

1869

6981

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey *Topographic*
Field No. Office No.

LOCALITY
State *Wash.*
General locality *Gulf Of*
Locality *Georgia*
1888
~~*191*~~

CHIEF OF PARTY
J. A. Gilbert

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE

83
STA
1869



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

F. M. Thorn, Superintendent.

State: *Wash. Terr.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *1869*

LOCALITY:

Gulf of Georgia.

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. J. Gilbert.



Descriptive Report

Sheet No. 1.

Topography of
Gulf of Georgia

W. F.

1888

J. J. Gilbert
Assist.

Descriptive Report

Sheet No. 1.

Topography of Gulf of Georgia
W. J.

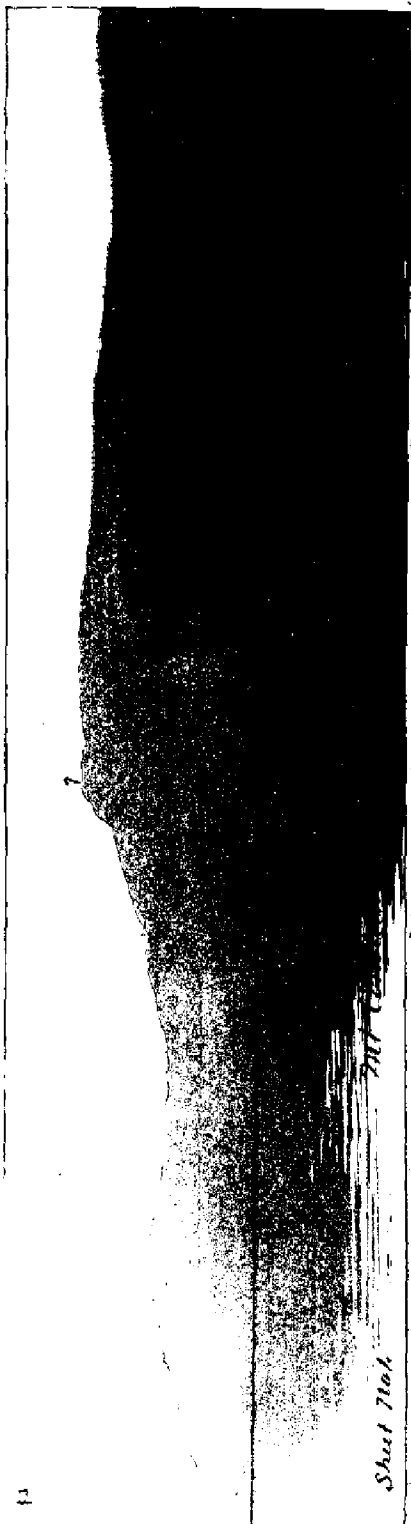
Register No. 1869.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, attaining an altitude of ²⁴⁰⁹ 2400 feet. The shores are rock, igneous and hard with, probably, considerable limestone. 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 bight to Southward of Point Lawrence.

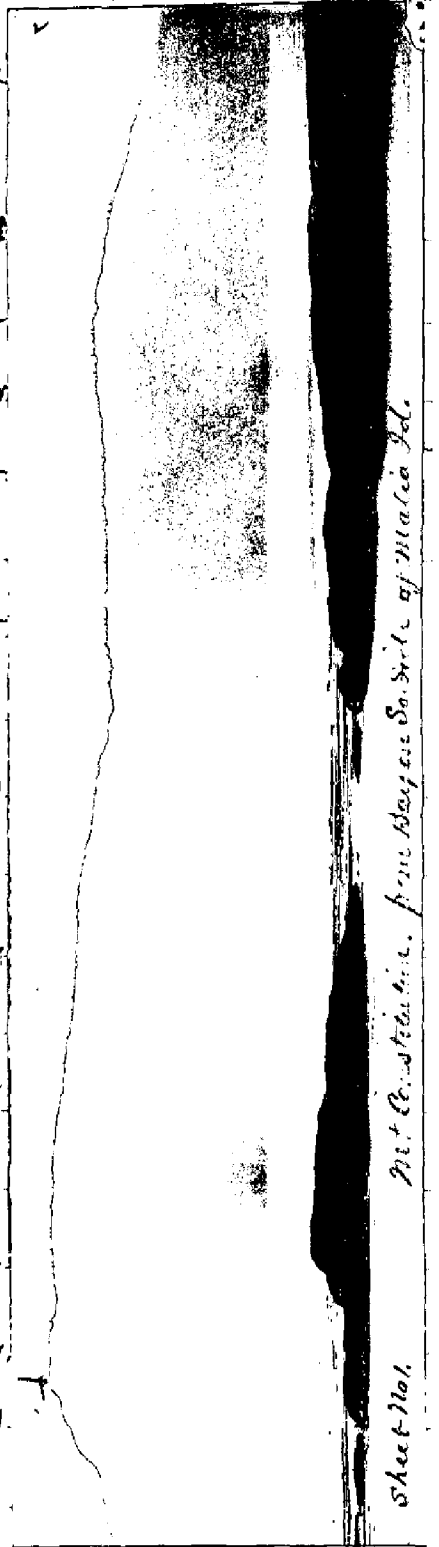
The rock crops out at intervals all over the hills; and frequent cliffs are encountered in



travelling 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 were at work opening a lime stone quarry.

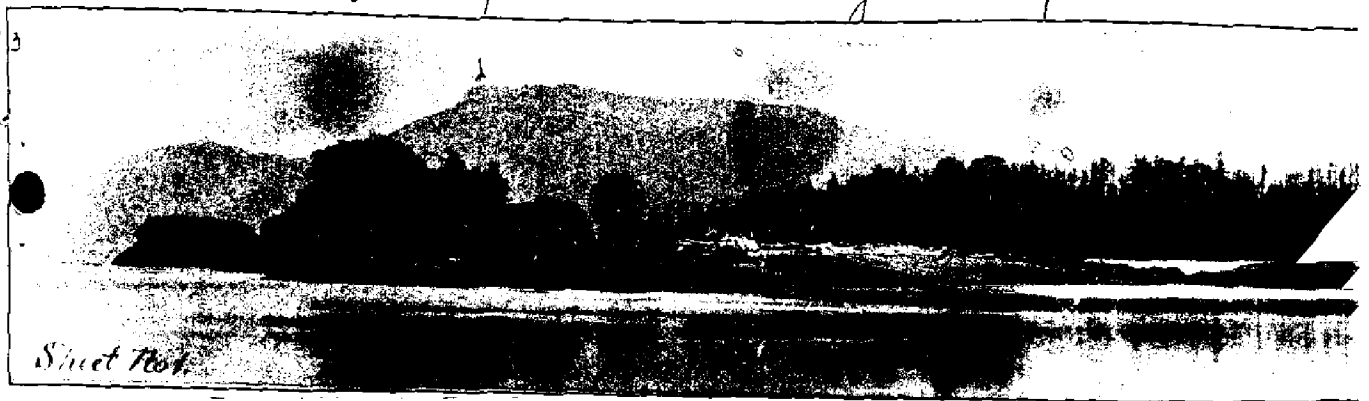
The mountain rises precipitately from the water, in a series of benches, and the summit is less than a mile back.



Mt. Constitution, from Bay View, Sa. Side of Malaga Id.
Sheet No. 1.

The views, in blue print, on this page and the next represent the general outline of Mt. Constitution

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.

There 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. (*Mountain Lake. — 1111)

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 ~~possible~~ to carry on the work by lines from station to station: but generally I would hunt for an open space and work a new position, - compute height and sketch - then move on and repeat the operation.

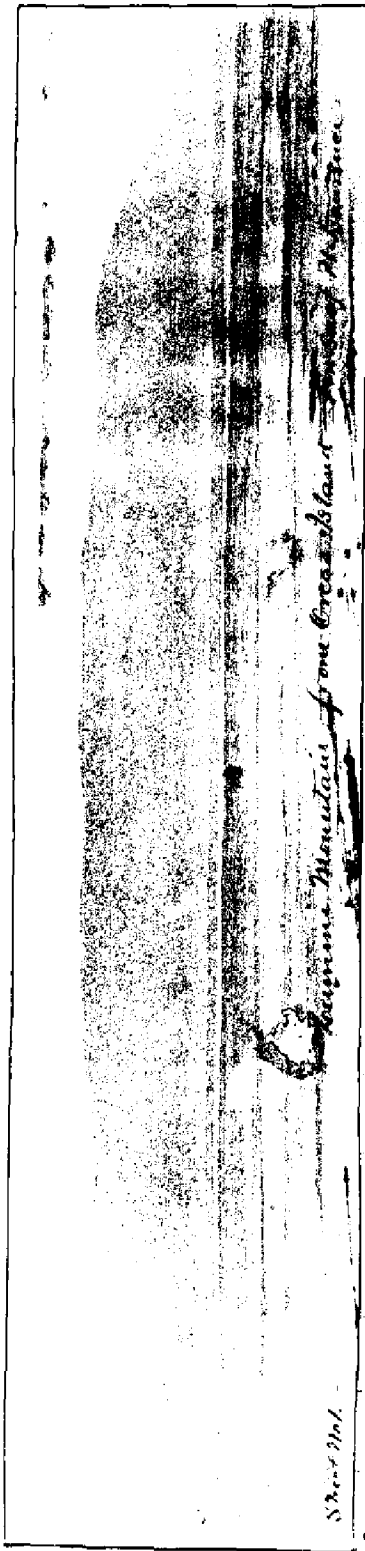
There is very little agricultural land on this sheet, and most timber fit for use: - it is the home of large numbers of deer, who share the pasturage with a few bands of half wild sheep.

The currents along the shores are very strong. Especially so about Pt Lawrence. I inserted two blue prints, one of the shore from Pt Lawrence to



the Southward, and the other of Summit Mountain, both views were taken from the same place, from the point of the shoreline one mile, or more South from Pt Lawrence, - Owing to haze the point of Summit Mountain is somewhat indistinct, except in

outline, it seems difficult at any time to secure by photography, any details of distant objects.



Mountains from Barnes Island

Barnes Island is sandstone, the strata lie nearly flat, and parallel with the ~~west~~ face of the island.

At low tide there is a broad, nearly level, sandstone floor skirting this (west.) 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 Hammark.

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 Id. are several small islands, or large rocks, - with a narrow but deep channel between. The largest of these has a lone fir 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

Assist. C. G. Survey