Descriptive Report
Sheet No 7 2194
Topography of
Washington Sound
Wash

1894
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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 islands.

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 bedrock at all points in the hills is near the surface and crops out everywhere.

The highest hill is Mt. Dallas near the South limit of the sheet. It is 1030 feet high and is 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 Man's Bay, there is here a short gravel beach, affording a boat-landing, the hill rising abruptly for several hundred feet, and then more gradually to the Summit of Mt. Dallas.

Nearly half a mile north of Dead Man's Bay is located the San Juan Lime Kiln, the property of Mr. Cowell.

Except the kiln at Roche Harbor there are the largest

San Juan Lime Works

...in these waters, the white limestone crops out at many points from Dead Man's Bay to this point. In the Second View whch is taken from one off the lime kiln some of this outcropping

is to be seen. This lime works has two kilns, with a...
Capacity of about two barrels per day. Only one kiln was in operation in 1874. The land in this vicinity is useful for cultivation, except here and there a small patch. Here follow three views giving the general outline of Summer Island, all taken from a point six miles straight about two or three miles off Mitchell Bay. They overlap. The first two (but little) and give the outline from Mt. Young to Light of Island, roughly north from the quince kiln Bellevue Point or Head is passed and the first little bay is Small Box Bay, a small fairly sheltered bay, affording anchorage and protection for small craft, just off and north of this bay is Bone Island. A small low rocky island without vegetation. No part of it being more than three or four feet above the tides.

The following view shows the high ridge back of Small—but
Sax Bay - It is an extension of the same mass which forms Mt. St. Elias. Andrus Bay is merely a 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

precipitous. Mitchell's Bay is obstructed by a reef nearly in the 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 views 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 seaward. The second point of Shag Island - (A) is a little open with the first point.
Another view up the pass follows, it is taken from the channel just almost of the entrance to Westcott Bay.

And I next insert a view showing entrance to Westcott Bay, taken from the same position as the last. Signal Bank is seen at the left of the picture.
During the occupation by the English, small, gill boats were frequently through this entrance into Gamson Bay, where at low tide they grounded in the Mud. It is quite rocky along While Point, least the limit of reefs is well marked by kelps. In these sheltered locations the kelps hold on through the winter, at least enough of it to mark dangers. In Horseshoe 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 Pole Island. On the extreme right is Pt. Bagalette, and on the left, the point of Henny Island. Between Bagalette and Pole Island is the principal entrance to Rocke Harbor. Though the entrance is near 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 kelps. There is a short run 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 caption of water fowl.

Westcott Bay is quite shallow above Bell Point. West of the mouth it is free from rock, and the beach is gravel and mud.

Gamson Bay was named by the English. It was here that the English Gamson was located. Many of...
The old buildings remain, now the property of Mr. Cook. The old Head Quarters Building was burned in October. The head of the bay is shallow and muddy.

Kellest Bluff is a conspicuous landmark in navigating Haro Strait. The track of vessels is quite close to it. The Bluff is that part of Henry Island 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 Mitchell's Bay. The first view is looking N by E. This is looking N & E. And gives a view of Open Bay. Big dome may be seen over the dot following the name Kellest Bluff. Here follows.
Another view of Open Bay. Looking N.E. Fig. South is plainly visible on the right 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 a 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 Lines own all the land, and will not part with it, has prevented it from becoming a favorite summer resort.

The Company owns everything on the harbor, water, land, and 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

Bedens Anchorage in the harbor; it is a high-water entrance, where 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

[Image of the harbor scene]
is located the Company's Barre factory, and vehicle
appears in the view. The next view is of the West-

looking W. from Eye Rocket

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

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

Range to Enter Rocket Homeward East.

This view of the range range is taken from the point outside
where the range is tackled up on entering. Sig. light 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 steamers may safely enter.
Roche Harbor is a Post-Office, and the property of the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Line 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 Warehouses, 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, full 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 2,000 barrels per day, and would
Aflord 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 tree 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 cleared 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 farms could, in seven or eight years, consume so great a quantity of wood. They are now brought in scene from Waldron Island, as well as hauling by team for several miles about the Harbor.

Rock Harbor is a temperance settlement, and it is humbly
The continuance of this desirable feature that the Company will part with none of its land.

This view of the North west of Henry and of More Island is taken from the Chumne, Eutawmeocke Harbor, from McCracken Point a shoal reef extends halfway to Morse Isl., and the keep grow in great profusion. There is good water between the reef and Morse Island, but the Chumne is narrow, and it is advisable to keep outside of More Island an 1/4 mile south of St. McCracken, but vessels have no business near the shore at this point.

The last view taken from the same point as that preceding, shows Barrent Isl. in the foreground, Davidson Head which is the extreme N.W. point of San Juan Island, and the eastern portion of Spieden Island, and Turtle Rock Range on D radar, in the distance.

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