U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

P. M. Thorn, Superintendent.

State: Wash. Terr.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 1795.

LOCALITY:

Rosario Strait:
Sanish Bay.

1887.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. J. Gilbert.
Descriptive Report.

Sheet No. 6. - Sannish Bay, Mass. W.T.

This sheet embraces all of Sannish tide lands and Extends from Sheet 14 +5 on the South, to D White, on N/S. shore of Sannish Bay.

The shoreline SE. from D White to within 1/2 mile of McElroy Slough, is rocky, and the ledge of rock, bare and precipitous, appear here and there very frequent all over the hills. It is sandstone, much of it mixed with gravel and boulder clays.

The only ravine is an Apetir Creek, a fine stream of water. There are some Apetir beds off the mouth of the creek.

From McElroy Slough, southward the land is low, that along shore being tide lands mostly diked and reclaimed. All these lands are under cultivation. The general plan is to raise the dikes across sloughs, leaving the larger sloughs to serve for drainage. While the smaller ones are gradually filled up. Where the sloughs are represented inside the dikes, there is some water in them. Dry sloughs are not represented.

The only settlement adjoining to be called a
town or village, is Ediam. On the Slough of the
same name, it is four or five years old, has
two hotels, two or three stores and eight or nine
dwellings. It is the post office, and trade
center for the surrounding country.

Ediam Slough runs dry at low tides, and
the Channel is dry for a long distance across
the Mud flats. The tide extends a mile or so
above Ediam, beyond which the Slough might
more appropriately be called a creek.

Sanicle River, can be ascended by small boat
to the bridge at the limit of Shet, when the tide
is high enough to enter it at all. It is
quite deep above the bend at the bridge near
its mouth. Below the bridge the Channel is
Shallow; it cannot float a row boat at low
tides. The entrance to the Channel, at edge
of tide flats, is 1/4 of 1/2 Story House, has about
three feet at low tides. Once inside there is from
four to six ft water until a little past Dugles
Point, beyond which it is very shallow.

The principal crops are oats and barley, and
leg. Fruit does not do well on the Marsh
Farms. Good manure is not to be had, and all
farmers depend upon rain water. This is true of all tide lands, and even throughout the river bottoms, until high land is reached.

At McClary Slingle is Rileycarps logging Camp: One of the largest on the Sound. It is operated over a rail road, the cars being hauled up to the end of the track by horses, and running down by gravity. This Spring, 1888, a locomotive has been placed on the road.

Logging has been extensively carried on in this vicinity for years.

Low water mark in this area shows the sand beaches and gravel beaches are represented thus.

Mud flats are not filled in, only represented in outline by the L.W. Mark.

Two sketches accompany this report, one of the village of Edison, from a point on the Slingle below it; and one looking N.W. from Edison, it has the opposite bank of the Slingle, with the dikes in the foreground, and Connie Rotsor islands in the distance.
The dikes are uniformly of one pattern, of which this is a profile—a dike between two ditches. The ditches are from four to eight feet wide, and about four feet deep.—(Some deeper.)

The base of dike is six to eight ft. and its height from four to six. On the sheets it was necessary to exaggerate the ditches and dikes in order to represent them.

J. J. Gilbert
Assist. Q. G. Survey