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Form 504
Ed. June, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R.S. Patton, Director

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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State: Washington

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
Hydrographic

Field No. A
Sheet No.

4602

LOCALITY

Pacific Coast

~~W Coast of Washington~~

Cape Alava to Point of the Arches

1930

CHIEF OF PARTY

K.T. Adams

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
Topographic Sheet - A
Scale 1:20,000

Cape Alava to Point of the Arches

Date of Instructions: April 16, 1930.
Date of Survey: September 25 - October 10, 1930.
Chief of Party: K. T. Adams, H & G Engineer.
Topographer: A. N. Stewart

LIMITS: The southern limit of this sheet is about Latitude $48^{\circ}-11'$ or one-half mile north of Cape Alava. The northern limit of work is Latitude $48^{\circ}-15'$, at Point of the Arches. A traverse, not closed, was run another mile and a half north-east.

The sheet is laid out to include Cape Flattery, but the field work did not progress beyond the limits given.

CONTROL: Two triangulation positions, Tatoosh Light House and Spike Rock, located by E. H. Pagenhart in 1913 are the only control points established previously to the present season. During 1930 twelve new positions were established within the limits of the sheet. Father, Son, Spike and Knife are unmarked, but may be considered definite points for the control. Stations are placed at intervals of two to three and a half miles along the shore, and others on rocks offshore.

METHODS: The usual plane table traverse was carried along the entire coast, signals for hydrography being built and located at the same time. Off-lying rocks with the exception of those established by triangulation were located by numerous cuts.

A traverse was run from Alava to Duk, with a closing error of ten meters, adjusted proportionally. Another was run from Duk, north towards Point, and from Point south, a connection being made on the island the top of which is signal Newt. This was necessary because of the impossibility of getting a set-up on either side of the rocky point inshore from Newt which would see past the point. A set-up could not be made on the island. The closing error was one meter, left unadjusted.

Aside from difficulties to be expected, in carrying the traverse around the point, a storm with high swells for several days afterwards made landings on the rocks impossible.

Another traverse unconnected on the north, was run towards station Rock for about one and one-half miles.

The entire work was done by a party living ashore in camp.

STATISTICS: Statute miles of Traverse: 6.4 (1.5 miles in addition, not closed)
Statute miles of Shore Line: 8.7 (1.5 miles in connection with traverse not closed).
Working days: 4
Men in party: 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: From the southern limits to signal White the high water lines in general are the bluff line, along which progress was impossible during high water. On the points high water comes up to rock cliffs. Between high and low water line, sand or coarse gravel extends out for a short distance and beyond this it is rocky.

From signal Beach to the north high rock cliffs are unbroken to beyond Point of the Arches. At low tide a person can, with difficulty, get along shore below the cliffs most of the way around the point. But this is only possible by climbing for appreciable distances over huge boulders dropped from the cliff. There are several points around which a person cannot go and here it is necessary to climb steep slopes, go through the brush, and down again.

A penciled note found in a cabin (signal Hot) contained the following directions for going south along the coast:

- " 1. Don't go through the brush.
2. Stay on the beach.
3. The next five miles is hell.

(signed)

One who knows."

The entire area inshore for some distance is heavily wooded and covered with an impenetrable underbrush.

REMARKS: From offshore the most striking landmark along this portion of the coast is Point of the Arches. With its high rock cliffs and numerous islands which in general are also bounded by cliffs, it cannot be mistaken.

The largest stream in this area is Ozette River, draining Ozette Lake. It was formerly navigable for small boats but is now choked by drift and is shoal near the mouth. According to an unconfirmed report the Navy had made a survey of the river and lake with the idea of the possibility of establishing a sea-plane base in the lake and re-opening the river.

There are often heavy breakers off the mouth of the river.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Newton Stewart
A. N. Stewart,
Jr. H & G Engineer,
Steamer GUIDE.

ANS/s

Approved, forwarded:

K. T. Adams
K. T. Adams,
Chief of Party,
Steamer GUIDE.

Recoverable Plane Table Positions

Object	Latitude Longitude	DM's DP's		
Sig. TREE	48-10 124-42	1768 1092	(85) (148)	Prominent tree on rock near shore 129'.
Sig. SHACK	48-10 124-42	1741 496	(112) (744)	Offshore gable of shack.
Sig. TAD	48-12 124-41	1050 1039	(803) (197)	Top of rock, bares 7' at low water.
Sig. NET	48-13 124-41	850 1077	(1003) (162)	Top of rock, 12'.
Sig. STEW	48-14 124-42	58 401	(1795) (837)	Top of rock, 104'.
Sig. NEWT	48-14 124-42	745 485	(1108) (753)	Top of rock, 151'
Sig. BAT	48-14 124-42	1086 504	(767) (734)	Top of rock, 157'.
Sig. WILL	48-15 124-42	93 409	(1763) (829)	Tree on highest part of highest rock off Pt. of the Arches, 185'.
Sig. HOT	48-14 124-41	1689 764	(164) (474)	Offshore gable of shack.
Sig. HOP	48-15 124-41	450 113	(1403) (1125)	Shack.
Top, of rock	48-11 124-43	572 584	(1281) (655)	Low
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1126 1058	(727) (180)	38'
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1021 681	(832) (557)	65'
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	962 410	(891) (828)	139'.
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1418 327	(435) (911)	60'
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1532 110	(321) (1128)	94'
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1667 78	(186) (1160)	72'
Top, of point	48-14 124-41	1583 1210	(270) (28)	120'
Top, of rock	48-14 124-42	1763 256	(90) (982)	141'
Top, of rock	48-15 124-42	120 808	(1733) (430)	43'
Top, of rock	48-15 124-42	313 565	(1538) (673)	90'

LIST OF SIGNALS.

Signal	Latitude Longitude	DM's DP's		
ART	48-13 124-41	1080 1145	(773) (93)	Tree on west end of Island (129')
BAN	48-14 124-42	1025 785	(828) (453)	Cloth Banner near top of rock (30')
BAT	48-14 124-42	1086 504	(767) (734)	Top of rock (157')
BEACH	48-13 124-41	536 502	(1317) (737)	Fallen tree on beach F
BIT	48-15 124-40	1644 1004	(209) (233)	White washed rock.
CLOTH	48-11 124-41	1278 1062	(575) (177)	Prominent deadtree on H. W. line.
HOT	48-14 124-41	1689 764	(164) (474)	Offshore gable of shack.
HOP	48-15 124-41	450 113	(1403) (1125)	Shack.
KLO	48-15 124-40	1150 1088	(703) (150)	Cloth banner.
NET	48-13 124-41	850 1077	(1003) (162)	Top of rock (12')
NETT	48-14 124-42	745 485	(1108) (753)	Top of rock (151')
OZ	48-11 124-42	541 96	(1312) (1143)	Whitewash on rocky point.
SHACK	48-10 124-42	1741 496	(112) (744)	Offshore gable of shack.
STEW	48-14 124-42	58 401	(1795) (837)	Top of rock (104')
TAD	48-12 124-41	1050 1039	(803) (197)	Top of rock, bares 7' at low water.
TREE	48-10 124-42	1768 1092	(85) (148)	Prominent tree on rock (129')
WILL	48-15 124-42	93 409	(1763) (829)	Tree on highest part of highest rock off Pt. Of the Arches (185')

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4602

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. A

REGISTER NO. 4602

State WASHINGTON

General locality ~~WASHINGTON COAST~~ Pacific Coast

Locality CAPE ALAVA TO PT. OF THE ARCHES

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Sept. 25 - Oct. 10, 1923

Vessel G U I D E

Chief of Party K. T. Adams

Surveyed by A. N. Stewart

Inked by A. N. Stewart

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

Contour, Approximate ~~econtour~~, Form line interval 50 feet

Instructions dated April 16, 1923

Remarks: