4336, 4337,
4338, 4339.

4336, 4337, 4338, 4339.

Diag. Cht. No. 5902-2

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey TOPOGRAPHIC

Field No. ——— *Office No.* T-4336, T-4337, T-4338, T-4339

LOCALITY

State OREGON

General locality CAPE LOOKOUT AND

Locality CAPE FOULWEATHER (in 4 Sheets)

194 27

CHIEF OF PARTY

R. F. Luce

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE MARCH 5, 1928.

8-1870-1 (1)

C. & G. SURVEY
L & A
MAR 5 1928
Acc. No.

Descriptive Report to Accompany

Topographic Sheets A, B, C and D.

4336 4337 4338 4339

Oregon Coast 1927

U. S. C. & G. S. Str. PIONEER

Descriptive Report to Accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS

A, B, C and D

Oregon Coast 4336 4337 4338 4339 1927

AUTHORITY

The topography was executed in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, of April 17, 1926 and March 8, 1927 for combined operations on the Oregon coast by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey Steamer PIONEER.

LOCALITY and LIMITS

The area of the Oregon coast covered by this topography extends from parallel 45° 30' N., as a northern limit, to 44° 40'38"N., as a southern limit. The northern limit of this topography joins that which was executed by the personnel of the Str. PIONEER during the field season of 1926 while the southern limit of the topography terminates at Yaquina Head lighthouse.

The topography consists of a detailed survey of the geographic features. This includes the high and low water line, offlying rocks, sea buoys, roads, villages and a limited amount of the interior features.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the instructions dated March 8, 1927, the topography was not carried into Netarts Bay, Sand Lake, or the Siletz and Nestucca Rivers.

CONTROL

An extensive triangulation net over the area furnished very good control. This triangulation was of the third order and furnished permanent stations along the coast at distances never exceeding three and one half miles. The average distances between control points however were much less and for the most part, were only one and one half miles to two miles apart.

The triangulation was executed by a geodetic party under the direction of Lieutenant G. L. Bean, Chief of Party.

METHODS

The usual plane table methods of topographic surveying were used, traversing between successive triangulation stations and rodding in all shoreline details. It was possible many times to "cut in" hydrographic signals in advance of the actual rodding of the signal. This method afforded a constant check upon the orientation and position of the planetable while running the traverse. It was practically always possible to check the planetable position, further, by resecting on triangulation signals.

The shoreline of Cape Lookout, in approximately Latitude 45° 20'30"N., Longitude 123° 59'00" W., was not located by the traverse method. Due to the precipitous cliffs along the entire length of the north and south faces it was found impractical to rod it. This section of shoreline was located by "cutting in" rocks, hydrographic signals, conspicuous spots, etc., along the high water line. Bights and irregularities of the shoreline between successively located points were located by sextant fixes taken on triangulation stations and previously located topographic signals.

The same character of shoreline was found at the north end of Cascade Head. An attempt was made to rod the section of shoreline between topographic signal "Cone" and triangulation station "Hart" but this was abandoned because of its impractability and it was located by the method just described.

TRAVERSES

The frequency of triangulation stations enabled the topographer to run all traverses with little or no error. Due to the character of the shoreline it was not always possible to carry the traverse throughout the whole distance between successive triangulation stations. If precipitous cliffs prevented a closed traverse the usual procedure was to begin at one control point and rod as far as possible, then procede to the next triangulation station and rod back towards the the completed work. The intervening shoreline between the two traverses were surveyed by the use of sextant fixes if necessary but usually the distance was small enough to permit the topographer to accurately sketch in the shoreline between the terminal points of the traverse.

The sections of shoreline which were surveyed by this method of "incomplete" traverses are as follows:

Cape Meares Lighthouse to a small point, 180 meters South of ⊙ Tree;
△ Jack to ⊙ Nin;
△ Kratt to a small point 450 meters, 193° (T) from ⊙ Bush
△ Neskowin to ⊙ Cone;
△ Hart to a point, 120 meters, 10° (T) from △ Center;
△ Center to a point 570 meters, 194°(T) from △ Center;
△ Penacle to 970 meters 0° (T) from △ Penacle;
△ River to a point 230 meters, 222° (T) from △ Penacle
△ Coma to a point 350 meters, 270° (T) from △ River;
△ Weather to a point, 503 meters, 344° (T) from △ Whale;

The closed traverses that were run and the errors resulting are as follows:

△ Jack to △ Netarts North Base, 0 meters.
△ Netarts North Base to △ Netarts South Base, 5 meters.
△ Sand Lake North Base to △ Sand Lake South Base, 0 meters.
△ Sand Lake South Base to △ Lake, 4 meters.
△ Rex to △ Nip, 6 meters.
△ Nip to △ Can, 0 meters.
△ Can to △ City, 0 meters.

△City to △Ant, 0 meters.
△Potters Point to △Neskowin, 10 meters.
△Coma to △Wood, 0 meters.
△Wood to △Beach, 4 meters.
△Beach to △Surf, 0 meters.
△Surf to △Spit, 0 meters.
△Spit to △Barn, 7 meters.
△Barn to △Mud, 20 meters in distance, 96 meters in azimuth.
△Mud to △Bald, 0 meters.
△Bald to △Depot, 0 meters.
△Depot to △Cave, 0 meters.
△Cave to △Weather, 0 meters.
△Whale to △Otter, 7 meters.
△Otter to Yaquina Head Lighthouse, 3 meters.

The traverse △Barn to △Mud was corrected for distance and azimuth by applying the error in direct proportion to the distance the traverse progressed from △Barn. When the corrected traverse reached the plotted position of △Mud, there was no descrepancy.

SIGNALS

One hundred and eighty-three hydrographic signals were located. For the most part these consisted of banners constructed in various shapes; some were diamond shaped, others triangular, square and rectangular. By means of varying the shape of the banner, each signal had a characteristic quite different from those nearby, thus insuring the hydrographer against any mistake in identity of signals.

In addition to the hydrographic signals, all triangulation stations were "dressed" for use by the ship when taking visual fixes. These signals could be seen as far offshore as the fifty fathom curve.

Natural objects were used for signals when it was both possible and desirable. These consisted of gables of conspicuous houses, chimneys, lighthouses and tops of large and easily identified rocks.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The general description of the coast, following the geographic sequence of the published Coast Pilot is as follows.

Yaquina Head, projects about one half mile from the general trend of the coast. It has two large grass covered hills which are 355 feet (108.0m.) and 390 feet (118.9 m.) in height, the latter being the furtherest inshore. The outer end of the head, about 600 feet (183.0 m.) long, is nearly level and at a height of about 65 feet (20.0 m.). The sides are rocky and are nearly perpendicular.

Iron Mountain, is situated about one and one half miles, 50° (T), (NNE mag.) from Yaquina Head Lighthouse is somewhat conical in shape and rises to a height of about 654 feet (199.2 m.). The upper third of the hill is bare and rocky and is of a reddish brown color. The lower part is heavily wooded.

The coast from Yaquina Head to the southern tip of Cape Foulweather, a distance of about 4-1/4 miles, is low and rolling. The bluffs which lie about 180 feet (30.5 m.) inshore from the high water line are broken and irregular, ranging in height from 20 to 80 feet (6.1 to 24.4 m.), and vary in color from silver to a light yellow. This section of coast line is moderately wooded and has a heavy growth of low bushes.

Cape Foulweather is a prominent headland the seaward face being about 6-1/4 miles in extent. This face is very broken and irregular and rises perpendicular to a height of about 50 to 80 feet, (15.2 to 24.4 m.), above the high water line for a greater part of the length of the cape.

The first 600 feet (183.0 m.) inshore from the seaward face of this headland is level and bare of trees, for the most part it is grassy. Further inshore there are rolling hills that are heavily wooded.

The southern third of the face of the cape is quite different in character. It is wooded to the very edge of the cliff which rises to as great a height as 445 feet (135.6 m.) above sea level.

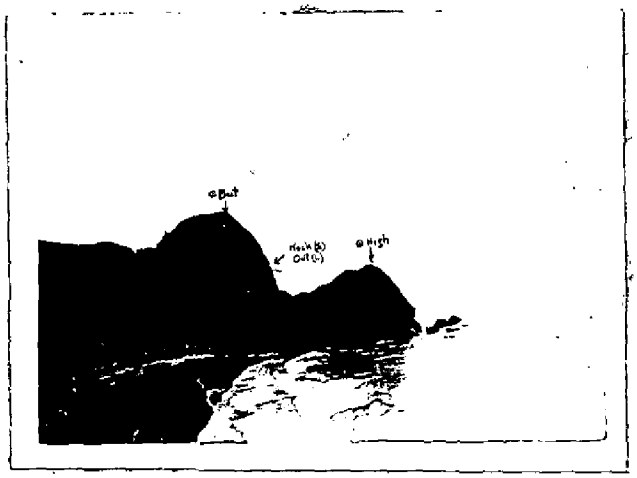
The new coastal highway, known as the Roosevelt Highway, winds along the edge of the Cape. It is not a first class highway at the present time although it is constantly being improved. During the summer of 1927 it was being surfaced with gravel. This highway runs north to Astoria, connecting with roads to Portland at Hebo, and south to Newport.

The coast from Cape Foulweather to the Siletz river is of low rolling hills which are thinly wooded and covered with thick, low brush. The bluffs are low and are light yellow in color. Immediately south of the entrance to the Siletz river is a low sand spit. The town of Taft is located just inside of the entrance.

Northerly from the Siletz river the shore line is marked with light yellow sandstone bluffs ranging in height from 10 to 100 feet (3 to 30.4 m.) in height. They are thinly wooded to the very edge of the bluff. This character of shoreline continues for a distance of about 2-1/2 miles where it changes to a low stretch of sand beach about 1/3 of a mile in extent. This point marks the outlet of Devil's Lake. At this break of the shoreline the town of Delake is visible.

Northward from the outlet of Devil's Lake for a distance of about 3 miles the shoreline consists of a narrow sandy beach with low sandstone bluffs. The area inland from the coast is for the most part composed of low, rolling, grassy hills.

South of the entrance of the Salmon river at a distance of about 1 mile there is a prominent headland. It is grass covered and rises 503 feet (153.3 m.) in height above high water line. The face of the headland, which is about 3/4 mile in extent, is very abrupt and cliff like. It is broken by two short stretches of sand beaches near the northern end. The southern half of the headland is extremely rugged and is marked by a conspicuous, dome-shaped butte.

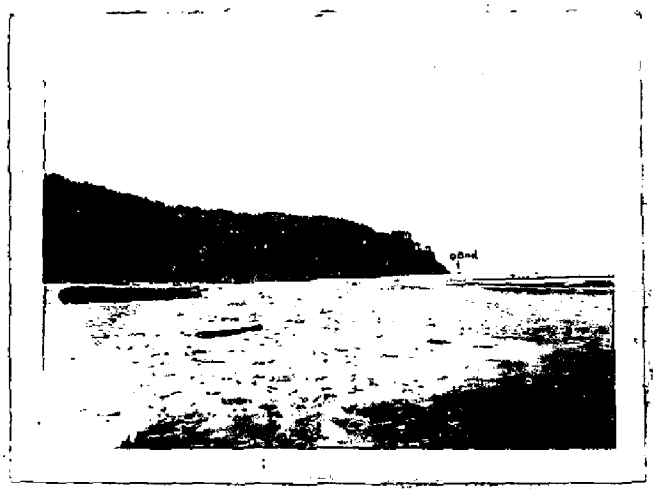


The Headland South of Salmon River. 4338

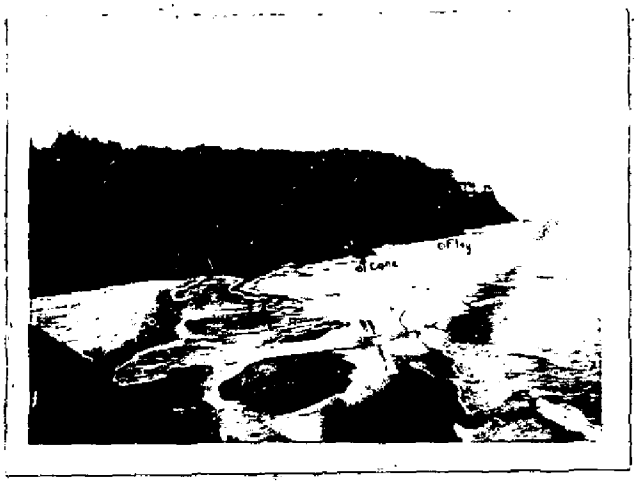
Northeasterly and adjacent to the butte is a bluff that is greatly eroded. Immediately south of the entrance of the Salmon river there is a low sand beach.

Cascade head forms the north side of the entrance of Salmon river and extends northward for a distance of about 3 miles. The face of the head is very precipitous and rocky. At the extreme south end of the headland there is a high grass covered hill. Immediately north of this is a large area of the face of the headland that is eroded and scarred with landslides. The head, for a greater part, is heavily wooded but several small sections of grassy slopes will be found near the northern end.

The Shore Line as seen from ⊙ Chi looking towards Salmon River. 3336

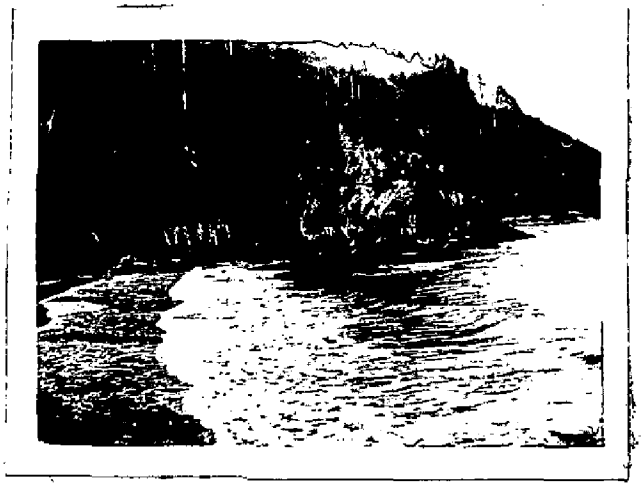


General View of North Side of Cascade Head. 4338



North Face of Cascade Head
from △ Neskowin. 4339

A Point on Cascade Head 360 m.
North of △ Hart. 4337



North End of Cascade Head as seen from ⛰ Neskowin. 4337

Rounding Point on Cascade Head 200 meters S.W. (T) from ⊙ Cove. 4338

From Cascade Head to Cape Kiwanda, a distance of about 8 miles, the coast is composed of a low, sand beach. Back of the beach are rolling hills varying in height from 200 to 600 feet (60 to 180 m.) and covered with grass. Back of this first range of hills are other ranges of higher hills. These for the most part are wooded but a few have been logged off and burned, leaving many tall trunks of dead trees.

Cape Kiwanda is a low, yellow sandstone headland the height of which is 232 feet (70.7 m.). The seaward face of the cape is very abrupt and irregular, extending for about 1/4 mile along the general trend of the coast. Conspicuous sand dunes surround the cape. Inland, at a distance of about 2-1/2 miles are hills about 1000 feet (305.0 m.) high which have been logged off and burned so they appear covered with green grass or bushes and many dead trunks of trees.

General View of Cape Kiwanda and Haystack Rock 4337

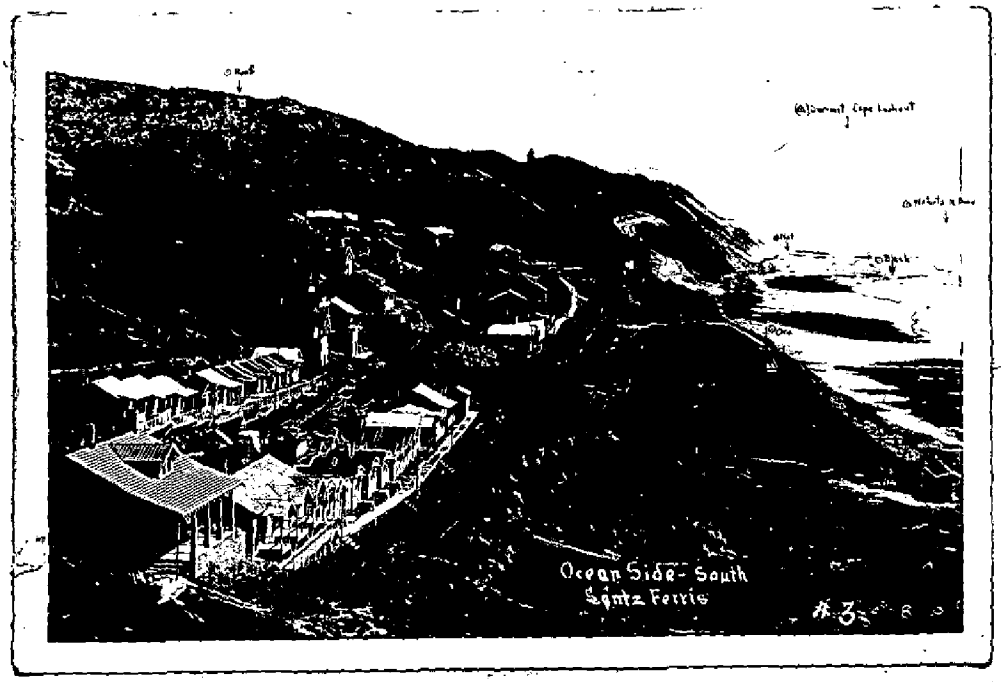
Northward from Cape Kiwanda the coast extends for a distance of about 3 miles, It continues as a sand beach with irregular bluffs that are grassy or covered with low bushes. Nearer the entrance of Sand Lake the bluffs become lower and finally disappear. In their stead there are rolling hills that are grassy or very thinly wooded. The shore line immediately south of Sand Lake is composed of low sand dunes.

The coast between Sand Lake and Cape Lookout is composed of very low sandstone cliffs and high sandy bluffs which are partially covered with low bushes.

Cape Lookout is the most prominent and conspicuous headland in this vicinity, projecting for nearly 1-1/2 miles westward from the general trend of the coast. The south face of the cape is very precipitous with the height of the cliffs about 400 feet (122 m.). The northern side is more sloping with the height of the cliffs about 100 feet (30.0 m.). This face is broken and during wet weather has several small waterfalls in the gulches. The extremity of the cape is about 654 feet (200.0 m.) wide with several caves at the high water line. The height of the cape at the seaward extremity is about 425 feet (130.0 m.). The top of the promontory is heavily wooded and has a gentle slope for a distance of about 3-1/2 miles where it reaches a summit whose height is about 2000 feet (610.0 m.) above high water.

The coast continues from Cape Lookout in a northerly direction for a distance of about 5 miles. The shore line is made up of low sand dunes and a narrow sand beach. At the entrance of Netarts Bay this shore line becomes a low sand spit about 1/4 mile wide.

Northward from Netarts Bay, for a distance of a about 1 mile, the shore line is made up of low sand dunes covered with brush.

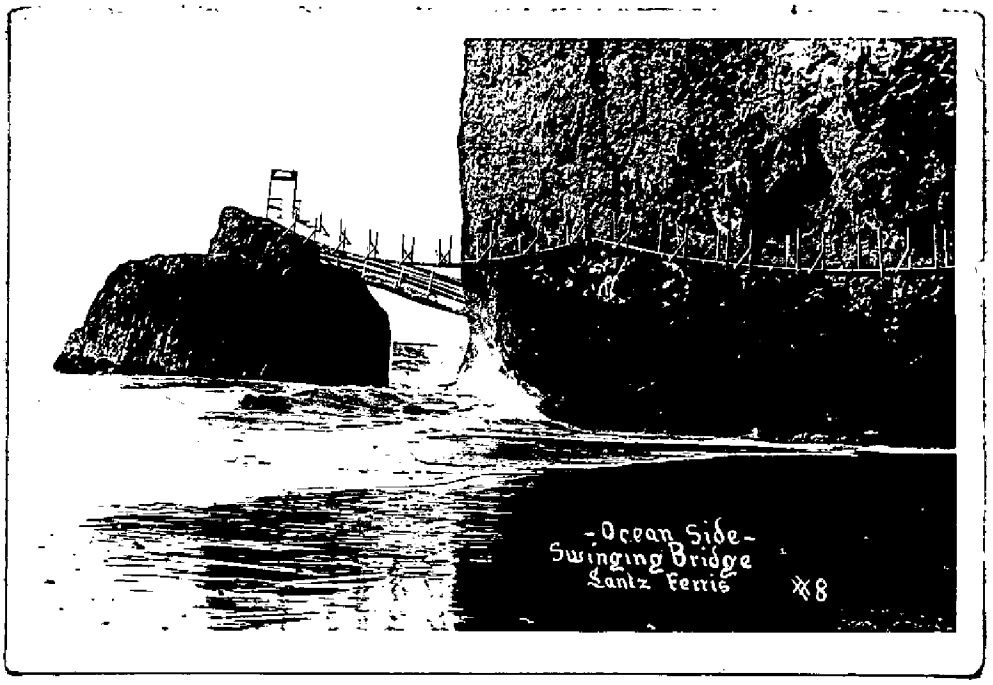


Oceanside as seen from Vicinity of ⊙ Low 4336

The town of Oceanside is situated at the northern limit of this type of shore line, northerly from Oceanside the character of the coast is quite different.

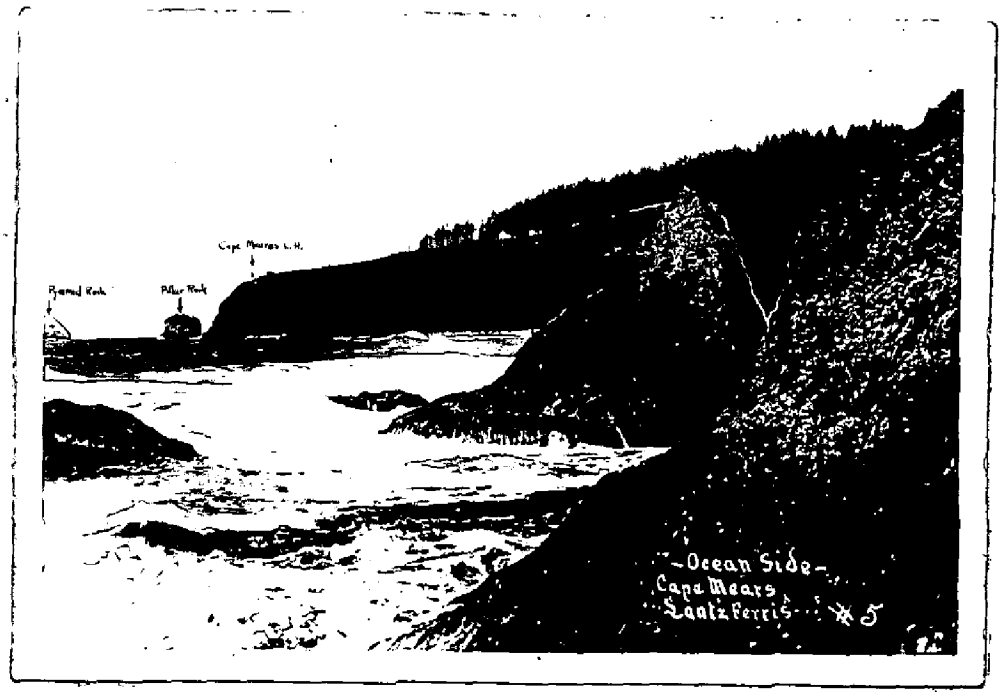
From Oceanside northward to Cape Meares, a distance of 1-1/2 miles, the shore line is very rugged and rocky. At some points the tops of the cliffs are over 100 feet (30.0 m.) high. In the Vicinity of △Joe there is a grassy hill 534 feet (162.0 m.) high. This is conspicuous since the other hills both inland and northward are heavily wooded. Several small waterfalls occur along this stretch of shore line.

The Headland North of Oceanside. 4336
The Northermost Rock of Three Arch Rocks is seen at the left.



The Point 600 meters North of △Jack at low tide. 4336

Cape Meares is a high, rocky promontory with the seaward face perpendicular to a height of 150 to 200 feet (45 to 60 m.).



Cape Meares as seen from a point 630 meters North of △ Jack. 4336

It is heavily wooded except for a small stretch of grassland on the sloping top of the point which marks the western point of the cape. The Lighthouse is situated at the end of this slope at the seaward extremity of the point.

LANDMARKS

Yaquina Head lighthouse is the most important landmark in the immediate locality. The tower is white and conical. It is 93 feet (28.3 m.) high and is situated on the western extremity of the head.

Iron Mountain is a hill 654 feet (200.0 m.) high. It is about 1-1/2 miles, 50° (T) from Yaquina Head lighthouse. The upper third of the hill is bare, except for a few low bushes, abrupt, and composed of a red rock formation. The lower two-thirds of the hill is heavily wooded. This hill will be difficult to distinguish at great distances off shore since it blends into a background of higher hills that are also wooded.

There is a rock 56 feet (17.1 m.) high, lying 1-1/8 miles, 350° (T) from Otter rock. It is the largest both in extent and height of any rock in the locality. The inshore side of this rock is very abrupt while the seaward side is sloping. Viewed from seaward, the rock appears to be flat topped.

A high bluff about 1 mile north from the southern extremity of Cape Foulweather is a landmark which may be distinguished for long distances offshore. The seaward face rises perpendicularly to the full height of the bluff which is about 445 feet (136.0 m.) above high water. The face follows the direction taken by the general trend of the coast and is about 650 feet (200.0 m.) in extent. The top is flat, grassy and bare of trees. ⚠ Whale is located on the top of this promontory. The coast pilot notes give the height of this bluff as 430 feet (131. m.) This is not correct.

Several large concrete arch bridges along the shore line of Cape Foulweather serve as good land marks. These bridges occur over an inlet at DePoe Bay and the other over a small gulch about 2 miles north of the extreme southern tip of the cape.

The town of Taft, located at the entrance of the Siletz river, can be seen only from the west and southwest direction. The electric lights in the town are very conspicuous at night. A white bridge house, situated just south of the town, can be easily distinguished with binoculars.

A vertical striped whistling buoy is maintained about 1-1/2 miles, 259° (T) from the oil dock at Taft. The position of the buoy as shown on the topographic sheet was the location of it on July 25, 1927.

DeLake is a small town that may serve as a landmark as it is the only group of dwellings that can be seen from offshore in a westerly or northwesterly direction.

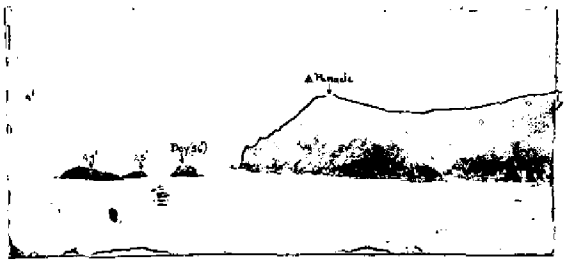
About 1 mile south of the entrance of the Salmon River there is a prominent butte which is dome shaped. This is a good landmark for boats moderate distances offshore. Because the description of this butte is given under the description of the shore line, it will not be repeated here.

About 1/2 mile offshore from this headland is a rock 46 feet (14.1 m.) high which is quite prominent. The coast pilot notes gives the height of this rock as 74 feet (22.5 m.). This is not correct.

Offshore at a distance of about 1/2 mile from the entrance of the Salmon river are three rocks. The northermost rock is 56 feet (17.m.) high; the center 25 feet (8 m.) high; and the southermost being 47 feet (14.0 m.) high. The coast pilot notes give the heights of these rocks as being 76, 20 and 50 feet respectively; these heights are not correct.

South End of Cascade Head
and Offlying Rocks at Salmon River.

4338



Cascade Head is very prominent from seaward The most outstanding characteristics are, a large eroded bluff and a grassy knob at the south end of the head. △ Penacle is located on the summit of this knob.

South End of Cascade Head as seen from △ River. 4338

Small Point on Cascade Head 4338
200 m. N.W. (T) of ⊙ Chi.

The eroded bluff of Cascade Head as seen from △ River. 4338

Bozley hill, the height of which is 510 feet (155.0 m.) high is conspicuous because of the fact that although the hill is almost completely grassed, a small area near the top has a thick growth of evergreen trees. A farm house and a conspicuous barn is situated about one half way down the slope on the seaward side. ⊙ Bozley is located at the summit of this hill.

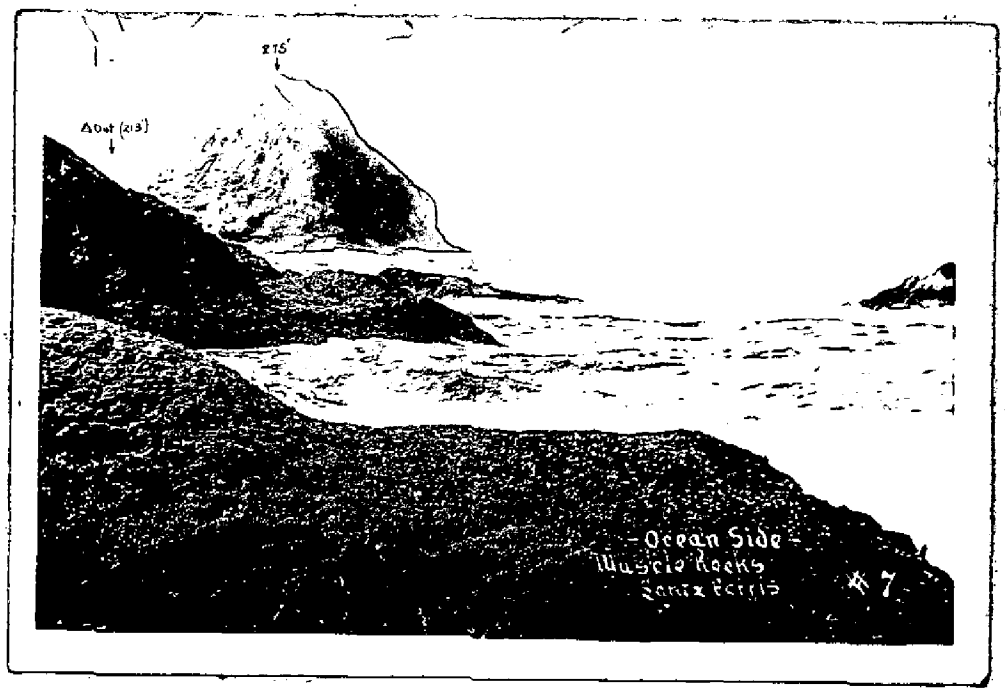
A black can buoy is maintained about 3/4 mile offshore at 270° (T) from the entrance of the Nestucca river. This buoy was in the position, as shown on the topographic sheet, on June 23, 1927.

Haystack Rock is situated about 1/2 mile, 223° (T) from Cape Kiwanda. The rock is about 327 feet (99.6 m.) high. The sides are very abrupt and precipitous for about three quarters of its height. Above this height the rock becomes smaller and rather pointed with the summit well towards the northeast (T) side of the rock.

A photograph of this feature will be found on Page 8 of this report.

Cape Lookout has been described in another part of this report. It is an exceptionally fine landmark and reference is made to it, under the description of the shore line, that occurs in the first part of this report.

Three arch rocks are situated at a distance of about 1-1/2 miles, 197° (T) from Cape Meares lighthouse. This is a cluster of three large rocks and several small ones. The northernmost rock of the group is the largest and highest.



The Northernmost Rock of the Group of Three Arch Rocks 4336
as seen from a point about 630 meters north of △ Jack

The sides of it are perpendicular for about one half of its height. The summit is 275 feet (83.7 m.) high and is slightly rounding. The center rock is the smallest, being only 204 feet (62.1 m.) high. The top of this rock has two knobs.

The southernmost large rock is about 213 feet (64.8 m.) high. It is similar to a pyrimad in shape and is of a light brown color.

The smaller rocks in this group are too small to serve as features for landmarks. The outstanding feature about them however is that they appear to be the favorite haunt of a herd of sea lions. The barking and groaning of these animals can be heard a mile away when the wind is favorable to bring the sound to ones ears.

Cape Meares lighthouse is the only landmark of great importance in this locality. It is situated on the extreme outer part of the point which marks the western extremity of the cape. The tower of the lighthouse is 38 feet (11.5 m.) high and its shape is similar to that of a truncated octagonal pyramid. Two conspicuous houses are situated up the slope and inshore from the lighthouse at a distance of about 640 feet (194.0 m.).

At a distance of about 1/5 and 3/5 miles, 335° (T) from Cape Meares lighthouse are two rocks. They are about 75 and 110 feet high. The tops of these rocks are white with bird droppings.

NEW PLACE NAMES

The following names are new place names and are well established by local usage.

Oceanside, a resort about 1-1/2 miles south of Cape Meares.

Oceanlake, Delake, and Nelscott are new summer resorts situated one to three miles north of the entrance of the Siletz river.

Cutler City is also a resort about 1/2 mile south of the town of Taft.

Boiler Bay, De Poe Bay and Whale Cove are names of small coves at the northern end of Cape Foulweather.

MAGNETICS

Magnetic observations were taken with a compass declinometer at triangulation stations at approximately every five miles along the coast between Cape Meares and Yaquina Head. The variation as found was on an average of about 22-1/2 degrees, easterly.

MISCELLANEOUS

The town of Oretown as it is shown on chart No. 5902 is situated on the outside coast. This is incorrect; as the town is situated about three quarters of a mile east of that location. Likewise, the town of Otter Rock should be shown about one half mile north of its present location.

The names of signals, listed in the D.M.'s and D.P.'s, which are followed by "s" and "l" is the name of the signal used by the ship and launch respectively.

The datum plane for the heights shown on these sheets is mean high water.

This report is respectfully submitted.

Kenneth G. Crosby

Kenneth G. Crosby,
Topographer.

Approved and forwarded:

O. W. Swainson

O. W. Swainson,
Commanding u. S. C. & G. S. S. PIONEER.

T. 4337, 4338 and 4339 inspected and found adequate.
See review of T. 4336.

E. P. Ellis

June, 1928

IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
AND NOT THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER

AND REFER TO No. 11-DRM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON June 26, 1928.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4336

Cape Meares to Sand Lake, Oregon

Surveyed in 1927

Instructions dated April 17, 1926 and March 8, 1927

Chief of Party, R. F. Luce.

Surveyed and inked by F. G. Crosby.

1. The records and plan and character of the survey comply with the General Instructions and specific instructions.

2. The low water areas are completely sanded. There is no objection to this, but the usual practice of defining the low water by a dotted line is satisfactory and saves considerable time in inking the sheet.

3. The junction with T. 4229, surveyed in 1927, is faulty. The discrepancy apparently was detected by Mr. Crosby, but was not explained in the descriptive report. The shoreline at the junction apparently depends upon the location of topographic signal End. There is a difference in the locations of this signal on the two sheets of 52 meters. Moreover, the shoreline on T. 4229 is only 10 meters from ⊙ End where it is 60 meters from ⊙ End on T. 4336, the net discrepancy between the shoreline on the two sheets being 80 meters.

   Hydrographic signal Cone (not described) on H. 4745 (field No. 7) which was located by sextant cuts is almost identical in location with ⊙ End on T. 4336. If it is the house used for ⊙ End, then T. 4336 appears to be correct and the error is in T. 4229.

4. On T. 4229 there is shown what appears to be a small bare rock 123° true, 789 meters from △ Pyramid Rock. This feature is not shown on T. 4336 although it is only 75 meters from the shore at Cape Meares, which makes it doubtful if it is a rock.

5. No additional surveying is needed, except what may be required to rectify the discrepancies in paragraphs 3 and 4, and the character of the surveying on the remainder of the sheet is excellent.

6. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, June, 1928.

Approved:

L. O. Colbert

Chief, Section of Field Records (Charts)

T. J. Gordon

Chief, Section of Field Work (H. & T.)

Form 537a
11—5813

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet A

4336

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.

C. & G. SURVEY
L. & A.
MAR 8 1928
Acc. No.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4336

State . . . . OREGON . . . . . .

General locality . . ~~NORTHERN OREGON~~ Cape Lookout . . . .

Locality . . CAPE . MEARES ~~LIGHT HOUSE~~ . TO SAND LAKE . . . .

Chief of party . R. F. LUCE . . . . . .

Surveyed by . . KENNETH G. CROSBY . . . . . .

Date of survey . MAY . 15 . TO AUGUST 10, . 1927. . . . . .

Scale . . . . . 1 . to 20,000. . . . . .

Heights in feet above . HIGH WATER . . . . . .

Contour interval 100 . . feet.

Inked by K.G.C. . . . . Lettered by . . K.G.C. . . . . .

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

(Descriptive report,) Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . . .

Remarks:

Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets:-
4336, 4337, 4338 and 4339

Form 537a
11—5813

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

4337

Sheet B

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.

C. & G. SURVEY
L. & A
MAR 8 1928
Acc. No.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4337

State . . . . . OREGON . . . . . .

General locality . . ~~NORTHERN OREGON~~ Cape Kiwanda . .

Locality . . . . . SAND LAKE . TO . CASCADE HEAD . . . . .

Chief of party . . . R. F. LUCE . . . . . .

Surveyed by . . . . KENNETH G. CROSBY . . . . . .

Date of survey . . . MAY 15 to AUGUST 10, 1927. . . . .

Scale . . . . . 1 to 20,000 . . . . . .

Heights in feet above HIGH WATER . . . . . .

Contour interval 100 . . feet.

Inked by K.G.C. . . . . Lettered by K.G.C. . . . . .

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

(Descriptive report) Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . . .

Remarks:

Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets:- 4336, 4337, 4338 and 4339

Cascade Head to Barn

Signal	Latitude	Meters	Longitude	Meters	Remarks
Tar	45 04	995	124 00	480	Water fall
Nab	45 04	695	124 00	713	Small knob on headland
Wat	45 04	582	124 00	531	Water fall
Luc	45 04	305	124 00	836	Rock 4' high
Top	45 04	30	124 00	1205	Largest rock- highest point
Ohm	45 03	1512	124 00	1032	Black dome shaped rock
Man	45 03	1332	124 01	24	Highest point of two Arch Rock
Erg	45 03	1256	124 00	1032	Waterfall
Law	45 03	652	124 00	1167	Offshore rock
Chi	45 02	1716	124 00	1183	Prominent knob on edge of cliff
Boy	45 02	1384	124 00	1088	H. P. of northernmost rock in group
Lim	45 02	1332	124 00	215	Dead tree
Eat	45 02	1318	123 59	1241	South gable of barn
Log	45 02	720	124 00	255	Banner on log
High	45 02	229	124 00	626	Highest point of knob
Slope	45 01	1722	124 00	820	Prominent knob on slope
But	45 01	1354	124 00	788	High butte
Bush	45 01	1091	124 00	880	Highest tree on knob
Rock(s)Out(l)	45 01	1199	124 01	220	Offlying rock
Jul	45 01	202	124 00	643	Tripod on tree root
Ob	45 00	1398	124 00	613	Oblong banner
Win	45 00	631	124 00	701	Window on roof of house
El	44 59	801	124 00	959	West gable of new house
Rock	44 58	1807	124 00	1184	Inshore high point of rock
House(s)West(l)	44 58	1072	124 00	1200	West gable of white house
Stone	44 58	576	124 00	1257	Stone chimney
Ela	44 57	1270	124 01	212	Banner
Dy	44 57	824	124 01	257	Diamond on tree stump on top of bank
Bre	44 56	1175	124 01	457	West gable of light br. house
Bluff	44 55	1418	124 01	406	North end of round roof
Oil dock	44 55	1221	124 01	144	At Taft
Cov	44 55	1115	124 00	1037	Center of bridge covering
Bridge	44 54	1468	124 00	299	North end of bridge cover
Phi	44 54	1671	124 01	841	Banner
Dim	44 54	558	124 01	906	Grassy hill
Etz	44 53	1445	124 01	1230	Diamond on log
Bouy	44 55	765	124 02	1265	Off Taft

Barn to Yaquina Head

Signal	Latitude	Meters	Longitude	Meters	Remarks
Lom	44 52	1768	124 02	119	Highest tree in group of 5 trees
Tall	44 52	1432	124 02	262	Square banner on top of bank
Bets	44 52	816	124 02	213	Radio mast
Cas	44 52	435	124 02	482	Prominent clump of bushes as seen from North side
Ban	44 52	227	124 02	519	Tall banner on top of bank
Sci	44 51	1109	124 02	777	Diamond shaped banner
Darb	44 51	23	124 02	1075	Triangular banner
Aga	44 50	942	124 03	62	Center of clump of trees
Elo	44 50	657	124 03	240	Highest point on south end of rocks
Boi	44 50	512	124 03	619	Prominent rock
Ler	44 50	000	124 03	669	Lone tree on rock
Rau	44 49	609	124 03	1110	West gable of barn
Dra	44 49	382	124 03	1274	Highest point of island
In	44 49	368	124 03	979	Window on roof of house
Po	44 48	1716	124 03	1310	Tripod on rocks
Whi	44 48	1410	124 03	870	West gable of new house
Hel ✓	44 48	1252	124 03	880	West gable De Poe Bay store
Arch	44 48	1148	124 03	868	Center of Arch
Fir ✓	44 48	447	124 03	1311	Tripod on end of point
Ale	44 47	798	124 04	411	Sq. banner on H. P. of last island
Nan	44 46	1568	124 04	441	Banner in clump of trees
But	44 46	1310	124 04	280	South abutment of bridge
Mex	44 46	450	124 04	368	South gable of stone crusher
Cal	44 45	1721	124 04	185	Largest conical rock
Sig	44 44	1647	124 03	1175	Triangular banner on North end of headland
Roof	44 44	1606	124 03	956	Top of Otter Rock Hotel
Let	44 44	896	124 03	831	Triangular banner on tree root
Big	44 44	88	124 03	500	Square banner on telephone pole
Pole	44 43	1070	124 03	585	Top of two poles laying against bank
Lun	44 42	1786	124 03	651	West gable of shack
Pod	44 42	1778	124 03	678	Tripod on tree root
Square	44 42	48	124 03	943	Square banner on top of bank
Lae	44 41	1332	124 03	1109	Black rock
Prop	44 41	790	124 03	1269	Prominent rocks on point
Go	44 41	175	124 04	35	Diamond banner
Try	44 40	1357	124 04	298	Tripod

D.M.'s and D. P.'s for Topographic Signals

Cape Meares to Sand Lake South Base

Signal	Latitude	Meters	Longitude	Meters	Remarks
Gab	45 31	364	123 57	462	Brick Chimney of Gabled House
View	45 30	1421	123 57	602	Signboard over door of house
End	45 29	1770	123 57	933	Center of roof of last house
Pic	45 29	1232	123 58	512	Rock
Pillar Rock	45 29	765	123 58	1009	Highest part
Tree	45 29	183	123 58	522	Lone dead tree
Nin	45 28	1629	123 58	251	Large rock
Low	45 28	1197	123 58	138	Waterfall
Hel	45 28	1048	123 58	353	Rock
Rock	45 28	1187	123 58	705	75' conical rock - highest
In	45 27	1601	123 59	337	Sharpest & outermost high point Middle rock of Three Arch Rocks
Top	45 27	1520	123 58	332	Small white house
Lou	45 27	1402	123 58	231	Center of red roofed house
Ore	45 27	701	123 58	151	N. W. corner of store
Roof	45 27	874	123 57	1160	Small white house isolated on hill
Fan	45 27	771	123 57	1287	North end of white guard fence
Black	45 27	282	123 57	1253	Largest rock in North group
Nat	45 26	1684	123 57	1053	Black rock
Luf	45 26	981	123 57	563	Knob at foot of bluff
Edner	45 26	836	123 57	320	Chimney on roof of square white house
Cor	45 26	494	123 56	1240	S. W. Corner of white house
Plug	45 25	1737	123 56	1224	Hydro disc cemented in rock
Door	45 25	1736	123 56	1222	South gable of house with white door.
Green	45 25	350	123 57	350	Northernmost grassed sand dune
Lab	45 25	62	123 55	1190	South gable of new house
Dot	45 22	335	123 58	131	Trunk of dead tree
Wam	45 21	1769	123 58	261	North end of large log
Bush	45 21	947	123 58	353	Prominent bush on ledge
Rock #1	45 20	1330	123 58	1036	Highest part
Peak	45 20	1205	123 59	13	Highest part of rock, inshore end
Nob	45 20	1430	123 59	466	Highest part of rock
Stump	45 20	501	123 58	611	Tree stump at high water line
Lu	45 20	76	123 58	217	Tripod in center of top of yellow bluff
Ban	45 19	1387	123 58	43	Sq. banner at storm water line
Tri	45 19	868	123 57	1187	Tripod on edge of ridge 3' high
Yel	45 19	323	123 57	285	Center of yellow bluff
Ole	45 18	1472	123 57	940	White flagpole on top of bank

Signal Positions from Desc. Rpt. T-4337

Signal	Latitude	Meters	Longitude	Meters	Remarks
Dan	45 18	352	123 57	944	Tripod at foot of bank
Nab	45 17	1652	123 57	937	Square banner at foot of bank
	Sand Lake South Base to Cascade Head				
Nah	45 17	451	123 57	998	Tree stump
Wod	45 17	472	123 57	291	Tallest tree in group on sand dune
Sig	45 16	1844	123 57	941	Tripod
Last	45 15	828	123 57	1092	Most southerly grassed sand dune
Zil	45 15	620	123 57	1189	Pole with lattice top
Gab	45 14	1795	123 57	1191	North gable of old barn
Alt	45 14	1402	123 57	1300	Square banner on telephone pole
Ode	45 14	210	123 58	292	Rock at end of point
Copo	45 13	1362	123 58	306	Black butte with grassy top
Lie	45 13	922	123 58	376	Triangular banner
Six	45 13	671	123 58	786	High point of rock
Tree	45 12	1738	123 58	274	Diamond banner on westernmost tree
Block	45 12	1296	123 58	191	Square banner
Hav	45 12	1291	123 59	280	Prominent Knob
Shape	45 12	790	123 58	81	Tripod
Hut(s)New(1)	45 11	1251	123 58	1303	North gable of house
Tall	45 10	1223	123 58	206	Square banner
Dy	45 10	680	123 58	247	Diamond shaped banner
Lets	45 09	1265	123 58	280	Last hillock on spit
Nes "C"	45 09	1099	123 59	219	Can buoy off Nestucca River
Go	45 08	1632	123 58	537	Tall banner
Down	45 08	964	123 58	624	Tree stump at S. W. L.
To	45 08	248	123 58	731	Large tripod
The	45 07	1162	123 58	905	Square banner on pole
Chim(s)Crane(1)	45 07	471	123 58	811	Chimney on farm house
And	45 06	1430	123 58	1184	Large tree root at S. W. L.
Lem	45 06	759	123 58	692	Chimney on Hip roof house
Far(s)Play(1)	45 06	842	123 59	8	West gable of house
Cone	45 05	1138	123 59	695	High point of conical rock
Flog	45 05	752	123 59	1096	Pole on slope
Taf	45 05	304	124 00	148	Black flat topped rock
Bad	45 04	1206	124 00	984	High point of rock

Form 537a
11—5813

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet C

4338

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C. & G. SURVEY
L. & A.
MAR 8 1928
Acc. No.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4338

State . . . . . OREGON . . . . . .

General locality . . . . ~~NORTHERN OREGON~~ Cascade Head

Locality . . . CASCADE HEAD TO SILETZ RIVER . . . . . .

Chief of party . . . . . R. F. LUCE . . . . . .

Surveyed by . . . . . KENNETH G. CROSBY . . . . . .

Date of survey . MAY 15 TO AUGUST 10, 1927. . . . .

Scale . . . . . 1 to 20,000 . . . . . .

Heights in feet above . . . . . HIGH WATER . . . . . .

Contour interval 100 . . feet.

Inked by . K. G. C. . . . . Lettered by . K. G. C. . . . . .

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(Descriptive report,) Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . . .

Remarks:

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Form 537a
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

4339

Sheet D

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L. & A
MAR. 8 1928
Acc. No.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4339

State . . . . . OREGON . . . . . .

General locality . . . . ~~NORTHERN OREGON~~ Cape Foulweather

Locality . . . . . SILETZ RIVER TO YAQUINA HEAD ✓ . . .

Chief of party . . . . R. F. LUCE . . . . . .

Surveyed by . . . . KENNETH G. CROSBY . . . . . .

Date of survey . MAY 15 . TO . AUGUST 10, 1927 . . . . .

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