4900

Form 504
Rev. Dec. 1933

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

~~Topographic~~
Hydrographic } *Sheet No.* H 4900

State California

LOCALITY

California Coast

Santa Rosa Creek to San Simeon Bay

193 4

CHIEF OF PARTY

F.H.. Hard y

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

4900

Form 537a

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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 H.

REGISTER NO. 4900

State California

General locality California Coast

Locality ~~San Simeon Bay to Santa Rosa Creek~~ Santa Rosa Creek to San Simeon Bay

Scale 1 : 10000 Date of survey October 1 - 15, 1934

Vessel U. S. C. & G. S. S. Guide

Chief of Party F. H. Hardy

Surveyed by Chester J. Beyma

Inked by Chester J. Beyma

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

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

Instructions dated April 4, 1932; May 31, 1934, 19

Remarks:

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET FIELD LETTER "H"

STEAMER GUIDE F.H.HARDY, COMMANDING.

INSTRUCTIONS DATED APRIL 4, 1932; MAY 31, 1934.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The country surveyed on this sheet is low with small bluffs and rolling hills with scattered groups of pine trees. Inland, the hills rise to high elevations. The coast highway, a hard surfaced road, parallels the coast. On the southern end of this sheet, abreast of Cambria Rock, the highway makes a sharp bend and runs in an easterly direction about 1 mile to the town of Cambria; then extends inland through a valley for about 8 miles and again parallels the coast as shown on Topographic Field Sheet "K".

Pico Pines, a name given to a large group of pine trees lying in a northeast direction from Pico Creek concrete bridge, latitude 35° 37'.0, affords a very distinguished background for Pico Creek concrete bridge, which shows up prominently from seaward and should be shown on the chart as a landmark.

The entire beach, except for a portion of sandy beaches as shown is fringed with boulders. The inshore area ia covered with numerous detached rocks causing the sea to be generally breaking over the entire inshore area even in the calmest of weather.

Pico Rock, which is conspicuous from seaward, is 12 feet high, and lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a northwest direction from the mouth of San Simeon Creek. Foul ground exists northward and southward from the rock.

Cambria Rock, which is also conspicuous from seaward, is 10 feet high and lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile offshore and in a northwest direction from the mouth of Santa Rosa Creek. About 80 meters south from Cambria Rock there is a rock which bares 2 feet at MLLW.

SURVEY METHODS:

The topography on this sheet was executed from shore. The party consisted of one officer and three men using U.S.C.& G.S. Truck No. 213. Cambria, California was used as a base by the field party.

Control for the topography consisted of triangulation stations on the 1932 scheme, which wasexecuted by Lieutenant Charles Pierce and plotted on the North American 1927 Adjusted Datum.

The triangulation scheme covering the area of this sheet is as follows: Padre, Rock Awash Off Padre, Gillespie 2, Pico Rock, Landing, Cambria Rock, Creek, Scott, and Large Rock Northwest of Triangulation Station Thompson.

Distortion in this sheet was measured in the field daily and adjustments for distirtion were applied during the course of the traverses. The maximum and minimum distortion measured was 4 an 2 meters respectively per mile in latitude and 1 and 0 merers respectively per mile in longitude.

Before field work was started, the shoreline, rocks, and countours were transferred to this sheet from photostat T-1784. Every discrepancy in shoreline, offlying rocks and countous between this survey and the old survey has been checked and this sheet repredents existing conditions of the area.

In order to establish a plane table position on the northern end of the sheet, triangulation station Padre, Lat. 35° 38'.1 was occupied and a traverse carried southward to triangulation station Gillispie 2, Lat. 35° 36'.9. The traverse closed within 2 meters. While occupying triangulation station Padre a junction was made with sheet T-4850. The junction checked very satisfactorily.

Occupying triangulation station Gillespie 2, Lat. 35° 36'.9, a traverse was carried southward to triangulation station Landing, Lat. 35° 35'.4. This traverse was checked abreast of Pico Rock, Lat. 35° 35'.8, by a three point fix using triangulation stations Landing, Pico Rock, and Gillespie 2 for control and also check resection cuts were taken on Cambria Rock and Creek. The traverse thus far checked in azimuth and distance. From here the traverse was carried southward to triangulation station Landing. The traverse checked in distance and azimuth.

Occupying Triangulation station Landing, Lat. 35° 35'.4, a traverse was carried southward to triangulation station Creek, Lat. 35° 33'.9, joining topography on Field Sheet "J". The traverse closed within 2 meters. No adjustment was required.

Every setup during the course of the traverse was checked by resection cuts on one or more triangulation stations.

Revised contours and check elevations on this sheet are shown in red.

All off lying features such as bare rocks and rocks awash were located by three or more cuts. Mean high water line, bluff line and road were located by stadia. Elevations to tops of hills and along the road and bluff line were taken at various intervals as shown on the sheet. All elevations checked very closely with the previous survey.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

All comparisons are based on the survey shown on Sheet T-1784.

Changes in Shoreline:

In general the shoreline and bluff line of this survey checked the previous survey very satisfactorily except in the following named places:

From topographic signal Fan, Lat. 35° 36'.8 southward to topographic signal Imp, Lat. 35° 36'.3, the shoreline of this survey extends offshore about 40 meters.

Changes in Water Features:

In Lat. 35° 36'.7, Long. 121° 09'.8, Sheet T-1784 shows a cluster of 4 bare rocks. There are two rocks awash in this locality as shown.

The rock awash in Lat. 35° 35'.4 Long. 121° 07.'7 is 23 meters in a northwest direction from the location shown on Sheet T-1784.

REMARKS:

Tracings used in transferring photostat T-1784 to this sheet are attached in order that the discrepancies may be noted.

STATISTICS:

Statute Miles of Shoreline.....7.0
Statute Miles of Road..... 6.0
Area in Square Statute Miles..... 2.0

Respectfully submitted,

Chester J. Beyma

Chester J. Beyma, Aid,
U.S.C. & G. Survey.

Approved and Forwarded,

F.H. Hardy

F.H. Hardy, H.& G.E.,
Chief of Party, C.& G. Survey,
Commanding Shio GUIDE.

APPROVAL NOTE OF CHIEF OF PARTY.

The completed topographic sheet field letter " H " has been inspected and is approved.

F. H. Hardy, H. & G.E.
Chief of Party, C. & G. Survey
Commanding Ship Guide.

Form 567

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO. ----------

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Oakland, California,

March 9, 1935, , 19

SUPERINTENDENT, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted:

F. H. Hardy

F. H. Hardy, Commanding Guide, *Chief of Party.*

DESCRIPTION.	POSITION.					Method of determination.	Charts affected.
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Datum.		
	° ′	D. M. meters.	° ′	D. P. meters.			
Pico Creek Concrete Bridge Northern Edge.	35 - 37	27	121 - 08	1307 1507	N.A. 1927 Adjusted	Topo.	5502 ✓

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

11—5048

Survey No. T-4900

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Date. Mar. 20, 1935

California

Chart No. 5302

Diagram No. 5302-2

Approved by the Division of Geographic Names, Department of Interior. ✳

Referred to the Division of Geographic Names, Department of Interior. R

Under investigation. Q — Names underlined in red approved Mar. 27, 1935

Harlow Bacon

Status	Name on Survey	Name on Chart	New Names in local use	Names ~~assigned by Field~~ from other Sources	Location
		✓ San Simeon Bay			
✓	Arroyo del Pinale	Arroyo del Pinal			
✓	Pico Pines	Pico Pines			
✓	Pico Creek	Same			
✓	Pico Rock	" Vertical lettering.			
✓	San Simeon Creek	"			
✓	Cambria Rock	" Vertical lettering.			
✓	Santa Rosa Creek	"			
✓	Little Pico Creek	- ---		USGS San Simeon Quad	
✓	Arroyo del Padre Juan	-----		Same	"

Note; Inasmuch as the words Pinol found on the National Parks Map of Santa Barbara and Pinale found on the sheet T-4900 have no meaning and do not exist in the Spanish Language, it is therefore reasonable to concurthat neither is correct. Pinal, significant of Pine Grove is most pertinent to the point in question since this area is heavily wooded with Pine Trees.

W. J. Woods

OK. HB.

(M-136)

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. 4900 (1934) FIELD LETTER "H"

Santa Rosa Creek to San Simeon Bay, California
Surveyed October 1934
Instructions dated April 4, 1932, May 31, 1934 (GUIDE)

Plane Table Survey. Cloth Mounted.

Chief of Party - F. H. Hardy.
Surveyed and Inked by - C. J. Beyma.

1. Condition of Records.

The Descriptive Report is clear and comprehensive and satisfactorily covers all matters of importance.

The records conform to the requirements of the Topographic Manual with the following exceptions:

a. Notes regarding rocks awash are shown in vertical lettering. The Manual requirement is slanting lettering for everything which covers at high water.

2. Compliance with Instructions for the Project.

The survey complies with the instructions.

3. Junction with Contemporary Surveys.

Satisfactory junction was made with T-4850 (1934) on the north and with T-4901 (1934) on the south.

4. Comparison with Prior Surveys.

a. T-1278 (1871) T-1784 (1887).

The high water line as shown on these surveys is in good agreement with the present delineation except for a few differences which do not exceed 40 meters (see D. R. page 3). The present survey verifies all rocks shown on the prior surveys and in addition shows many newly located rocks, (except as noted on page 3 of the descriptive report).

5. Field Drafting.

The inking by the field party is good.

6. Additional Field Work Recommended.

No additional field work is required.

7. Superseding Old Surveys.

Insofar as the topography actually covered on the present survey is concerned, it supersedes the following surveys for charting purposes:

T-1278 (1871)
T-1784 (1887)

8. Reviewed by - A. F. Jankowski, August 23, 1935.

Examined and approved:

C. K. Green, C. K. Green
Chief, Section of Field Records.

K. T. Adams
Acting Chief, Division of Charts.

K. L. Borden
Chief, Section of Field Work.

H. G. Rude
Chief, Division of H. & T.

Applied to drawing of Chart 5302 - Feby. 28, 1936 - J.T.W.