

Bay, and is shallow and marshy at the head, where there is a small settlement, called Quileene, on the left bank of Big River. The large mountain stream entering Quileene Bay has its rise in the northeast flank of Mount Constance by two tributaries, and a third tributary comes from a large lake nearly midway to Port Discovery, and nearly reaches Crocker Lake, which empties into Port Discovery.

The geographical position of Quileene, as determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is:

Latitude	47° 46' 45" N.
Longitude	122° 51' 51" W.

The mountains are two thousand six hundred feet high, within one and a half miles of the west shore. These are the Jupiter Hills, already mentioned.

A breast of Oak Head, on the west side of Dabob Bay, the *Duwacullips River* empties, and has formed a flat delta and a broad shoal in front. This shoal is two miles long and half a mile wide, with deep water close up to it. Between this shoal and Tskulsko Point, the nearest part of the Toandos Peninsula and one mile west of Oak Head, the width of the bay is one and seven eighths miles, and the depth of water is eighty fathoms, over muddy bottom. On either side of this river the mountains rise to one thousand five hundred and forty feet, and to two thousand three hundred feet within one and one half miles. This stream breaks through the mountains from the east side of Mount Constance, and on a recent map of the Territory it is called the Sylopish Creek.

Hood's Canal, continued.—Southward from Point Misery at Seabeck Harbor the canal runs in nearly a straight line south two-thirds west for twenty-one miles, with a nearly uniform and average width of one and a quarter miles. It has bold, rocky shores on either side, the eastern land of the Great Peninsula being of moderate height; the western land rising boldly and rapidly to seven thousand feet at the eastern peaks of the Olympus range. "The Brothers" and Mount Ellinor, with elevations over six thousand feet, lying only seven or eight miles to the westward, and Mount Constance ten and a half miles, but reaching seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven feet elevation. The depth of water is very deep close under the shores, except where streams make out; and through the mid channel the depths range from more than ninety to fifty fathoms of water. The bottom of these depths is mud throughout.

Four miles southwest from Oak Head and on the west side of the canal there is a moderately low head, named *Quatsap Point*, under the south side of which is a broad open bay one mile wide with an extensive flat extending out to the line of the northeast and southwest points.

This bay receives the *Duckabus River*, which brings down much detritus.

The mountain on the south side of the river and only two miles back is two thousand three hundred and eighty feet high. This mountain is the southern part of the range of Jupiter Hills, running thence northward to the Quileene River.

HUMAHAMA RIVER.

This stream empties on the west side of the canal twelve miles south, twenty-six degrees west (S. 26° W.) from Oak Head. It is marked by a broad flat one mile long and one-third of a mile wide in front of it, with fifteen fathoms of water close outside; but the twenty-fathom curve reaches out to mid channel to the southeastward. This river drains a large lake four or five miles behind the high mountains over the shore, and into this lake a large stream comes from the Olympus range.

The geographical position of this river, as determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is:

Latitude	47° 32' 05" N.
Longitude	123° 02' 29" W.

On the old work in this canal the name was Humahama.

The Great Bend of Hood's Canal is twenty-two and one-half miles by the mid-channel course from Point Misery. Here the breadth of the canal expands to two miles for the same distance, and thence runs nearly fifteen miles, to the head, in a general northeast direction, decreasing in width to half a mile at Sister's Point on the north side. The shores are bolder on the port hand going up; the depth of water continues large to within two and a half miles of the head, where there is a depth of three fathoms only. The head has mud flats, and the width decreases to half a mile.