



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

F. M. Thorn, Superintendent.

State: *California.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *1829.*

LOCALITY:

*From Caspofo Creek
to White Rock No. 2.*

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Stephen Forney.

Descriptive Report
 of
 The Topographical Sheet,
 Embracing the Survey of the
 Coast of Southern California,
 from the mouth of San Carpoforo
 Creek, to White Rock No 2

Register No. 1829.

The general Character of the Country,
 Covered by this Sheet, is extremely
 rough and ~~and~~ mountainous, cut up by
 deep and impenetrable Canyons.

The general formation is volcanic, being
 bare up on edge, with no defined strata.
 Gold & Silver bearing Quartz are found fre-
 quently on the surface of the ground, with
 no indications of a ledge, some of this
 Quartz contains a very small percentage of
 Gold and Silver, Cinnabar is also found in
 places, but not in sufficient quantity to
 pay for working.

The Shore line is bold, being a solid
 wall of rock, ranging from three to five

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Hundred feet in height. With two and then, small patches of sand beach. There is no possible chance of landing, except at the mouth of San Paefero Creek, on a sand beach, through three lines of breakers and one mile west of the mouth of Salmon Creek, there is a short stretch of sand beach, where a landing can be effected in smooth weather. A stranded ship would have no chance of surviving. And with the exception of the two landings, above mentioned, it is likely that the crew would perish, as it would be impossible for them to climb up the steep bluffs. Should they be able, to make the canons where they cut through the sea bluffs, they might, by great effort, reach the land in safety. With the exception of the two landings already described, the shore line is covered with large boulders. Low water mark, is defined on the sheet by dotted lines, and heights of outlying rocks, are given above high water. The bluffs along the coast, are broken

and leak gullies of Spring water transverse to the shore line. The bluffs are sedimentary and face to the Southward, their slopes where covered by vegetation, are about 70° . The water table lies (in a general direction) North West & South East, ranging in height from one thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. The coast recedes, at about the rate of two thousand feet to the mile. The Authority for this statement, is demonstrated, by the contours shown on this sheet.

The vegetation, is comprised of the natural grasses of California, consisting principally of Wild Oats and Fillereu. The Canons and some of the mountain tops are covered with Pine trees and Scrub Oaks. The Pines average three feet in diameter and one hundred feet in height. The extent of this growth is shown on the sheet, by the conventional Topographical signs.

The Mountain Slopes - Crest line & Canons where not covered with forest trees and grass,

are covered with a dense growth of im-
penetrable Chaparral - Manzanita & Sage brush,
the limits of these characteristics, are
shown on this sheet, by the conventional
topographical signs. There are small
patches of cultivated ground, at Gonzales-
Balenzuela - Humdylke & Mars, Ranches,
these are shown on this sheet. The owners of
these places are engaged in raising beef
cattle. The only means of communication
is our very rough and dangerous trails,
in many places these trails are only
eighteen inches wide. There is a fair wagon
road from San Simen Bay to —
San Carlos Creek, from here to Humdylke's
ranch house there is a steep, but passable wagon
road. From this point everything has to
be packed into the mountains on the backs
of horses and mules, in many places you
have to travel five miles by trail, in order
to make a distance of one mile in a direct
line, winding in to, and around Canons,
down two thousand feet and then —

Climbing up again the same height,

The Country is well watered, by streams and springs, especially on the Sea Side of the Crest line.

The lowest pass on the Coast Range, in this locality, is eight miles from ^{by trail,} the Coast, at the head of the West fork of the San Carpoforo Creek, and is known as the San Carpoforo Pass, it is twenty six hundred feet above the sea, and is traversed by a very rough trail.

The height of the Crest line on the Coast range, one & one half miles from the shore line, averages from twenty four hundred to thirty five hundred feet above high water.

The Country inland from the limits of the Sheet, to the San Antonio River distant nine miles (in a direct line from the Coast) is very rough an broken.

The San Antonio River runs through a valley (by the same name) which is well adapted for farming & grazing purposes.

it is about fifty miles in length with an average width of five miles.

The ground covered by this sheet, is a portion of the rough ^{est} Counties on the Pacific Coast of the United States, between the Straits of Fuca and San Diego Bay.

Stetman James
Asst "C. & G. Survey,

Note

My Authority for Spelling San Cayetano, in this way, was obtained from the State and County maps, and from the records, in the offices, of the County Clerks, of Monterey and San Luis Obispo.

It seems however, that this is not the proper way to spell the name,

In a letter to Asst^d Davidson (on the subject) from Father A. Boni S. J. St Ignatius College San Francisco-Cal

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The notes are follows.

"There is no such name in the Ecclesiastical Calendar as San Carpofo, it must be a corruption from San Carpofo or as we would write it in English Saint Carphorey (First beaver) Several Saints of this name are inscribed in the Roman Martyrology.

Now whether the Stream in question was originally called San Carpofo by the Missionaries or other parties, or not, I can not say, and I have no means of ascertaining it, Considering however, that most of the places in the Streams &c were called by the Fathers by some Saint, and that in the present case it was easy to change Carpofo in to Carpofo, I would incline to believe that the name of the Stream is really Carpofo."

(Signed) A. Bessi D. J.

As Carposora means (fruit bear)

It seems probable to me, that this is the proper name for the Creek.

For the following reasons, near the head waters of the West fork of this Creek, in a very pretty valley, are the remains of an old Pear and Olive orchard, said to have been planted by the Fathers many years ago. It is said, that the Fathers from the Missions, San Antonio - San Miguel - & San Luis Obispo, came to this place to spend their vacations, in hunting and fishing,

Yours Respectfully
 Pittman Family
 Asst. C. H. Perry