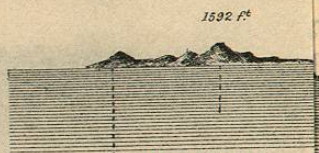
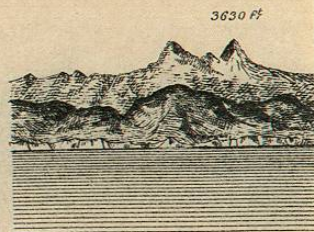


Plate VIII.



Mount Isabel,
NW $\frac{1}{2}$ N. (mag.) 16 m.
Cape San Lazaro Entrance



Mount Calaveras,
NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (mag.) 15 m.

sandy, and the island at this place is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide. A short distance to the south-west of Pequeña Bay there are two remarkable peaks over 1,000 feet high, known as the Sisters. At about the same distance to the north-west of the bay is a prominent white bluff point 200 feet high, off which there is a reef and some outlying rocks above water. (View on opposite page.)

Remarkable peaks.

Reef.

Cape Tosco is the extreme south-eastern point of Santa Margarita Island, and is a sharp, bold, rocky point, with a reef extending off to the south-eastward about 600 yards, over which the sea breaks with great violence.

Cape Tosco.

A tolerably good anchorage may be found to the eastward of the cape, under its lee, in from 7 to 9 fathoms water.

Anchorage.

Cresciento Island is a low sand island in something like crescent form, about 10 miles long in a nearly east and west direction; Santa Maria Point, its south-western extremity, lies $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N. 36° E. (NNE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. mag.) from Cape Tosco.

Cresciento Island.

Rehusa Channel, lying between Santa Margarita and Cresciento Islands, is too narrow and intricate for anything except boat navigation. A shoal extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off Santa Maria Point to the south-eastward, and between it and Cape Tosco are several shoal spots over which the sea breaks.

Rehusa Channel.

The tides run strongly through this channel, causing many tide rips and overfalls.

Almejas or Lee Bay is in reality a continuation of Magdalena Bay, being connected with it by a navigable channel called Macey Channel, which has an average width of about a mile between the shoals that line the shores on either side, free from hidden dangers, and with a depth varying from 6 to 17 fathoms. The bay is about 12 miles long, of the same general trend as Magdalena Bay and over 7 miles wide. On its northern and eastern sides are extensive shoals.

Almejas or Lee Bay.

Both this and Magdalena Bay were formerly much resorted to by whalers in the winter months, and vast numbers of whales were taken, the greater number in Almejas Bay.

The tides rise about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The magnetic variation in 1874 was $10^\circ 20'$ E.

Tides. Variation.

El Conejo Point is a low point on the main land opposite the eastern end of Cresciento Island. It is backed to the north by a dome-shaped mound about 50 feet high and

El Conejo Point.

separated from it by a narrow arm of a lagoon making to the eastward.

The general trend of the coast from El Conejo Point to Lobos Point is S. 52° E. (SE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. mag.) and the land is generally low, sandy, and barren. About half way between the two points is a low, rocky point called Point del Marquis. A reef of rocks extends a short distance off from it, and on either side near the coast are low sand bluffs. This is the only rocky formation on this part of the coast.

At a distance of 5 to 10 miles inland are some isolated table-shaped hills 600 to 800 feet high, known as Las Mesas. The land in the interior generally rises gradually toward the gulf coast, with conspicuous table lands here and there. From Point del Marquis to the bottom of La Paz Bay, about 25 miles in a north-easterly direction, the land is low and flat for nearly the entire distance, with a scanty growth of stunted trees, bushes, and cactus.

Vessels may anchor anywhere along this part of the coast in fine weather in from 8 to 10 fathoms, a mile or two from the beach. The soundings are regular and there are no known hidden dangers. The beach is generally steep and the breakers close to.

In sailing along this part of the coast the *lead* should be frequently used, as the land is low and not easily discerned, especially at night or in thick weather, and the lead becomes the best means of ascertaining its proximity.

When approaching Lobos Point the high mountains back of La Paz and the sharp peaks of the Sierra de la Victoria are plainly visible, Mount Aguja, the northernmost and most conspicuous of the latter range, being 5,924 feet high.

Five miles to the northward of Lobos Point is the Arroyo de las Palmitas, with a grove of palm trees on either bank at its mouth and a beautiful valley extending inland.

Todos Santos River is a never-failing running stream of water, which flows through the fertile valley of the same name, reaching the sea about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northward of Lobos Point.

The point on the southern side of its mouth is known as Point La Poza, and is the northern end of a table land extending from the vicinity of Lobos Point. It is a perpendicular bluff about 50 feet high, with numerous outlying rocks.

The village of Todos Santos is situated on the bank of the river of the same name, 2 miles from its mouth. A road leads to it from a sand beach situated about half a mile above Lobos Point, which is the best landing place in the vicinity. The village is on the site of the ancient mission of Santa Rosa, and is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, where all the advantages of a temperate and a tropical climate are combined, with few of the disadvantages of either. It is surrounded by well-cultivated fields of sugar-cane, while in its gardens are found the cereals and vegetables of the north, together with the fruits of the south. Many thousands of pounds of sugar (*panoche*) are made every year; oranges, bananas, cocoanuts, dates, figs, pomegranates, limes, mangoes, guayatas, zapotes, &c., are raised, and the castor bean, indigo plant, and the *pitahaya* (a species of cactus with edible fruit) grow wild in the vicinity. The population is about 800.

This is an excellent place for a vessel to procure fresh provisions and water.

In moderate weather a good anchorage may be found in from 7 to 10 fathoms, sandy bottom, one-third of a mile off shore and about half a mile to the northward of Lobos Point.

Anchor immediately after passing the range between Lobos Point and the next point to the southward, San Pedro Point.

Lobos Point is the north-western point of a high rocky promontory, abruptly rising to a hill 773 feet high. It projects at a sharp angle from a sand beach which joins it to the northward, forming a little cove, which is somewhat protected from the ocean swell.

The best *landing place* is at the junction of the sand beach with the rocky point. The magnetic variation in 1876 was 9° 50' E. Tides rise about 4 feet.

The coast for 20 miles south of Lobos Point is in general a succession of sand beaches and rocky bluffs, the latter forming slight projections in the coast line; the land immediately back of the coast is hilly, with high and broken mountains in the interior. La Aguja, the most prominent peak, when viewed from the westward, presents an almost perpendicular column, with a sharp point to the northward, isolated from and but little lower than the adjoining mountain, which is 5,924 feet high. There is said to be a fresh-

Todos Santos.

Products.

Fresh provisions, water, &c.

Anchorage.

Lobos Point.

Landing place.

Variation.

Tides.

water lake near its summit, which gives an unfailing supply to the numerous herds of deer and other wild animals that are found in the vicinity.

San Pedro Point
and Bay.

San Pedro Point is three-quarters of a mile to the southward of Lobos Point and is the south-western extremity of the same promontory. Just south of the point is a small bay, formed by a slight indentation in the coast line, called San Pedro Bay, where landing is said to be practicable in good weather. Back of the sand beach that encircles the bay is a fertile valley in which the settlement of San Pedro is situated. The southern limit of the bay is marked by a steep, rocky bluff which extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-eastward, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the southern end is a bluff, rocky point on which is a conical-shaped hill 414 feet high. On either side of the point is a sand beach; the southern one, receding somewhat, forms the Bay of Pescadores, near the shore of which, half a mile from the beach, is a small fishing village. Back of the sand beach the land slopes toward the coast range of hills and is covered with cactus.

Pescadores Bay.

Point Casparino.

A rocky bluff 75 feet high, just south of Pescadores Bay, is known as Point Casparino.

From this point to La Tinaja Point is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Between the points are two arroyos, the northern of which has a small settlement on its banks with some palm trees. The banks of the southern one are bluffs of a yellow color, with a cactus slope toward the hills.

La Tinaja Point.

La Tinaja Point is a rocky bluff 75 feet high, with a hill rising rather abruptly from it to a height of 596 feet, N. 71° E. (NE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E mag.). Three and three-quarter miles from the point is a conspicuous mountain, 2,183 feet high, called La Tinaja (the pitcher), because of a cavity or basin at its summit, which, filling with water during the rainy season, affords a watering place for the cattle of the neighboring ranch.

Soundings.

The soundings along this part of the coast from Lobos Point to Cape San Lucas show a depth of 100 fathoms and upwards within 2 or 3 miles of the land.

South of La Tinaja Point the coast has the same general character as above, except that back of the beach sand bluffs of moderate height begin to appear. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the point are an arroyo and a ranch, and just north of the Cerro de la Playa are another arroyo and ranch.

Cerro de la Playa is a rocky bluff 75 feet high, back of which rises abruptly a conical hill 1,114 feet high. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of this point is a red-colored, rocky bluff 50 feet high, with numerous rocks at its foot; northward of it, close to, is a ranch.

Point San Cristobal is a bold, rocky bluff from 200 to 300 feet high.

The coast from Point San Cristobal gradually sweeps around to the eastward to Cape Falso, and consists of steep sand beaches, back of which are sand bluffs of a whitish color from 150 to 300 feet high, covered with patches of low shrubs, which appear dark in contrast with the white background. From these bluffs the coast range of hills rises gradually to a moderate height, decreasing somewhat in height toward Cape Falso, and rising again suddenly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the cape to a double hill 778 feet high, known as the Paps. (View opposite page 41.)

Cape Falso is the southernmost point of the peninsula of Lower California, and is a rocky bluff about 50 feet high, with many detached outlying rocks near the shore. The coast is bold and may be approached within a quarter of a mile, carrying 5 and 6 fathoms of water. A mile south of the cape 55 fathoms were obtained, sandy bottom.

Between Cape Falso and Cape San Lucas the coast is a succession of sand beaches and bold, rocky bluffs, against which the sea breaks heavily, even in the finest weather. Barren hills from 400 to 800 feet high rise immediately back of the beach. (View opposite page 46.)

Three-quarters of a mile west of Cape San Lucas there is a gap in the hills where a strip of sand beach a cable in width extends through from San Lucas Bay to the sea. From this beach to the cape is a wedge-shaped mass of steep, rocky hills, the highest of which, Vigia hill, is 527 feet high.

Los Frailes are two high, bold, and, upon certain bearings, grotesque-looking rocks, with a number of smaller outlying rocks near them.

The western one, connected with the just-mentioned wedge-shaped ridge of hills by a narrow strip of low sand beach, is 303 feet high, of sugar-loaf shape, and has on its eastern side an archway through which the sea rushes with great force.

The eastern Fraile is 251 feet high, with nearly perpen-

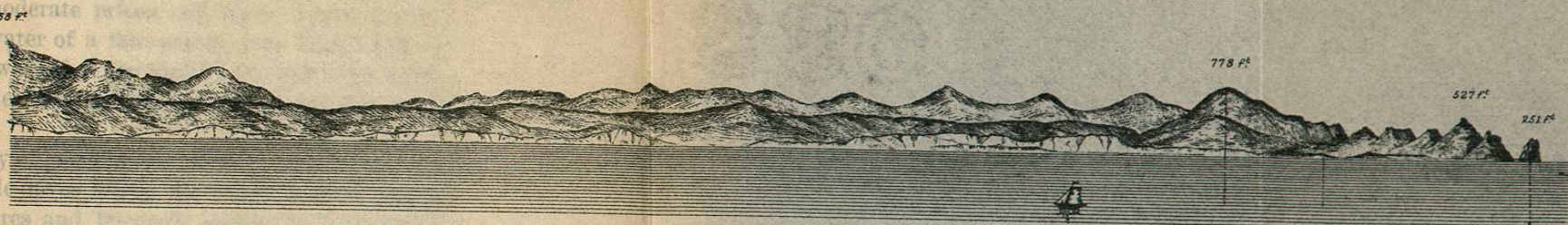
Cerro de la
Playa.

Point San Cris-
tobal.

Cape Falso.

Los Frailes.

Cape San Lucas.

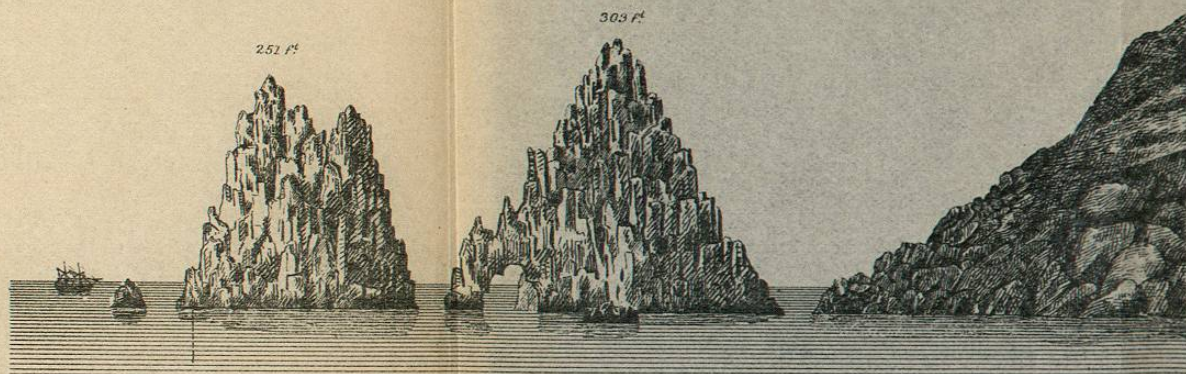


Cape San Lucas from the Westward .

Paps,
NE ½ N. (mag.) 4 m.

Cape Falso.

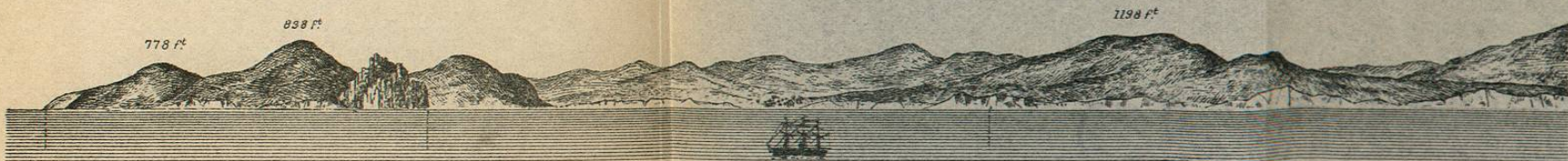
Cape San Lucas,
(Los Frailes.)
NE by E ½ E. (mag.) 7 m.



Cape San Lucas,
S ½ E. (mag.) ½ m.

Archway.

Los Frailes, from San Lucas Bay .



Cape Falso,
WN. (mag.) 15 ½ m.

Los Frailes,
(Cape San Lucas)
W by N. (mag.) 12 m.

San Lucas Bay.

Cabeza Ballena,
NW by W ½ W. (mag.) 10 ½ m.

Cape San Lucas from the Eastward .

is well adapted. There are some extensive ranches in the vicinity.

A road from San Lucas runs along the coast to San José del Cabo, distant about 16 miles.

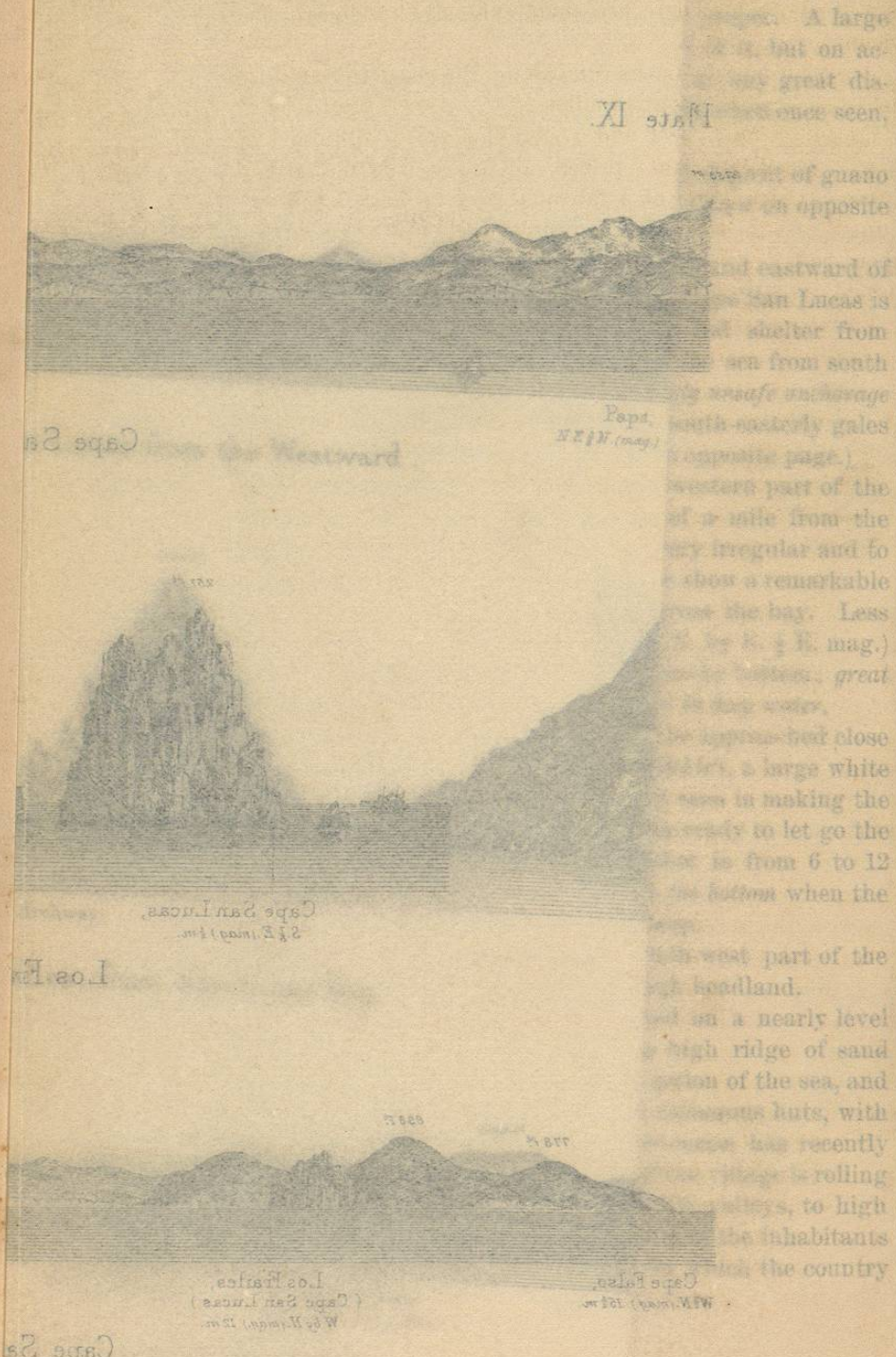
Excellent fresh beef and vegetables can be obtained at San Lucas at moderate prices, and there is also an abundance of fresh water of a fair quality; the best is that obtained from the wells that are sunk in the bed of an arroyo, about half a mile from the beach. Wood can also be obtained.

Fresh provisions, wood, &c.

There is plenty of game in the vicinity, and the countless numbers of turtle-doves filling the woods deserve especial mention. Vultures and buzzards appear to a stranger to be domesticated, as the streets and yards of the houses are filled with them.

The magnetic variation in 1878 was 9° 40' E., increasing about 2' annually. H. W., F. and C. VIII^h 28^m; tides rise 4 feet.

Variation. Tides.



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