

FEB -1932 Acc. No.\_ Form 504 Ed. June, 1928 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R.S. Patton , Director State: Washington DESCRIPTIVE REPORT Topographic4631 Sheet No. Hydrographic LOCALITY Strait of Juan De Fuca Sekiu River to Pillar Pt. 19.**3.L**\_\_ CHIEF OF PARTY K. T. Adams U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1920

U.S. COASI & GEODETIC SURVEY— LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT to accompany

# TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET "C" Washington Coast - 1931 Scale 1:20,000

#### AUTHORITY:

The authority for this survey is contained in the Director's instructions dated April 16, 1930, and of May 7, 1931.

#### LOCALITY:

The survey is along the north coast of Washington State in the vicinity of Clallem Bay. The east limit joins Topographic Sheet, Field Letter D, at Pillar Point; and the west limit joins Topographic Sheet, Field Letter B, at \( \triangle \) BRUSH.

#### ORGANIZATION OF PARTY:

The topographic party consisted of one officer and four men. A camp was established at Sekiu, Washington. A sixteen foot dinghy with outboard motor was used for transportation.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

In general the shore is rugged and the back country is heavily timbered. The greater part of the beach consists of rocky ledges strewn with boulders. The section between the Hoko River and the Sekiu River; the beach adjacent to Clallam Bay; and the section between ① HOUSE and ② LOG have fine sand and gravel beaches.

Kelp and eel grass is abundant along the entire shore line.

A logging railroad runs from the docks near Sekiu to

Middle Point and from there back into the hills.

The highway runs very close to the beach from ERUSH to the Sekiu River and also close to the beach around Clallam Bay.

These sections of the highway were rodded in.

Strong tide rips were encountered around Slip Point while running to and from work.

#### GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Geographic names were taken off the bromide of the previous survey and from the chart; these were verified. The name "Middle Point" is a new name in good local usage.

#### CONTROL:

The triangulation stations PHIAR POINT 1909; COALMINE 1892; SLIP POINT LIGHT HOUSE 1931; SALIAL 1931; JETTY 1931 and ERUSH 1931 were the stations used to control this survey.

#### SURVEY METHODS:

The usual plane table traverse was used. The dinghy attached to the party was used to make the necessary landings.

Due to the nature of the beach the traverses were of necessity run close to the high water line.

All signeds for hydrographic purposes were located by rod readings, and sufficient additional points were rodded in to enable the topographer to accurately sketch in the high water line and the detail along the beach. The few rocks and offshore detail were located by cuts from various setups.

very few elevations could be determined while surveying the beach. When the topography of the beach was finished the el-

evations were determined from a launch, anchored at intervals off the coast. As a general rule three values for each elevation were determined. Form lines were then sketched in using these elevations while in the field.

#### CLOSURES:

A traverse was run from  $\triangle$  JETTY to  $\triangle$  BRUSH, the closure was 6 meters. This error was adjusted.

A traverse was run from ASALLAL to AJETTY, the closure being 4 meters. This error was adjusted.

A traverse was run from A SALLAL to SLIP POINT L. H.
The closure was 8 meters. This error was adjusted.

A traverse was run from  $\triangle$  SLIP POINT L. H. to  $\triangle$  COALMINE The closure was 6 meters. This error was adjusted.

A traverse was run from A COALMINE to A PILIAR POINT.

The closure was 26 meters. This error was adjusted.

All errors were adjusted by the proportional method.

#### COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY:

As a whole the survey compared favorably with the survey made in 1908 - 1909, the slight differences, as noted, are probably due to the topographer's choice in sketching between located points. The few offshore rocks checked well.

The changes noted are:

(1) There is now a jetty built out from the west shore of the entrance to the Hoko River, and blasting has removed numerous rocks in the channel.

- (2) In Clallem Bay, near Sekiu, there are two docks and a few pile dolphins which are used by allogging company to boom their logs.
- (3) The Fuca Coal Mine, approximately three miles east of Slip Point, is now abandoned.

Respectfully, submitted,

Henry J. Healy,

U.S.C. & G. Survey.

Respectfully forwarded, approved:

Fred. L. Peacock,
H. & G. Engineer,
U.S. C. & G. Survey,

Commanding Ship GUIDE.

### PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

Object	Latitude		D.M. (meters)	Longi tyde		D.P.(meters)	Description
PIN	48	13	87 (1766.2)	124	06	138 (1100.6)	op of sharp pinnacle ock off Pillar Point
HOUSE	- 48	13	585.2 (1268.0)	124	07	1108.0 (130.6)	center of roof, small frame house.
0PP	48	15	1396 (457.2)	124	14	179.8 (1058.0)	highest part of prominent rock.
MAR	48	15	1615 (238.2)	124	14	810.8 (427.0)	highest part of prominent rock.
KIT	48	15	1270 (583 <b>.</b> 2)	124	15	66.8 (1171.0)	flag staff.
LUT	<b>4</b> 8	15	1284 (569,2)	124	15	60.8 (1177.0)	front gable on L.H. keeper's house.
AGE	<b>4</b> 8	15	877 - (976.2)	124	16	1145.0 (92.8)	middle of garage front
ÇAN	48	15	1131.2 (722.0)	124	17	1081.0 (156.8)	top of east oil tank
ALL	48	15	1506.0 (347.2)	124	18	68.8 (1169.0)	flagstaff in front of school.
GAL	<b>4</b> 8	17	526 (1327 <b>.2</b> )	124	23	856.0 (381.0)	NW end of west abut- ment of highway bridge

#### STATISTICS

Area in square statute miles20.9
Shore line surveyed, stat. miles19.0
Highway surveyed, statute miles 3.9
Number of signals located66

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# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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## TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Acc.	No

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

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