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U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

*W. W. Ruffield*, Superintendent.

State: *Washington.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Topographical* Sheet No. *2300.*

LOCALITY:

*Washington Sound,  
Washington.  
Head Mani Bay to  
Eagle Point.*

*1897.*

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*J. J. Gilbert, Assist.*

*copy,  
No. 2300.*

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THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT  
GENERAL, U.S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WASHINGTON SOUND  
PART OF SAN JUAN ISLAND  
WASHINGTON

SCALE  
1897

Sheet No. 11. 1897

Topography of Washington Sound, Wash.

This sheet contains the shore line of San Juan Island from Dead Mans Bay to Eagle Point, and the interior topography to connect with work previously done. The field work was executed in August and September 1897.

There is little to describe except Kanaka and False Bays, for the balance is the usual rocky shore line, without anchorages, with bold water, and rocky cliffs.



Mt Dallas, from Fish Leap off False Bay.

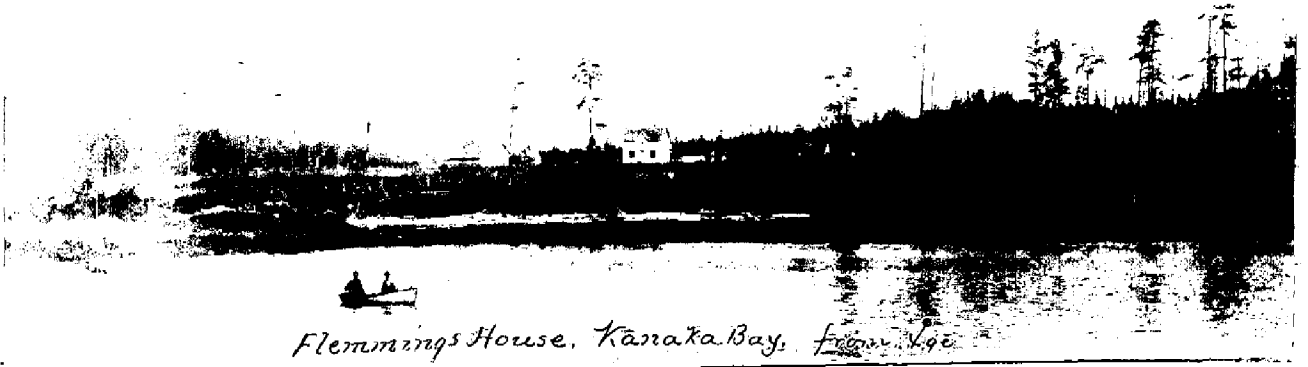
Dead Mans Bay is a fair anchorage in quiet weather, it is just under Mt Dallas, (west of it.)

and has a short gravel beach at the head.  
Mt Dallas is the highest hill on San Juan Id.  
and only the approach to it from the southward  
is included in this sheet. The print is from  
a negative taken from the fish trap off entrance to  
False Bay, and includes Kanaka Bay in the  
foreground. Mt Dallas is a conspicuous land-  
mark, and the high shore line extending one mile  
south of Dead Man's Bay is the south slope of  
the mountain, - along the shore it rises boldly to  
a height of from 300 to 400 feet, and is covered  
with scattering oak trees, sparse grass, and  
boulders, - with frequent outcroppings of rocky  
ledges.

Pile Point is three miles south of Dead Man's  
Bay, and is a rocky point about 30 ft high at  
shore-line; - No trees grow near the shore-line.

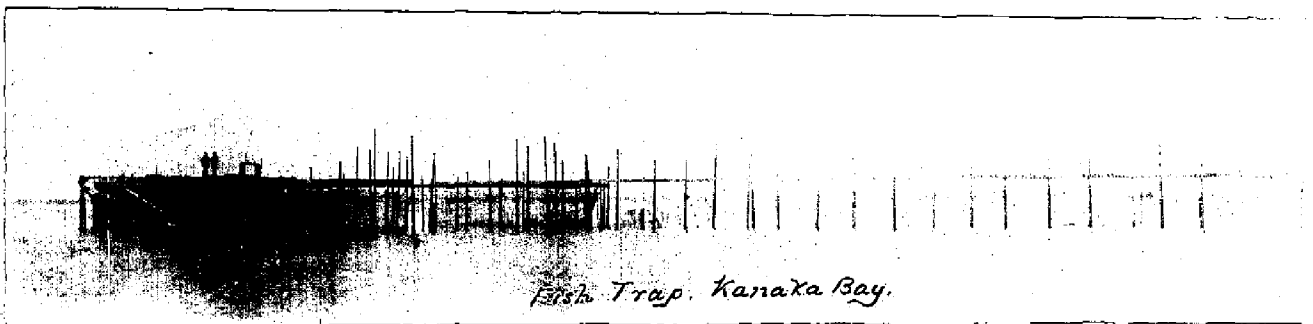
Between Pile Point and the entrance to False  
Bay is Kanaka Bay.

Kanaka Bay is exposed to southerly winds.  
At the head of the bay is the residence of



Flemmings House, Kanaka Bay, from 190.

Mr. John Flemming, the house in center of view.  
This view is taken from anchorage in front  
of Flemmings house; - This is only a fair weather  
harbor, and when it is rough in the Strait, a  
heavy swell rolls in. In the bay are several  
rocky islets, and along the shore to westward are  
extensive reefs, off these reefs is a fish trap

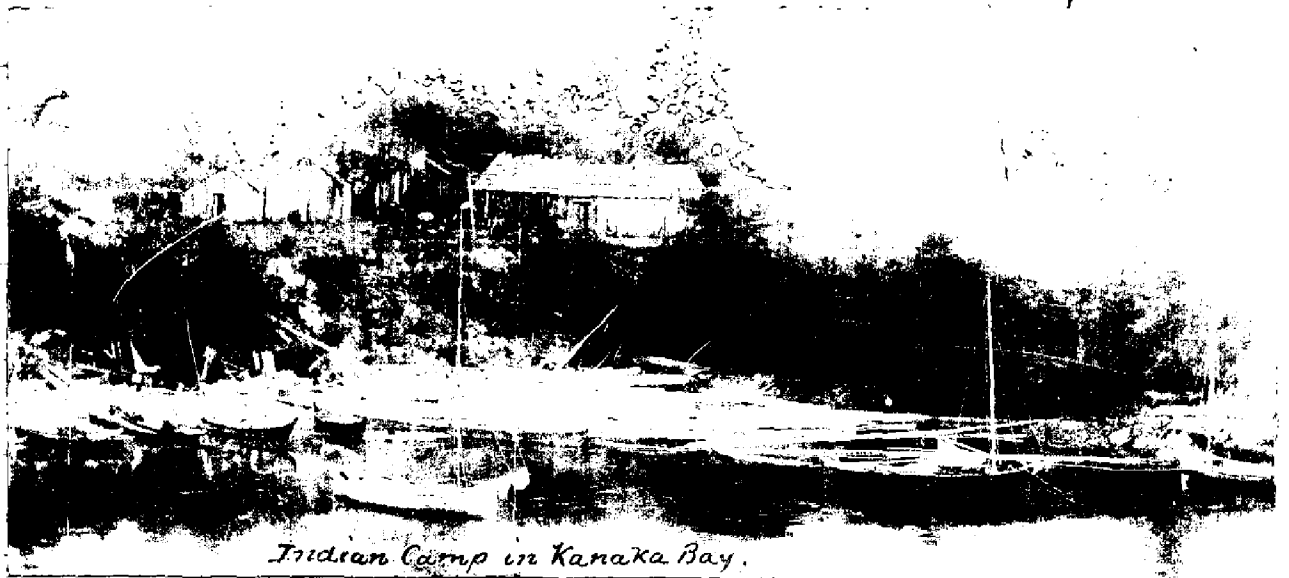


Fish Trap, Kanaka Bay.

in which as many as 20000 have been taken

in one night. I insert a view of this trap, which is constructed on the same plan as all the others. - Piles are driven from eight to 20 feet apart, and a net stretched between them. - At the end is a square inclosure with a net all around, and closed at the bottom. - This net is hoisted to the surface with its catch of fish, and the fish are lifted out by means of a dipnet manipulated by means of blocks and windlass.

In the first little bight to eastward from Mr. Flemmings house is an Indian Camp, which is shown in this view. - it was taken from the



Indian Camp in Kanaka Bay.

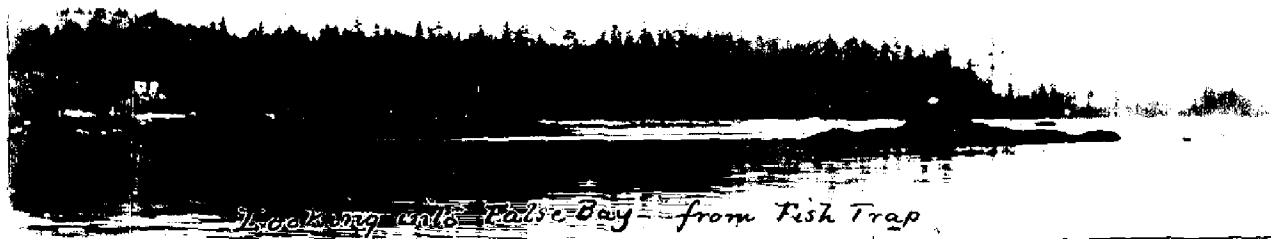
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Small island in mouth of bight. These Indians live here during the salmon season, laying in a supply of fish for the winter. They fish with a hook and arrow very successful. Their fishing ground is near shore from Pile Point to Eagle Point. - The fish are split and dried in the sun.

Between Flemmings house and False Bay are two other deep narrow bays, good boat-harbors, but not large enough for boats of any size.

False Bay, sometimes miscalled Kawaka Bay is a large deep bay, 1000 metres wide and 1200 metres deep. - if it had deep water it would be a fine harbor. it is a fine appearing bay at high water, but low tide reveals the deception, and leaves it entirely bare. The entrance is nearly blocked with reefs. - The channel to enter the bay is to the westward of the rock in the entrance, which

is shown in this view. The picture was taken from the fish trap off the Bay, it was taken by my Engineer while I was occupying the rock as a plane-table station. From this rock reefs and



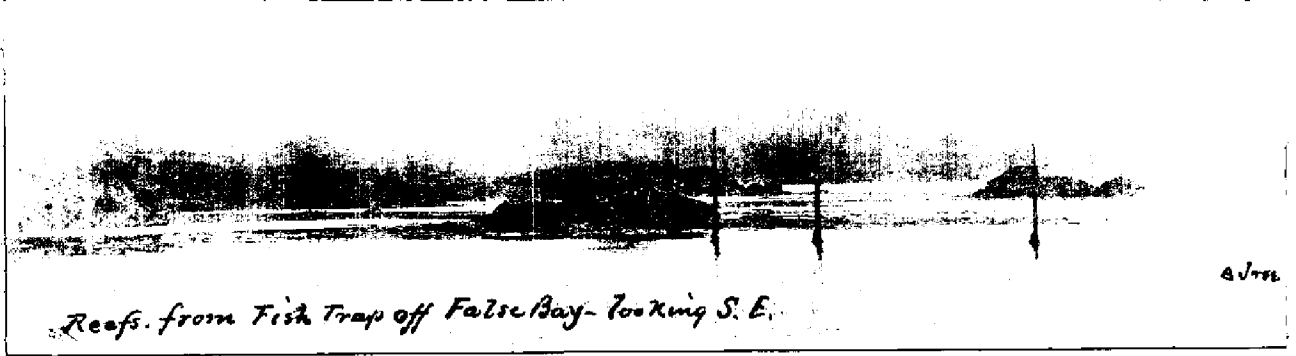
rocks extend all the way to  $\Delta$  Tree, at S. E. Entrance to Bay.

The stream emptying into the head of False Bay drains a very large portion of San Juan Island, and during the rainy season is a large stream. At the time of the survey there was no running water in this stream, unless a small flow near the mouth.

It is the sediment brought down by this stream that has filled False Bay. - The bottom of False



Bay is hard sand, except at one or two places near shore where it is muddy.



This view shows some of the rocks and reefs to south and east of Entrance; it was taken from the fish trap.  $\Delta$  Tree, first determined by Assistant George Davidson in 1854, is seen on the right.

The scattering piles are part of an old fish trap.

Half way from False Bay to Eagle Point, there is a small bay, the western side formed by rocks, which affords anchorage and protection for small boats. The shore line from False Bay to Eagle Point is rocky, and very irregular; the water is cold; the shore precipitous.

Eagle Point is a bare point, 100 feet high.

with scattering tufts of grass between the ledges.

There is an extensive valley running back from False Bay, most of which is under cultivation.

Much of it is wet in winter, and is better adapted to growing Oats than wheat.

Oats, Barley, roots and fruit are the principal crops. All along the shore the land is rocky, and hilly, and mostly wooded.

In representing the topography, I have considered all fields as cultivated, which have been cultivated, although at the present time they may be in grass.

J. J. Gilbert

Assist. C. & G. Survey

Note:

The markings of glaciers are found every where throughout Washington Sound. Even on the highest hills. Mt. Dallas is thus marked and all along to Eagle Point. These marks are to be found, - particularly on the small islands and rocks about Kanaka Bay.

These markings are also to be seen on Pear Pt., Dinner Island, Harbor Rock, Goose Island and other points on sheet No 12.

But the most conspicuous marks are on Lopez Island. All the smaller islands have been plowed and ploughed more or less, but probably nowhere are the furrows as deep as on Leeborg Point, and on Colville Island, but nearly every point, head, island and rock, shows evidence of glacial action. While strewed along the shores are numerous erratic boulders brought here by the ice. -

J. J. Gilbert -