

The shores of the bay are steep, but not high, and are bordered by a sand and pebbly head, offering capital chances for heaving down a vessel.

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

Latitude.....	47° 51' 28".2 north.
Longitude.....	122° 31' 21".0 west.
Or, in time.....	5h 10m 47s.1.

In January, 1885, the magnetic variation was 22° 22' east, with an annual decrease of about half a minute; the maximum variation had been reached a few years earlier.

The Tides at Port Gamble.—The Corrected Establishment, or mean interval between the moon's transit and the time of high water, is XVh 28m.

To ascertain the time and height of every tide throughout the year, consult the Pacific Tide tables, published annually by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The saw-mill at Port Gamble is the largest and the most effective in the Territory, and has reached an output of over three millions of feet of lumber per month, and has reached three hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. With the Port Ludlow and Etalady mills under the same company, the output is sixty millions feet of dressed and undressed lumber per year, besides vast quantities of laths, shingles, etc. A large amount of the lumber and rough spars is carried to Australia and the Sandwich Islands.

From this place a road has been made to the Agate Passage at the southwest part of Port Madison, and another to the Washington saw-mill at Seabeck Harbor, in Hood's Canal.

The Indian name of the western point of the entrance to this bay is Tee-ka-let, and the place went by that name for some time.

The bay received its present name from the United States Exploring Expedition in 1841. It is placed on Vancouver's chart, but he did not enter it or name it.

SQUAMISH HARBOR.

The point on the western shore nearly one mile south of Hood's Head is Termination Point, with high, wooded land behind it, and a low, narrow beach in front.

At Termination Point the shore continues southwest for nearly one mile, and then sweeps west-southwest for two miles, to the head of Squamish Bay. From this head of the bay the west shore runs southeast for two miles, thus forming a large triangular open bay with moderately low shores, a low valley and stream at the head, and marshy land under the shore, with a broad low-water beach. A large sand bank parallel with the west side, one mile long and nearly half a mile wide, lies within one-third of a mile of the west shore. There is a six-fathom channel inside of this shoal, and around the north end.

On the east side of this shoal, and under the north shore, and across the mouth of the bay, there is good water. In thick weather the approaches to the shoal, which is in part bare, are detected by the lead; the soundings decrease with fair regularity; from twenty fathoms the bottom is muddy.

From Termination Point the ten-fathoms curve runs nearly south for three-quarters of a mile, to the two rocks called *the Sisters*, which lie north and south of each other.

These rocks are four hundred and twenty yards broad off the south face of Termination Point, and are, therefore, near one-quarter the width of the channel from the western shore. Each is about one hundred and fifty yards in extent, and they are covered at half tide; the tide ranges from ten to twelve feet. They lie north-northeast and south-southwest from each other, and are eighty yards apart. There is a depth of seven fathoms between them, and good water all around them. Their walls are bold, and they are marked by a patch of kelp around them.

The southern rock lies one and one-third miles from Salisbury Point and one-fifth of a mile from Termination Point.

These rocks are also known as the Squamish Rocks.

The north shore of the harbor is called Yulkat Bluff.

The shoal in the west part of the harbor is known as Case's Bank.