83
STA

3488
3489

C. & G. SURVEY,
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
APR -7 1915
Acc. No.

3488 3489

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State:

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Top. Sheet No. 3488 + 3489.

LOCALITY:

Yaquina Bay
and River

1914

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. W. Manpin

11—4645

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: 308 Custom House, San Francisco, California.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: do.

EXPRESS OFFICE: do.

Department of Commerce and Labor

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

San Francisco, California,

March 9th, 1915.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS 1 AND 2 3488 + 3489.

YAQUINA BAY AND YAQUINA RIVER, OREGON

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1914.

JOHN W. MAUPIN,

Chief of Party.

1. LIMITS: Topographic sheet No. 1 is a revision of original topographic sheet, register No. 1086 (1868), of Yaquina Bay Oregon. The original sheet extends from the Yaquina or Cape Foulweather Lighthouse, on the north, along the sea coast to a point about two nautical miles south of Yaquina Bay Entrance, and up the Bay from the Entrance, to what was then called Hoxie's Cove and now called King's Slough. The portion of this original sheet which was revised, consists of the inside or Bay shoreline and low water line, including King's Cove, Slough a survey of the town of Newport, and a placing on the chart of all other improvements such as houses, wharves etc.

Sheet No. 2 extends from King's Slough to the town of Toledo. Original topographic sheet, register No. 1754, covered part of the ground within the limits of sheet No. 2, but the topography on the old sheet is so scant and incomplete and very much in error in places, it was necessary to re-run this, and make a complete sheet.

2. CONTROL: The topography is based on a scheme of triangulation extending from Yaquina Bay Entrance to Toledo, and comprising thirty figures and sixty stations in the main scheme. The azimuths of this scheme all depend on the line from Yaquina Lighthouse (unused) to △ Life which was recovered and pointed upon from an eccentric station on the Old Lighthouse, thus joining with the coast triangulation. The distances all depend upon a base line which was measured by this party, with an Invar tape, on the sand flats, across the Bay from the town of Newport. In compliance with my Instructions, to locate natural or artifical objects shown on the old sheets, three points were located on sheet No. 1, which are common to both the old and new work, namely △ Old Hotel, △ Old Rock, and ⊙ Joe. △ Old Hotel is the S. E. corner of the "Ocean House", which was built in 1867. △ Old Rock is the N. W. one of two rocks off Coquille Point which go bare at L. W. ⊙ Joe is the highest point of a small rock island locally known as "Jumpoff Joe". This is shown on the old sheet as a point of land, but now it is an island at H. W. Besides these three points, the Lighthouse on Yaquina Head may also be used. This was built after the old topographic work was done, but it was visited and inspected, and seems to be plotted on the old sheet very close to it's correct position in relation to the surrounding topography.

Three points were located which are common to sheet No. 2 and the old sheet, register No. 1754. These are △ Old Rock, previously described, △ Old Wharf, which is the S. W. corner pile of an old wharf at Oysterville; and △ Old House, the foundation of which was recovered with the assistance of Mr. Tommy Furr who was rodman on the party of Messrs Chase and Forney in 1868.

In compliance with Instructions to connect the triangulation with marks used in the work of dredging which had been recently done, twenty-two range marks were located by triangulation which were used in that work. These ranges were numbered front and rear range from one to eleven. These numbers do not in any

way refer to the ranges themselves other than in the records for the sake of keeping track of them. Besides these, six stations were located by observed azimuth and measured distance, which were used by the U. S. Engineers in their survey of part of Yaquina River.

3. METHODS AND RESULTS: The methods used were these generally employed in a planetable survey in a region of this character. Rod readings or intersections were taken on most all of the objects located, and they are considered very accurate. The contours are sketched, and are intended to show the general trend of the country. Elevations were taken by distances obtained from intersections on mostall of the prominent hills. On sheet No. 1, no definate point could be found south of the entrance to the Bay to locate by triangulation, either natural or artificial, which was in existance at the time of the original topographic survey in 1868.

4. TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS: Newport is the largest town within the limits of this work. The part of Newport which is located on the ocean front is called Nye Beach. Newport is of considerable importance as a summer resort. There are a half dozen hotels in the town, and thousands of visitors flock there during the months of July and August, when the hot weather becomes intense in the valleys.

Toledo is the next town in importance, and lumber is the principal industry. Oyster City has only a few houses, and most of the population is engaged in oyster cultivation. The village of Yaquina is not of much importance except for the fact that it is the terminal of the C & E Railroad. Oysterville is nothing but a flag station now with but one house, and Onetta is no longer in existance. There are a number of houses along the River and on the sloughs, which have been built since 1868, as practically no houses are remaining that are shown on the original topographic sheets.

5. OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES: The principal occupation in Newport is catering to the summer tourist, and the town has most of the conveniences to accomodate several thousand visitors. Lumbering is the principal occupation in Toledo, where thereis a saw-mill, dairy, shops, and stores. The fishing industry along the River consists in oystering, crabbing, clamming, and salmon fishing, but none of

these occupations are of very much importance. Farming is done on a small scale and some cattle and a few sheep are raised on the marshes.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The coast is rugged and reggy with many outlying rocks and reefs. The country is mostly covered with a heavy growth of fir, pine and spruce trees. These have apparently been burned or cut away in places, but a second growth has sprung up, and in places young alder trees grow in abundance. Yaquina Head is void of trees, and considerable clearing has been done in the vicinity of the towns and farm houses. For the most part, the river shores are abrupt and rise to an elevation of several hundred feet. There are a number of Sloughs which are shallow, marshy, and muddy. Most of the flats and shoals in the River consist of soft mud. No detail description is given, as it is thought the topographic sheets are sufficient in themselves to show all the important features.

Respectfully Submitted,

John W. Mayper

Chief of Party.

PLANE-TABLE POSITIONS.

To accompany topographic sheets Nos. 1 & 2, Waquina Bay and River, Oregon.

Object & description	Latitude		D. M.	Longitude		D. P.	Height	Remarks
	°	'	meters	°	'	meters	feet	
○ Ag	44	39	420	124	03	623	150	Hydrographic signal marked by iron pipe.
○ Joe	44	38	1563	124	03	920	100	Highest point of small rocky island.
○ Rye	44	38	57	124	03	855	——	Marked by a standard C&GS mark in concrete.
○ Beacon 2	44	35	655	123	56	550	15	Day beacon.
○ Beacon 4	44	35	975	123	56	310	15	do.
○ Beacon 6	44	35	1271	123	56	248	15	do.
○ Beacon 8	44	35	1475	123	56	299	15	do.
○ Night	44	35	1613	123	56	472	16	Post light.
○ Logsy	44	36	1111	123	56	1050	4	Log projecting above water.

RECORD OF CURRENT OBSERVATIONS AT YAQUINA BAY, OREGON

EBB TIDE--OCTOBER 31

1914.

Float was let go at red nun buoy No. 2 and time of passing black can buoy No. 5 was noted.

Distance from red nun buoy No. 2 to black can buoy No. 5 is 790 meters.

Time let go at red nun buoy No. 2.			Time of passing black can buoy No. 5.			Reading of tide staff.	Remarks.
H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	Feet & tenths.	
11	59	50	12	14	55	10.8	Passed close to north jetty.
12	30	40	12	40	37	10.1	Passed 20 meters north of black buoy.
12	59	35	1	10	10	9.3	Passed 10 meters S of black buoy.
1	29	37	1	38	27	8.6	Passed a little N of black buoy.
1	59	40	2	08	46	7.7	Passed a little S of black buoy.
2	29	39	2	38	37	7.0	Passed a little S of black buoy.
2	59	37	3	08	38	6.3	Passed 15 meters S of black buoy.
3	29	46	3	40	09	5.5	Passed close to black can buoy.
3	59	37	4	13	50	5.0	Passed 35 meters S of black buoy.
4	29	38	4	47	42	4.6	Passed 3 meters S of black buoy.

Tide reading at 11 A. M. was 11.5 ft; at 1130 A. M. 11.1 ft; at 5-00 P. M. 4.6ft and at 5-30 P. M. 4.8 ft.

John W. Maupin,
Chief of Party.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: 308 Custom House, San Francisco, California.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: do.

EXPRESS OFFICE: do.

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

San Francisco, California,

March 9th, 1915.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS ~~1 AND 2~~ 3468 + 3469

YAQUINA BAY AND YAQUINA RIVER, OREGON

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1914.

JOHN W. HAUPIN,

Chief of Party.

1. LIMITS: Topographic sheet No. 1 is a revision of original topographic sheet, register No. 1086 (1868), of Yaquina Bay Oregon. The original sheet extends from the Yaquina or Cape Foulweather Lighthouse, on the north, along the sea coast to a point about two nautical miles south of Yaquina Bay Entrance, and up the Bay from the Entrance, to what was then called Hoxie's Cove and now called King's Slough. The portion of this original sheet which was revised, consists of the inside or Bay shoreline and low water line, including King's Cove, a survey of the town of Newport, and a placing on the chart of all other improvements such as houses, wharves etc.

Sheet No. 2 extends from King's Slough to the town of Toledo. Original topographic sheet, register No. 1754, covered part of the ground within the limits of sheet No. 2, but the topography on the old sheet is so scant and incomplete and very much in error in places, it was necessary to re-run this, and make a complete sheet.

2.

2. CONTROL: The topography is based on a scheme of triangulation extending from Yaquina Bay Entrance to Toledo, and comprising thirty figures and sixty stations in the main scheme. The azimuths of this scheme all depend on the line from Yaquina Lighthouse (unused) to △ Life which was recovered and pointed upon from an eccentric station on the Old Lighthouse, thus joining with the coast triangulation. The distances all depend upon a base line which was measured by this party, with an Invar tape, on the sand flats, across the Bay from the town of Newport. In compliance with my Instructions, to locate natural or artifical objects shown on the old sheets, three points were located on sheet No. 1, which are common to both the old and new work, namely △ Old Hotel, △ Old Rock, and ⊙ Joe. △ Old Hotel is the S. E. corner of the "Ocean House", which was built in 1867. △ Old Rock is the N. W. one of two rocks off Coquille Point which go bare at L. W. ⊙ Joe is the highest point of a small rock island locally known as "Jumpoff Joe". This is shown on the old sheet as a point of land, but now it is an island at H. W. Besides these three points, the Lighthouse on Yaquina Head may also be used. This was built after the old topographic work was done, but it was visited and inspected, and seems to be plotted on the old sheet very close to it's correct position in relation to the surrounding topography.

Three points were located which are common to sheet No. 2 and the old sheet, register No. 1754. These are △ Old Rock, previously described, △ Old Wharf, which is the S. W. corner pile of an old wharf at Oysterville; and △ Old House, the foundation of which was recovered with the assistance of Mr. Tommy Furr who was rodman on the party of Messrs Chase and Forney in 1868.

In compliance with Instructions to connect the triangulation with marks used in the work of dredging which had been recently done, twenty-two range marks were located by triangulation which were used in that work. These ranges were numbered front and rear range from one to eleven. These numbers do not in any

way refer to the ranges themselves other than in the records for the sake of keeping track of them. Besides these, six stations were located by observed azimuth and measured distance, which were used by the U. S. Engineers in their survey of part of Yaquina River.

3. METHODS AND RESULTS: The methods used were those generally employed in a planetable survey in a region of this character. Rod readings or intersections were taken on most all of the objects located, and they are considered very accurate. The contours are sketched, and are intended to show the general trend of the country. Elevations were taken by distances obtained from intersections on mostall of the prominent hills. On sheet No. 1, no definate point could be found south of the entrance to the Bay to,locate by triangulation, either natural or artificial, which was in existance at the time of the original topographic survey in 1868.

4. TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS: Newport is the largest town within the limits of this work. The part of Newport which is located on the ocean front is called Nye Beech. Newport is of considerable importance as a summer resort. There are a half dozen hotels in the town, and thousands of visitors flock there during the months of July and August, when the hot weather becomew intense in the valleys.

Toledo is the next town in importance, and lumber is the principal industry. Oyster City has only a few houses, and most of the population is engaged in oyster cultivation. The village of Yaquina is not of much importance except for the fact that it is the terminal of the C & E Railroad. Oysterville is nothing but a flag station now with but one house, and Onetta is no longer in existance. There are a number of houses along the River and on the sloughs, which have been built since 1868, as practically no houses are remaining that are shown on the original topographic sheets.

5. OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES: The principal occupation in Newport is catering to the summer tourist, and the town has most of the conveniences to accomodate several thousand visitors. Lumbering is the principal occupation in Toledo, where thereis a saw-mill, dairy, shops, and stores. The fishing industry along the River consists in oystering, crabbing, clamming, and salmon fishing, but none of

these occupations are of very much importance. Farming is done on a small scale and some cattle and a few sheep are raised on the marshes.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The coast is rugged and raggy with many outlying rocks a nd reefs. The country is mostly covered with a heavy growth of fir, pine and spruce trees. These have apparently been burned or cut away in places, but a second growth has sprung up, and in places young alder trees grow in abundance. Yaquina Head is void of trees, and considerable clearing has been done in the vicinity of the towns and farm houses. For the most part, the river shores are abrupt and rise to an elevation of several hundred feet. There are a number of Sloughs which are shallow, marshy, and muddy. Most of the flats and shoals in the River consist of soft mud. No detail description is given, as it is thought the topographic sheets are sufficient in themselves to show all the important features.

Respectfully Submitted,

John W. Mayfew,

Chief of Party.

PLANE-TABLE POSITIONS.

To accompany topographic sheets Nos. 1 & 2, Yaquina Bay and River, Oregon.

Object & description	Latitude		D. M.	Longitude		D. P.	Height	Remarks
	°	'	meters	°	'	meters	feet	
○ Ag	44	39	420	124	03	623	150	Hydrographic signal marked by iron pipe.
○ Joe	44	38	1563	124	03	920	100	Highest point of small rocky island.
○ Nye	44	38	57	124	03	855	——	Marked by a standard C&GS mark in concrete.
○ Beacon 2	44	35	655	123	56	550	15	Day beacon.
○ Beacon 4	44	35	975	123	56	310	15	do.
○ Beacon 6	44	35	1271	123	56	248	15	do.
○ Beacon 8	44	35	1475	123	56	299	15	do.
○ Night	44	35	1613	123	56	472	16	Post light.
○ Logger	44	36	1111	123	56	1050	4	Log projecting above water.