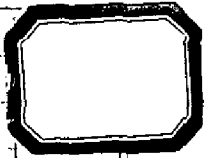


3922



Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SURVEY  
A  
1922  
Apr. 10

State: *Oregon*

11-5813

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Dopa* Sheet No. **3922**

LOCALITY:

*Cogswill River*

*To*

*Cross Head*

*1922*

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*R. H. Luce*

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET NO. <sup>3922</sup>..... (Field Letter A)

STR. LYDONIA

R.F. LUCE, CHIEF OF PARTY

In accordance with your instructions dated March 11, 1922, a party from the STR. LYDONIA, E.F. Lewis, Jr. Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer, Topographer, made a topographic survey of the coast line from Coquille River, Oregon to Coos Head, Oregon. The survey was commenced on August 28, 1922 and completed on September 11, 1922. During the course of the topography, as many as possible, of the natural objects, used by the LYDONIA as hydrographic signals, were located. The survey was made on a scale of 1:20,000.

### LIMITS

The southern limit of the topography is  $\Delta$  Coquille River Lighthouse, Lat.  $43^{\circ}07'27''$  N; Long.  $124^{\circ}25'24''$  W; From there the finished topography is continuous to the northward to  $\Delta$  Coos Head 3, Lat.  $43^{\circ}21'05''$ ; Long.  $124^{\circ}20'10''$  W, including all bays, points, offlying islands and rocks that were visible to the topographer. Hydrographic signals used by the LYDONIA, in executing hydrography in this vicinity were also located. In accordance with the instructions no form lines or contours were determined.

### CONTROL

The control for the topography was furnished by triangulation stations Coquille River Lighthouse, Spar, American Legion Tower (Bandon), Five, Arago, Cape Arago Lighthouse and Coos Head 3. These stations furnished adequate control, there being only one place, about three fourths mile in extent, just north of Arago, that one of the triangulation stations was not visible.

### METHOD

The survey was made by means of a planetable and the stadia method of obtaining distances was used. The topography was commenced at  $\Delta$  Coquille River Lighthouse and the table oriented on  $\Delta$  Five. From here a traverse was run to Five, with a closing error of 18 meters in a distance of 5 miles. At  $\Delta$  Five the table was oriented on  $\Delta$  Arago and  $\Delta$  Coquille River Lighthouse and a traverse carried to a point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Arago. Steep cliffs were encountered here, in the vicinity of "The Seven Devils" and the traverse could not be carried further. A traverse from  $\Delta$  Arago was carried as far south

as possible and a 1300 rod reading was required to close the traverse. The closing error was 15 meters in a distance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A traverse from  $\Delta$  Arago to  $\Delta$  Cape Arago Lighthouse closed with an error of 12 meters in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of traverse. From  $\Delta$  Cape Arago Lighthouse a traverse was run to  $\Delta$  Coos Head with an error of 10 meters in 2 miles. The offlying islands, rocks and natural objects used as hydrographic signals were located by cuts. The following following signals were located for hydrography: SPOT, LONE, CLIFF, LOAF, ACRES, WOOD, OLD and LOOK. Magnetic Meridians were determined from triangulation stations Coquille River Lighthouse, Five and Arago.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

From Coquille River to Coos Bay, a distance of 15 miles, the coast extends in a NW mag. direction. Cape Arago, protruding about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles out from the general trend of the coast is the only prominent point along this shore. There are no prominent mountains along the coast, those in the back of Cape Arago reaching the highest elevation of about 300 feet. From Coquille River to Cut Creek the shore is flat and sandy with no vegetation for about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inshore, and then rises into a sandy ridge, partly timbered. North of Cut Creek for a distance of about 5 miles, to Sacchi's Beach, the character of the shore changes to red dirt cliffs, with frequent draws leading inland. The cliffs are covered with a growth of scraggy trees and sand beaches bare, under the cliffs for about a hundred meters or so offshore. From Sacchi's Beach to the northward the shoreline makes a distinct change both in direction and in character. It extends in a NW mag. direction for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to  $\Delta$  Arago, on the south end of Cape Arago. the cliffs are 100-150 high, very precipitous, of yellow rock with jagged rocks and pinnacles lying for a distance of 100 meters offshore. There are many precipitous gulches leading in from the sea. This part of the coast is locally known as "The Seven Devils", from the old trail leading over these gulches. This section is thickly timbered and undergrowth so thick that travel was impossible through the brush. From  $\Delta$  Arago to Coos Head the shoreline is very irregular and jagged, with ledges extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore. This section is further described under heading of Cape Arago.

At Cut Creek and around Fivemile Point there are several mining claims from which gold, platinum, and iridium are sluiced. Between Fivemile Point and the "Seven Devils" there are several sheep ranches.

#### DETAIL DESCRIPTION

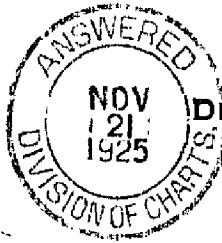
Fivemile Point, lies 6 miles north of Coquille River. It protrudes about  $1/5$  mile offshore from the general trend of the coast and has much the same appearance as the coast which adjoins it to the northward and southward, rendering it barely distinguishable from offshore. Rocks 10 to 40 feet high extend for 500 meters in a

Str. GUIDE

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Room 305, Custom House, San Francisco, Calif.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS OFFICE:



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

NOV 18 9 31 AM 25

Oakland, Calif.  
November 12, 1925.

To: Director,  
U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Washington, D.C.

From: Commanding Officer,  
U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship GUIDE.

Subject: Topographic Sheet Number 3922.

1. Referring to office letter, Ref. No. 7-LE, of October 22, 1925 photostat copy referred to is enclosed with notations made.
2. This stretch of shore line was re-located during October 1925, by the shore party at Bandon, Oregon in conjunction with the traverse necessary for locating objects. A tracing of the 1925 sheet covering this region is enclosed herewith. The original sheet will be forwarded within a few days.
3. It is to be noticed that the location given for the H.W. line by the 1925 party agrees with that given by Ensign H.B. Brown, differing only slightly at the mouths of creeks where changes are continually taking place.
4. The 1925 survey was carefully made and doubtful distances to H.W. line taped from topographic stations for check.
5. It appears from sheet No. 3922 that the topographic<sup>er</sup> showed the storm water<sup>er</sup> line rather than the H.W. line.

*Thos. J. Maher*  
Thos. J. Maher

*Report submitted by Louis Brunton in  
charge of the party at Bandon Oregon.  
J. J. Maher*

7-1E

October 22, 1925.

To: <sup>Return to T. C. S. Div. for filing</sup>  
Commanding Officer, Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Steamer GUIDE,  
under Marshfield, Oregon.

From: Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Subject: Topographic sheet 3922.

There is enclosed photostat copy of sheet 3922, executed by Lieutenant (J.G.) E. F. Lewis in 1922. On this photostat in red is shown topographic survey executed by Ensign H. B. Brown of your party in 1924, to locate the acoustic radio range station at Brandon, Washington.

2. As will be noted, the shoreline as shown on the later survey differs greatly from that shown on the original topographic sheet. It is requested that you return the photostat copy with such notes as you can make as to which of the surveys shall be accepted for chart purposes.

Acting Director.

9-IRM

November 21, 1925.

To: Commanding Officer,  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Steamer GUIDE,  
San Francisco, California.

From: The Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Subject: Topographic Sheet No. 3922.

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated November 12, 1925, with inclosures of a photostat copy of a section of topographic sheet No. 3922 and a tracing of the 1925 topographic sheet covering the shoreline from Fivemile Point to Coquille River.

The data furnished satisfactorily explain the apparent discrepancy in the shoreline which was due to difference in interpretation.

Please accept my thanks for this information.

(Signed) E. Lester Young

Director

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 3922aState . . . . . Oregon . . . . .General locality . . . Cape Arago Coos Bay . . . . .Locality . . . . . Five Mile Point . . . . .Chief of party R. F. Luce . . . . .Surveyed by . . . . . H. B. Brown . . . . .Date of survey August, 1924 . . . . .Scale . . . . . 1:20,000 . . . . .

Heights in feet above . . . . .

Contour interval . . . . . feet.

Inked by H. B. Brown . . . . . Lettered by . . . . .None

Records accompanying sheet/ (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . .

Remarks: A planetable traverse was run from Five Mile Point to Front Range "BANDON" R.A.R. Station to locate this and the rear range there. Survey started from Five Mile Point where orientation was made on Coquille Light House.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION ( Continued)

West mag. direction off Five Mile Point. The two largest of these rocks,  $\Delta$ s Flat and Sharp show prominently from a distance of 4 or 5 miles offshore, when there is a haze hanging along the beach.

South Cove is a small indentation on the south end of Cape Arago. It is used as an anchorage by fishing boats in summer months, during northwesterly weather. The eastern half of the bay bares into a ledge at high water. The western shore of the bay bares into a ledge for 40 meters offshore at low water and outside of that there is a kelp patch, leaving scant swinging room for even small craft. The only boat which the topographer saw anchored in the bay was mid-way between the kelp patch off the west shore and the ledge baring off the east shore and about 200 meters from the head of the bay.

Cape Arago, 11 miles north of the Coquille River, extending  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from the general trend of the coast is prominent to vessels approaching it from either north or south. The cape extends from  $\Delta$  Arago to Cape Arago Lighthouse, a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The shoreline is irregular, rising to abrupt cliffs 50 feet high, with jagged offlying rocks. Off the southern end a reef, with rocks bare, awash and above water, extends for  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore.  $\odot$  LOAF, 50 feet high, the highest rock in the group, shows very prominently from the southward, for a distance of 2 or 3 miles offshore.

On the north end of Cape Arago and just south of Cape Arago Lighthouse there is a small bay, locally known as Sunset Bay. According to local information small boats use this as an anchorage. The approach is very rocky and in the bay itself, ledges bare from both north and south shores and there is a sand flat extending 150 meters or more below the high water line.

Cape Arago Lighthouse, a conical white frame tower is on the inner end of a small island 100 meters off the north end of Cape Arago. There is a group of buildings lying within a radius of 100 meters from the lighthouse and a few trees on the island. On the outer end of the same island, 280 meters distant in a NW mag. direction there is an old light tower ( $\odot$  OLD), resembling the structure now in use. There is a ledge extending 500 meters in a NW mag. direction off the end of the island. There are several groups of rocks to the southward of the island.

Yokum Point, lying  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile NE mag. from Cape Arago Lighthouse, consists of several sawtooth points with a ledge, locally known as Mussel Reef, extending 400 meters in a NW mag. direction from the end of the point. Midway between Cape Arago Lighthouse and Yokum Point and about 300 meters offshore there is an abundant growth of Kelp. There is a sand beach between Cape Arago Lighthouse and Yokum Point.



Tunnel Point is a headland lying at the north end of a sand beach, locally called Bassendorf Beach, which extends for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Yokum Point.

Coos Head is a prominent headland with cliffs about 80 feet high, at the south end of Coos Bay. It is prominent from offshore since it marks the north end of the abrupt steep shoreline extending up to it from the southward. To the northward the shoreline is low and sandy, presenting a strong contrast to the high cliffs to the south of Coos Head.

A Coast Guard lookout tower (OLOOK) is located on Coos Head. The tower has recently been painted green and is inconspicuous from offshore. The boathouse and other buildings are in back of Coos Head, in Coos Bay proper.

#### DANGERS TO NAVIGATION

All the dangers visible to the topographer have been described under the various headings of Detail Description, except a rock ( LONE) 10 feet above water,  $1 \frac{1}{6}$  miles in a NW mag. direction from Fivemile Point, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. 250 meters inshore and to the southward of LONE there is another rock, which bares at  $\frac{3}{4}$  tide. 200 meters offshore from the point on which CLIFF is located a rock bares at low water.

#### LOCAL NAMES

The point called Fivemile Point on the charts of this section is better known locally as Whiskey Run Point.

The name, "The Lagoons", as applied to the lakes about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the beach,  $3 \frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Coquille River is no longer adaptable. The lagoons have been practically entirely drained by mining operations in this vicinity. The name of Cut Creek is a well known local name for the creek emptying into the sea at this place.

The names of "Merchant's Beach" and "Sacchi's Beach", are well known locally for the beaches between Fivemile Point and the "Seven Devils", named from the owners of the ranches adjoining the beaches.

"Sunset Bay" is the name locally applied to the indentation on the north end of Cape Arago, previously described under Detail Description. ?detail


"Mussel Reef" is the local name for the ledge extending off Yokum Point. It has heretofore been described.

The sand beach lying between Yokum Point and Tunnel Point is locally known as "Bassendorf Beach".

REMARKS

According to local information furnished by Mr. J.R. Smith, an old miner at Cut Creek, the sand beach along this section has advanced as much as 75 to 100 feet in the last 10 years. This may be caused by the change in the bed of Cut Creek due to mining operations. He also gave the information that Cut Creek formerly emptied into the ocean about 200 feet south of its present location.

Respectfully Submitted



R.F. Luce  
Chief of Party  
Commanding Str. LYDONIA

# LIST OF SIGNALS

LOCATED BY TOPOGRAPHY FOR USE AS HYDROGRAPHIC SIGNALS

by

STR. LYDONIA \*\*\*\*\* R.F.LUCE, CHIEF OF PARTY

From

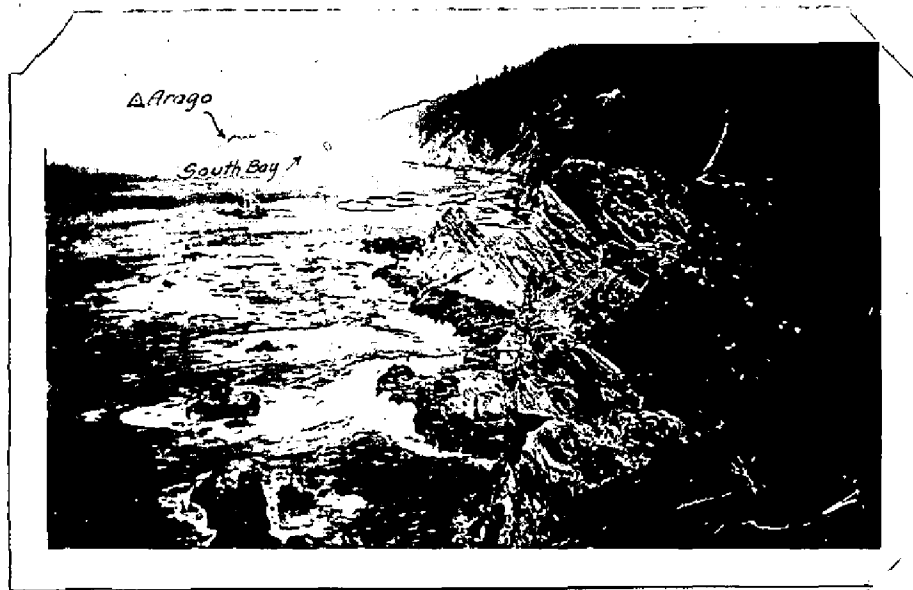
COQUILLE RIVER, OREGON

to

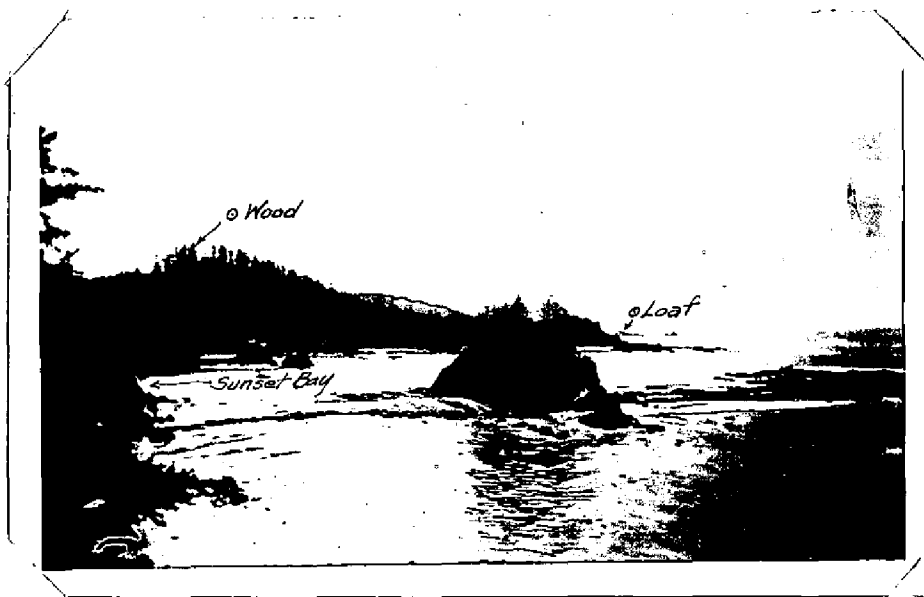
COOS HEAD, OREGON

Station	Latitude	D.M.	Longitude	D.P.	Remarks
		meters		meters	
Spot	43 10	868	124 23	906	Lone tree on side
					of sand ridge
Lone	43 14	621	124 24	97	Rock 10' high
Cliff	43 15	1037	124 23	<del>177</del> 177	Top of cliff, dead
					trees on top
Loaf	43 18	1550	124 24	<del>45</del> 45	Highest point
Acres	43 19	411	124 23	354	Top of cupola
Wood	43 19	1264	124 22	951	Top of trees, gap
					inshore from top.
Old	43 20	1189	124 22	748	Top old light tower
Look	43 21	126	124 20	210	Top Coast Guard
					lookout tower

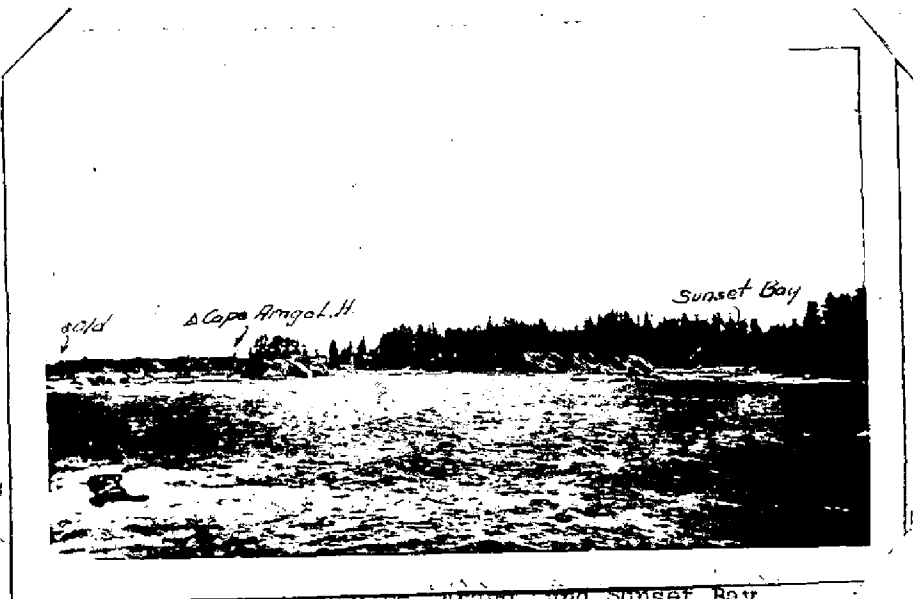
Scaled off By E.F. Lewis  
Checked by R.F.A. Studds



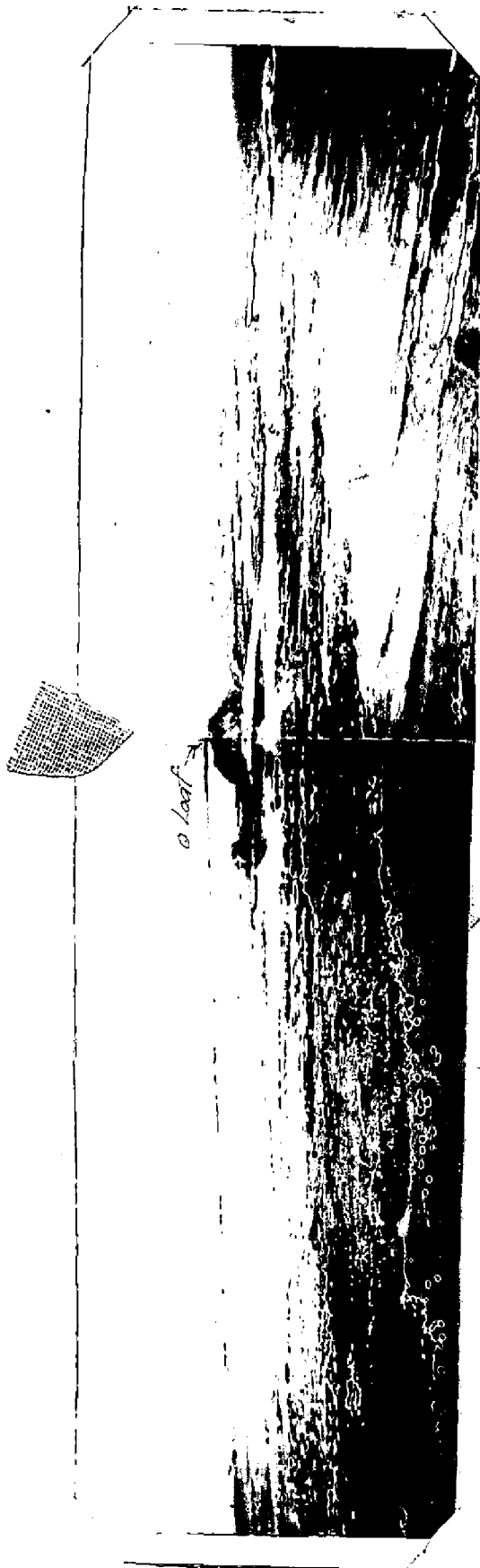
The shoreline in the vicinity of "The Seven Devils", Looking North



Looking South from Cape Arago Lighthouse



Looking toward Cape Arago, and Sunset Bay



Looking seaward from the south end of Cape Arago, toward hydrographic station 10AF

ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO NO. 4-DEM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1924.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 3922

Coquille River to Coos Head, Oregon

Surveyed in 1922

Instructions dated March 11, 1922.

Chief of Party, R. F. Luce.

Surveyed and inked by E. F. Lewis.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
2. The plan and character of the survey conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
3. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.
4. The junctions with adjoining surveys are satisfactory.
5. No further surveying is required within the area covered by the sheet.
6. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
7. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, November, 1924.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 3922

State . . . Oregon . . . . .

General locality . . . Coos Bay . . . . .  
~~Coquille River to Cape Head~~

Locality . . . Coquille River to Coos Head . . . . .

Chief of party . . . R. F. Luce, H. & G. Engineer . . . . .

Surveyed by . . . E. F. Lewis, Jr. H. & G. Engineer . . . . .

Date of survey August 28 to Sept. 11, 1922 . . . . .

Scale 1:20,000 . . . . .

Heights in feet above . . . mean high water . . . . .

Contour interval . . . . . feet. No contours

Inked by . . . E. F. Lewis . . . Lettered by . . . E. F. Lewis . . . . .

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, ~~Horizontal-angle-books~~, ~~Field-computations~~,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . .

Remarks:

From 300 meters N. of Aquille River L.H.  
Aug 21, 1922

O. Spout

Cut Creek

Whiskey Run Creek

FIVE MILE POINT

Shore

Flat

1922

Photographed from original topo. sheet no. 3922  
in the Archives of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic  
Survey. Surveyed in 1922, Scale, 1:20,000.  
Washington, D.C. Division of Charts, Oct. 20, 1925.



