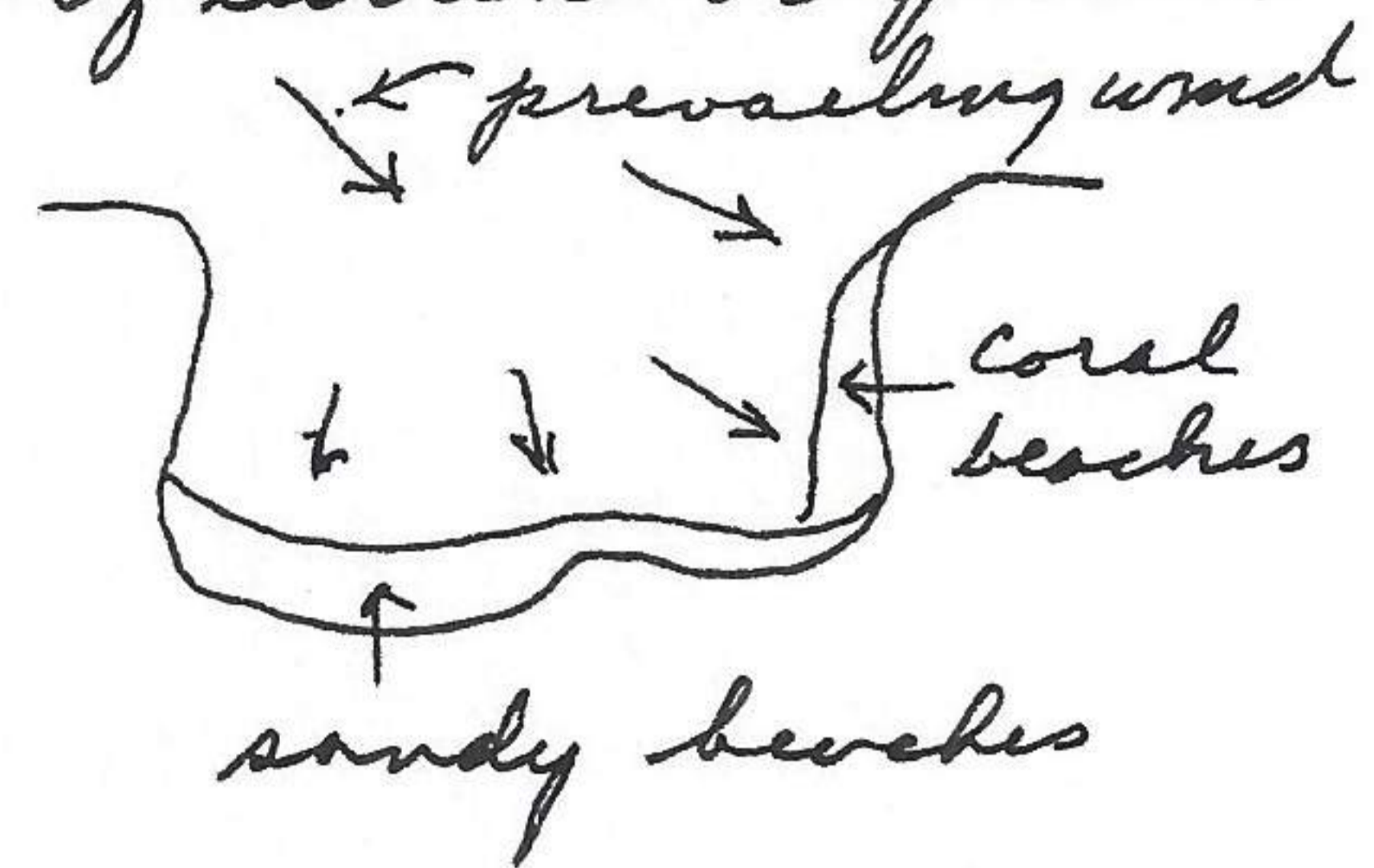


The deposits of great quantities of coral on a former beach of nearly pure sand would indicate that the deposit of coral was a ~~very~~ recent event by an increase in the temperature of the water. This accumulation may also be explained on the basis of change of current or prevailing wind. In contrast with Lameshur Bay the coral deposits are on the west side of bay where prevailing wind strikes with greatest force. This condition could also be explained by severe northern storms.



This evening temperature of water at one foot depth 82°F . Temperature 10' from edge of water at waist height at same time (7:00 P.M.) = 80°F or 2 degrees colder than the water. Photo 570730-50 of fragments of dishes used by Danish settlers 300 years? ago. This house is on NW end of Little St. James Island, Virgin Islands

Great St. James Island, Virgin Islands.

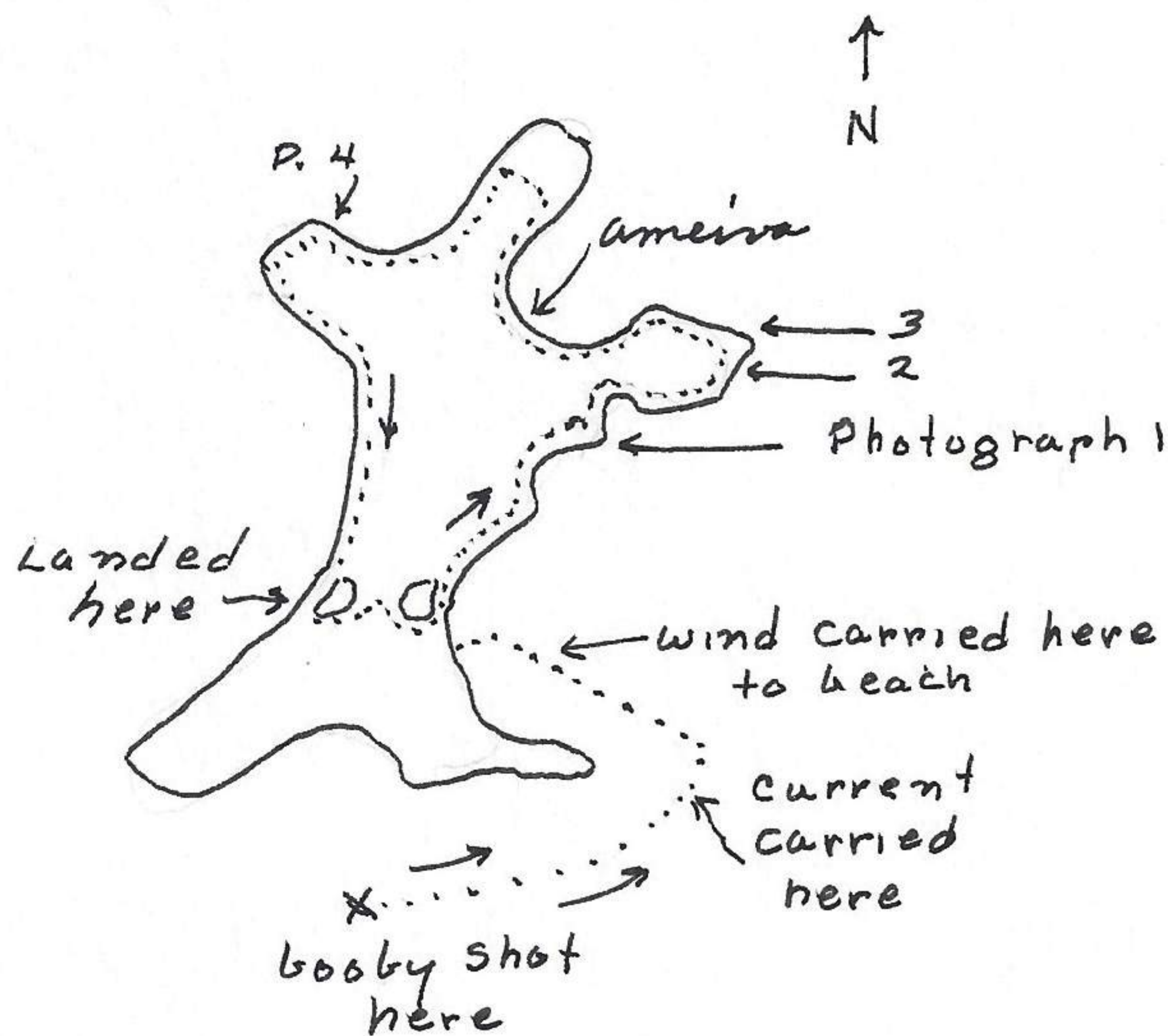
July 31, 1957

Arrived this island at 8:20 A.M. from Little St. James Island. Mr. Mac Furlong came over in the boat to see us for a minute or two. On Gr. St. James Island landed on west side of island on sandy beach just west of brackish pond. Mr. Mac Furlong's crew was instructed to pick us up at 1:30 P.M. and haul us back to base camp on Little St. James Island. Started from small brackish pond where I saw approx.

40 lesser yellowlegs;
10 western sandpipers;
8 black-necked stilt;
2 undetermined shore birds.

At pond 2 there was only two small shore-birds. This pond receives the effect of wind from the prevailing winds. These two ponds have been created by wave beaches of coral having been thrown across the entrance of the bays.

These coral beaches have



only recently been available as material for these barrier beaches. The entire east side of island shows effect of wind on vegetation. The yellow barrel cactus is common here and occurs in bunches. Five zenaida doves were flushed from