4446

Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

....., *Director*

State: Washington

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic / ~~*Hydrographic*~~ *Sheet No.* 4446 A

LOCALITY

West Coast

Cape Elizabeth to vicinity of

Queets River

1929

CHIEF OF PARTY

R. H. Horne

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY SHEET "A"

TAHOLAH TO STRONG

Party of R.D.Horne Instructions dated May 16,1929

Scale 1:20,000

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY SHEET "A"

TAHOLAH TO STRONG

Party of R.D.Horne, Instructions dated May 16, 1929 Scale 1:20000

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Nearly all of this strip of coast line is sandy or gravely beach, with a bluff rising either from the high water line, or within a few meters there of. The country back from the shore line is all heavily wooded with coniferous trees, and there is a heavy growth of underbrush, salal and salmon-berry, ranging from six to ten feet in height, that makes progress through the forrest difficult except on established trails.

From Taholah to Pratt Cliff the high water line is at the base of the bluff, with slides baring the face of the bluff at places, and with trees and brush growing to the base of the bluff at other places where the vegetation has held the earth in place. The slides usually have a few dead trees scattered over them.

For about one mile north of Taholah the bluff is of decomposed shale, and slides are frequent, and from here to Pratt Cliff the bluff varies from black shale to a sandy, yellow clay. The beach along all of this section is of coarse sand, and quite steep,with one line of breakers just off the beach,-poor small boat landing.

Pratt Cliff is a sheer rocky cliff of a dull, yellow sandstone, with trees and brush growing to the edge of the bluff. In places the top portion of the bluff is over-laid with earth supporting a growth of vegetation, and the bluff may be decended for a short distance. At no stage of the tide can the bottom of the bluff be traversed for the entire distance.

Willoughby* and Split rocks have rounded central portions, covered with grass, and look as if they could be surmounted. Neither of these rocks were visited.

From Pratt Cliff to the Raft river the bluff is of black, decomposed shale, and the top of the bluff is receding quite rapidly, rain causing the material to assume the characteristics of mud. The space between the high water line and the base of the bluff is filled with large size gravel and small boulders, well stocked with drift-wood. This beach can be hiked at all stages of the tide, but near high tide the going is very slow and sloppy, and at places the side of the bluff has to be climbed for a short distance. The area immediately outside of the low water line is very foul along the southern portion of this strip, and unsuited for small boat

* Note: Willoughby Rock (1914) is erroneously called "Sea Lion Rock" in triangulation Records.

landings except in a very calm sea, and extreme care should be exercised.

Arch island is heavily wooded and very brushy, The cliff is sheer all around the island, and is composed of sandstone. The rocks situated close by are mostly of sandstone, as is the bluff immediately to the north of Raft river; all are of a fairly light color. The beach here is almost free from small rocks, and is safe for small boat landing.

From the bluff north of Raft river to Queets the bluff is of yellow conglomerate, friable, with a few areas of decomposed shale clothed with trees, and from Queets north to Strong the bluff is all of yellow conglomerate. The area between the high water line and the base of bluff is coarse gravel and covered heavily with drift wood. This section can be hiked at any stage of the tide, and below half tide a light car can traverse the beach. The bluff along this area is gradually receding. See photograph #1.

The Queets river is cutting the bluff below station Queets, and the shape of the river mouth is changing. The banks of the river are of gravel, and the spit is covered with drift wood. The bar is rough in a fairly moderate swell, but at high tide and a fairly calm sea small tugs can enter and proceed to the bend in the river below the bridge.

SURVEY METHODS:

A traverse was run from Queets to Whale, a start being obtained by setting up on the beach opposite Queets at low water, and taking a three point fix. The closing error was fifteen meters, and was adjusted on the sheet.

From Whale a traverse was started southward, and while occupying station Whale a distortion was noticed in the sheet, longitudinal contraction and transverse expansion, resulting in an error of ten meters when orienting on signal Arch and resecting on signal Rock. At Raft river a three point fix checked the traverse, and it was continued to the south. The off-lying rocks were cut in as the traverse progressed, with the cuts intersecting satisfactorily, and at Taholah the traverse was tied in by cutting in the tree used for an instrument stand on former triangulation, and found to be forty eight meters in error. The adjustment was made on the sheet, and the final locations fitted the location of Willoughby rock triangulation station, and the cut taken to the scragly tree on the first point north of Pratt Cliff. Willoughby rock is too broad on top to use for a topographic signal. A rod reading was not taken on Taholah due to the difficulties involved in the form of brush.and trees.

A traverse was run from Queets north to Strong, closing with an error of twenty-four meters,and adjusted on the sheet. An unclosed traverse was run inland from the mouth of the Queets river to locate the river banks and the bridge.

The road was tied in at the bridge and again at signal Strong, with the intervening portion being sketched.

A light truck was used on the beach from Raft river to Strong, and from Raft river south the work was done by packing in gear and camping for several days.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEY:

All rocks shown on the tracings of the origional survey were found to exist, and the location agreed quite closely with the old positions. More rocks are shown close inshore around the headlands south of Raft river.

The small headland between the two large headlands, shown on the tracing, is now cut through back of the rocks, and there is a small strip of beach between the rocks and the bluff.

Respectfully submitted:

Gilbert R. Fish

Gilbert R. Fish.
Aid, C.& G.Survey.

Approved and forwarded:

Roland D. Horne

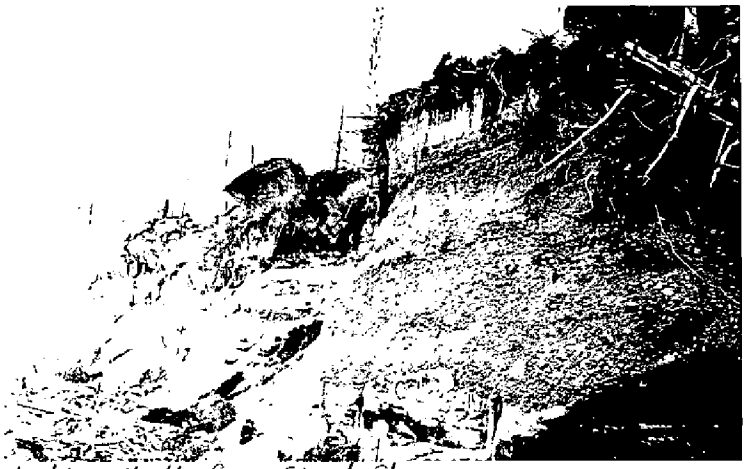
Roland D. Horne,
Chief of Party.

The work conforms to the general and specific instructions.
The junctions with the contemporary and old surveys are adequate.
No additional surveying is required.

E. Rees

Sep. 1930

#1



Looking North from Signal Strong.

Sheet A.

Plane-table Positions.

GGG

Object & Description		Latitude D.M.	Meters	Longtitude D.P.	Meters	Height FT.	Remarks
Hike,	Rock	47-22	796	124-19	641	5	Top.
Crek	Tree,marked, peeled bark, gives stripped effect.	47-22	1369	124-19	485	25	
Hol	Bushy tree, 10m.N,of large stump.	47-23	524	124-19	578	10	Marked.
Fast	Tree,dead about 12m.from N end of bank.	47-23	1332	124-19	769	30	Not Marked.
Lazy	Tree,spruce,S'ly of 2 about 10m. apart,bark peel-from SW face.	47-24	81	124-19	881	50	Not marked,
Prat	Tree,dead,hydro mark at base.	47-24	671	124-20	92	139	Branches trimmed.
Peak	Rock	47-24	58	124-21	719	35	Top.
Sol	Rock	47-24	1418	124-20	260	12	Peak,
Hard	Rock	47-25	263	124-20	200	15	Peak
Wash	Rock,sharp to N & S,flat to W	47-25	682	124-20	253	45	Top
Nix	Rock	47-25	1305	124-20	219	5	Peak
Kis	Rock	47-26	281	124-20	482	80	Peak
Bud	Rock	47-26	215	124-21	34	6	Top
Skag	Tree,scraggly top broken, largest	47-26	434	124-20	593	164	
Grif	Rock	47-26	1006	124-20	540	6	Top
Top	Rock,grassy	47-27	31	124-20	480	60	Top
Las	Dead stub,outer of two	47-27	528	124-20	411	72	Marked
Raft	Rock	47-27	1177	124-20	748	14	Top
Con	Rock	47-27	1690	124-20	956	15	Top
Knife	Rock	47-27	1760	124-20	973	108	Middle of top
Ma	Peak on rock face of bluff	47-28	21	124-20	601	30?	Highest Pt. (WW)

Plane-table Positions (continued)

Object & Description		Lat.	D.M. meters	Long.	D.P. meters	Height ft.	Remarks
Fran	Tree, marked SE'ly branches, NW of group of dead trees.	47-28	756	124-20	602		Marked
Dik	Tree, dead, about 50m N of large spruce with forked root at top of bluff	47-28	1320	124-20	610	48	Marked
Law	Tree, NW of clump	47-29	32	124-20	660	30	Marked
Bay	Slats nailed to two small dead trees inshore from stump on beach.	47-29	546	124-20	722	10	
Sis	Tree, bushy, trees on N side of indentation to S. Three bare about 150m to N.	47-29	1814	124-20	866	80	Marked
Pa	Tree, bushy, N of double indentation.	47-30	939	124-20	1017	60	Marked
Fall	Tree, alone on point	47-30	1782	124-20	1138		Marked
Bru	Tree, small, bushy	47-31	656	124-20	1240	87	Marked
Ede	Tree NW'ly on point	47-31	1433	124-21	91	134	Marked
Can	Stump, 10ft. by 5ft. diam. 3 notches on N side.	47-32	66	124-21	236	10	May wash out
Jeff	House, small, S'ly of group	47-32	189	124-20	1096	15	W gable
Mut	Stump, larger of two	47-32	786	124-20	1237	10	Marked
Skel	Tree, dead, white	47-33	458	124-21	458		Not marked
Wood	Gravel bins	47-33	565	124-21	592		Top
Marg	Tree on high part of point	47-33	654	124-21	611	62	Marked
Wat	Tree	47-33	1301	124-21	717	43	Marked
Sap	Tree, spruce, bushy nearly dead	47-34	182	124-21	814		Marked
Nest	House	47-32	1614	124-21	268	25	W gable

Form 537a

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4446

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 Letter A

REGISTER NO. 4446

State Washington

General locality ~~Olympic Peninsular, West Coast~~ Cape Elizabeth to Vicinity of Queets River

Locality ~~1 1/2 miles North of Cape Elizabeth to 3 miles north west Queets River~~

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey July-Aug., 1929

Vessel ———

Chief of Party Roland D. Horne

Surveyed by Gilbert R. Fish

Inked by " " "

Heights in feet above H.W to ground ~~to tops of trees~~

~~Contour Approximate contour~~ Form line interval 20 feet

Instructions dated May 16, 1929

Remarks:

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928