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APR 28. 1891

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

W. D. Huffield Superintendent.

State *Washington.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographical Sheet No. *4304.*

LOCALITY:

*Washington Sound,
Washington.*

*Big Rock to
Point Colville.*

1891

CHIEF OF PARTY:

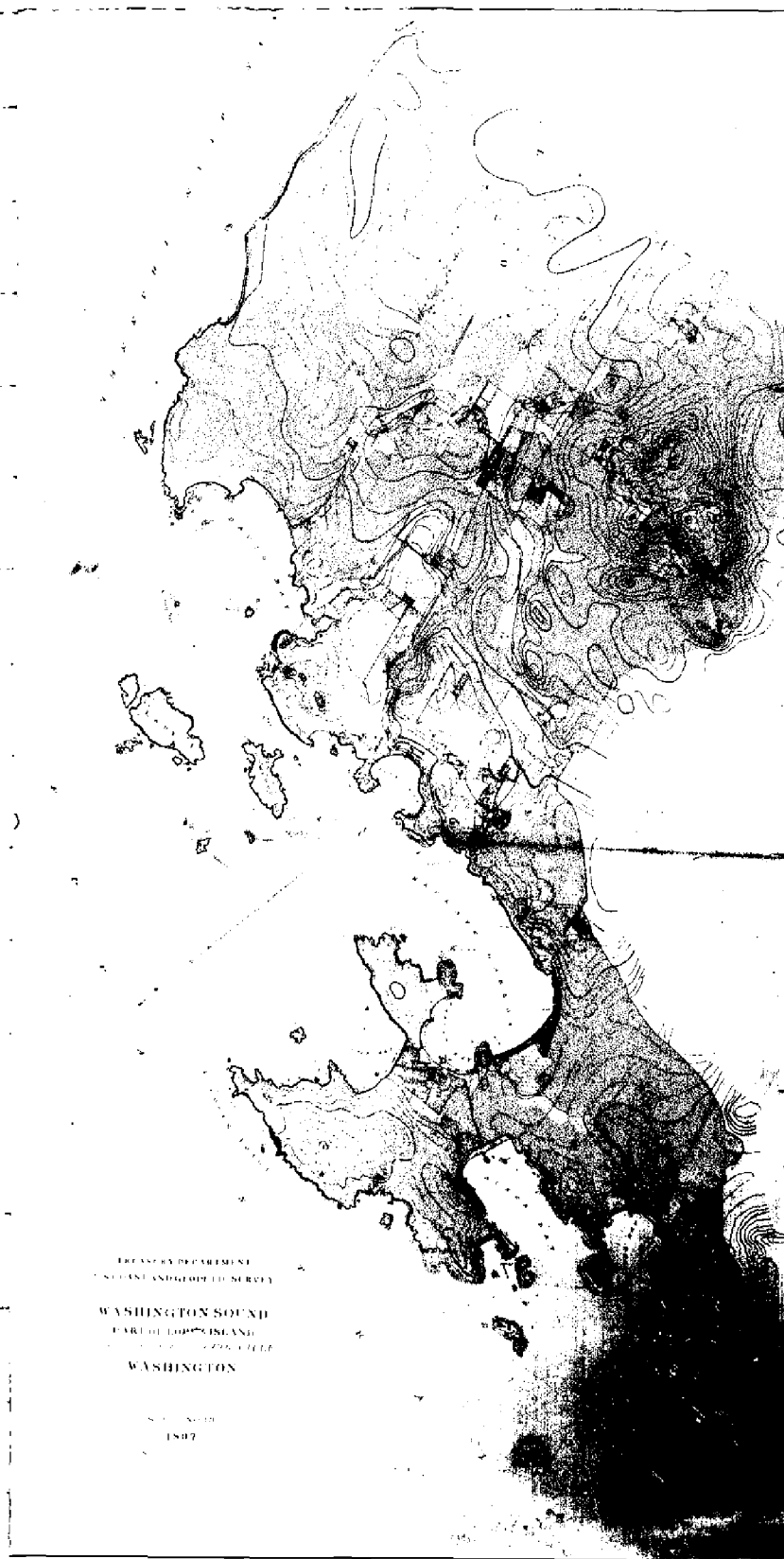
J. F. Gilbert, Asst.

report

record

Colville

2302



THE ARMY DEPARTMENT
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON SOUND
PART OF LOPISLAND
WASHINGTON
1897

SCALE 1:50,000
1897

Sheet no 13. - 1897.

This sheet includes the shores of Lopez Island from Station Big Rock to Point Colville, together with the many small islands skirting its shores, also all rocks and reefs which are exposed at low tides.

Beginning from Δ Big Rock and going south there is a broad gravel beach extending to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more south of Shark Reef. - The shore line is bold but not rocky, and much of it is broken bluff from sixty to eighty feet in height. - Shark Reef is off a point, not very pronounced, in the shore line. it usually shows a small surface above high water but is probably all covered at extreme tides. One half mile south of Shark reef the shore line becomes rocky, and lower. five hundred metres south of the beginning of the rocky shore line is Δ Old - which is



Shore of Lopez Id. - Looking N. E. from Steamer off Tide R. Id.

visible in the print:- the point beyond Δ Old, as seen in the print is abreast of Shank Reef:- the rock is a brittle species of sand stone, and the shore-line where rocky is very irregular, and bold.

Three hundred Metres True South from Δ Old is a dangerous reef, as it only shows at extreme low water, and is in the track of small craft following the shore to keep out of the strong tides:- it is marked by kelp during the season, - the kelp shows in the foregoing print.

One half mile southerly from Δ Old is a small island which I have named Tide Rip Island, because of the very extensive and boisterous tide rips near it during westerly storms. at such times the whole field is white with foam and the noise of the mad waters is deafening. The print

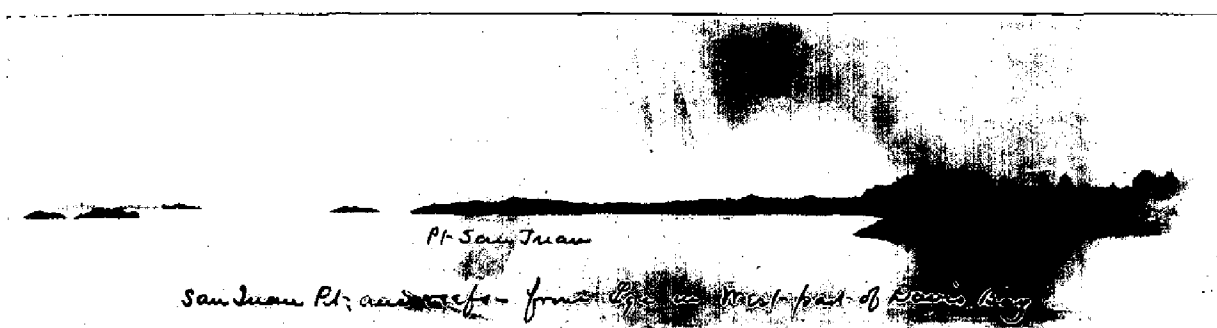


Shows Tide Rip Island, and the rocks and reefs lying between

it and Lopez Island - The island is almost bare rock.

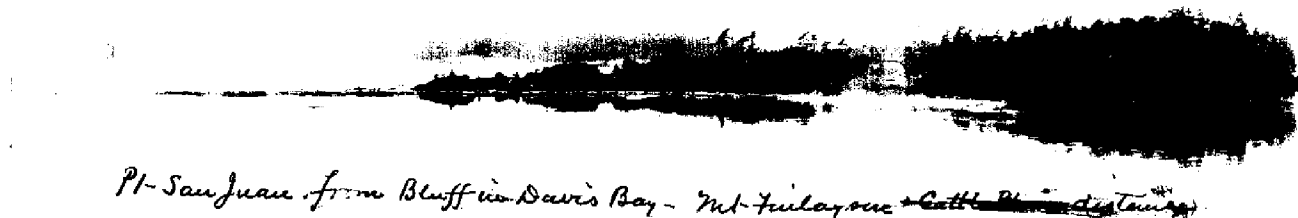
There may be a narrow clear channel between Lopez Id. and the refs. but I would not recommend its use.

The point of Lopez Island one half mile S.E. from Tide Rip. shows to left of island in above print. and



Pt. San Juan
San Juan Pt. and refs. from anchorage in Davis Bay

This is another view of it taken from the anchorage in the deepest part of Davis Bay. This point is locally known as Pt. San Juan. So I was told by Mr. Davis the oldest settler on this part of the island. This third view of Pt. San Juan, is taken from a bluff in

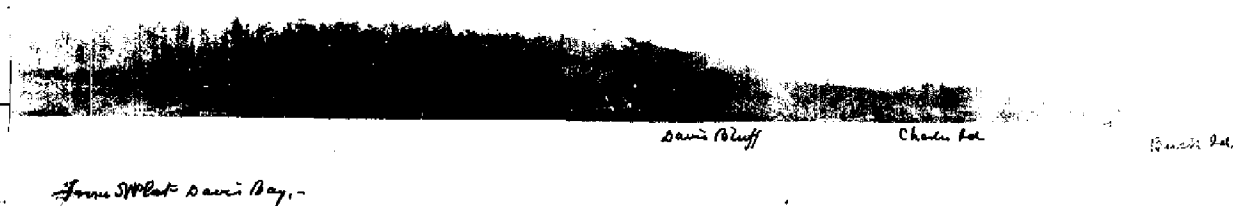


Pt. San Juan from Bluff in Davis Bay - Mt. Finlayson + Castle Point in distance

Davis Bay. - San Juan Point is a low rocky point and at

high tide narrow channels of water divide it into numerous rocky islets. - There is a reef 60 metres off the point, which is covered at high tide. - The great field of tide rips referred to above extends from this point to Tide Rips Id. and for about one mile off shore.

Davis Bay extends from Point San Juan to Davis Head, - as I will call the bold head at East end of Bay - for the purpose of this report. This view of the head



is from the anchorage in the deepest part of Davis Bay and I also insert another view of it from a bluff in Davis Bay. Much of ^{The shoreline of} Davis Bay is beach and low bluff - but the Eastern part is mostly rocky.



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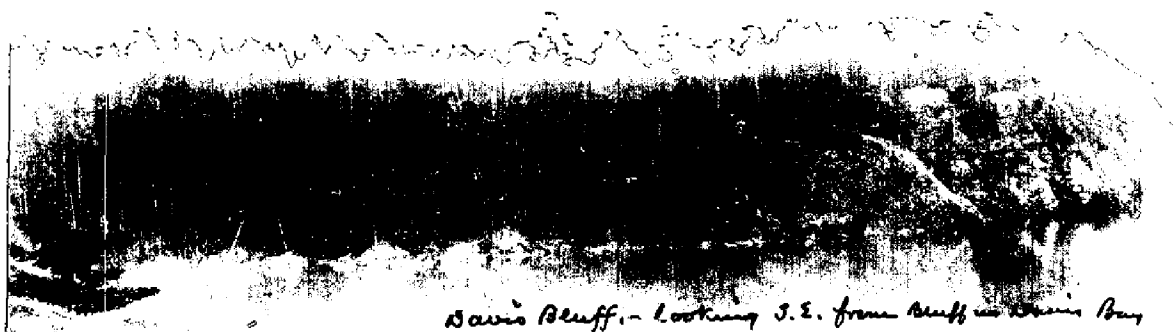
Davis Bluff

Charles Id.

Harris Id.

from S.W. of Davis Bay, -

is from the anchorage in the deepest part of Davis Bay and I also insert another view of it from a bluff in Davis Bay. Much of ^{The shore line of} Davis Bay is beach and low bluff - but the Eastern part is mostly rocky.



Davis Bluff, - Looking S.E. from Bluff in Davis Bay

The bay has long been known as Davis Bay, named from the earliest settler whose home is on the small creek which enters the bay just north of Davis Head. The little bay where the creek empties is very shallow.



This picture of Davis Head was taken from the steamer and together with the last, will serve to describe, this the most conspicuous headland in this immediate vicinity.

Three hundred metres ^(westward) East of Davis Head is Buck Island, - a small rocky island almost bare of vegetation; it is about 35 feet high, and 60 metres north of it is a reef covered at half tide, marked by kelp in the season. This and the numerous covered reefs within a few hundred metres of Pt San Juan, are

all the dangers to navigation I discovered in Davis Bay.

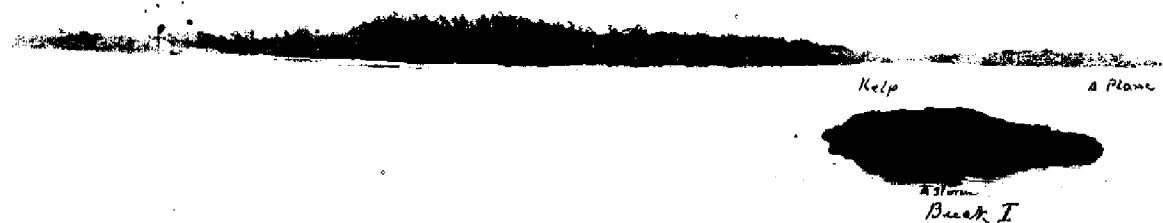
Whale Rocks, are two small bare rocky islets
1300 metres south of Tide Rip, - at low tide, reefs
nearly connect the two rocks, and the kelp is very



abundant. This is a view of the outer rock taken
from the top of the inner one, - they are about 20 feet above
tides, and there do not appear to be any outside reefs,
although there are some kelp patches to indicate it.

Mummy Rocks, about half way between Pt San Juan
and Long Island, consist of one rock long & narrow,
8 or 10 feet above tides, and extensive reefs to S.E. and
N.W. - from a little distance, looking broadside, the
rock has a striking resemblance to a mummy case.

There is a heavy kelp patch 500 metres S.E. from Munro Rock, and 250 metres off the shore of Long Island:-

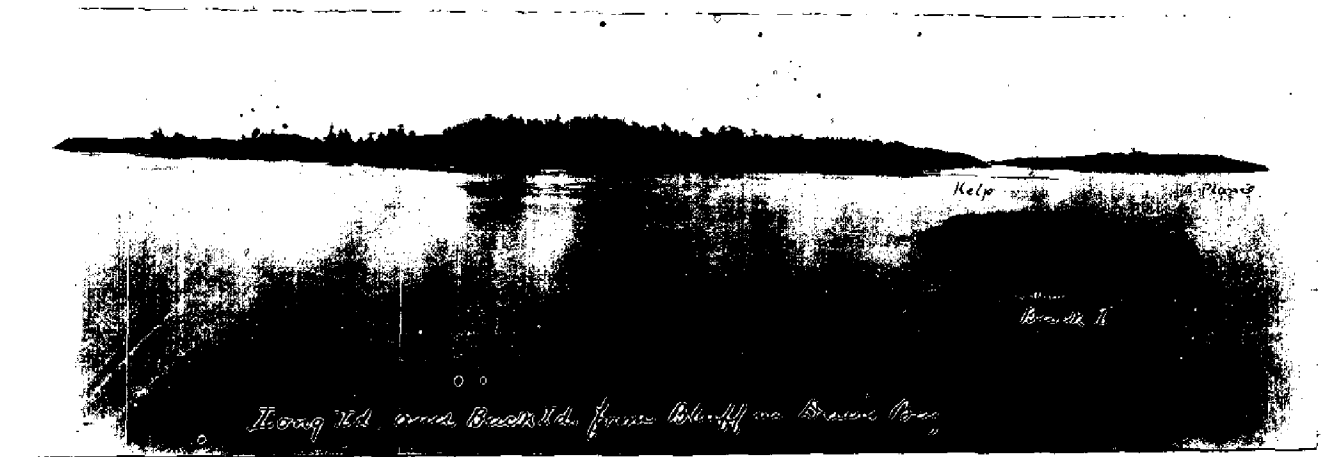


Long Id. and Buck Id. from Cliff in Davis Bay

it shows in the print just over Buck Island. I could find no reef in it within reach of the telemeter rod. it is in the track of vessels.

Long Island is 1000 metres long and 400 metres wide, and has small islands and reefs extending 300 metres off shore on the south side. also several small islands near shore on S.E. shore. The island has a fringe of trees along the north shore, the balance being prairie, with a few patches of out cropping rock. the highest

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Long Island is 1000 metres long and 400 metres wide, and has small islands and reefs extending 300 metres off shore on the south side. also several small islands near shore on S. E. shore. The island has a fringe of trees along the north shore, the balance being prairie, with a few patches of out-cropping rock. the highest

part is about 60 feet high. - There are two separate islands, connected by gravel spit at half tide.

All the shores are rocky except the head of the little bay on the north side of the island.

Hall Island is about 700 metres S.E. from Long Island; it is a bare rock with extensive reefs to the S. and W. and about 200 metres. Nearly west is a small rocky islet, not named. - Kelp extends for some distance to the S.E. of Hall Island, but no reefs within reach of the telemeter rod.



Looking S.W. along shore of Charles Id. - Long Id. at extreme left. - From small Id. near Charles Id.

The Channel between Long Island and Charles Island is 350 metres across. - The latter lying to N.E. of former.

Charles Island is about 60 ft. high at highest point. And entirely wooded save a narrow space along

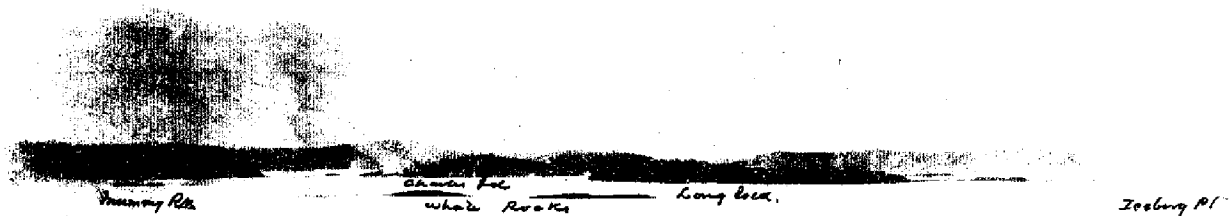
the South shore, it is not inhabited at present.

There are many reefs off the East and West ends of the islands, - those at the East end extend out more than 300 metres. Long Rock lies 300 metres South of the East end of the island and Round Rock 300 metres N.E. from the same end. - These rocks are bare.

All the reefs between these rocks are covered at high tide, and no vessel should venture among them.

The shores of Charles Island are all rocky. -

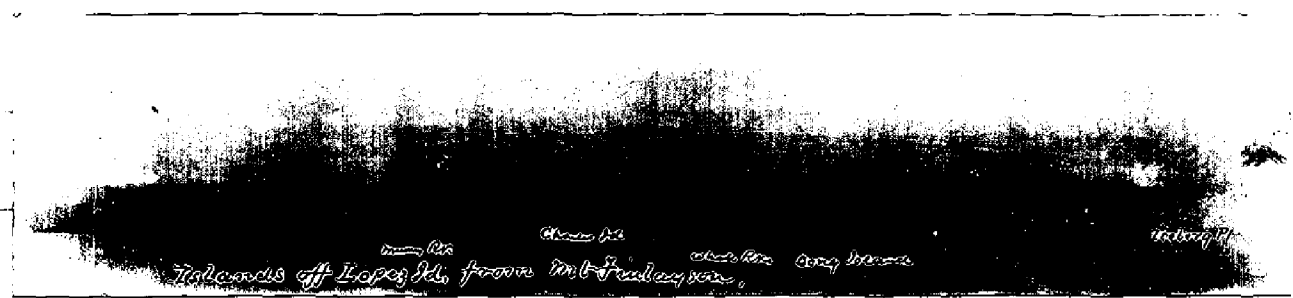
There are two small rocky islets off the North shore which show in the view on page 8. The piles shown in same view are part of an abandoned fish trap



Islands off Zeelung Is. from bluff on Cattle Pt. - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of -

This view and that following were taken from different positions on Cattle Point, and give a birds eye view of most of these islands and rocks,

as well as of the land beyond. - The extreme right-distant point is Iceberg Pt. while Richardson



lies just behind the point at the left. - over Mummy Rock. - Watnough Head is seen looming up in the distance.

The channel between Charles Island and Lopez Island is less than 200 metres wide - and is that used most by Steamers. On the map a reef about 80 metres off shore of Lopez Id. just under Δ Channel will be noticed.

It would be well if this reef could be marked with a beacon, as it is almost or quite covered at extreme tides and only a little point shows at ordinary tides. The path of Steamers is between this reef and Lopez Island.

In the first sight of Lopez Id. East from Δ Channel

is located the fishing plant of the Oceanic Canning Company. This Company owns some of the traps off Cattle Point. It is a Canadian Company and its Cannery is in British Columbia:- its property at this point includes a long wharf and warehouse with several dwellings.

(East. Mts.)
Just west of the wharf of the Company is a small island 35 feet high with a few trees:- from this island the view of Charles Id. on page 8. and also the following view of Richardson were taken.



Richardson - looking East from Small Island, same name.

Richardson wharf is about 300 metres east from the wharf of the Canning Company. it is the regular landing of the Mail steamer. This being the post office for all the South end of the island.

During the winter, when S.E. storms prevail it is frequently too rough to land at Richardson wharf.

Just around the point Eastward from Richardson is a small bay which I named Jones Bay, from the only man living on its shores:- it is not a very good harbor, as the water is shallow near the shores.

Eastward from Jones Bay, MacKay Harbor extends for a distance of one and one half miles, it is exposed to S.W. storms, except near the entrance to Barlow Bay -

Barlow Bay is a land locked bay, making off to the Southward from the head of MacKay Harbor. It is shallow at the head, and is a safe harbor in any wind. - Mr. Barlow lives at the head of the bay. - The point between this bay and Barlow outer Bay has no name. I named the Signal on the point of the Peninsula "Navy" because the seas beating into the crevices of the rock

make a deafening noise. - I think Noisy Point -
would be an appropriate name.

Eastward from Noisy Point is Barlow's Outer Bay.
The rocks in it are shown on the map. - This bay
is exposed to westerly winds and offers no shelter
in storms from SW.

Ragged Point is a bare rocky point at the south
entrance to the Outer Bay. - A small rocky island
35 ft high lies 300 metres west of Ragged Point.
Jennis Δ is on the point of the same name - "British
Charts" - but the point is locally known as
Iceberg Point - and I have entered that name on
the chart. The point is bare rock -



Iceberg Pt. looking East from off Jennie Pt.

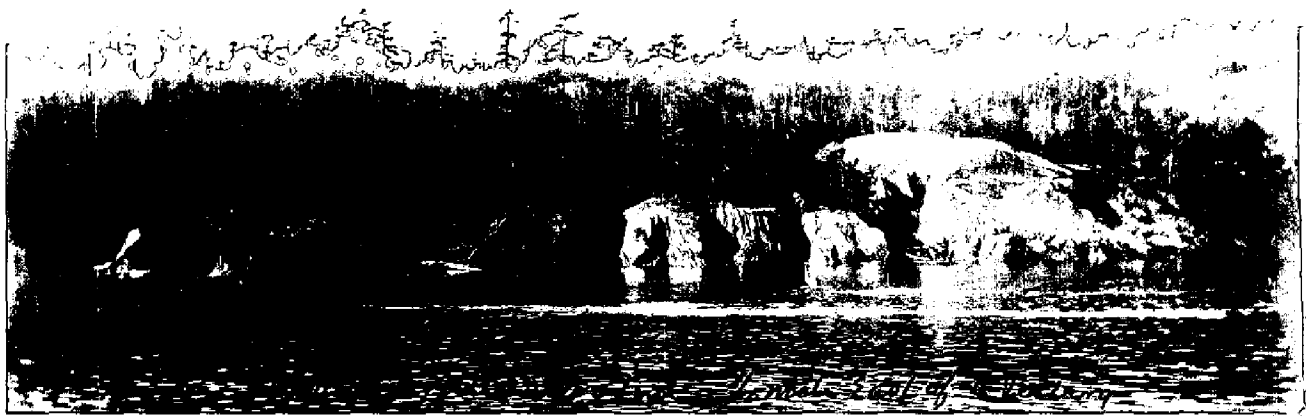
One half mile Eastward from the point is a bold

rocky knob on which is located Δ Iceberg.
 200 metres from Jennie's Δ is a small point with
 extensive reef - and almost under Δ Iceberg is
 a large rock, surrounded by reefs. - The view
 on page 13 was taken from the steamer when
 almost of Jennie's, and the rock off Iceberg shows at
 extreme right.



This view was from a position a little west and
 outside of the rock. - from Jennie's to the little
 bay 1000 metres east of Iceberg the shore is rocky
 and bold - and bare along the sea face.
 In the little bay mentioned is a small bare island,
 but no harbor for any but small boats exists.

The following view is in this little bay, and shows the rugged character of the shore line.

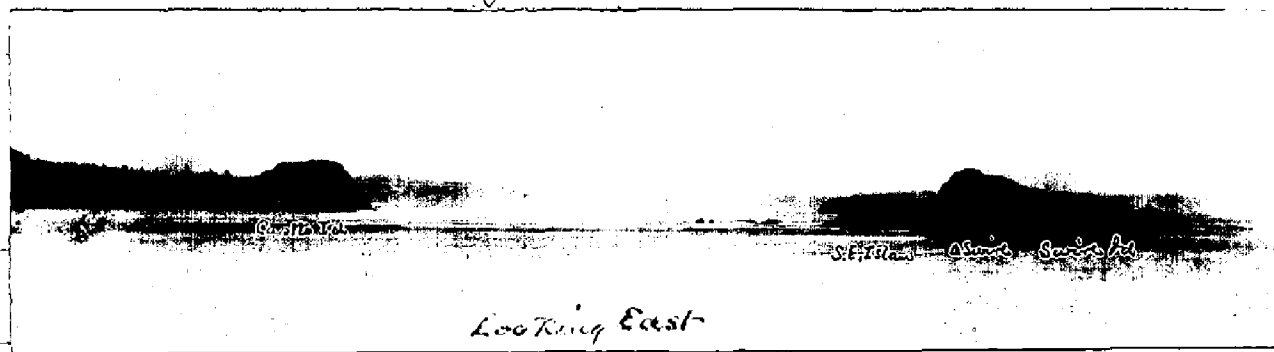


About 1000 metres east of the little island is the ^{SE. point} S.W. point of the peninsula between MacKaye Harbor and Aleck Bay. This is a bold bare head, with reefs & rocks lining the shore to westward, and here begins the series of bays and headlands which characterize the South End of Lopez Island. The point has no name, although some name is desirable. The view on next page was taken from a point off this headland. Just around the head is a bay with gravel beach, where I anchored several times.

It was in this bay that I lost an anchor by casting on foul bottom. - There is a reef near the center of the bay covered at half tide.

Off the Point between Aleck Bay and this is a double rocky islet, - separated by a narrow channel at high tide.

Aleck Bay, a local name, leads within 600 metres of Barrows Bay. it is open to S.E. winds, but is a good harbor in westerly weather. There appear to be no unseen dangers.



Swirl Island is a rocky islet, south of south Entrance to Aleck Bay. - it has a reef extending 300 metres to eastward - The small rocks in the view are portions of this reef. - The tide was nearly full when the picture was taken.

There are strong tides and whirlpools in this vicinity.

The next bay N.E. from Aleck Bay is named Hughes Bay, from the man who first settled on its shores. The view is of the headland at east entr. of Hughes bay, - and is looking south, - it was taken



from the bluff across the small N.E. arm of the bay and shows the character of the head.

The next and last of the bays on this sheet known as Mcardle Bay, is a good harbor in

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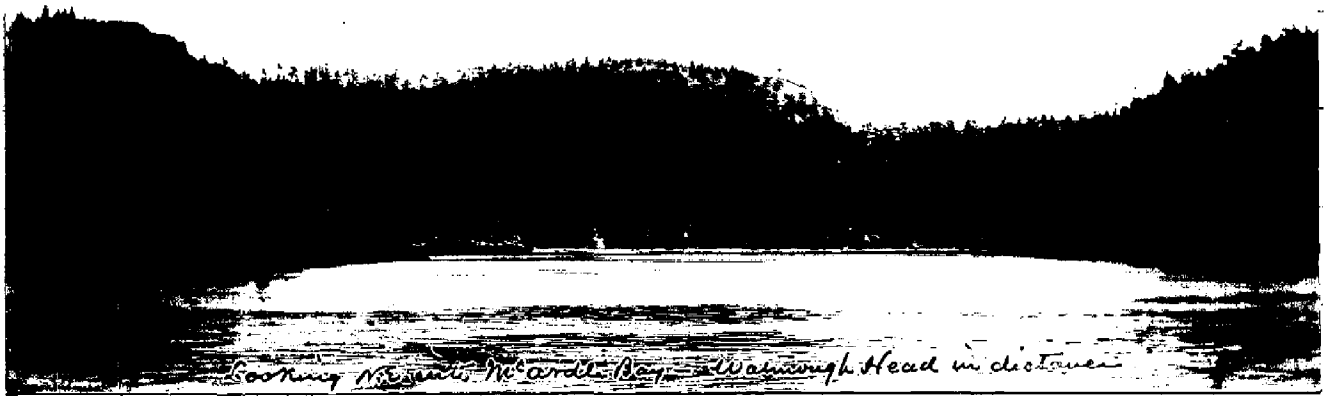
The next bay N.E. from Aleck Bay is named Hughes Bay, from the man who first settled on its shores. The view is of the headland at East Entr. of Hughes Bay, - and is looking south, - it was taken



from the bluff across the small N.E. arm of the bay and shows the character of the head.

The next and last of the bays on this sheet known as McArde Bay, is a good harbor in

any wind, if anchorage is chosen according to the direction of the wind. The only danger is a reef bar at low tide, and not marked by kelp, it is shown on the sheet.

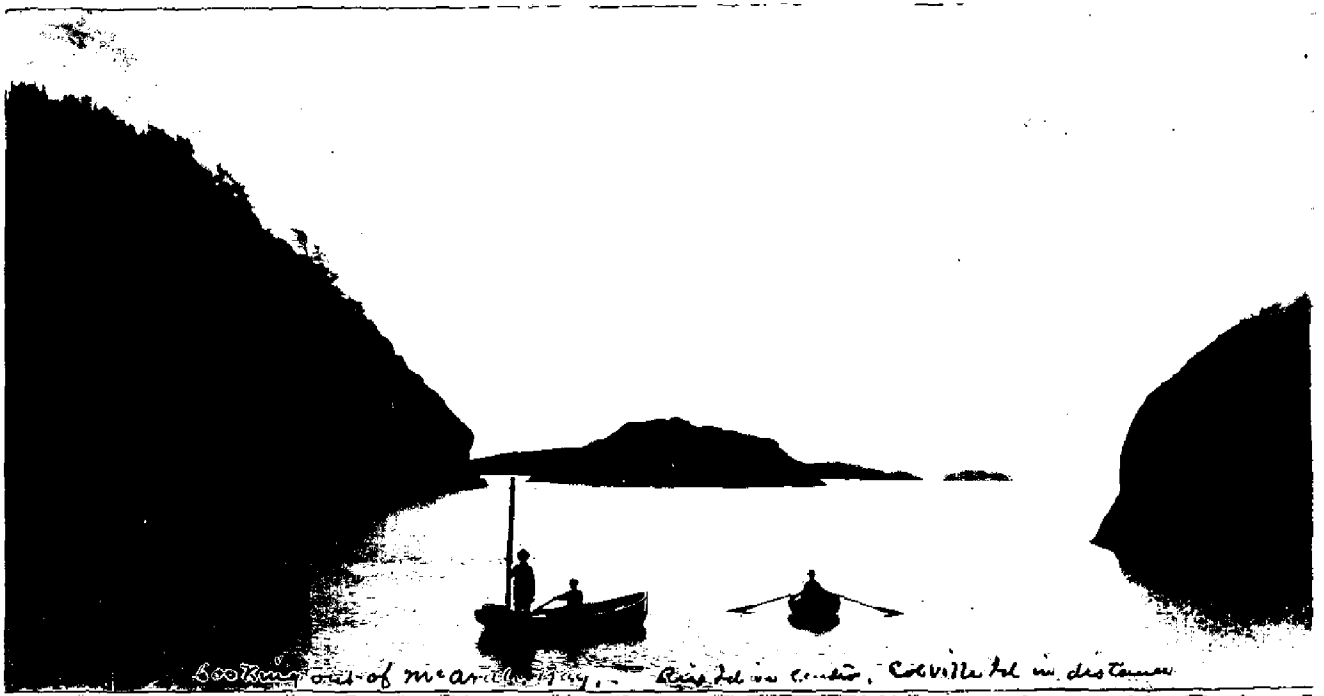


This view is looking directly into McArde Bay. Watmough Head, 400 ft. high, shows beyond the head of the bay, it can always be distinguished by the tall fir with no limbs except a tuft at the top.

In McArde Bay there is a small stream of fresh water, the only running stream within the limits of this sheet, at the time of the survey.

During the rainy seasons there are other streams, the largest being in Davis Bay, but there is no

water running in them during dry seasons.



This view is looking out of McArde Bay from the point of rock near the ref. referred to above. It shows the heads on each side of the entrance.

The island in the center has a temporary signal on it which I called Rix, - it is nearly 45 feet high and a bare rock, - Behind Rix Island is Colville Island - known also as S. E. Island - it is a long narrow island 64 feet high, with a small island off the west end.

Colville Island has a few small bushes and

Some grass and weeds sparsely scattered over it. There is a good channel north of it.



This view was taken from about the same place as the picture on page 18, - and joins that view on the right. It shows the high head at East Entrance to McArville Bay, Rix Island, and Castle Island. Castle Island is a very notable rock, almost inaccessible, and 160 feet high, and is a land mark.

There is a small island between it and Rix Id., which in the view, is projected against the shore at left-hand of Castle Island.

East of Castle Island, 600 meters, is Point Colville. I take the name from the British Charts. This point is called Watmough Head on some of our charts.

But I think this is a mistake, and this is rightly the name of the high headland just back of Boulder Island, and more than half a mile north of Pt. Colville.

I made an unsuccessful effort to find Davidson Rock, but the strong current prevented.

The interior of Lopez Island is all taken up, and a large portion of the suitable land is more or less cultivated. Nearly all the farm lands on this sheet drain through the two streams that empty into Davis Bay. The eastern and southern portions are higher and more rugged than the western parts. Fruit is a pretty sure crop.

Communication with other places is by Mail Steamer which leaves Port Townsend for the islands three times a week. - Stopping at Richardson and Lopez. -

J. J. Gilbert
Assist. Co. G. Survey