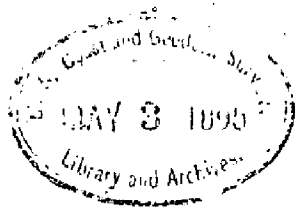


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Descriptive Report
Sheet No. 2192.
Topography of
Washington Sound
Wash
1894

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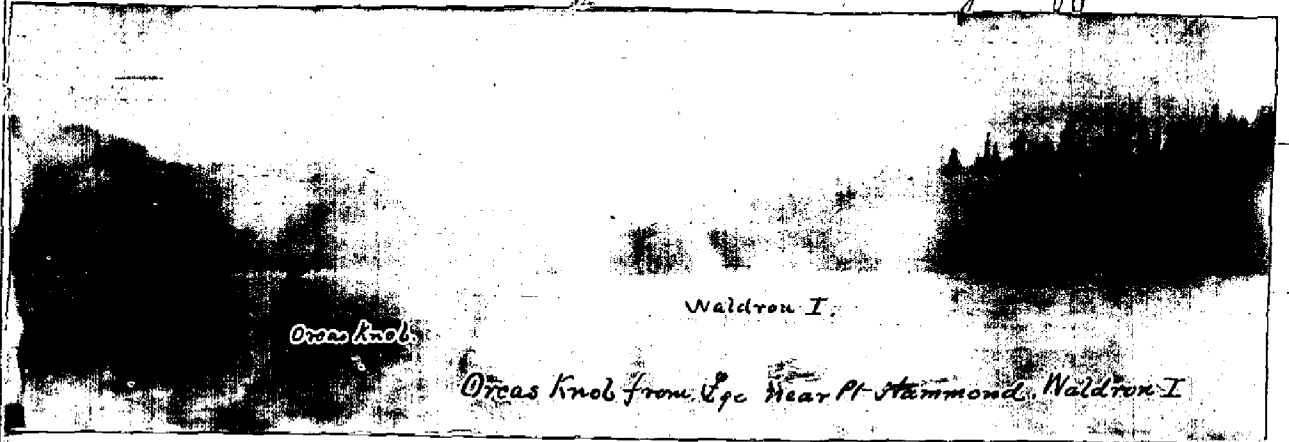
Descriptive Report
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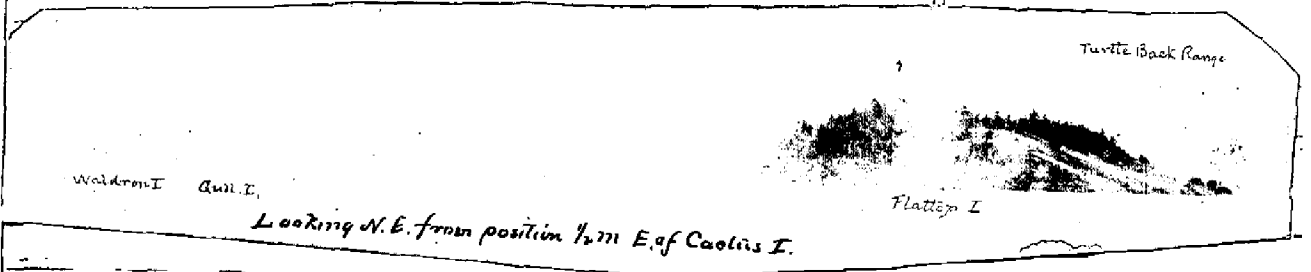
This Sheet, which comprises the N.W. part of Orcas Island, Waldron Island, and two small islands, Skipjack and Barr, was surveyed in August 1894.

The shoreline of Orcas, from the southern limit of the sheet to Kimples Bay is bold and rocky, and mostly sandstone, with limestone at several points. The point north of Kimples Bay, and Point Doughty are also rocky, sandstone, as are also the two points on the north side of the island. - The balance of the shore-line is clay or gravel, with a gravel beach at low tide. - There is some sand in Kimples Bay, and some boulders on the north shore and under Point Doughty. The interior is largely occupied by two conspicuous hills.

The Turtle Back range, and Double Hill, - so designated on the English charts. Turtle Back is between 1500 and 1600 feet high, and is a mass of sandstone, the rock cropping out in every little ridge. It is covered with fir forest except at points where the rock is bare, or too near the surface for trees to grow. This view taken from the anchorage off Point

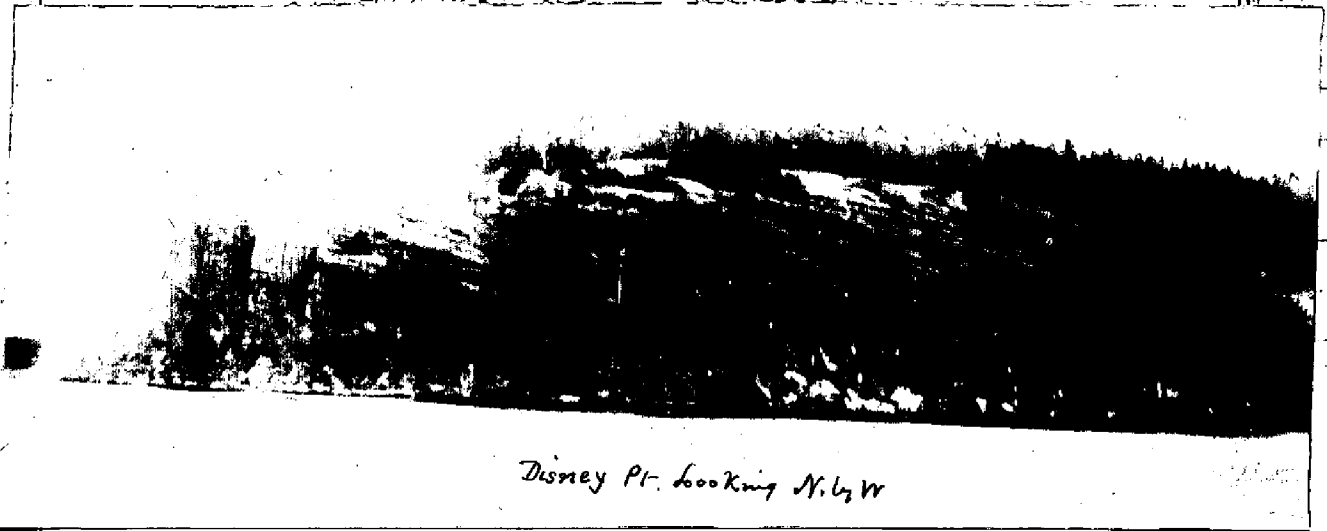


Hammond, just shows the point of Turtle Back on the extreme left. - Orcas Knob is just beyond the limits of this sheet, and will be included in the work of next season.



The second view was taken particularly to represent Flat Top Island, but a copy of it is inserted here, it shows the Turtle Back, as well as the eastern part of Waldron Island. The low point nearly tangent to Waldron Island is Point Doughty. The land between Double Hill and the shores both North and East, is a shot clay, and seems particularly adapted for fruit raising, and each season new orchards are being set out. - The valley drained by Kimples Creek is rich and a large portion of it under cultivation, but here as on the high land, fruit is the principal crop.

The South Point of Waldron Island, Pt. Disney, is a mass of sandstone, at the point it rises abruptly 180 feet. The strata here dip about 15° to the East. The views will illustrate the formation. The slope at the base of the

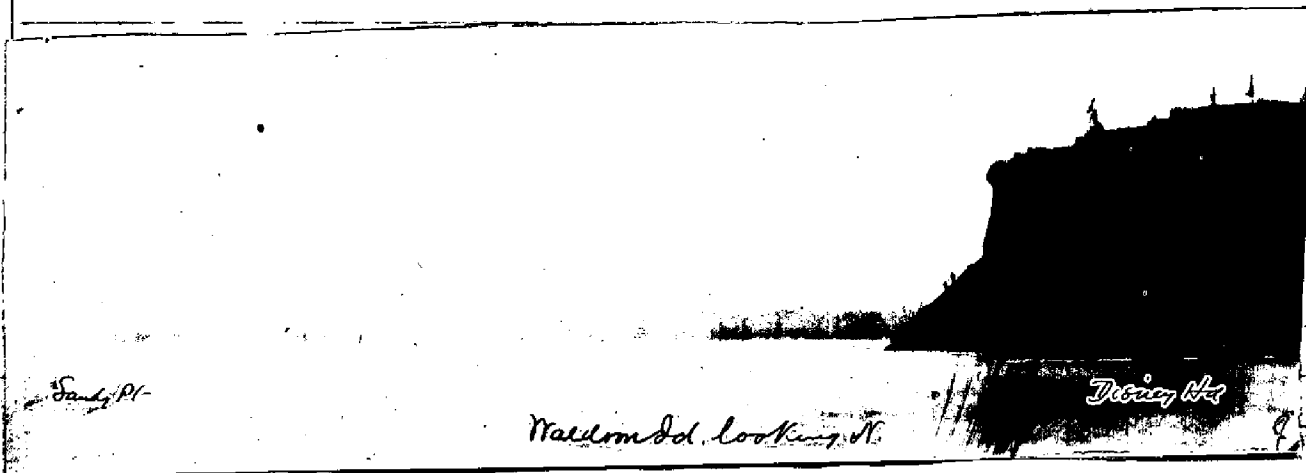


Disney Pt. looking N. by W

Cliff is a conglomerate of small cobbles and a very hard cement. This hill is more than 500 feet high (530) and is very nearly perpendicular on the Cowlitz Bay face.

The shore line of Point Disney and through President Channel including the point where Station Round is located, is rocky with very bold water. - Rock also crops out at Fishery Point and for a quarter of a mile to eastward. The balance of the shore line is free from rock, save one or two points.

The whole western portion of the island is low. - This second view of Pt. Disney, shows also the low land



Sandy Pt.

Waldron Id. looking N.

Disney Pt.

Extending along Cowitz Bay to Sandy Point. The North Point of the Island. - Pt Hammond is a clay bluff about 70 ft high. This view taken for me by one of the officers of the *Eduey* is a little out of focus, but will illustrate the general appearance of Pt Hammond



Pt Hammond, looking NW.

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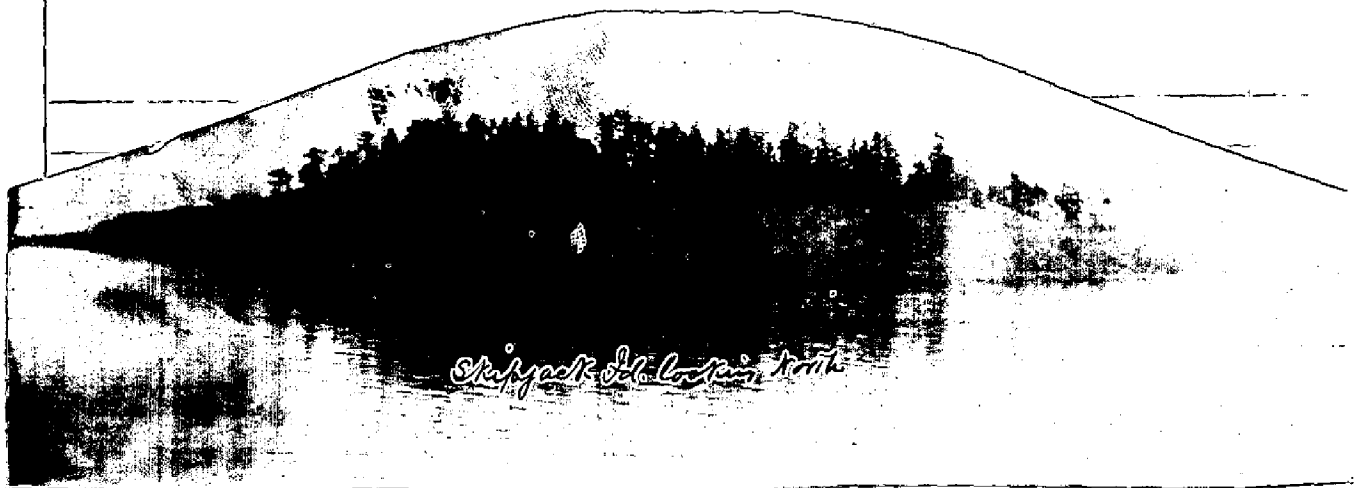
as seen from the anchorage off Signal Hammond. It shows Barr Island, and also a peculiar mass of most compact sand at north point of Waldron, which has every appearance of sandstone, but crumbles under a blow - it is in blocks and layers like sandstone.

Sandy Point is properly named, and is the only sandy point in these waters. The sand beach extends in both directions from the point.

The greater portion of Waldron Island. - All except Doney Hill, is good agricultural land, and nearly or quite all of it has been taken up. There is however no direct communication with markets, and many of the claims have been deserted, while those who remain scarcely raise enough for their own consumption. Very little land is cultivated.

At Fishery Point are some fisheries which do a fair business catching and curing herring; - They are taken with a sein along the beach in that vicinity.

Skipjack Island is a sandstone ledge, set on edge, quite perpendicular on the West side, and sloping



Toward each end, and to the Sd. The view is from the South side of the island. There is sufficient soil on top to support the few trees which grow there.

The whole island is sandstone. A reef extends along the North side, but too close to shore to be counted a danger.

Baru Island seems to be another out-cropping of the same ledge that forms Skipjack. It is a baru island, i.e. bar of trees & shrubbery, but is covered with a deep black soil, and a rank growth of wild grass and weeds.

A small variety of Cactus also grows here, as well as on Skipjack.

There is a reef mark with extensive kelp patches in line between Baru Id and Skipjack, about one third the distance from the former.

I found no running water on Waldron, Skipjack or Baru Islands. There is a creek emptying into Kemples Bay, and a small stream from the hills just east of Foreman Island.

Foreman Island is rocky, little vegetation, very bold water on the North, and a reef on the South side.

It is quite rocky off the point where Sig Rose is located, and a vessel running along shore, not knowing of this reef would be liable to run upon some one of the numerous rocks:—The strong currents sometimes carrying the kelp entirely under.

The kelp grows every spring, and is usually detached from its anchorage and carried away during the storms of winter. It grows over or around all reefs, & extends in a narrow fringe along all rocky shores, and where there are boulders on the bottom to which it can anchor, it seldom grows in more than seven fathoms of water.

There is good anchorage anywhere in Cowitz Bay. The only danger in this bay is Mouatt Reef, which is well marked, all summer, by kelp.

The anchorage south of Pt-Doughty, & a little north of Foreman Island and quite near to there, is also safe and good.

It is probable that the small horseshoe bay on the east-side of Waldron would be a good anchorage for small craft.

There is a need for some names for points and bays on this sheet. - On Orcas Id the bay south of Point Doughty should be named. I would suggest "Coleman Bay." Mr. Coleman, a wealthy man of Seattle owns some land there, where he camps, with a large party during part of each season. The bay south of Big Rose I have designated Kimble Bay in this description, and the creek emptying into it Kimble Creek, from Mr. Kimble who has lived there many years. - And the point north of the Bay might be called Kimble Point.

The bay on east side of Waldron should also be named, as well as the points on each side of it. I would suggest East Bay, Round Point to north, and President Point to the south.

The currents through President Channel and Haro Strait are very strong on large tides.

J. J. Gilbert
Comdr. U. S. Navy