

The geographical position of the saw-mill at Port Ludlow, as determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is:

Latitude	47° 55' 19.6" north.
Longitude	122° 40' 50.2" west.
Or, in time	8 ^h 10 ^m 13.1 ^s .

In January, 1885, the magnetic variation was 22° 19' east, with an annual decrease of 0.5. The maximum easterly variation was passed a few years before that date.

Tides at Port Ludlow.—The Corrected Establishment, or mean interval between the time of the moon's transit and the time of high water, is XVI^h 25^m.

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.

Vancouver denotes this bay on his chart, but he makes no reference to it in his narrative, and applies no name to it.

Port Ludlow has always been an important lumbering place, and for some years there was a large ship-building establishment at the head of the bay. The first steam-boat built in these waters was launched here in 1860. In later years one firm, from 1873 to 1881, built thirty-one vessels, having a total tonnage of six thousand nine hundred and one tons, of which the largest was four hundred and seventy-one tons burden.

About a mile from the mill there is an ample water power with an available head of eighty feet.

The harbor received its present name from the United States Exploring Expedition in 1841.

Mats-mats boat harbor.—On the north side of Basat Point, and between it and Olele Point, which is the southern boundary of Oak Cove, there is the narrow mouth of a small boat harbor; the entrance to it is over half a mile long, and about one hundred yards wide. It starts in on a southwest by west course for one quarter of a mile, and then makes a sudden turn to the south for one-third of a mile. At this turn the channel is obstructed by rocks, and carries only three feet of water.

Beyond that the channel deepens, and in the harbor the depth ranges to two fathoms. The extent of the harbor, which is bordered by a broad low-water beach, is about three quarters of a mile north-northwest and south-southeast, by one-third of a mile in width.

Off the mouth of this harbor lies the Klas Rock, one quarter of a mile to the east-northeast. This rock has been already described. The depth of the water between the rock and the shore is sixteen fathoms, with six fathoms close to the mouth of Mats-mats.

HOOD'S HEAD.

This is the island-like mass on the western side of Hood's Canal, three miles inside of Foul-weather Bluff. It is about three-quarters of a mile long north by west and south by east, and three-eighths of a mile wide. It is joined to the western main shore by a low, narrow strip of sandy beach half a mile long, which has moderately deep water on the north side and a contracted shallow cove on the south. A vessel may anchor to the northwestward of the head in fifteen fathoms of water, over muddy bottom, at one-third of a mile from the shore.

The north face of the head is a very steep, bare cliff, nearly three eighths of a mile frontage east and west, and the south face is a rounding, high, bare cliff.

All behind the cliffs is covered with Oregon pine. At the northeast point of the head a low, sandy point makes out three hundred yards and terminates in a very sharp point; towards the higher ground the point is marshy. This is *Point Hannon*, and off it deep water is found with strong swirling currents.

From Point Hannon the black buoy off Tala Point bears northwest by west (NW. by W.) three and one-half miles; the low point inside of Foul-weather Bluff northwest by north, one third north (NW. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.) two and three-quarter miles, and the saw-mill of Port Gamble south-east four-fifths east (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.) two and one-third miles. The width of the channel abreast this point is only one and one-fifth miles.

We examined and named Hood's Head in 1856; it was noted by Vancouver in 1792, but not named.