1974

Wood

Reconstruction Board

Archeological Report

School No. 2231

2231
Descriptive Report

Sheet No 70  2231

Topography of

Washington Sound

Wash

1893
Sheet No. 10 embraces the shoreline of San Juan Island, bordering on Middle Channel from Point Caution to Spieden Channel.

From Pt. Caution to Signal Shed, a distance of 1/2 miles, the shores are rocky and bold, and the water deep close to the shoreline. There are no reefs in this stretch.

Signal Shed is the gable end of the large lime kiln on the wharf at Eureka Limekiln. This limekiln has been abandoned, and the buildings are fast falling to decay. It was one of the largest of the many plants at one time in operation among these islands.

There are two substantial kilns and a number of vacant houses, beside a good wharf and large warehouse. There are two roads from this point to the interior of the island.

Just north of the wharf is the outlet of Lake Tucker, the largest lake on the
island, and which is shown upon this sheet.

From Eureka Binhilu to Station "Sockel" a distance of about two miles the shores are rocky and bold, without reefs, and the water deep. The hills rise precipitously and to a considerable height.

Behind the low rocky point at Station "Sockel" is a small bay, affording anchorage for small craft.

From "Sockel" to the head of Rocky Bay the shores are generally rocky, there are one or two small bights with gravel beaches. There are no outlying reefs. At the head of the bay are several reefs showing at low water, the most dangerous of which lies ½ mile off the point at the head of the bay. It shows for an hour or more at low tide, and is marked by kelp.

The point west of the reef is very rocky, the little
The bay south of this point is very shallow, more than half of it bare at low tide. On this point is the first-settler met route along the shore represented on this sheet.

From the head of the bay to Signal Stub the shores are irregular and mostly rocky, and lined with reefs. None of them extending very far from shore, and all connected with it. Signal Stub is the stub of a great mangarita tree, on a small bare head, around the head is a reef.

Half way from Sig. Stub to Sig. Twirst, lies the second, and last-settler on these shores; in front of his house is a gravel beach, the balance of the Coast-line between these stations being rocky. Station Twirst was so named because the stratified rock at this point, is twisted, curved, and contorted, as it by great heat.

Extending S.W. from Twirst is an extensive
reef, barn at low water, and fringed by a large field of kelp.

This view was taken from a point north of Queul Island. It has been printed too dark to show the detail of the shore close at hand. Stilten "stub," (some boards nailed to the stub of the Manzanita) shows faintly, and the point at stilten "stub" can be distinguished. Beyond "stub" at the east end of Speedeon IIt shows, and over that distant hills on Rendezvous and Saltona Islands.

From "stub" to limestone point, there is a low show and gravel beach.

Limestone Point is a knob of limestone, on
outward face of which is an abandoned quarry; the kiln and warehouse, now tottering with decay are in the angle of the beach.

Off Limestone Pt. is a reef, which I have seen bare. It is surrounded with kelp, and there is deep water between it and the point.

Westward from Limestone Pt. to the edge of the sheet the shores are rocky, and skirted by broad reefs.

O'Neal Island has rocky shores. The south end is wooded, and off that end is a reef and a few sunken rocks. At this end is an old quarry from which considerable limestone has been shipped to the Everett Smelter.
The view of Omeal Island was taken from Rocky Bay, looking W.O. Over the left-hand end of the island Turtleback range is easily recognized, and the distant high land to the right of the island I take to be Mt Constitution.

Omeal Rd is used for a few weeks each year as a sheep range, although there is no fresh water there.

Tidal Currents divide off limestone Point—the Ebb flowing both ways around Sandwich Island. The currents at limestone are particularly swift, and slacken materially off Twist.

The principal feature of the interior of this sheet is Lake Tucker, which is connected by a ditch, with Egg Lake. The land between the lakes is marshy. I should judge the smaller lake to be the deeper of the two, but had no means of judging the depth.
of either. From Lake Tucker S.E. toward Friday Harbor there are large bodies of
bottomlands, which drain through the outlet
of Lake Tucker at Eureka, or through
ditches into the North part of Friday Harbor.
These bottomlands are very rich.

There are many houses on this and the other sheets temporarily deserted. Their
owners find it necessary to seek employment
elsewhere in order to make a living.

This sheet unites Sheet No. 7 (1894) with
Sheet No. 9 (1890).

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