

291 feet high, the other two are 20 and 30 feet high, respectively. From Los Arcos to Cape Corrientes the coast is bold and backed by mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Soundings obtained off it, gave *no bottom* at 100 fathoms, a mile from the beach. There are some outlying rocks off the rocky, bluff points, and at the mouths of the several fresh-water streams that flow into the bay, are collections of Indian huts.

Chimo Point. Chimo Point is a rocky head-land, situated 7 miles to the north-eastward of Cape Corrientes. Just east of the point is a reef of rocks, and a short distance westward of it is a white rock 40 feet high. The river Chimo empties into the bay, on the eastern side of the point.

Tabo Point and Bay. Tabo Point is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward of Chimo Point, and forms the north-eastern limit of Tabo Bay, which is a small open bay, at the head of which are a few Indian huts, on the banks of a small stream which flows into the bay and is called by the same name. It is impossible to anchor in Tabo Bay on account of the great depth of water, 60 fathoms being found within a ship's length of the shore.

Corrales Harbor. West of Tabo Bay, separated from it by a high hill, is the *so-called harbor* of Corrales, the western limit of which is only half a mile from Cape Corrientes. It is about half a mile in extent either way, but affords no anchorage. A sunken rock, on which the sea breaks in rough weather, lies off the mouth of the harbor, about 3 cables from the shore.

Rock. Cape Corrientes. Cape Corrientes, the southern point of the entrance to Banderas Bay, is a bold head-land 506 feet high, the land a short distance back of it rising to a height of 2,000 feet. (View opposite page 178.)

There is a large outlying rock close to the cape. Soundings obtained 3 cables distant from it, gave 145 fathoms.

Current. Capt. W. H. Parker, of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s service, cautions against one of the most remarkable currents on this coast, saying: "The current runs from Cape Graham, along the coast toward Cape Corrientes, generally about NW., but sometimes setting north with considerable velocity into Natividad, Tenacatita, and Perula Bays. You may be *cut in a good deal*, and must look out for it."

"Jala Marina"

CHAPTER III.

REVILLA-GIGEDO ISLANDS.

The Revilla-Gigedo group consists of four islands, lying between $18^{\circ} 20'$ and $19^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and $110^{\circ} 45'$ and $114^{\circ} 50'$ W. long. They are evidently of volcanic origin, and were discovered by one of the early Spanish navigators, in the beginning of the 16th century. In 1793 Captain Colnett, out of gratitude for the kindness he had received from the Spanish Mexican viceroy, during his captivity, gave that official's name to these islands. It was the intention of the Spaniards to establish a colony on them, but it has never been done.

Socorro Island, the largest of the group, is nearly circular in shape, having a greatest diameter of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly north and south. It may be said to consist of one mountain 3,707 feet high, which slopes gradually at all points toward the south shore of the island, and is covered with a thick growth of cactus, which renders it almost impossible to penetrate into the interior. Pieces of hardened lava are met with everywhere. A species of bean grows on a vine which runs along the ground. The fruit (from 3 to 5 beans or nuts, for they have a hard shell) is contained in a pod 3 or 4 inches long, and is edible, having a rather insipid taste. "Captain Colnett's men are said to have become very sick in consequence of having partaken too freely of these beans." No indications of fresh water were seen, but it is said that there are goats on the island, which would hardly be the case if there was no fresh water to be found. Fish, turtle, craw-fish, and crabs were abundant.

There is good anchorage in Braithwaite Bay during the fine weather season, that is, from December to June. This bay is situated on the SE. side of the island and is readily distinguished, being the first inlet east of the southern point of the island and having a *stony beach*, the only one on the south side of the island.

View

Wishing to anchor in this bay, bring the highest peak of the island to bear N. 24° W. (NW. by N. mag.) and anchor in 10 or 11 fathoms, a quarter of a mile from the beach. There is a good landing place on the beach at the head of the cove.

- Variation. The magnetic variation was 9° 5' E. in 1877.
- Cape Rule. Cape Rule, the southern extremity of Socorro, is a high, rocky bluff, surmounted by a hill 250 feet high.
- Cornwallis Bay. Cornwallis Bay, on the SW. side of the island, affords good anchorage in easterly winds. It is necessary to anchor quite near the white coral beach, as the water deepens quickly, off shore. In the western part of the bay are some pinnacle rocks 30 feet high.
- Rugged Point. Rugged Point is the western extreme of the island; north of it is a small bay, near the head of which is a double-pinnacle rock 25 feet high.
- Cape Henslow. Cape Henslow, at the northern limit of the bay just mentioned, is a perpendicular bluff 100 feet high.
- Oneal Rock. Oneal Rock, lying a mile N. 24° 30' W. (NW. by N. mag.) from Cape Henslow, is about half a mile in extent and 45 feet high, with deep water close to.
- Off the NW. face of the island, between Cape Henslow and Cape Middleton, there are several outlying rocks.
- Cape Middleton. Cape Middleton is the northernmost point of the island and is a perpendicular bluff 50 feet high. A little over a mile to the north-eastward of it are two small rocks, one 15 and the other 50 feet high.
- The eastern side of the island consists of perpendicular bluffs, varying in height from 15 to 150 feet, with no place where a landing might be effected, even in the finest weather.
- Cape Pearce. Cape Pearce, the easternmost point, has some outlying rocks close to; back of it is a range of table-mountains about 1,000 feet high.
- Four and a quarter miles to the north-westward of Cape Pearce is a detached rock, 6 feet above water, close to the shore.
- Remarks. The following remarks are from Findlay's North Pacific Directory: "Captain Colnett considered the safest anchorage, from June to December, to be between the south and SW. points (Cornwallis Bay), opposite to two white coral beaches, which are the first two in succession from the south point toward the west. It is remarkable from the pinnacle

Table XX
 ... the highest point of Socorro. It is a barren rock 3 miles long and from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide. The highest peak is near the southern end, and has an altitude of 975 feet. There is another peak somewhat lower, west the middle of the island. These two peaks, when seen from a distance, have the appearance of two distinct islets. On the eastern side, in the middle, is a small single bench, which is frequently collected in good weather.



There are three small detached rocks, varying in height from 50 to 200 feet, lying close to the western shore of the island, near the northern point, and a dangerous broken rock lies about a mile westward of the extreme western point.

Roca Partida is a small, dangerous, barren rock, 110 feet high, lying 67 miles N. 80° W. (W. 4 N. mag.) from the highest part of Socorro. It consists of two white-pinnacle rocks connected by a low ridge 20 feet high. (View on opposite page.) The low part not being visible very far, it has the appearance of two separate rocks.

It is 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, and from a distance looks like a vessel under jay masts.

Soundings of 35 fathoms were found all around it, at a boat's length from the rock. At half a mile distant 30 fathoms were found, and the depth increased to 100 fathoms.

Clarion Island is at a distance of 207 miles from the general character of the rocks from which it bears S. 33° W. (WSW, 4 W. mag.) distant 274 miles. It is a little over 5 miles long, nearly E. and W., and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

San Benedicto Island.

Landing.

Rocks.

Roca Partida.

Clarion Island.

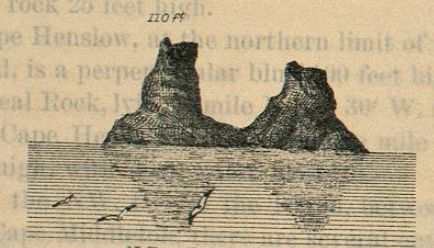
in this bay, bring the highest peak of Socorro N. 24° W. (NW. by N. mag.) and anchor a quarter of a mile from the beach. This is a good landing place on the beach at the head of the bay.

The magnetic variation was 9° 5' E. in 1877. Cape Henslow, the southern extremity of Socorro, is a high rocky point, surmounted by a hill 250 feet high. Socorroville Bay, on the SW. side of the island, is a good anchorage in easterly winds. It is necessary to anchor quite near the white coral beach, as the water is shallow and runs quickly off shore. In the western part of the bay are two pinnacle rocks 30 feet high.

Rugged Point is the western extreme of the island, and of it is a small bay, near the head of which is a double pinnacle rock 25 feet high.

Cape Henslow, the northern limit of the bay just mentioned, is a perpendicular bluff 100 feet high.

Oneal Rock, lying 1/2 mile S. 37° W. (SW. by S. mag.) from Cape Henslow, is a small rocky islet 10 feet high.



N.E. by E. 1/2 E. (mag.) 6 1/2 m.

Roca Partida.

Off the western side of the island are two small rocks, one 15 feet high and the other 30 feet high. Cape Middleton, the northernmost point of the island, is a perpendicular bluff 50 feet high. A wide over a mile to the north of the island is a range of hills, one 15 feet high and the other 30 feet high.

The eastern side of the island is a range of hills, varying in height from 15 to 100 feet. A landing might be effected, even in the bad weather. Cape Fear, the easternmost point, has a low rocky point close to its back of it is a range of hills, one 15 feet high and the other 30 feet high.

There are two small detached rocks, one 15 feet high and the other 30 feet high. Soundings of 35 fathoms were found all around it, at a boat's length from the rock. At half a mile distant, 50 fathoms were found, and beyond that, no bottom at 100 fathoms. Clarion Island is of volcanic origin, and of the same general character as Socorro, from which it bears S. 83° W. (WSW. 1/2 W. mag.), distant 214 miles. It is a little over 5 miles long, nearly E. and W., and from 1 to 2 miles wide,

rocks, which lie close off the west point of the bay. This bay is preferable in the bad season, as the wind seldom blows more than two points to the southward of east. In the good season however, that is, from the latter part of December until the beginning of June, the SE. (or Braithwaite Bay) is to be preferred; the anchorage here is better and nearer the cove, and is the only good landing place. It is readily known, being a stony beach at the first inlet in the shore to the eastward of the south point. All other parts of the coast on the south side of the island are iron-bound, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to land, except in very fine weather."

San Benedicto Island lies 30 miles N. 17° E. (N. 3/4 E. mag.) from the highest point of Socorro. It is a barren rock 3 miles long and from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide. The highest peak is near the southern end, and has an altitude of 975 feet. There is another peak somewhat lower, near the middle of the island. These two peaks, when seen from a distance, have the appearance of two distinct islets.

San Benedicto Island.

On the eastern side of the island, near the middle, is a small shingle beach, where a landing might be effected in good weather.

Landing.

There are three small detached rocks, varying in height from 60 to 200 feet, lying close to the western shore of the island, near the northern point, and a dangerous sunken rock lies about a mile westward of the extreme western point.

Rocks.

Roca Partida is a small, dangerous, barren rock, 110 feet high, lying 67 miles N. 80° W. (W. 1/4 N. mag.) from the highest part of Socorro. It consists of two white pinnacle rocks connected by a low ridge 20 feet high. (View on opposite page.) The low part not being visible very far, it has the appearance of two separate rocks.

Roca Partida.

It is 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, and from a distance looks like a vessel under jury-masts.

Soundings of 35 fathoms were found all around it, at a boat's length from the rock. At half a mile distant, 50 fathoms were found, and beyond that, no bottom at 100 fathoms.

Clarion Island is of volcanic origin, and of the same general character as Socorro, from which it bears S. 83° W. (WSW. 1/2 W. mag.), distant 214 miles. It is a little over 5 miles long, nearly E. and W., and from 1 to 2 miles wide,

Clarion Island.

being widest at its western end. There are three prominent peaks, 1,282, 916, and 996 feet high, respectively, the highest being near the western end. A thick growth of cactus covers the island.

Sulphur Bay On the south side of the island are two indentations in the coast, with sand beaches, the only two places of the kind on the island. The western of these two indentations is called Sulphur Bay. Its western limit is 1½ miles from Rocky Point (the SW. point of the island), and in it may be found tolerable anchorage, in northerly winds, in 12 or 13 fathoms of water, 3 cables from the sand beach. Near the beach is a salt-water lagoon, but no fresh water was found. As doves are quite numerous, there must be fresh water on the island.

With the exception of the two sand beaches mentioned, the shores of the island consist of perpendicular bluffs, varying in height from 80 to 600 feet.

Shag Rock Shag Rock, 40 feet high, with numerous smaller rocks close to it, lies off the SE. point of the island, close to a bold bluff.

Off the north side of the island, 1½ miles from the NW. point, and about 375 yards from the shore, is a detached rock 25 feet high.

Monument Rock. Off the NW. point of the island is a remarkable monument rock, 200 feet high, with a number of smaller rocks between it and the point. It has an almost square base and is surmounted by a broken pyramidal shaft of alternate layers of red and white conglomerate rock.

Fish, turtle, &c. Fish and turtle were numerous in the vicinity of the island, also many varieties of sea birds.

Soundings obtained south of Clarion Island, gave 20 fathoms and over, half a mile from shore, increasing to 40 and 50 fathoms, at a mile distant.

Current. The current in the vicinity of the group was southerly, and from half a knot to a knot.

Reported islands and shoals. Careful search has been made for the many islands and shoals that have been reported in this vicinity at different times, without finding them, or any indications of them.

Table of geographical positions.

Names.	Place referred to.	Latitude north.			Longitude west.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Abrejos Point	Extreme of rocky ledge	26	42	28	113	34	54
Adair Bay	Point at west limit of bay	31	29	43	114	8	18
Agiabampo	South-east side of entrance	26	16	35	109	17	30
Alijos Rocks	Summit of South Rock	24	58	6	115	44	47
Altata	North side of entrance	24	38	52	107	59	37
Angeles Bay	Bight on north-west shore	28	56	39	113	34	35
Arena Point	Extreme	23	32	47	109	28	57
Arena de la Ventana, Point.	Extreme	24	3	52	109	50	29
Asuncion Island	North end of island	27	5	58	114	18	21
Boundary Monument		32	31	58	117	7	32
Canoas Point	High bluff	29	25	29	115	12	14
Cerros Island	South-east part, a mile northward of Morro Redondo Point.	28	1	49	115	11	3
Clarion Island	North-west part	26	58	59	109	57	16
Clarion Island	South side. North-east part of Sulphur Bay	18	20	55	114	44	17
Colnett Bay	Head of bay	30	57	39	116	17	28
Conejo Point	Extreme	24	20	17	111	30	21
Corrientes, Cape.	Extreme	20	29	40	105	29	51
Cortez Shoal	Two-and-a-half fathom spot, Bishop Rock.	32	25	45	119	6	21
Ensenada Anchorage	Head of bay, close to beach	31	51	10	116	38	5
George's Island	North-east shore	31	0	54	113	16	30
Guadalupe Island	North Point	29	10	50	118	18	30
Guaymas	Signal Station	27	55	53	110	55	13
Kino Point	Mound	28	45	28	111	38	50
La Paz	South-east extreme of El Mogote	24	10	10	110	20	41
Lagoon Head	Highest point of crater	28	14	33	114	6	24
Las Animas, Boca de	South point of entrance	25	39	44	112	6	36
Las Animas, Point.	Extreme	28	50	22	113	15	7
Libertad Anchorage	Beach	29	54	12	112	45	4
Lobos Island	Monte Verde	27	20	15	110	36	35
Lobos Point	Extreme	23	24	42	110	14	7
Loma Point	Light-house	32	40	14	117	14	38
Loreto	Cathedral	26	0	41	111	21	3
Lapona Point	Extreme	24	24	10	110	21	45
Magdalena Bay	Man-of-War Cove	24	38	22	112	8	50
Maria Madre Island	South-east extreme	21	30	45	106	33	14
Mazatlan	Signal Station	23	11	17	106	26	39
Mejia Island	South side	29	33	8	113	35	19
Mita Point	Extreme	20	45	50	105	33	37
Mulege	Equipalto Point	26	53	37	111	58	4
Navachista Estero	West side of entrance	25	23	6	108	49	0
Patos Island	South-east end	29	16	12	112	28	51
Piastla Point	Extreme	23	38	42	106	49	59
Piñas Anchorage	Mouth of Rio Real	20	36	26	105	16	0
Philip's Point	Beacon	31	46	10	114	43	31
Pichilingue Bay	South-east part of San Juan Nepomucino	24	15	31	110	20	34
Playa Colorado	North side of entrance	25	11	42	108	23	37
Playa Maria Bay	Mound on west side	28	54	51	114	31	46
Puerto Refugio	See Mejia Island						
Pulpito Point	Summit	26	30	44	111	27	14
Raza Island	Landing place, south side, near flag-staff	28	49	11	113	0	5
Reñedios Bay	Beach on western shore	29	13	51	113	40	0
Roca Partida	Summit	18	57	27	112	11	6
Salinas Bay	Beach in north-east part of bay	25	59	37	111	6	53
San Bartolomé, Port	North side of entrance	27	39	35	114	54	27
San Benedicto Island	South extreme	19	17	35	110	55	33
San Benito Islands	Summit of western island	28	18	8	115	36	10
San Blas	Custom-house	21	32	30	105	18	40
San Carlos Point	Extreme	28	0	7	112	47	36
San Domingo Point	Edge of cliff	26	18	56	112	41	44
San Evaristo	Sand beach about 3 miles south of point	24	52	3	110	41	47
San Felipe Point	Peak (1,000 feet high)	31	2	57	114	50	39
San Fermin Point	Beach north of bight	30	25	16	114	39	47
San Geronimo Island	Bight at east end	29	47	11	115	47	45
San Ignacio Point	Extreme	26	45	45	113	16	25
San José del Cabo	North-east side of entrance	23	3	35	109	40	43
San Juanico Point	Knoll	26	3	18	112	17	52
San Lazaro, Cape	Extreme	24	47	35	112	18	30
San Lucas Bay	Steep sand beach in north-west part	22	53	21	109	54	41
San Luis Island	South-east side	29	57	27	114	25	49
San Marcial Point	Extreme	25	30	17	111	1	25

105°43'

Table of geographical positions—Continued.

Names.	Place referred to.	Latitude north.			Longitude west.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
San Marcos Island	Southern sand-spit	27	10	21	112	5	39
San Martin Island	Hassler Cove	30	28	57	116	6	36
San Pedro Bay	North-east shore of bay	28	3	22	111	16	0
San Quentin, Port	Sextant Point	30	22	15	115	59	7
Santa Barbara Bay	North-west side of bay	26	41	9	109	40	48
Santa Maria Cove	Beach on north-west shore	27	26	6	112	19	56
Santa Teresa Bay	Beach on north side	28	25	3	112	51	58
Santo Tomas	North-west shore of cove	31	33	4	116	40	51
Socorro Island	South-east part	18	42	57	110	56	53
Soledad, Boca	South side of entrance	25	16	26	112	7	48
Tecapan, Boca	Village of Palmita	22	30	26	105	44	25
Tepoca, Cape	Hill (300 feet high)	30	16	5	112	53	26
Tiburon Island	South end, near Red Bluff Point	28	45	55	112	41	56
Todos Santos	Foot of hill forming Lobos Point	23	24	41	110	13	57
Topolobampo	South-east end of Santa Maria Island	25	33	56	109	10	23
Tosco, Cape	Extreme	24	18	11	111	42	54

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