<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Localities</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>Chief of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chief of Party**

John Albert

**Library & Archives**

B-1870-113+1
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

F. M. Thompson, Superintendent.

State: Wash. Terr.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographical Sheet No. 1869

Locality: Gulf of Georgia.

1888.

Chief of Party: J. J. Gilbert.
Description Report

Sheet No. 1.

Topography of

Gulf of Georgia

W. F.

1888

J. J. Gilbert

Assist.
Description Report  
Sheet No. 1  
Topography of Gulf of Georgia  
W. E.  

Register No. 1869  
This sheet contains the topography of the North East part of Orcas Island from a point about 2 miles south of Point Lawrence to the gravel beach ½ mile east of Station Thompson, and the group of islands, of which Clark and Barnes are the largest.  

The sheet embraces the highest land in all this region. Mt. Constitution attains an altitude of 2,400 feet. The shores are rock, igneous and hard, with phree, considerable lime-stone. Similar in character to most of the islands in this group.  

The shores are generally bold, the rocky cliff varying in height from a few feet to 100 feet or more. The water is generally deep close to shore, and there is no good anchorage except in the bay to Southward of Point Lawrence.
The rock crops out at intervals all over the hills, and frequent cliffs are encountered in traveling over the mountain. On the east face of the Summit of Mt. Constitution, the perpendicular cliff is several hundred feet high.

At one point about halfway between Point Lawrence and Raccoon Bluff, men are at work opening a lime stone quarry.

The mountain rises precipitously from the water, in a series of benches, and the Summit is less than a mile back.
as seen from the water, owing to the position of the Sun, the prints do not give any details.

On each print, the position of the Station on the Summit is indicated.

Then are several small lakes on the sheet, and one large lake is seen from the summit, looking south just outside the limits of the sheet. It is connected by a series of swamps with the lake represented to the East of the Summit.

The ledges or cliffs are generally parallel with the shore or nearly so, but there is no regularity about them. Where there is enough soil the mountain is covered with timber. Very largely it is a dense growth of saplings. As fires have run over and destroyed most of the larger growth, this young growth is so dense that, in places, it was not possible to crawl through it, and it was a serious undertaking to transport the instruments while contouring the mountain,
It was seldom possible to carry on the work by line from station to station. But generally I would hunt for an open space and work a new position. Compute height and section, then move on and repeat the operation.

There is very little agricultural land on this sheet, and no timber fit for use; it is the home of large numbers of deer, who share the pasturage with a few bands of half wild sheep.

The currents along the shore are very strong, especially so about St Lawrence. I count two blue spots, one of the then from St Lawrence to the southward and the other of Summi Mountain. Both were taken from the same place, from the point of the shore line one mile or more from St Lawrence. Owing to haze the point of Summi Mountain is somewhat indistinct, except near
Outline it seems difficult at any time to secure key photography, any details of distant objects.

Bacons Island is Sandstone, the Shale bed nearly flat, and parallel with the Left face of the island.

At low tide there is a broad, nearly level, Sandstone floor shining this (East) side of the island; the East side is bold, presenting no beach, except at the head of the two little bays; the North end is a narrow ledge extending some distance beyond Harman.

Clark Island is of Sandstone at both ends, with a connecting link of earth and gravel: probably at some time it was two islands, and has been connected by the wash of ages. The only good anchorage is in the bay on East side of the South end of Clark island, at low tide this is a secure harbor, but at high
water. Strong eddies sweep around it, and there is danger of dragging.

Both Clark and Barnes Islands are wooded.

Off the south end of Clark Is. are several small islands, or large rocks, with a narrow but deep channel between. The largest of these has a lane for tree leaning and stunted, and also a few bunches of grass. The other rocks are bare.

During the summer season all the ledges are well defined by the kelp growing on their borders.

J. F. Gilbert

Asst. C.P. Survey