

4421

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Form 504	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
....., Director	
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State: Oregon.....	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. ^K 442T
LOCALITY	
Cape Arago	
Fivemile Pt. to Entrance to	
Coos Bay	
1928	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
O.W. Swainson	

C. & G. SURVEY
L & A
MAY 15 1929
Acc. No.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET K.

4421

Oregon Coast

1928

U. S. C. & G. STR. PIONEER.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET K.

Oregon Coast

1928

AUTHORITY

The topography was executed in accordance with the Orders and Instructions of the Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, of March 3, 1928, and supplemental instructions of September 22, 1928, for combined operations on the Oregon Coast by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer PIONEER.

LOCALITY AND LIMITS

The area of the Oregon Coast covered by this topography extends from parallel 43°-20'N as a northern limit to 43°-13'N as a southern limit. The northern limit of this topography joins that which was executed by Ensign Curtis LeFever during the present field season of the Str. PIONEER. The southern limit of the topography terminates at Δ Five, where it joins the topography executed by Lieutenant E. H. Bernstein, Chief of Party, during the field season in 1925 at Bandon, Oregon.

METHODS

The usual plane table methods of topographic surveying were used; that is, rodding in shoreline details as the traverse was carried between successive known points previously established by triangulation or topographic control.

CONTROL

The triangulation control points in this area were established by R. F. Luce, Chief of Party 1922 and by previous triangulation of 1909.

TRAVERSES

The traverse between topographic station Gip and Triangulation station Arago was run with no appreciable error.

Sections of this traverse were re-run as the first traverse failed to check. The error was found as an erroneous rod reading in the next to last set up before checking in at Δ Arago. This was in the vicinity of topographic station Set and Ni.

The traverse between Δ Arago and Δ Five, a distance of about five miles, resulted in an error of about 90 meters too great. Because of the difficulty of re-running the traverse and the limited amount of time allowed by weather, it was decided to adjust the traverse for the error. This was done by adjusting the shoreline and signals for the total amount of the error between Δ Five and \odot Sac. The traverse from Δ Arago and \odot Sac checked by a three point fix at \odot Sac.

SIGNALS

Thirty-Three hydrographic signals were located. For the most part, these consisted of whitewashed rocks and of banners in various shapes, in order to obviate a mistake in the identity of the signals by the hydrographer. Natural objects were used when it was possible and desirable. These consisted of off-lying rocks and gables of houses.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The shoreline for the most part is very abrupt. From the northern limit of the work to Δ Arago the shoreline rises nearly vertical from the high water line to a height of about seventy feet. It is composed of dark brown igneous rock and light brown sandstone. The area immediately back from the shoreline is grassed or cultivated, with scattered patches of fir and spruce growths.

Immediately south of Δ Arago the shoreline becomes more rugged and cliff-like with eroded banks reaching to heights of two hundred feet. The tops of the banks and the country back of this shoreline is heavily wooded.

In the vicinity of \odot ren the heavily wooded land gives away to scattered patches of woods. Southward from this point the general trend of the vegetation is that of large areas of bushes and grass with small patches of dense wooded growth of spruce.

Sacchi Beach is the northern limit of the sand beaches in this area. The bluff line continues to the south from this point in low rolling banks which are topped with a fringe of spruce. In back of this fringe the land is composed of large areas of grass pasture and low scrubby bushes. There are numerous farms and sheep ranches about one mile distant from the shore.

Immediately north of Johnson Beach there is a high headland composed of yellow sandstone. This is nearly 200 feet in height and has a large growth of spruce on the top. It is prominent because of the fact that on either side of it the shore line is composed of low sand banks which are grass covered and a white sand beach.

MAGNETICS

The magnetic meridian was placed on the sheet by means of the declinatoire. The instrument is the same one as used by Ensign Curtis LeFever in his survey at an early part of the field season. A comparison between the declinatoire and compass declinometer will be found in the topographic report covering his sheets.


MISCELLANEOUS

This sheet was inked in accordance with the old topographic instructions.

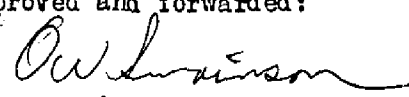
From inquiries made from individuals residing in this area the name given to the point of land upon which Δ Five is situated is not Five Mile point. There is no such point. All inquiries made as regards the location of Five Mile point were met with confusion and in each case it was suggested that it might be near Five Mile Creek, in the vicinity of Johnson Beach.

The only name given to the point of land at Δ Five seems to be Cut Creek Point.

This report is respectfully submitted.


Kenneth G. Crosby,
Topographer.

Approved and forwarded:


O. W. Swainson,
Chief of Party.

COORDINATES FOR SIGNALS FOR TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET K.

No. 1-411

Signal	Lat.	Meters	Long.	Meters	Remarks.
Gip	43*-19'	- 1650	124*-23'	- 62	Small tripod, dressed
Fin	43*-19'	- 888	124*-23'	- 236	West center gable of house
Rap	43*-19'	- 446	124*-23'	- 623	Banner in tree
And Nor	43*-18'	- 1687	124*-24'	- 185	Top of rock
Do	43*-18'	- 1547	124*-24'	- 72	Top of rock
Twin	43*-18'	- 1471	124*-23'	- 1268	Top of highest of two rocks
Der	43*-18'	- 1342	124*-23'	- 1026	Derrick (portable)
Set	43*-18'	- 979	124*-23'	- 1326	Banner in tree
Out	43*-18'	- 704	124*-24'	- 699	Rock
Ni	43*-18'	- 517	124*-23'	- 1067	Center of roof of small house
Rip	43*-18'	- 57	124*-23'	- 795	Whitewash on rock
Oto	43*-18'	- 6	124*-23'	- 648	Dead tree on slope
Wash	43*-17'	- 1340	124*-23'	- 582	Whitewash on rock
If	43*-17'	- 1251	124*-23'	- 502	Banner on bush, top of bank
Roe	43*-17'	- 23	124*-23'	- 421	High part of rock
Stum	43*-16'	- 1519	124*-23'	- 221	White stump of tree
Fen	43*-16'	- 1147	124*-23'	- 209	Corner fence post of pasture
Old	43*-16'	- 596	124*-22'	- 1226	Whitewash on cliff.
Sac	43*-16'	- 392	124*-22'	- 1108	High part of rock
Try	43*-15'	- 1799	124*-22'	- 1156	Banner in tree
How	43*-15'	- 1746	124*-22'	- 1142	West gable of house
Dar	43*-15'	- 1459	124*-22'	- 1308	Whitewashed door of house
Wet	43*-15'	- 1145	124*-23'	- 172	Whitewash on rock
Ton	43*-15'	- 1067	124*-23'	- 167	Banner on top of bank
Off	43*-15'	- 935	124*-23'	- 186	Banner on top of bank
Gab	43*-15'	- 552	124*-23'	- 153	North gable of house
Hi	43*-14'	- 1790	124*-23'	- 359	Whitewash on rock
Spot	43*-14'	- 1193	124*-23'	- 404	Whitewash on house
Lat	43*-14'	- 754	124*-23'	- 493	Center of roof - Mine house
Ras	43*-14'	- 399	124*-23'	- 551	Whitewashed tripod
Tie	43*-14'	- 42	124*-23'	- 642	Dead tree
Bank	43*-13'	- 1438	124*-23'	- 684	Banner on top of bank
Min	43*-13'	- 1389	124*-23'	- 742	Gable of house
Pad	43*-13'	- 1030	124*-23'	- 808	Whitewashed tripod

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1929.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4421

Five Mile Point to Entrance to Coos Bay, Ore.

Surveyed in 1928

Instructions dated March 3 and September 22, 1928 (PIONEER)

Chief of Party, O. W. Swainson.

Surveyed and inked by K. G. Crosby.

1. The plan and character of the work conform to the General Instructions and specific instructions.
2. This survey covers the same limits as T. 3922 which was lost, but was found subsequent to the execution of T. 4421.
3. The junction with T. 4420 on the north is adequate.

The junction with T. 4215 on the south shows differences in the number of bare rocks.

4. A comparison with T. 3922 shows numerous differences in shore-line details and adjacent rocks and reefs. The rugged nature of most of the coast and the attendant difficulties account for most of the differences, and as the disagreements are not vital, with one exception, a composite of the two sheets will result in sufficient accuracy for charting purposes. On neither survey is the representation of rocks and reefs as accurate and complete as is expected in a final survey.
5. The exception noted in Paragraph 4 is the long reef containing several bare islets northwest of Cape Arago. T. 4421 shows the reef 200 meters west of its position on T. 3922. As the correct location of this reef is very important it should be re-located in the field. T. 1812 places the reef midway between the positions

on T. 3922 and T. 4421, but as this sheet is a 1:40,000 scale reconnaissance without adequate control it cannot be considered sufficiently accurate for checking.

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

Approved:

Chief, Section of Field Records (CHARTS)

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

L. O. Polak.

Chief, Div. of Hyd'y and Top'y

Chief, Division of Charts

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

C. & G.
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APR 28 1929
Acc. No.

REG. NO. 4421

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. K

REGISTER NO. **4421**

State OREGON

General locality ~~SOUTH OF COOS BAY~~ Cape Arago

Locality ~~CAPE~~ ~~ARAGO~~ Five mile Pt. to Entrance to Coos Bay

Scale 1-20,000 Date of survey OCT OBER, 1928

Vessel PIONEER

Chief of Party O. W. SWAINSON H. & G. ENGINEER

Surveyed by K. G. CROSBY JR. H. & G. ENGINEER

Inked by " " "

Heights in feet above HIGHWATER to ground to tops of rocks trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval feet

Instructions dated SEPTEMBER 22, 1928

Remarks: