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Descriptive Report

Sheet No ~~7~~ 2194

Topography of

Washington Sound

Wash

1894

2194

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Topography of Washington Sound. Wash  
1894.

The field work of this sheet was executed in September and October 1894.

The sheet embraces the N.W. portion of San Juan Island, Henry and Pearl Island and several small islets.

The outside shoreline is nearly all rocky, and is mostly sandstone, but there is limestone at various points.

The greater portion of San Juan Island contained in the sheet is hilly, almost mountainous, and the hills are all rock. - The bed rock at all points on the hills is near the surface, and crops out everywhere.

The highest hill is Mt. Dallas, near the southern limit of the sheet, it is 1030 feet high, and but sparsely covered with trees. The southern slopes of this and all hills is mostly bare of trees.

Mt. Young, just East of Gamson Bay is the only other hill that has a name though one of the others is higher.



Beginning at the South limit of the sheet; there is here a small bay, Dead Mans Bay, there is here a short gravel beach affording a boat landing. - The hill rises very abruptly for several hundred feet, and then more gradually to the summit of Mt. Dallas. -

Nearly half a mile north of Dead Mans Bay is located the San Juan Lime Kilns, the property of Mr. Cowell. - Except the kilns at Roche Harbor there are the largest



San Juan Lime Works

in these waters. The white limestone crops out at many points from Dead Mans Bay to this point. In the second view which is taken from off the lime kiln some of this outcropping

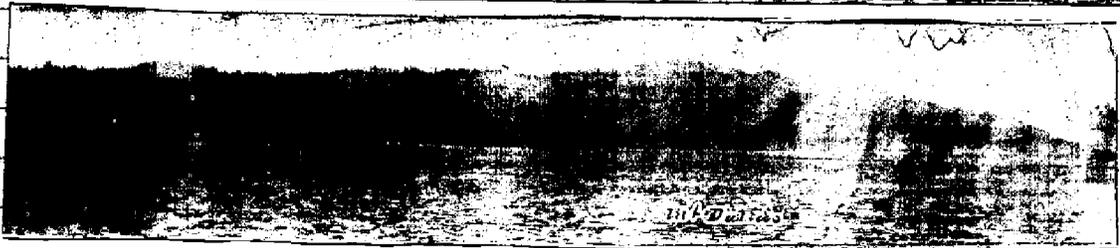
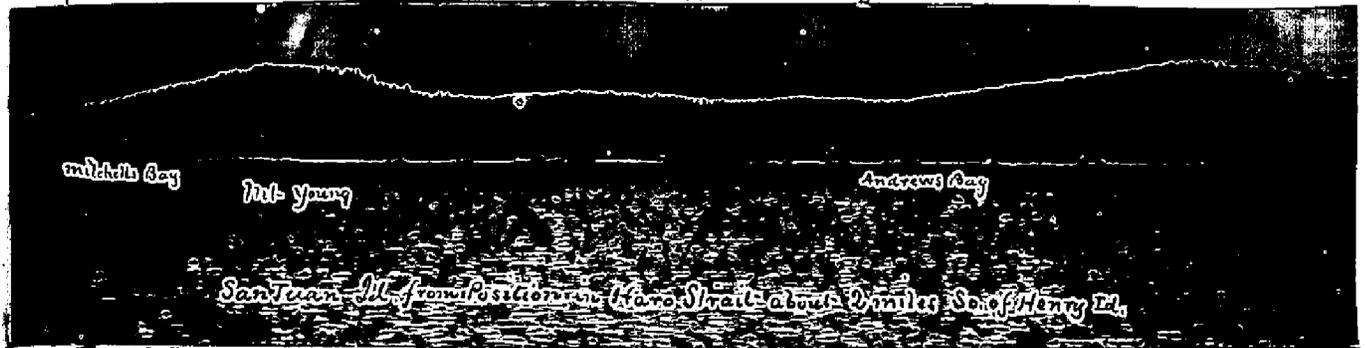


Bellevue

Looking N. from off San Juan Lime Kilns

is to be seen. - This lime works has two kilns, with a

Capacity of about 400 barrels per day. Only one kiln was in operation in 1894. The land in this vicinity is unfit for cultivation, except here and there a small patch. Here follow three views giving the general outline of San Juan Island, all taken from a point in Haro Strait about two or three miles off Mitelids Bay. They overlap (the



first two but little) and give the outline from Mt. Young to Taught of Island.

Going North from the same kiln Bellevue Point or Head is passed and the first little bay is Small Pox Bay, a small fairly sheltered bay, affording anchorage and protection for small craft. Just off and north of this bay is Bow Island, a small low rocky islet without verdure, no part of it being more than three or four feet above the tides.

The following view shows the high ridge back of Small

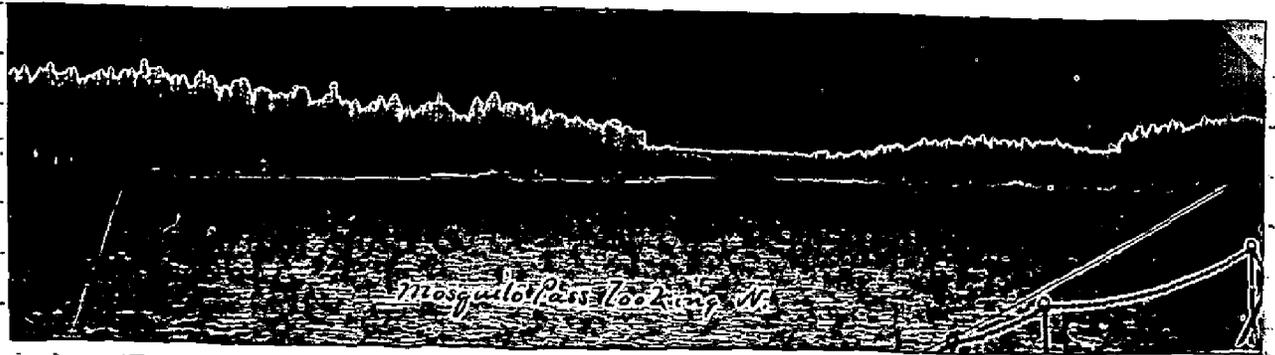


Fox Bay - it is an extension of the same mass which forms  
 Mt. Dallas. Andrus Bay is merely an indentation  
 and affords no shelter. There is a reef off the north point.  
 From Andrus Bay to Mitchell's Bay the shore is rocky and



Irregular. Mitchell's Bay is obstructed by a reef nearly  
 in its center, it shows in the view, which was taken at  
 nearly high tide. About 400 meters beyond the reef the Bay  
 is quite narrow, and up to & through this strait there is fair  
 water. Beyond it the Bay widens out and becomes quite  
 shallow. At low tide the head of the bay is an extensive  
 mud flat.

The next view is looking north through Mosquito Pass, it  
 is taken from a point in the channel, off Mitchell's  
 Bay - and is on the range for entering Mosquito Pass from  
 the southward. - The second point of Henry Island - Clear Δ -  
 a little open with the first point.



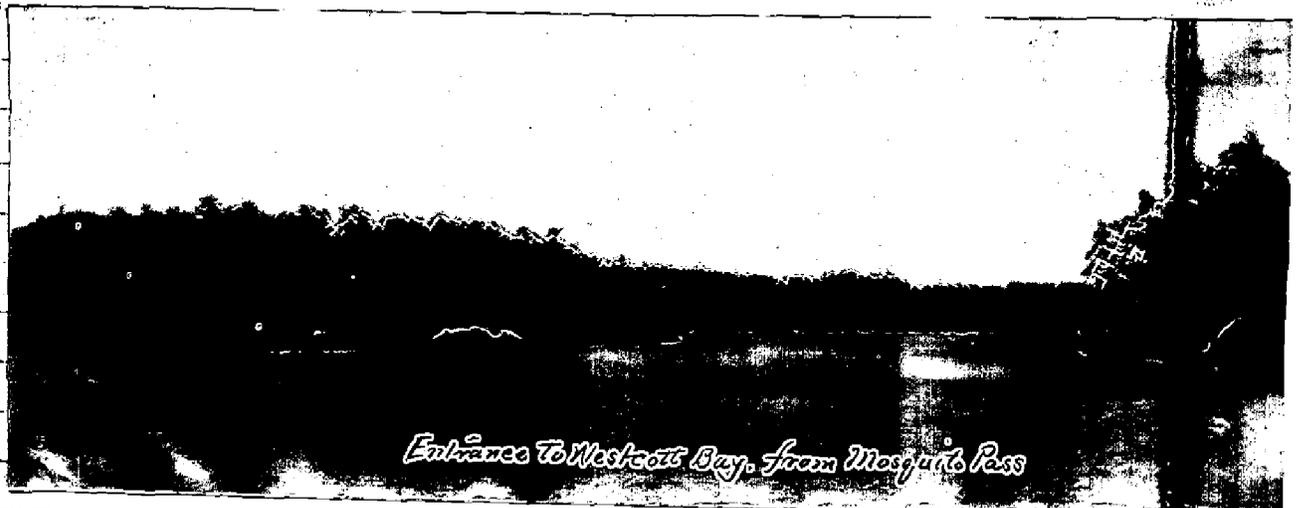
*Mosquito Pass looking N.*

Another view up the Pass follows, it is taken from the Channel just abreast of the Entrance to Westcott Bay.



*Looking N. through Mosquito Pass  
From Channel off Entrance to Westcott Bay*

And I next insert a view showing Entrance to Westcott Bay, taken from the same position as the last. Signal Park is seen at the left of the picture.



*Entrance to Westcott Bay, from Mosquito Pass*

During the occupation by the English, small gun boats were frequently through this entrance into Garrison Bay, where at low tide they grounded in the mud. It is quite rocky along White Point, but the limit of reefs is well marked by kelp. In these sheltered locations the kelp holds on through the winter, at least enough of it to mark dangers. - In Hornsby on left of entrance is a piece of gravel beach.

This view is taken from the bend in the Channel of Mosquito Pass, close to Pole Island, which fills the foreground. Over the island is seen the west part of Pearl Island. - On the extreme right is Pt. Bagalette, and on the left the point of Henry Island. Between Henry and Pearl



Westcott Bay from Mosquito Pass. Pole Is. in foreground

Islands is the principal entrance to Roche Harbor. Through the entrance is seen part of Stuart Island, and beyond this hills in British Columbia.

Mosquito Pass is not difficult of navigation, there is no danger not well defined by kelp. There is a short turn around Pole Island, but the water there is quite bold.

Pole Island received its name from some tall poles set up there by the Indians, in early days, used in the capture of water fowl.

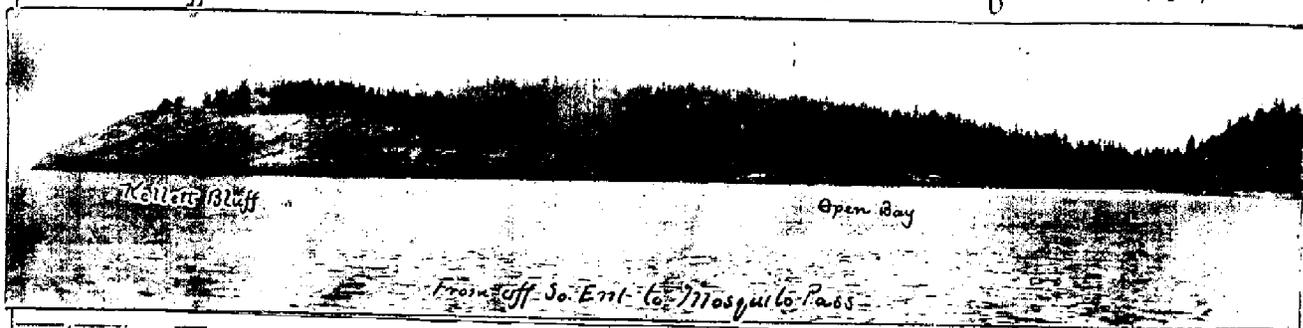
Westcott Bay is quite shallow above Bell Point west of the shore line is free from rock, and the beach is gravel and mud.

Garrison Bay was named by the English. It was here that the English Garrison was located. Many of

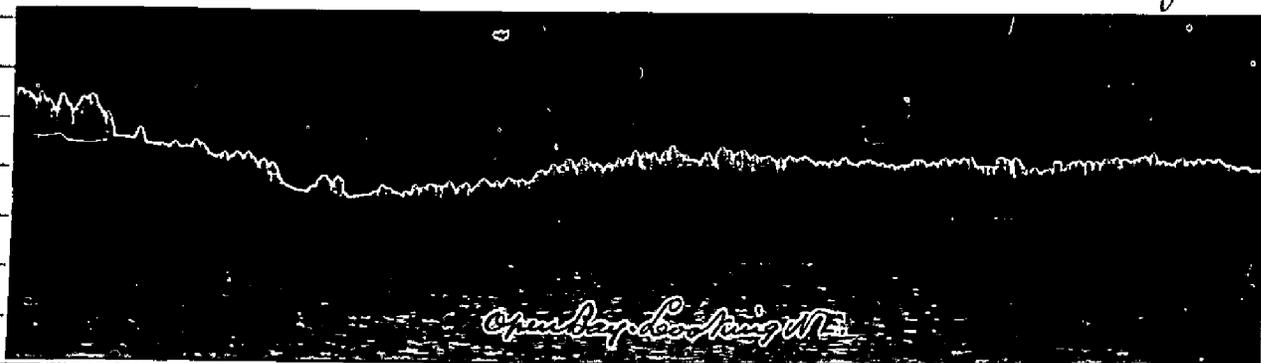
The old buildings remain, now the property of Mrs. Cook.  
 The Old Head Quarters building was burned in October.  
 The head of the Bay is shallow and muddy.



Kellitt Bluff is a conspicuous land mark in navigating  
 Haro Strait, the track of vessels is quite close to it.  
 The Bluff is that part of Henry which extends from Open  
 Bay around to W. & N. about one mile. In the above  
 view Signal Maple is seen near center of picture.



This view of the Bluff is taken from off 'Mitchells Bay'.  
 The first view is looking N by E. - This is looking N. W.  
 and gives a view of Open Bay. Sig. Somer may be seen  
 over the dot following the name 'Kellitt Bluff'. Here follows



Another view of Open Bay. Looking N.E., Sig. Soral is plainly visible on the point at West Entrance.

Open Bay is exposed to all southerly storms, and has little to recommend it as a harbor.

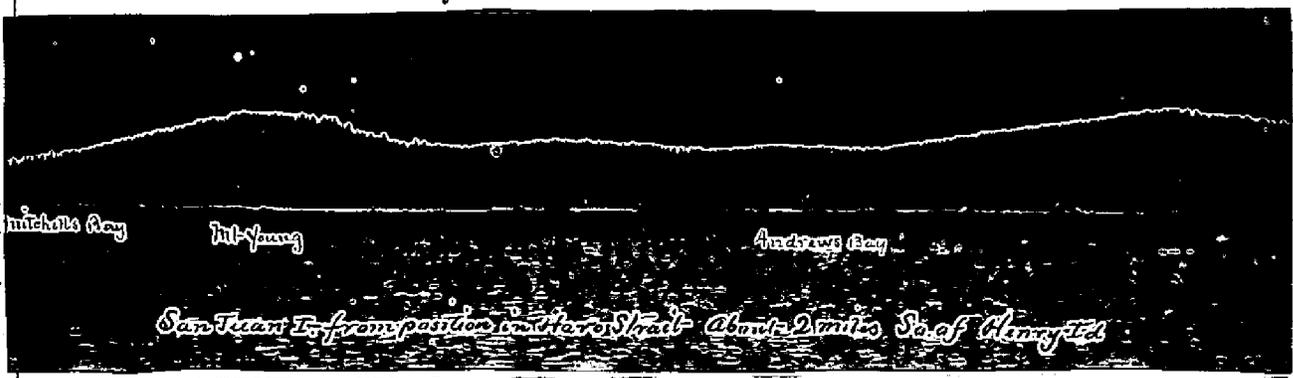
Roche Harbor is a perfect landlocked harbor, with good anchorage; its shores are mostly rocky, as the name would imply. The scenery is most picturesque, and only the fact that the Tacoma & Roche Harbor Home Co. own all the land, and will not part with it, has prevented it from becoming a popular Summer Resort.

The Company owns everything on the Harbor, worth owning, as well as the land in every direction.

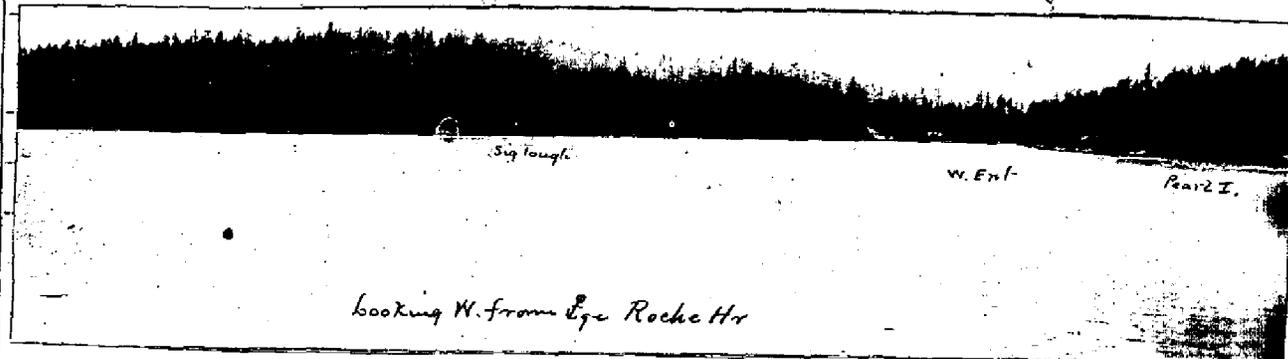
There are two entrances to Roche Harbor, besides that through Mosquito Pass - one at either end of Pearl Island. That to the East is shown in this view, taken from the



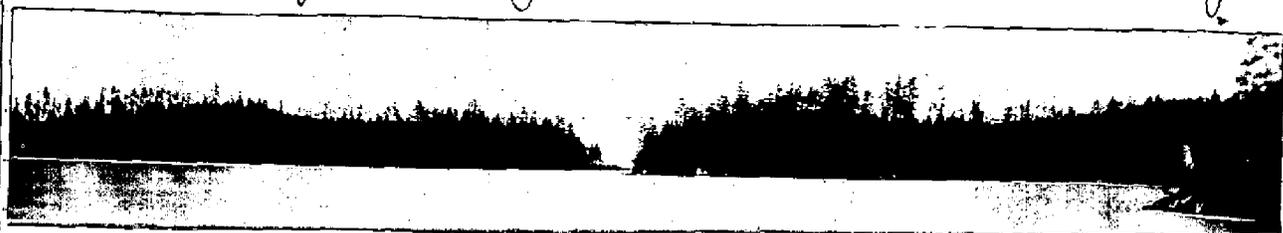
Stedman's Anchorage in the Harbor: it is a high-water entrance, when it is safe for a vessel drawing not more than ten feet, at low tide the grass obstructs the passage - On the left of this entrance



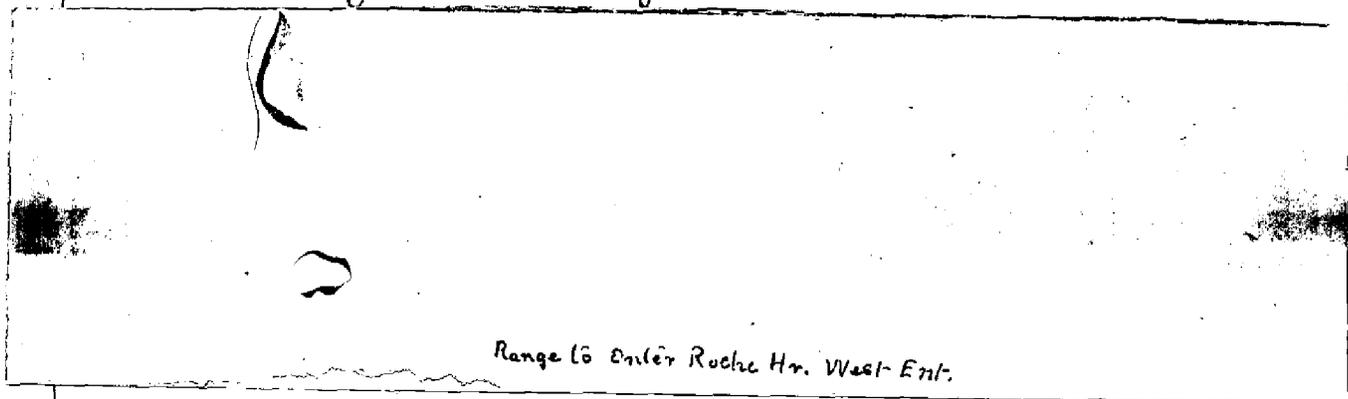
is located the Company's Barrel Factory, and which appears in the view. The next view is of the West



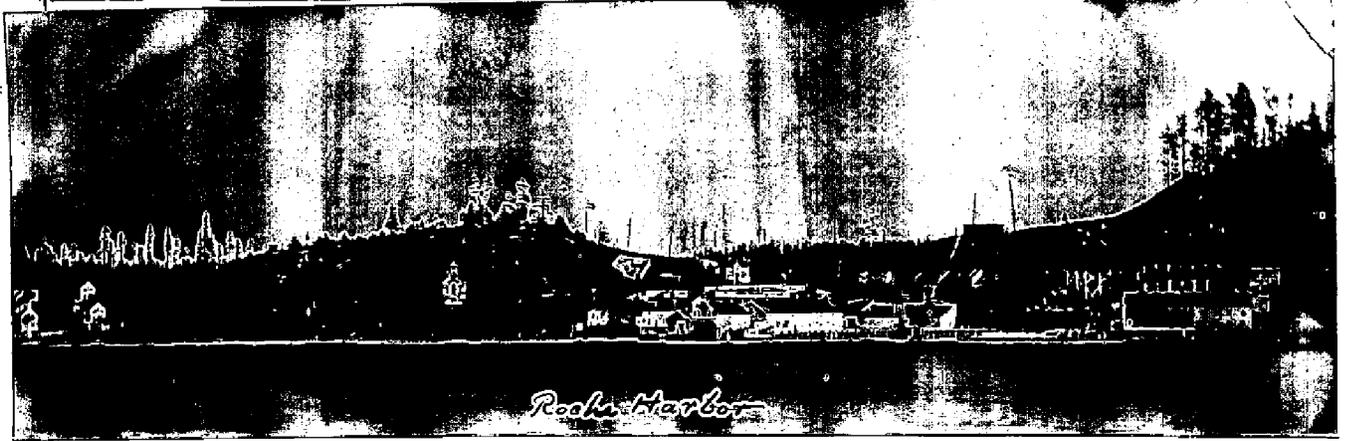
Entrance as seen from the anchorage. The course to take in leaving the harbor is to run for Signal Trough until the range is brought on. Then run out on range



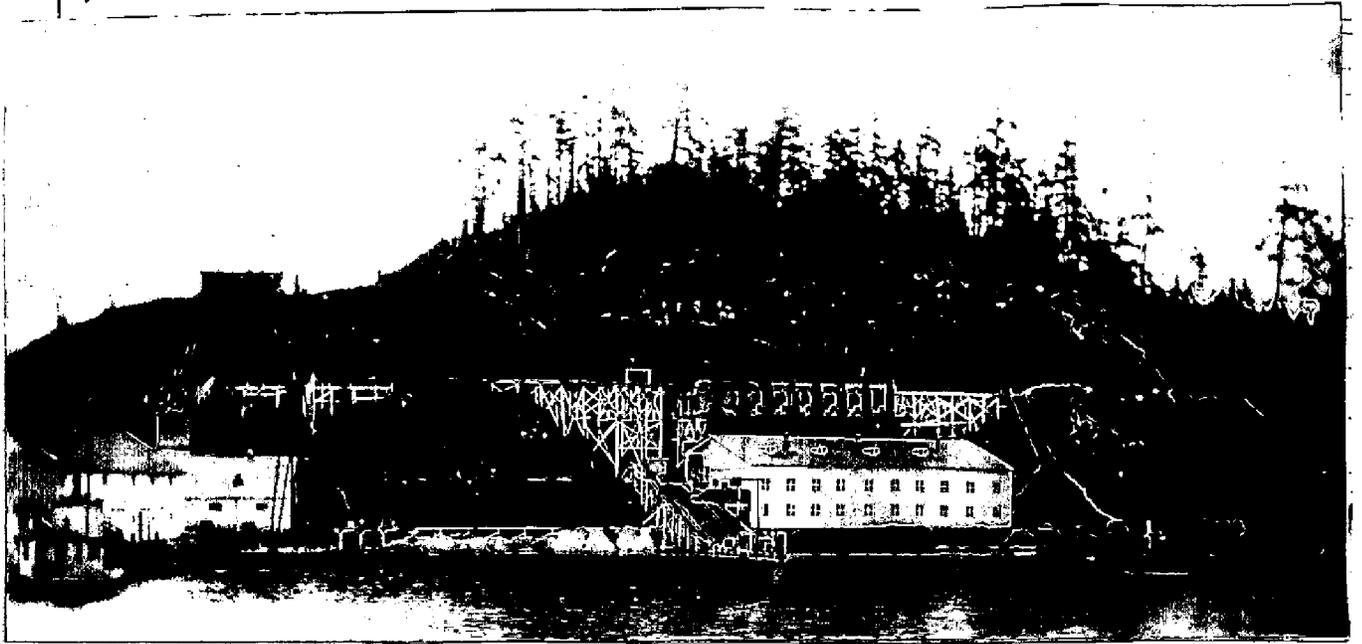
The range is to bring a small fir tree in the center of the opening through Nelson Bay as seen in the view above.



This view of the same range is taken from the point outside where the range is taken up on entering. Sig. Trough is seen on the point to the right, and the point of Pearl Island is seen to the left. This range gives the best water and the largest steamer may safely enter.

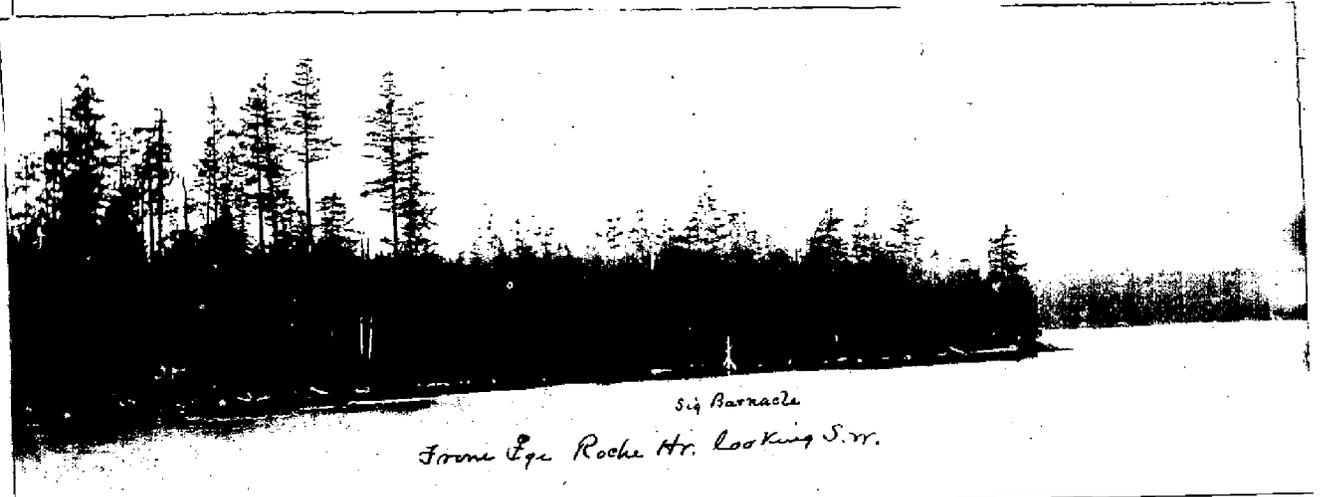


Roche Harbor is a Post-office, and the property of the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Reine Co. In the picture above on the left is seen a few of the Company's tenement-houses - then the Chapel and School house. On the wharf are the Company's Store and ware-houses, - just back of the wharf is a group of five Kilns, - and on the right is another group of eight Kilns. On the hill is the water tank, fill with water pumped from a well near the Shore line.

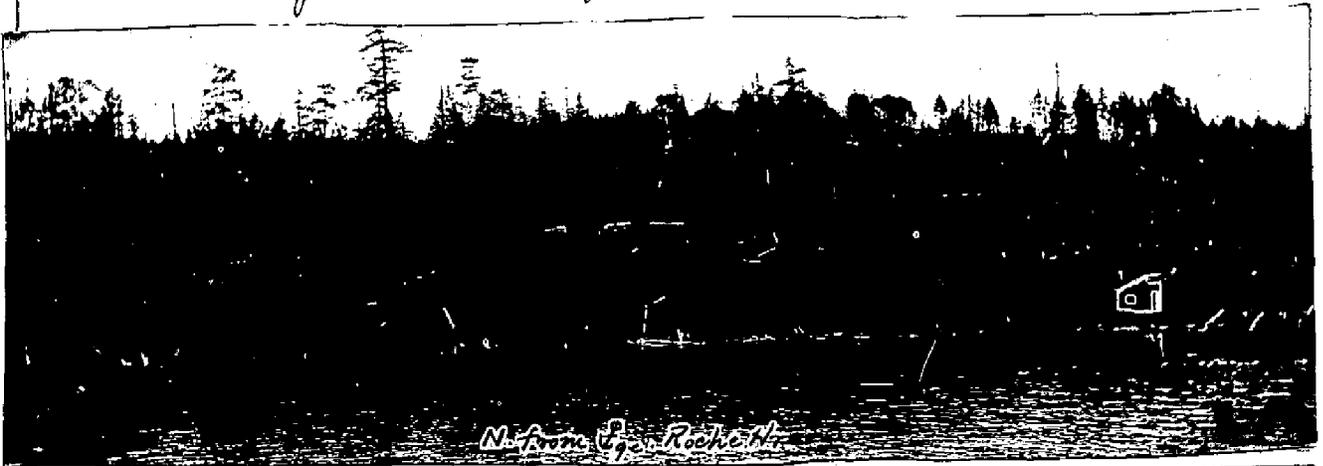


In this view the quarry is seen on the right, and also the Short-rail track thence to the top of the Kilns. The Capacity of these Kilns is about 3000 barrels per day, and would

afford employment to 300 persons. During the past season only two kilns were operated, and then only as there was demand for lime. - about 2500 barrels were shipped each week



This view shows the South Side of the Harbor as seen from the anchorage, and the following represents the North



Side from the same point. The hills have been denuded of timber to supply fuel to the lime kilns, and this is true of a great extent of country, - it is hardly possible to believe that these firms could, in seven or eight years, consume so great a quantity of wood. They are now bringing it in scows from Waldron Island, as well as hauling by team for several miles about the Harbor. Rock Harbor is a temperance settlement, and it is to ensure

The continuance of this desirable feature that the Company will part with none of its land.



This view of the North part of Henry and of Morse Island is taken from the Channel entering Roche Harbor. From McCracken Point a shoal reef extends half way to Morse Id. and the Kelp grows in great profusion. - There is good water between the reef and Morse Island, but the Channel is narrow, and it is advisable to keep outside of Morse Island an rim no risk. - There is a reef on the West side of Henry Island half a mile South of Pt McCracken, but vessels have no business near the shore at this point.



The last view, taken from the same point as that preceding, shows Barren Island in the foreground; - Davidson Head, which is the extreme N.W. point of San Juan Island; - the Eastern portion of Spieden Island; - and Turtle Back range on Orcas Id. in the distance.

The general characteristic of all the shore-line is rock, with small gravel beaches in the bights and bays. Henry Island has at some time been three separate

islands which have been joined together by the filling in of the shallow channels. There is no running water on Henry Id. so far as I could discover.

There are two fine valleys on San Juan Id. that drain by the stream which empties into Garrison Bay, and that drained by the stream into Andrews Bay. The latter was originally a shallow lake, and so appears on the Admiralty Charts. It is now all under cultivation and the soil is very productive.

It will be noticed that there are numerous roads. Many of these are wood roads.

Most of the northern part of the island is suitable for cultivation, and there are one or two good farms.

Kelp is very abundant in the waters represented on this sheet, as will be seen.

The currents in Spieden Channel and Hans Strait are very strong. Through Mosquito Pass they are much less swift, and in Roche Harbor are very moderate.

J. J. Gilbert  
Coast & Geod. Survey