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Department of Commerce and Labor  
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*H. Tullman*  
Superintendent.

State: *Washington*

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Top 2* Sheet No *2856*

LOCALITY:

*North End of  
Skagit Bay*

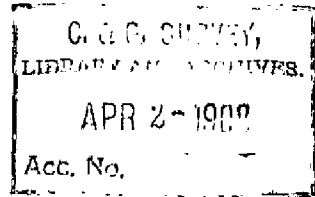
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CHIEF OF PARTY:

*R. B. Derickson*

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# 2856



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Descriptive Report

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Plane Table Sheet

NO. 2

Shore Line North End of Skagit Bay  
WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT IN CHARGE

Washington

Scale 1:20000

This plane table survey covers the northeastern shore line of Whidby Island from a point directly north of Utsalady to Deception Pass and from the Hole in the Wall, La Conner, Fidelgo Island, including Goat and Hika Islands, northward and the shore line of Similk Bay to Deception Pass.

2. The shore line in the vicinity of  $\Delta$ Frostad is a yellow clay bluff about 80 feet high, wooded at the top with Oregon fir, alder and Hemlock. The shoreline to the Northwestward, to the spit at the entrance of Dugula Bay, is a bluff of the same character but varying in height and in places receding from the shore line. There is no beach at high water, but at low tide there is a moderate beach of sand and gravel. There is a fish trap off  $\Delta$ Olney, extending some 200 meters out from the beach.

3. The entrance to Dugula Bay is a channel 80 meters wide between two sand spits extending out from opposite shores. Dugula Bay bares at low water excepting a narrow and irregular channel which makes up toward the head of the bay. The bottom land is mud. A deserted farm is on the southern shore and at the head of the bay there are extensive farming districts. In the

interior of the country to the northward of the bay the timber is rapidly being cleared off and the country converted into farms.

4. The shore line from Dugula Bay to Ala Spit is a clay bluff of varying heights and wooded. Ala Spit is a low sand spit about 800.m. in length and the channel between it and Hope Island is about 400 meters wide. Just north of Ala Spit good water may be obtained from a small stream. Hoypus Point is thickly wooded and rises gently to a ridge 1/2 mile in the interior.

5. Ure Bay, at the eastern entrance to Deception Pass is used by tug-boats waiting for the tide in the Pass. There is good holding ground at a depth of four or five fathoms. The head of the bay is shallow and dries at low water with extensive mud flats.

6. There are two islands at the eastern entrance to the Pass, the smaller of the two being sparsely wooded with scrub pine. In entering the Pass this island is left on the Starboard hand.

7. The north shore of the Pass itself is a high bold rocky bluff. East of the Pass there is a large bight, with densely wooded shore line and steep to. This bight has been used by vessels awaiting the tide, but is not preferred to the bay on the south shore. The shore line from the bight to Yokeko Point is rocky and lined with kelp. A rock, bare at low water, is 40 meters off shore.

8. Yokeko Point is sparsely wooded and grassy. A rocky hill 205 feet high is just back of the Point. A house on the Point makes a good landmark for vessels moving either way. From Yokeko Point to Dewey the shoreline is a twenty foot clay bluff.

A road runs along the top of the bluff, and the country back is

devoted to farming.

9. Dewey P. O., formerly Fidelgo City, is a small town of about 100 population. It has a daily mail service with Anacortes by a star route. Small quantities of provisions made be obtained here. The Lopez Iron and Steel Company are contemplating starting a steel plant at Dewey. The interior country to Lake Campbell is grown over with undergrowth and second growth of fir, excepting where it is cleared for agriculture purposes.

10. Lake Campbell is a fresh water lake, about 40 feet above sea-level by levels run by the civil engineer of the Lopez Iron and Steel Company. A saw-mill is at the northeastern end of the lake and along the northern shore are many small farms. An island, sparsely timbered, is near the center of the lake and has an elevation of 50 feet above the lake.

11. There exists a discrepancy between the western half of the lake as plotted by the Office from another survey and the eastern half as I make it, my survey locating the lake some 200 meters to the northward. The center island was determined by cuts and the shoreline of the lake roded from a plane table position on the south shore. This plane table postion was determined by running a well carried-traverse from a determined position on the shoreline at Dewey, along the road running north to the lake and probably is not in error over two or three meters.

12. The road running from Dewey, following the lake shore to its eastern end and continuing up the valley, is the mail route to Anacortes. A road leaving this one runs along the northern shore of the lake.

13. South of Dewey and making out from the shore at the mouth of the stream are sand flats bare at low water.

14. Gibraltar is an abandoned post office and has a small population. It consists of a few houses and small farms. A fish trap extends out from shore just west of the town.

15. From Gibraltar the shore line runs northward to the head of Similk Bay, where it turns east. In the interior west of Similk Bay, the country is a rolling plateau about 200 feet high. It is covered with timber, excepting in places where there are scattering farms. An unconfined road runs from Dewey through Gibraltar and northward joining a county road running west to Anacortes. The shore line on this side of the bay is generally a clay bluff varying in height from 20 to 100 feet. At the head of the bay the shoreline <sup>turns</sup> east for a mile, when it runs to the northward forming an arm known as Turner's Bay. The entrance is through low sand spits and the bay dries at low water, with mud flats. A saw-mill is on the western shore and there is a small settlement in the immediate vicinity.

16. The shore line from Turner's Bay to Kiket Island is a clay bluff averaging about sixty feet high. There is a small logging settlement on this side.

17. Kiket Island, formerly an island, but now connected with the mainland by a sand spit is a very prominent land-mark and forms the southern shore to Similk Bay. The highest part is the middle with an elevation of 70 feet and is well wooded. The outer end is a grass covered point about twenty feet high and connected with the main island by a low grassy spit a few feet wide at high water. A fish trap makes out from the northern

side of the island. A rock which uncovers at  $3/4$  tide lies 150 meters North by East of  $\Delta$  Sub. A rocky reef extends out from the extreme end of the island toward Little Hope Island; it uncovers at low water.

*Return Skagit. 9/15/08 Excursion of Asst. In Chg. S.P.*

18. Skagit Island, known locally as Little Hope Island, is a small, partly wooded island 100 feet high at the highest point. The shores are free of known dangers, excepting in the channel between Kiket Island and Little Hope, where a rocky reef which uncovers at low water, makes out. Along the western side of the island kelp grows close in. . . . There is very little beach even at low water. A sunken rock is in the channel between Kiket and Little Hope, as marked on the sheet.

19. The southern shore of Kiket Island has a rocky beach of moderate width at low water. There is a fish trap making south from the shore.

20 A plane table triangulation was carried up into Similk Bay before the advance of the regular triangulation and the topography is based upon this .

21. The shore line from Kiket Island to Tosi Point, known <sup>as</sup> locally Lone Tree Point is free of Bluffs and the interior rises by easy gradients. Small Indian settlements are scattered along the shore.

22. Lone Tree Point is so called on account of a lone fir tree which stands on the outer end of a spit forming the point and enclosing a small salt lagoon which bares at low water.

23. From Lone Tree Point to Hunot Point the shore line <sup>a</sup> becomes rocky and reefs extend out toward Hope Island, some of which

uncover at low water. Extensive kelp patches are present and make well out into the channel.

24. Hope Island is well wooded and hilly, with a rocky shore line and kelp growing on the north and east sides. The "GEDNEY" anchored during the season just north of the island, as shown, and it is the best anchorage in the vicinity. The depth is seven to nine fathoms and excellent holding ground.

25. From Hunot to the south the shore line is well wooded and there is a 20 to 40 foot clay bluff, with small scattering Indian farms along the top.

26 The Tonkon Islands are two small wooded islands about 20 feet high.

27. The group of two rocks out in the center of the Bay are locally known as Seal Rocks. The northerly one of the two is about awash at high water, while the other one is about five feet above high water. East of them the water is very shoal.

28. Goat Island is about 240 feet high and well wooded. The northeast side is a bold rocky bluff. The island has very little beach even at low water.

29. Hika Island consists of two well wooded high summits and a northerly extension about 60 feet high and wooded. The entire southern shore consists of bold rocky cliffs, practically inaccessible. A sextant topography was executed along here, as it was impossible to use the plane table. A bay on the west side bares with mud flats at low water. To the eastward of Hika island extensive mud flats and submerged swamps uncover at low water.

30 Between Hika Island and Goat Island a wattled breakwater

has been constructed, and running from the northwest end of Goat Island a breakwater is under construction which will eventually extend to Stake #2. Another breakwater is also under construction, running from just west of the Hole in the Wall WSW and will end at outer Stake #4. North of this breakwater extensive mud flats bare at low water. These breakwaters are to form the main channel through the Hole in the Wall to La Conner, and are being constructed by the U. S. Engineer's Department.

31. The shore line west of the Hole in the Wall is a high rocky bluff and at the point where the curved section of the breakwater meets the shore, stone is being quarried for the breakwater. In the bight beyond this quarry the bluff breaks down and a low wooded valley makes in. The beach is sandy. Westward to the point, the shore line is a rocky bluff forty feet high, and grassy at the top. At the point this bluff decreases in height and the twenty foot contour is well back from the shore.

32. There are two small, grassy, rocky islets off the point.

Respectfully submitted:-

*Paul C. Whitney*

Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Approved:-

*R. B. Anderson*

Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Chief of Party.



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## PLANE TABLE POSITIONS.

To accompany Plane-Table-Sheet North end of Skagit Bay

Object and Discription	Lat.	D.M.	Long	D.P.	Height	Remarks
Stake#2 southern entrance of dredged channel to LaConner	48° 21'	1100	122° 32'	1044	10ft.	A dolphin of 5 piles
Stake#4 northern entrance of dredged channel to LaConner	48° 21'	1586	122° 32'	642	10"	" "
LaConner Light, west entrance to Hole in the Wall	48° 22'	535	122° 30'	807	80"	A fixed white post lantern
Lone Fir tree on grass spit at Lone tree point (Tosi Pt.)	48° 24'	700	122° 33'	284	20"	tree At Base of
Saw Mill N.E. end of Lake Campell.	48° 26'	1300	122° 36'	37	50"	At waters edge
Flag pole, front of Blout's Ho on Yokeko Pt.	48° 24'	1623	122° 36'	1023	25"	At base of Pole
Saw Mill, west shore Turners Bay.	48° 27'	349	122° 32'	1066	5"	At waters Edge
Centre of Christianson House N.W. head of Similk Bay	48° 26'	1694	122° 34'	286	15"	About 100me. back from beach.