<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Topographic</th>
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<td>Field No.</td>
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<td>Office No.</td>
<td>1877</td>
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**Locality**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Washington</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>Gulf of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Semiahmoo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1888</td>
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</table>

**Chief of Party**

J. Gilbert

**Library & Archives**

**Date**
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

P. M. Thorne, Superintendent.

State: Wash. D. C.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 1871.

LOCALITY:

Gulf of Georgia.

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. J. Gilbert.
Descriptive Report
Sheet No. 3.

Topography of
Gulf of Georgia

W. J.

1888

J. J. Gilbert

Assist.
Descriptive Report

Sheet No. 3

Topography of the Gulf of Georgia

Register No. 1871

This sheet embraces the North end of Lummi Island, from Village Point around to A Lummi N.E., on Astronomical Point; and the shores of Lummi Bay including both shores of Sand Point.

The north end of Lummi Island is of Sandstone foundation. The Sandstone dropping out also in the hills, except a few places on the west side, and the Gravel Point at Lummi 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 ½ mile north of A Farm, and one running over the rocks ½ mile south of Pit Midway on east side of Point. Both streams are very small in midsummer.

The Post office for Lummi Island is at the Point

where A Lummi N.E., Hands, and is called Beach's house. Beach, a man of that name formerly had the office in his house, the office was then ½ miles further south.
This point is designated on our charts as Astromical Point. Among the settlers it is now commonly called Black.

Mr. T. Lane, first postmaster, has lived there a great many years, and it might very properly be designated Black Point. In Notice to Mariners, 1889, No. 112, I notice that a stake light has been placed on this point, and that it has been called Taylor's Point. I do not think there is a person of that name living on the island. Although I understand that some speculator living elsewhere owned the north side of the point, his name may have been Taylor.

From this point, looking south, there is a clear view through Halsey Passage.

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View No. 1. is from Park & Summier W.S.E., looking south through the passage. On the right is Summit Mountain, with Eliza Island in the center, and Pointifax on the left. Chuckanut 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 Chuckanut Mountain and much more of the shoreline of Lake Dungeness.

View No. 3 is taken from the steamer, and looking nearly southwest. Shows Pt. Midgley, and the north end of the island. Also the rock off Pt. Midgley. The land in the distance is Drew's Island near Pt. Lawrence.

On the balance of the 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... from an Indian island, about 14 miles from a witness. This bluff would show... in Nave No. 5, if it had not been foiled too dark... A large part of this sheet is taken up with the Marsh and sloughs at the head of Lummi Bay... I have designated the so-called river, a slough... because it is nothing more... but little water entering from the Nooksack... and it only serves to drain the... great marshes... These marshes could be easily dried and reclaimed... but they belong to the Indians who... seldom need disturbance... great improvements... They are used for pasturage... The survey of these marshes was... made with the utmost discomfort... owing to the... Myriads of Mosquitoes... They were frightful everywhere but here worse than anywhere... it was difficult to... move the Aldridge without crushing them over the... sheet... and hands, face, neck, arm constantly... Suffering... I came out Lummi Slough to the edge of the... sheet... and from that to join the Cord of 1887... was... only a few feet... and a straight road... The Slough, which runs around Indian Island... and connects with the Nooksack... was also run... over to join with the Cord of 1887... All of the Indian...
Reserve is most excellent land, easily cleared and drained.

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Sandy Point, also part of the Reservation, is the Indian name of which is Siba-za-ke-biw, or 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 breeze, who at a distance mistook the gravel for sand; then, some sand mixed with the gravel in the vicinity of swamps, but none at the estuary point.

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My camp was on the North side of Astronomical Point, or Taylor Strait, in the night. 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 were throwing up majestically near the...
Center of the view, but though the mountain shows favorably on the negative, I could not reproduce it as a print.

View No. 5 is overprinted. It should show the eastern 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 firs, pines, and hemlocks dominate 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 Lummi Bay is, however, well rep-
presented. The point just over the inlet of the Draw is Sandy Point. And to the right are seen the trees in the Bluff near Sandy Point and the Bluff on Indian Island.

At low tide I could not get up the Channel of Bluff Bluff, through the flats. We had to walk from near Sandy Point. Even in the Bluff Bluff at or near low tide about a quarter

8 to 10 inches well ground every few yards.

The flats generally are sand with some mud. Mostly near the Bluff. From Bluff to Bluff Head except a narrow gravel beach, it is all mud, quite deep. Along the East Shore, as far as Bluff, are scattered great boulders. Probably having been set free from the beach, they are mostly a little distance offshore.

There is no fresh water coming into Bluff Bay. Except in the Bluffs, where draining marshes have some fresh water at low tide.

J.J. Gilbert

Admiral C.G. Sandy