shore, it appears of the same shape from all directions and has a slight rise, or mound, in its centre like a loaf of cake. Hence its name. It is 116 feet high and from its peculiar shape (\(\square\)) and location is one of the conspicuous land marks on this part of the coast and is familiar to all of the experienced coasters.

The Indian pack train was
discontinued at Quillibute, the weather being smooth a canoe with two in—
dians was employed to transport the outfit.
camps were made at Quillibute village and at e".

Sheet No 7.
The zenith stations for con-
tinning the work are "Jagged Islet" "Carroll Isle" "Hund Rock" and "Wah-yol" "Cape Head" "Ilac" and "Wah-yol" were occupied with the theodolite.

The Ocett River is not navigable and can be forded at low tide it is the outlet of what is locally called Ocett Lake, known on the chart as Lake of the Sun; there are a few settlers living on its shores, two of which I saw. They describe it as being irregular in shape with small bays, points, etc. It has never been called Lake of the Sun except by strangers.
who obtained the name from the maps. The name Osette Lake is well
fixed in the mind of all who practically know anything about it, they seldom
if ever see maps, and the chances are that locally it will always be called
by that name. The Feb. 8th.

The only important headland, on the sheet, is the one back of Osette
Indian Village, which with the large, high, outlying timbered island is very
conspicuous and often mistaken for Cape Flattery.

The beach with few minor interruptions can be traversed on
foot. By referring to the sheet it will be seen that it is very
much broken, being composed at intervals of sand and at other
intervals of irregular stones (cobble) which are very tedious to walk
and climb over.
spicuous, thy being composed of clay or conglomerate, respectively at irregular intervals.

There are innumerable rocks, islets, and submerged and auroral reefs in this sheet, the more conspicuous and important ones are as follows. Jagged Islet, two and one third miles off shore is a large irregular and jagged reef, its highest point being about 90 feet; about one mile NNE from it is Carroll Islet which is high and wooded with a columnar rock, 125 feet high, one eighth of a mile to seaward from it.

Hand Rock from some directions resembles an index hand, it is small and 27 feet high. Umatilla Reef is low and practically auroral, it is about two and one half miles off shore and the same distance further west than Latroott Island and is in the most position of any rocks in this vicinity. The Steamship
Unmatilla struck one of these rocks, hence its name.

Ocett and Bodelth Polets are high and timbered; from the fact that they are further to the westward than Cape Flattening they are very conspicuous landmarks to the mariners coming from the southwest.

Transportation was by canoe with two Indians.

Camps were made at "a" and at Ocett Indian Village.

_Sheet No. 8 with supplement._

The only station on this sheet for controlling the azimuth is Intact Astronomical Station.

The lower portion of the Soo-æ-ej' River is navigable for small boats and canoes. It has quite a volume of water and can be forded about one mile above its mouth at exceedingly low tide.
about one and a half miles above its mouth and between it and the beach is an Indian settlement composed of two or three buildings only one of which is used.

Watch Slough runs through the low valley to within a stones throw of the beach at Neech Bay. It is simply a tidal slough and can be forded almost any where at low water.

The Headland south of the Point of the Arches and Portage Head are high and bold but from the southward they show against Cape Flattery which is the important Headland and has a background of a mass of high wooded hills.

The water in Soolet Bay is not very deep and vessels can anchor there in Northern and eastern weather with safety provided that there is not too much sea.

Watch Indian Village is a
winter habitation while Arch-a-wal is exclusively a summer abode.

Commencing with the south end there is a poor beach to "a". From "a" to "b" it is impossible to climb along the shore so a long detour has to be made to "b" at low tide and to "c" at high tide; there is a good sand beach from "b" to "c". From "c" to "d" it is impossible along the shore and a very long detour has to be made. This stretch was the most difficult of any to get across and around with the work. From "d" to Watch Slough there is a good sand beach with one break in it. From Watch to the N.W. corner of Cape Flattery there is one beach worth mentioning and from a half of a mile beyond Archangel Indian Village to the end it is impossible to climb or walk along and the work had to be carried on by landing on the outlying
rocks with a canoe.

The Bluffs at Point of the Arches, Portage Head and from Watch to the end of the work are of a dark coarse conglomerate.

The more important "Rocks" are off the cliffs at Point of the Arches and off Cape Flattery: on account of vessels having to keep to the westward in order to safely round Umatilla Reef none of these are in their track.

In thick weather navigators can always determine when too close inshore in this locality by means of the lead.

Transportation on the outside was by means of a canoe and two Indians; an ox team was employed to haul the outfit from Watch to Neah Bay.

Camps were made at "B", "Z", Watch Village and at Neah Bay.
In conclusion I wish to state that this work was (as indicated in the title to each sheet) a reconnaissance and a very rapid one at that. The work was almost entirely carried on, from the water's edge; some of the time the weather was very smooth; in consequence of which there would naturally be very few if any "breaks"; undoubtedly some of the awash rocks could not be seen from the low beach and it should be distinctly understood that no pretension is made that all of the offshore rocks and breaks were determined but simply those that were visible at the time the work was executed regardless of the stage of the tide and roughness of the weather.

Between Great Harbor and Cape Flattery there are three different and distinct tribes of
Indians viz. the Quinqualets, the Hoh's, and the Dréwans, the latter compose the Quillichutes. Ozettees, Cape Flattery, and Neah Bay; the languages of these three tribes are so dissimilar that it is impossible for one to understand the other. Their only means of inter-tribal communication being the Chinook jargon.

Only a casual study of the Progress Sketch (on a scale of 1/6000 which accompanied my report dated August 17, 1887 on which the entire work reduced, can be seen at once) will convince any fair minded person that, with its myriad of outlying reefs and rocks, this stretch of coast line is an exceedingly dangerous one. Straining of...
of giving it a wide berth and also that in foggy weather, which extensively prevails during the summer months, that proximity to the shore can be determined with the head and that it should be used frequently.

There is neither a Light, Beacon or Buoy along this stretch to assist the mariner in finding his way in thick weather to Cape Flattery. I understand that there has been an appropriation made to place a Light on Destruction Island, this will benefit the shipping which is only a trifle, between the Strait of Juan and Columbia River. But if scarcely any practical value to the principal and important part which is between the tributaries to Juan Strait and California, Sand- 
wich Islands, Mexico and South America: the position of these
vessels that are steamships take their departure from Cape Blanco, for just outside Flattery Rocks: in thick weather they are liable to get too far inshore but not, as a rule, far enough to hear a fog-whistle on Deception Island: they are much more liable to fetch up abreast of the Quillivate River or Flattery Rocks than further to the Southward and Eastward.

Sailing vessels, as a rule, stand further out to sea than steamers but it is their aim to make Talwood Light.

Masters of both sailing and steam vessels stand in great awe of the South West coast of Vancouver's Island consequently they all try to make Cape Flattery as closely as possible in consequence of which they are liable in thick weather to get too close and suffer before reaching them.
James Island abreast of Quillichute is accessible, being connected with the mainland at low tide, it is high and bold, a Light and Fog Signal placed there would serve as a "guide-boat" to all found for the Strait of Juan: it is seven and one half miles further west than Destruction Island and vessels nearing flattening rocks would be liable to see either it or Tulloch Light. There is a moderate weather anchorage in the cove on the east side of this island for vessels bringing supplies and is now used by the N.W. Ino and Trading Co for that purpose.

Umatilla Reef is low, practically awash. It is two and one half miles further west than Tulloch Island and a very dangerous rock. I would recommend that the most powerful kind of a whistling bug be placed off it, which
would, probably, be in from twenty to twenty-five fathoms of water.

From what I can ascertain a majority of the vessels lost while bound for Foca Strait have been wrecked or disabled North of Black Point, between which and Tulboc Island there are two practical places for life saving stations: the southerly one is at Quillichute Indian Village, in southerly weather life saving appliances can be launched from the north side of the sand spit connecting James Island with the main land and in northerly weather from its south side. The other is at Quette Indian Village, the space between Quette Island and the shore is filled with a field of kelp and rocks which break the sea; in northerly weather lifeboats can be launched from the south side of the kelp patch.
and in southerly weather they can be launched from the beach immediately north of the village.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Mr. J. M. Thorn,
Superintendent,
U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D.C.

Seattle W.T.
February 17th 1888