

1871

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Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey *Topographic*

Field No. _____ Office No. *1877*

LOCALITY

State *Washington*

General locality *Gulf of*

Locality *Georgia*

1888

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CHIEF OF PARTY

J. Gilbert

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U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

F. M. Thorn, Superintendent.

State: *Nash. Terr.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 1871.

LOCALITY:

Gulf of Georgia.

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. J. Gilbert.

1871

Descriptive Report

Sheet No. 3.

Topography of
Gulf of Georgia

W. F.

1888

J. J. Gilbert
Assist.

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Descriptive Report

Sheet No. 3

Topography of the Gulf of Georgia
N. J.

Register No. 1871.

This sheet embraces the North end of Cummi Island: from Village Point around to Δ Cummi N.E. on Astronomical Point: And the shores of Cummi Bay including both shores of Sandy Point.

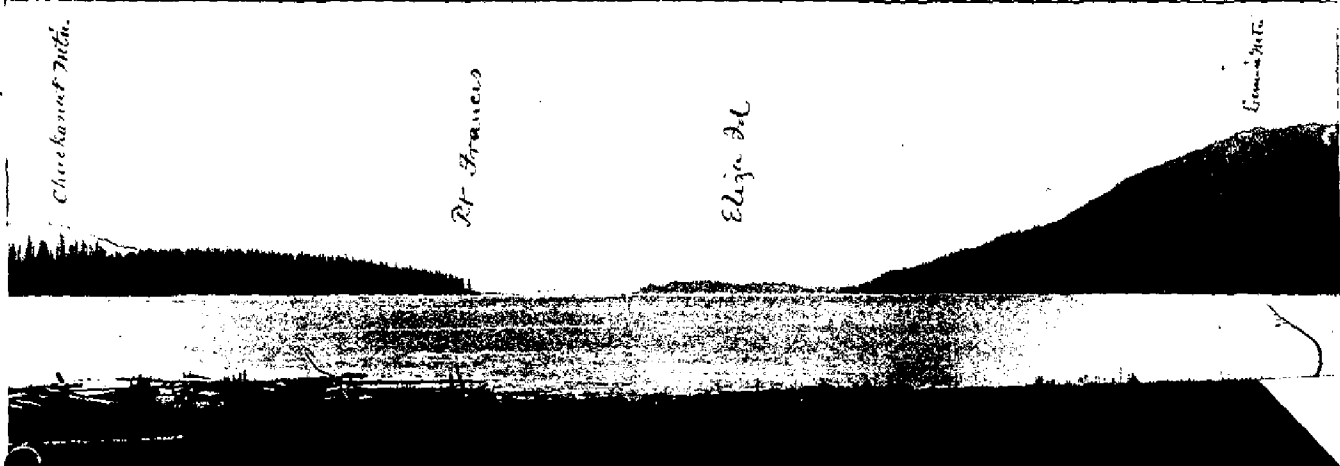
The north end of Cummi Island is of Sandstone foundation, the Sandstone cropping out also in the hills; except a few places on the west side, and the gravel point at Cummi N.E. the shore is Sandstone.

There is soil and forest all over the point, and most of it is good agricultural land. There are two small streams of water: One at the rocky point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Δ Fern, and one running over the rocks $\frac{2}{3}$ mile south of Pt Midgley on east side of Point: both streams are very small in midsummer.

The Post office for Cummi Island is at the Point where Δ Cummi N.E. stands, and is called Beachs because a man of that name formerly had the office in his house, the office was then $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther south.

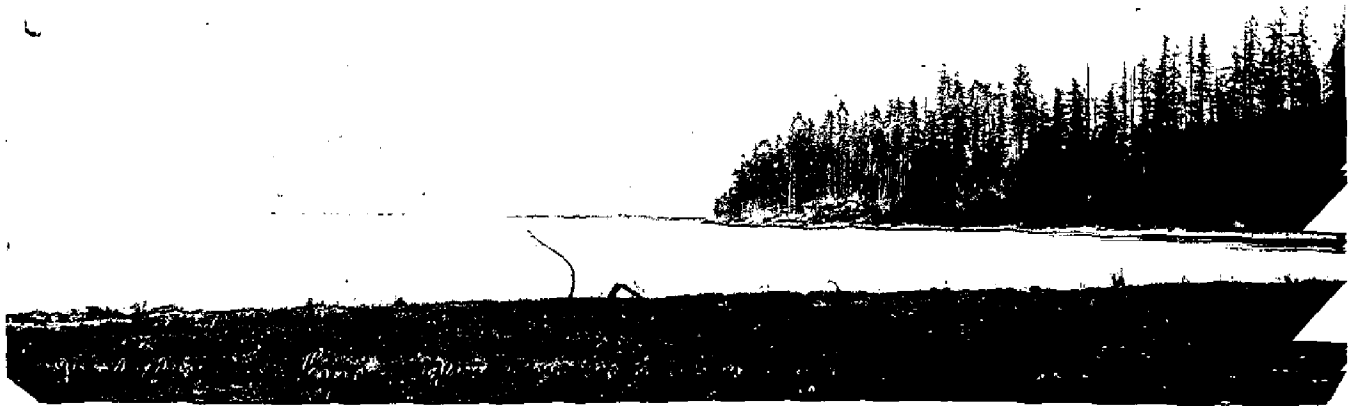
This point is designated on our charts as Astronomical Point. Among the settlers it is universally called Beach. Mr. J. J. Lane, present post master, has lived there a great many years, and it might very properly be designated Lane's Point. In Notice to Mariners, 1859, No. 112, I notice that a stake light has been placed on this point and that it has been called Taylor's Spit. I do not think there is a person of that name living on the Island. Although I understood that some speculator living elsewhere, owned the north side of the spit, his name may have been Taylor.

From this Spit looking South, there is a clear view through Hals Passage.



View No. 1. is from near Δ Bummi N.E., looking South through the passage, on the right is Bummi Mountain, with Eliza Island in the center, and Point Frances on the left, Chuckamuck Hills showing over.

Point Francis on the extreme left.



View No. 2 is taken from the same place as No. 1 and shows all of Chukamut Mountain and much more of the shore-line of Hales Passage.



View No. 3, taken from the steamer, and looking nearly South, shows Pt. Midgley, and the North end of the Island, also the rock off Point Midgley. The land in the distance is Orcas Island, near Point Lawrence.

On the balance of sheet No. 3 there is no rock, save in the shape of boulders; the shores are generally low, except just at the North edge of

the sheet. The highest bluff about 60 ft. is on Indian Island about 3/4 mile from a witness. This bluff would show on view No. 5 if it had not been printed too dark.

A large part of this sheet is taken up with the marsh and sloughs at the head of Kummi Bay.

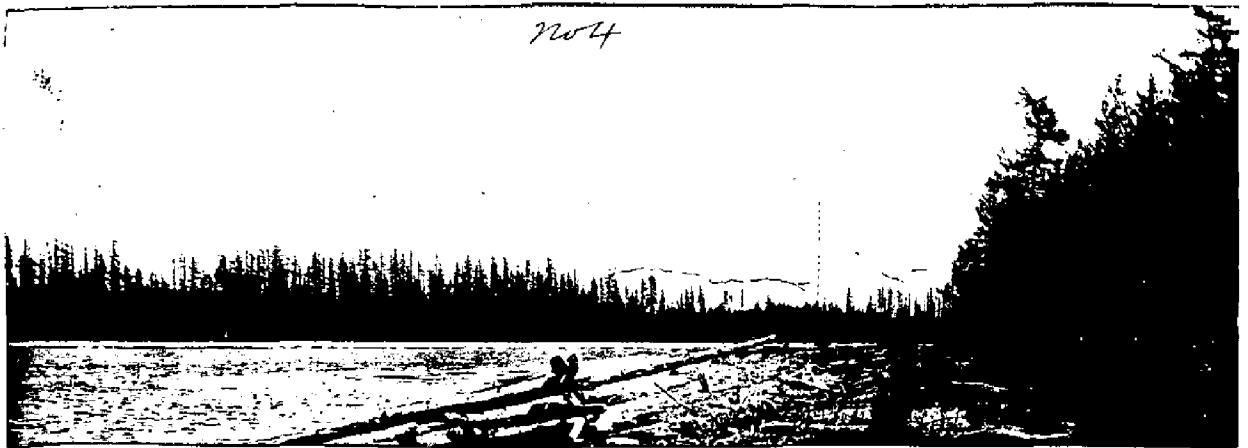
I have designated the so-called river a slough because it is nothing more, but little water enters it from the Nooksockk, and it only serves to drain the great marshes. These marshes could be easily diked and reclaimed, but they belong to the Indians who seldom undertake great improvements; they are used for pasturage. The survey of these marshes was made with the utmost discomfort owing to the Myriads of Mosquitos, they were frightful everywhere but here worse than anywhere, it was difficult to move the Alhidada without crushing them on the sheet, and hands face & neck were constantly suffering. I ran out Kummi Slough to the edge of the sheet and from that to join the work of 1887, was only a few metres, and a straight track.

The slough which runs around Indian Island and connects with the Nooksockk, was also run out to join with the work of 1887; All of the Indian

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Reserve is most excellent land. Easily cleared and drained.

— Sandy Point also part of the Reservation, the Indian Name of which is "Sly-ack-sen", is a gravel spit with no sand about it. It is hard to conjecture the reason for the name by which it is universally known. I venture the supposition that it was first named by some one in a passing vessel, who at a distance mistook the gravel for sand;— there is some sand mixed with the gravel in the vicinity of a Swamp, but none at the extreme point.

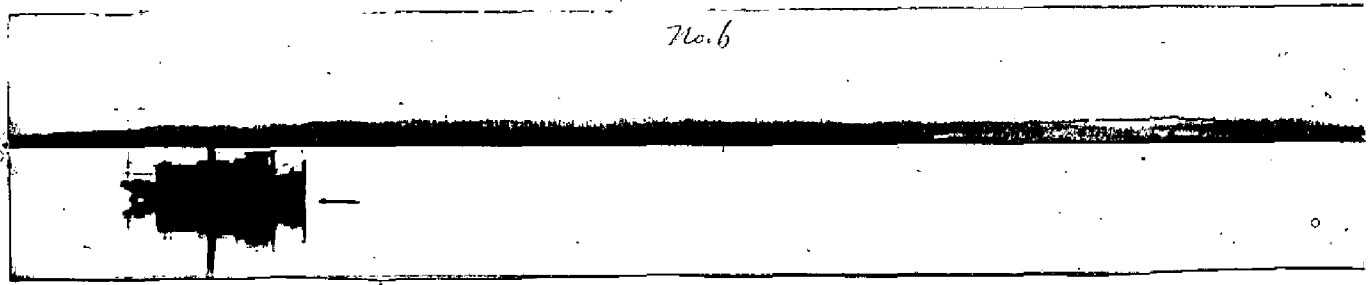


— My Camp, was on the North side of Astor Point or Taylor Spit, in the light. From the beach in front of Camps Views 4, 5, and 6, were taken. No. 4 was taken in the hope of getting Mount Baker which was showing up majestically near the

Center of the view: but though the Mountain shows faintly on the negative I could not reproduce it in a print.



View No. 5 is overprinted, it should show the broken bluff on Indian Island. The right of the view should join View No. 1. It shows the character of the forest on Indian island, where forest fires have killed most of the large trees, and where a dense growth of small trees, some fir, some alder cover the ground.



View No. 6 was made in the hope of getting the outline of the mountains of British Columbia. These were showing very clearly, but were too distant to photograph; the nearer shoreline of the Gulf, or rather Lummie Bay is, however, well rep-

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presented, - the point just over the stern of the steamer
is Sandy Point, and to the right are seen the trees in
the Lummie Delta.

Lummie Bay is very shallow, - most of it being
bars at low tide; - the low water line being between
Sandy Point and the Bluff on Indian Island.

At low tide I could not get up the channel
of Lummie Slough, through the flats; - we had to
walk from near Sandy Point, even in the
Slough at or near low tide about drawing
8 to 10 inches mud ground every few rods.

The flats generally are sand, with some
mud, - mostly near the shores, - from A. Rose to
Head. Except a narrow gravel beach, it is
all mud, & quite deep. All along the east
shore, as far as A. Rose are scattered great
boulders, - probably having been set free from
the bank, they are mostly a little distance offshore.

There is no fresh water coming into Lummie Bay.
Except in the sloughs, which draining marshes, have
some fresh water at low tide.

J. J. Gilbert

Asst. G. G. Sundry