U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent.

State: P.R.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2542-43

Locality: Vieques or Crab Island

1901:

Chief of Party: S. Forney
Treasury Department

JAN 3, 1902

U.S. C & G. Survey

O. H. Stetson
Superintendent

Description Report

Original Plans Lots Sheets Nos. 2542 and 2543

Tresques or Crab Island

Porto Rico

Scale 1/20,000

Surveyed by
Stetson

Jan. 28 to Feb. 12, 1901
The plan, table, survey of the island was made on a scale of 1/20,000, including the sheet No. 2542 and 2543. The Isabel line, heights and positions of government peaks and ridges were accurately determined with the Plane Table. The contouring of the summit of these peaks and Mount Pinata on the east end of the island was carefully executed with the Plane Table. The heights are expressed in meters and are referred to mean high water. The contours intervals are shown for every ten meters difference of elevation. The contour ridges and valleys are shown G from center and represent the line of a Plane Table traverse. The center lines and trails were obtained by level Plane Table sketching, giving a general idea of their features. The form
Centuring. Mapping of woods and trails was conducted in accordance with the instructions of Capt. J. Ogden, Inspector of Hydrography and Topography under date of April 28, 1901, that he issued to me after inspecting my field work. And writing a personal recommendation of the south islands.

The Spanish names of Puerto Rican lands. Boys’ Landings, land Port Hattox as well as the name of the island, were obtained from Chandoaming Flores, a native of Viquero Island, and the reason he acted as field to Commodore Sampson U.S.N. whom he was contact in the eastern world Port Puerto Rico, during the Spanish-American War. On the old survey charts and those published by the U.S. Geographic Office the British Admiralty the island is called “Coral Island.” By the natives it is called “La Isla de Viquero.” The oldest inhabitants of Port Puerto Rico also known it by this name.

The land Figueira is not found in the Spanish dictionary. People living on the Island say it is an Indian name “Congreso.”
in the Spanish for East. The island is Cordill with an immense quantity of land end, owing to this fact, the English sailors wrongly gave it the name of "East Island".

The town located at Puerto de Mulas is Called "Vieques" by the U.S. Post Office Department and Americans generally. The U.S. Navy ament and the nation both the town is called "Espeleo".

The Island of Vieques is twenty one miles in length, 41/8 miles at the widest part with an average width of 3 miles, with fifty nine statute miles of these lines, containing an area of fifty three square statute miles. The shore line is comprised of low bluffs, with two "virgin lands" and beaches, upon which dry and comfortable landings can be made. In winter the greater part of the year from November to June the prevailing winds are from the South East, during this period landings can be made at all of the East Bluffs and Beaches on the South Coast. The west end of the Island is "Masagami Playa" - Puerto de Mulas and "Puerto de Sor" on the South Coast of the Island.
Punta de Mulas is the principal landing on "Pirata Island" for a line of tugs unloading sugar from San Juan Port. Rico around the Island of Puerto Rico touching at "Pirata de Mulas" twice every ten miles at "Mosquito Playa" the middle third of "Punta de Mulas" on the North Coast of the Island. Islands, Anchora, Anchora, Anchora, Anchora, Anchora. At the western end of the Island is a great lagoon and the point from the South East Coast and South West Coast. East and West Point at the western end of the Island, a good anchorage both the point from the South East Coast and North West Coast. "Punta Real" on the South Coast is a good Anchorage and small landing and land track during the South East Trade the very trench clearing Pointy and Line of "Punta Veilajuiz" it is Pointed and good track and a good anchorage at its entrance "Punta Veilajuiz" is a very track for light"Brought to you by | New York University bobst Library Technical Services

Ydayo Gris" landed to land and loaded with Sugar and counted for New York and Boston. In December 1900 a large fire at the Great"Brought to you by | New York University bobst Library Technical Services

Mast"Spanish founded coming on Through the Southern Point of the Lighthouse and sank.
When well into the Tarde, the swell and
swell are still in sight. Since then this
point has been abandoned. "Port Real" is
near the Shipping point for the Espiranza
and Campana Santa Bells. Grand Port on
the South coast of the Island is a large Bay
with a good depth of water at its entrance
but there are numerous Coral Reefs inside
when the swells break with the wind and
sea from the Southwest and Northwest.
During the North West Trade Sails landings
can be made on the Sand beaches
inside the Bay. These beaches are very long
during South and Southeast winds.
"Salina del Sur" at the South End of the
Island is a good land landing on a hard
sand beach, at all times except with the
wind from the South West and West.
A well defined ridge extends the entire
length of the Island from East to West
with isolated peaks and trails running in
height from 137 meters at the Eastern
end to 299 meters at "Pit" Point on the
Western end. The trails on the South Eide
of the Island rise abruptly from the
Chose to then commence on the main Ridge on the south end of the Island, then falling off gently to the South Shore, interspersed with north valleys and table lands. The eastern end of the Island is Crowned with Mesmerizing Forest and Rural Landscapes. Some of the ridges and valleys on the central part of the Island are Crowned with Forest and Rural Landscapes. Over the western end the National Monument stands and some of the first trails are Crowned with Forest and Rural Landscapes. On the western end of the Island that Crown with with relief, waterfalls, and cliff faces, All of the Mutual Trails lead on the Island in Carolled with Air above.

- Chain of rich vegetation with grasses,
- Port Stephenson Aqueduct -12.000 feet by Cottage and Forests. The Left Cottage, large and well laid long fat and produce Nutmeg with tender leaf. The cathedral Café Longe, and the Floors on longer than stairs on the Island of Porto Rico.

Approaching East Island from the Sea, it faces the appearance of a long low island with one prominent feature on the
Extensive Eastern end that looks like an island cut off from the main one, on the Western end two prominent peaks are seen, "Mount Pirala" and "Mount Hill." "Vegusa or Cat's Island" practically adjacent by five individuals, three Spaniards, two Frenchmen, and one Dane, with ten seaports. These parties are exclusively engaged in the growing of sugar cane, and the manufacturing of sugar molasses and rum. The cane land is very rich and productive. The cane is replanted once every seven years, and there is one instance. A small tract on the plantation of Mr. Moureira, where they have been cutting cane for into thirty years old. The mills are equipped with Cutler's Ancient Machinery that loses about 40 percent of the Sugarwise Matter in crushing the cane. Notwithstanding their methods of crushing the cane, the output this year from 2,800 acres of cane, amounted 29,000 sacks and 350 hogsheads of sugar 6,500 bags of raw, and 110 gallons of molasses valued at $350,000. About one half of the cane land available on the island is used.
Under Contracting, Sugar Cane can be grown to the very tops of the hills.

This island, like the South Shore of Porto Rico is bright, at times, to observers. This could be prevented from by the efforts of their better and spring tea, the plantations and from farms. For long, Cisterns for storing rainwater. All over the island there are many large cementing tanks, half of Cisterns are used for storing the cattle. They can quite a feature on the island, and can be seen thus or on the Plane Trees. In the old Spanish, and of various legends, there are two large cemented water tanks for storing rainwater. The town has a Cistern with a capacity of 75,000 gallons, which is generally filled with rainwater. On the South Side of the Island Inclycling between Cabo Negro and Playa Grande, a large stream of fine dark water runs to the stream called the Rio Blanco. The coming up of this river would form a large reservoir of water which could be utilized for fresh and irrigating purposes. Staying around rain conditions, the island on the
South and South West from Isabel Lagunada is well supplied with Springs and Streams of good water. There are also numerous fresh wells on the island, but the water is not so good for drinking, on the South Shore of the Island, that of La Benson's Plantation there are two Streams of fine water. There is a passable road leading from Isabel Lagunada across the Island and along the South Shore described as Playa Grande Plantation, thence across the East End of the Island to Maria Plantation on the South West Shore, thence to the Extreme West End at Punta Arenas. There is also a fair road from Maria Plantation along the South Shore to Isabel Lagunada. Thence along the Coast to nearby La Benson Sugar Mill and through the La Benson Plantation to within four miles of the Extreme Southern End of the Island, there is also a passable road from Isabel Lagunada, called to Mr. Moscaville's Plantation. All of the roads on the Island are in a very bad condition, most of them only passable for all carts and in true tack, one can ride around the island and all over it.
an tree stock, providing they can find
the gates through the mountains this fence.
Fruits Apples, Bananas, Plantain, Coconuts, Oranges, Limes, Ginger, Papaymiki, Curr-
cans, Irish Potatoes, Cows and Cattle, are grown in sufficient quantities to supply the
local market; the milk fat of the horses
are plentiful, Ovada and Diget. Palms from
Banana, Orchards-these bright, fragrant
flowers of the tropical greens, are found in
profusion on this beautiful island. The
winter Climate is delightful and healthy,
the scenery is charming. According to the
National Ocean in 1899 and 1900 by the United
States the population of the island can nearly
be the following: from the
Danish inhabitants and farmers from the
Island of Porto Rico. The rainy season
lasts from May to October. The rain
falls as a rule, and it is different as it is
on the Eastern end of Porto Rico. Where there
clouds form over North Island, and its rain
is not precipitated within the clouds, which is the reason
to the Eastern End of Porto Rico.

Respectfully submitted, 

[Signature]

Andree, 16th July