U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

W. D. Hufield, Superintendent.

State Washington.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographical Sheet No. 8.

LOCALITY:
Big Truck to Point Colville.

1891

CHIEF OF PARTY:
J.J. Gilbert, M.W.T.
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 Big Rock and going south there is a broad gravel beach extending to a point 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 meters south of the beginning of the rocky shore line is a ledg which is...
Visible in the print:— the point beyond D. Old. As seen in the print is almost of Stark Reef:— the rock is a brittle sheers of Sandstone, and the shore line where rocky is very irregular, and bold.

Three hundred Metres True South from D. 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 keep during the season. — The keep shows in the foregoing print.

One half mile southward from D. Old is a small island, which I have named Tide Rip Island, because of the very extensive and constant tides which near it during westly 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
Mt. and Lopez Island. The island is almost bare rock. There may be a narrow clear channel between Lopez and the reefs, but I would not recommend it one.

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

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

Davis Bay. San Juan Point is a low rocky point, and at
high tide narrow channels of water divide it into numerous rocky islands. There is a reef 600 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 Rock 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 purposes of this report. This view of the head is from the anchorage in the deepest part of Davis Bay. I also insert another view of it from a bluff. Much of Davis Bay is sand and low bluffs, but the eastern part is mostly rocky.
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 reefs referred to above extends from this point to Tide Reefs, 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 purposes 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.

The shoreline of
in Davis Bay. Much of Davis Bay is beach and low bluff - but the eastern part is mostly rocky.
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 glimpse of Davis Head was taken from the steamer and together with the last roll serve to describe this the most conspicuous headland in this immediate vicinity.

Three hundred metres east of Davis Head is Buck Island, a small rocky island almost bare of vegetation; it is about 30 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 St. 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 Five Rips, 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 10 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 and narrow, 8 or 10 feet above tides, and extensive reefs to S East and S W, from a little distance, looking broadside, the rock has a striking resemblance to a mummy case.
There is a heavy reef patch 500 meters S.E. from Mummy Rock, and 250 meters off the shore of Long Island.

Long Island, and Buck Island, from Bluff in Davis Bay.

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

Long Island is 1000 meters long and 400 meters wide, and has small islands and reefs extending 300 meters 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 outcropping rock. The highest
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Long Island is 1,000 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 Mrs. along the North shore, the balance being prairie, with a few patches of outcropping rocks. 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 south, and about 200 metres. Near the west is a small rocky island, not named. Kelp extends for some distance to the S.E. of Hall Island, but no reefs within reach of the telescopic rod.

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Looking S.W. along shore of Charles Island, Long Island at extreme left, from Small Island down.

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 extend out more than 300 meters. Songs Rock lies 300 meters south of the East end of the island and Ronal Rock are 400 meters N.E. from the same end. These reefs are barn.

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 ledges off the North shore; whole show in the view on page 8. These shores in same view are part of an abandoned fish traps.

Islands off High St, from Bluff on Cattle Pt. - 2 miles of.

This view and that following were taken from different locations 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 Seeling Pt., while Richardson
lies just behind the point at the left. Over Mummy Rock, Watrourgh Head is seen looming up in the
distance.

The channel between Charles Island and Lopez Island is less than 200 Meters wide. And is that used most by
Steamers. On the map a reef about 50 Meters off shore of Lopez Jet. just under a 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 bright of Lopez Jet East from Channel
is located the fishing plant of the Oceanic Canning Company. This Company owns some of the shoals off Cattle Point. It is a Canadian Company, and its Canning is in British Columbia. Its property at this point includes a long wharf and warehouse, with several dwellings.

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 Richarstown were taken.

Richarstown wharf is about 300 yards 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 of one and one half miles. It is exposed to S.W. storms, except near the entrance to Barlow's Bay.

Barlow's Bay is a land-locked bay, making off to the southward from the head of MacKaye 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's outer Bay has no name. I named the Signal on the point of the Peninsula "Noisy" because the seas beating into the crenels of the rock.
Make a deafening noise. — I think Noisy Point would be an appropriate name.

Eastward from Noisy Point is Shallow 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 S.W.

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.ennis D. 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.

One half mile eastward from the point is a bold
rocky knob, on which is located a Iceberg.

200 miles from Jennis A. is a small point with
extensive reefs, and almost under a Iceberg is
a large rock, surrounded by reefs. — The view
on page 13 was taken from the steamer when
almost at Jennis, and the rock off Iceberg shows at
Extreme right.

This view was from a position a little west and
outside of the rock, — from Jennis to the little
bay, 1000 miles 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 S.W. point of the Peninsula. Between Mackaye Harbor and Alex 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 Lojaz 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 beaches, 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 Alex X Bay and this is a
double rocky islet separated by a narrow channel
at high tide.

Alex X Bay, a local name. Leads within 600 meters
of Bar lows Bay. It is open to S.E. winds but is a
good harbor in westerly weather. There appear to
be no unseen dangers.

[Diagram of Swirl Island looking east]

Swirl Island is a rocky islet, source of stone.

Entrance to Alex X Bay — it has a reef extending
300 meters 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 Black Bay is named Hughes Bay from the man who first settled on its shores. The view is of the headland at east end 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 McArthur Bay, is a good harbor in
There are strong tides and whirlpools in this vicinity.

The next bay N.E. from Black Bay is named Hughes Bay, from the man who first settled at its shores. The view is of the headland at east end 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
any wind...if an anchorage is chosen according to the direction of the wind. The only danger is a very bare at low tide, and not marked by keep...shown on the sheet.

This view is looking directly into McArdle Bay. Warming 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 McArdle 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...
This view is looking out of McArthur Bay, from near the point of rock, near the reef 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 Rip, — it is nearly 15 feet high and a bare rock. Behind Rip 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
Since grass and woods 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 McArthur Bay, Rig Island, and Castile Island. Castile Island is a very notable rock, almost inaccessible, and 150 feet high, and is a land mark.

There is a small island between it and Rig Isl., which, in the view, is projected against the shore at left Lighthouse of Castile Island.

East of Castile Island, 600 miles is Point Cloville. I take the name from the British Charts. This point is called Watnough Head on some of our Charts.
But I think this is a mistake, and this is really the name of the high headland just back of Boulder Island, and more than half a mile north of St. Calvile.

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 David Bay. The eastern and southern portions are higher and more rugged than the western parts. Foul is a partly sure crop.

Communications 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
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