Treasury Department

U.S. C. G. Survey

O. H. Latourette, Superintendent

Description Report—
Original Plans 1st Sheets
Nos. 2542 and 2543

Teguc or Crab Island
Porto Rico

Scale 1/20,000

Surveyed by:

Stutman Horsey

And O. H. Latourette

Surveyed January 28th to June 12th, 1901
Description Report of Original Topographical Sheets No. 2542 and 2543, Naves or "Grot" Island Porto Rico, 1903. $20,000 Awarded by U.S. Navy Assistant C.G. Levy from January 28th to June 12th, 1901.

The plan table survey of the island was made on a scale of 1/20,000, excluding the sheets No. 2542 and 2543. The land lines, heights, and positions of government jacks and ridges were accurately determined with the Plane Table. The contouring of the summit of these peaks and Mount Pirata on the last 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 contour intervals are shown for every ten meters difference of elevation. The contour ridges and valley are shown by from centers and represent the line of a Plane Table Contouring. The contour lines and trails were delineated by labeled Plane Table sketching, giving a general idea of their pattern. The form
Centuring. Mapping of roads and trails was conducted in accordance with the instruc-
tions of Capt. A. Baker, Inspector of Topography and Hydrography dated on April 18, 1906, to the intent to make a final report. The field work was undertaken by Capt. A. Baker, Inspector of Topography and Hydrography.

The Spanish manner of Pointe-Boar lands, Bays, Shoals, and Rock Holls as well as the name of the Island, were obtained from Charting Maps. A native of Figaro Island, and the person who helped to show to Admiral Sampson U.S. Navy, when he was Commanding the eastern United States, Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American War. On the G.I. Survey Charts and those published by the U.S. Geographical Office for the British Admiralty. The Island is called "Oro Island." By the natives it is called "La Isla de Figaro." The oldest inhabitant of Porto Rico also known it by this name. The land Figaro is not found in the Spanish Dictionary. People living on the Island say it is an Indian name "Oroismo."
in the Spanish for Crab. The island is Crown
with an immense mixture of land and
ocean to this fact the English sailors en-
roled given it the name of "Crab Island.

The town located at Puerto de Mulatos is
Called "Vegas" by the U.S. Post Office Depart-
ment and Americans generally. The U.S. Post Of-
cine and the natives Rule the town Isabel
Segovia.

The Island of Vegas is twenty one miles in
length - 41/2 miles at the widest part with
an average width of 3 miles with fifty nine
statute miles of these land, containing an area
of fifty three square statute miles. The land
line is comprised of low hills with two
trees named Land Lagoons, after which land
and comfortable landings can be made
in water, - being the greatest part of
the year from November to June the prevail-
ing winds are from the South East, during
this period landings can be made at all
of the East Lagoons and Lagoons on the South
Coast. The West end of the Islands "Margaret
Playa", "Puerto de Mulatos" and "Puerto de fer-
za" are on the South Coast of the Island.
Prateto de Mulas is the principal landing on "Proble Island" for a line ofKamees um
ning from San Juan Puerto Rico around the island of Puerto Rico touching at "Prato
de Mulas" twice every ten miles at "Mosquito Playa" on the east side of "Prato de Mulas" on
the north coast of the island. Travel inland along the main road from the south
down east toward Eastern Puerto Rico. "Prato de Mulas" at the east end of the island
is the open embayment with the point from the south east: "Cortez and Prato Real", the south coast is a good An-
Chagao and Atlantic landing and land track during the north east trades. Very
trouble clearing Puerto and Darkbay.
Sydney "Prato de Mulas" is a good landed
land track any through at its entrance.
"Prato de Mar" is a deep water for light
through the Puerto Rico, the entrance is narrow, some
years ago vessels landed here and traded with
States and America for New York and
Pittsburgh. In December 1900 a large Fre
Master Schmermum struck coming in through
the entrance giving a quick and sunk.
When well into the Point, the Eull and Mast are still six feet. Since then this Point has been abandoned. "Post Real" is near the Shipping point for the Escuriza and Campio-Santa Biiels. Grand Post 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 water ebbes with the wind and tide from the Southwest and Southeast.

During the North Post-Trade Days some landings can be made on the land backs inside the Bay. These landing are any length during Southwesterly and Easterly 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 Post and West.

A well-defined ridge extends the entire length of the Island from East to West with isolated peaks and hills ranging in height from 137 meters at the Eastern end to 299 meters at "Peru Piana" on the Western end. The hills on the South Side of the Island rise abruptly from the
Approaching Cast Island from the NE, it has the appearance of a long low island with one prominent feature on the
Extends Eastern end that looks like an island cut-off from the main one, on the Western end two prominent peaks are seen. Mount Pinalà and Martino Hill "Viguer de Cat" Island practically owned by six individuals, three Spaniards, two Frenchmen and one Dane, with ten serpents, these parties are exclusively engaged in the growing of Sugar Cane, and the manufacturing of Sugars, 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. Monbrailor, where they have been cutting cane from roots thirty years old. The mills are equipped with Cande Ancient Machinery that saves about 40 per cent of the Brixine Matter in crushing the cane. Notwithstanding these methods of crushing the cane, the output this year from 2,600 acres of cane, amounted 29,000 casks and 350 Tons of Sugar, 650 Bushels of Rum, and 110 Gallons of Molasses valued at $350,000. Also one half of the cane land available on the island is now
under cultivation, sugar cane can be grown to the very top of the island. 

The island, like the South Shore of Porto Rico, is subjected to severe storms. To secure it could be provided for by the storage of rainwater and spring water. The plantations and farm houses have long cisterns for storing rain water. All over the island there are many large cisterns through which all of the rain and for securing the cattle they can quite a portion on the island, and even the ocean items on the Planter's Streets.

In the old Spanish fort at Porto Rico there are two large cemented water tanks for storing rain water. The town has a cistern with a capacity of 75,000 gallons which is generally filled with rain water. On the South shore of the island lying between Caleb Square and Playa Grande a large stream of fine water empties into the stream called the Rio Grande. The damming up of this stream would form a large reservoir of water which could be utilized for fresh and irrigating purposes. Securing 

The island on the
North and South shores West from Isbell
Legenda is well supplied with Spring and
Streams of good water. There are also numer-
able wells on the Island, but the water is not
so good for drinking on the South shore
of the Island that of LaBecause Plantation
there are two streams of fine water. There is
a passable long road leading from
Isbell Legenda across the Island and along
the South shoreleading to "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 Pinta
Arenas. There is also a fair road from
Maria Plantation along the South shore to
Isbell Legenda. Thence along the Coast
North the LaBecause Creek River and
through the LaBecause Plantation to within
four miles of the Extreme South End of the Island.
There is also a passable road from Isbell
Legenda, down to the Moscavilles Plantation.
All of the roads on the island are in a very
bad condition, most of them only passable
for of carts and in fine weather. One can
ride around the island and all over it
an area lack, providing they can find
the gates through the mountainous ditches.

Pine Apples, Bananas, Plantains, Coconuts,
Oranges, Limes, Figs, Papayas, Meat-
corn, Irish Potatoes, Corn and Cabbage, are
grown in sufficient quantities to supply the
local market. The native fruits of the tropics
are plentiful; Carob Fruit, Regia Palm Fruits,
Banana Orchards, the brilliant fruits, and
flowers of the tropical growth, are found in
profusion on this beautiful island. The
winter climate is delightful and healthy.

The scenery is charming. According to the
Census taken in 1899 and 1900 by the United
States the population of the island was nearly
six thousand. The people are mostly of
Danish descent and come from the
Island of Porto Rico. The rainy season
lasts from May to October. The rain
falls, as a rule, so fast to the north as it is
on the Eastern end of Porto Rico. Hence, "Rain
Clouds" from the Crotch Island and its rain
is most precipitated north of the Clouds. North of the
Mountains at the Eastern End of Porto Rico.

Respectfully submitted,  

[Signature]  

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