U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

J. M. Thorn, Superintendent.

State: California.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheets No. 5, 1807, 1808.

Locality: San Diego Bay Vicinity.

1887.

Chief of Party: A. P. Rodgers.
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,

F. A. Coandoigo

October 1, 1887

My Dear Sir:

While on my tour in the vicinity of San Diego Bay, I was directed by the Surveyor General to make a search for the remains of the San Diego Bay, as far as the bay is known from the coast. The following is a description of the bay as it is now as far as it can be determined:

From my observations it appears clear that the bay is now almost entirely filled with land, and the present channel is little more than a half mile wide. The northern end of the bay is now a salt marsh, and the southern end is occupied by a large body of water, known as the Salton Sea.

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

[Signature]
When the land rose from the wash of the Ocean needed - five crescent-shaped sandy shelves all along the Coast of the Island of Man. The sandy beach formed a natural laboratory. The original beach indentation was bordered seaward by four islands. The present "Fianna" is the largest and most prominent. The other three looked perhaps in man conventionally termed "Sels". Two of these islands were east of the present Strand, and the bay where the water is divided by the Atlantic Ocean. One of these two islands originally bore the name of what is now called "Sand Island". These two are joined by a connecting sand bar, over which the ocean billows of higher waves at each high tide. The fourth island is quite small as compared on area with the others, being about one mile long and a half mile in width. It is joined to the Mainland at the extreme south.
2nd of the bay, by an unknown of the
Cuna Port which including a head-land
including the Cuna Port Island, mentioned
from a current unstable barrier against
the eating of the Old currents in all
9 Mile North from the Recent Entrance
to San Diego Bay. The three islands
to about the surface of the same than
the formation of the Cuna Old-whale now
Connect them, appear too plain to need
Argument. They are as much no more
the Button of Ocean Inhabitants than the
Adjacent land to which their Structure a
Material is Worn Them to be Black Allied.

The North Sand Beck building
was probably the same North of
the Toma & the Waters of the Northern
point of San Diego Inlet were probably
inundated at the same time, leaving
the Island then with two entrance. The
North & the Other Outh of the Toma,
the later standing as an Island, Unconnected
with the Mainland. No land connecting
With the main is due to the Oldement containing water of the so-called San Diego Tuna. The Normal elevation of this area, having the strongly marked high bordered Guelon known now as Mission Valley was the north end of San Diego Gile, which at first were clerk then separated from its original connection thus making the division now known as San Diego Valley. The effects caused by the freshets of the river being turned into San Diego Bay are marked by the delta or marshes to heads which extend out toward the edge of the main channel back to "Old Town" as shown from Chart 606: some areas of San Diego & Chula Bay.

Taking the original formation which other outlines as a basis of measurement I find that the former mile with point some measured from bank to bank contained an area of 26 square miles
The measure is practically identical with the present high-water area of Ben Diego Bay. That much of this area was originally covered by water of considerable depth in someway that depth is disputed by my observations elsewhere - the Marches of San Francisco Bay, first formed as shoals, whereas they have been here a siliceous substance, how much of sediment actually from 15 to 100 feet in depth. Tracing at the channel, noticing to San Francisco and measuring the head of Channel which now reaches from the Punta to Del castro Point to the rock out in the bay, starting at the Punta and with a depth of 60 feet diminishing to bare at low water and a Channel area of less than four square miles. At Northern end of the former inlet now Salo Bay, contains within of banks an area of four square miles. This area nearly three-fourths is not laid bare at high low water and
the bar in front of its entrance instead of being
rushed seaward & grades down by its healthy
indication of its original tidal reservoirs,
nearly joins the beach line & has a depth
of little over two feet upon its crest at low
water.

\[\text{San Diego Bay}\]

Point Loma which Than Acoculna do a
former island, is 6 miles long & averages a
mile in width with a height above sea
level of 465 feet.  East of the southern
point of Point Loma is formed the bar of
San Diego Bay, which is 20 protected farm
in Seaville, W.W. Wind by the high
lands, of the point & by the disge of keep
which extends doubts of point.  That
an ordinary weather do change of wave
motion would be noticed in passing over
it.  From the Point to the Bar to
the Entrance between Ballena Point &
the apse of land, is 1 mile & a half
Miles.  The side of the outer channel
between the bar & the entrance are flank
At the West end of this point can be seen the back of the Evening Star or the back point of this lighthouse which is bare a considerable distance from the shore. The effective width of this outer channel is approximately 5/8 of a mile.

Approaching the entrance from outside the station, a Ballast point appears to project half way across the normal entrance, leaving a little over 1/2 mile and the channel to the opposite land side from the entrance of the Main Channel. This Ballast point is from the evidence I am convinced that Ballast point is an old formation and the opposite land point comparatively new. Ballast point and appears to project out of the channel because the Mudscdigng Material on either side North and South have been eroded away thus leaving the sharp curve which appear on the Bay and Ocean faces.

Main Channel Antelope Bay

The Main Channel 17 or 18 degrees Bay, ends close land and Ballast point is land.
Under the right land of the town, on
entrance, the bay, passing Ballast Point
at about 4.5 miles to the west, then
north and gradually bends to the east
and south in descent from until at
its northern extremity, the axis is on
the meridian. About 2.5 miles at the
entrance it will average a width of
1/4 of a mile in the first 5 miles inside
the entrance a form of 1/4 to 1/8 of a
mile to 1/3 mile from the entrance where it
terminates is lost in the shoals formed
at the north end of the bay. In the first
5 miles inside the entrance the channel
will average 30 feet at low water after
the start the 1.5 miles the depth gradually
diminishes from 30 feet to 0 at low water.

Shoal

With a prominent feature of the
San Diego Bay formation is the Zumaia
Shoal outside the entrance. The Shoal
extends south from the coast 2 1/2 of south
Ballast Point one mile westward.
and the Close to the surface at low water, it shall unite the mile further gradually increasing on account tincture of tides into the Bar formation with the Cliffs which in its vicinity are about 100 feet high. Much to do, it has been feared at times, that the Embayment Channel marked upon Chart 666 at the rear end of Zunzonga Point would come to 650-550 to the great benefit of the Main Channel.

In present most serious obstacle to the Bay Zunzonga; Dan Deep Bay to vessels of the largest class is the Middle Ground or Shoal which makes considerably from the Island side of the Channel down toward Ballast point, aloft upon this Shoal as the most vulnerable point in the Dan Deep Bay formation, should it continue to menace in amount of depth, must be disastrous. The formation of this Shoal is I think larger due to the reason being the Ballast point into this area the W. tide moves definitely before
been in change direction & makes east to the ocean round Ballach Punk Eddie are shown out & across the norma Channel, the North current in the latter is checked and Sediment accelerated to form the Middle Chod.

The original Channel of San Diego bay, its normal opening I think extended from the present vicinity of Ballach punk across to the western edge of what Black 606 calls "the Isand." Examination of the entrance suggests to me that the recent Marsh formation & the sand banks at the extreme West end of the Isand are composing new and are due to the same general cause as the formation of the Middle Round Channel, namely, the rounded curve in the San Emion line between Ballach Punk.

San Diego City & Coronado

My visits from time to time while I was stationed at San Diego gave information of the remarkable progress of Population & Building both in this place & in Coronado on the extreme side of the bay. In the city...
which I have forwarded will illustrate the building area in comparison with some years. The City of San Diego is planning large dams in three sections; a damming, which will be next year’s work. Our new drainage is said to be the alternative. The so-called warning system has been adopted, a scheme featuring which is the small size of the area. Combined with a method of daily accumulation, it is functioning. Torado of course San Diego, situated on a sympathetic site, has a large accumulation of money to develop its possibilities, and in all probability in a few years have as large a population as San Diego now has. The water usage is quoted as available for shipping, and land connection with the main eastern lands for railroads round the southern end of the bay. These two facts mean that San Diego, as Coronado equipped as they are with all the latest modern, mechanical appliances, are ordered filling in a building and are reaching toward each other by contracting.
Throughout the bay at a wide point.

That the accretion here in a wide channel will become deeper, with the bottom of gravelly material, and obstruction are placed to avoid the idea, that once obstruction and as long as such are on their side of objects, as they are profitable to the navigators for their immediate progress. An object of the navigation. Narrow channel way between San Diego & the Coronado Side is directly down in the fathom deep from ten to nineteen 666 and the deepest traveling of the northward is 4 1/2 fathoms. These effects will be repeated as the so called movement narrow the waterway in finds of San Diego & Coronado.

The deepening will be accomplished on a steep shoaling bar noticed until it threaten to stop navigation.

Down Town & San Diego

The number of Town, laid out consisting of San Diego are many - Midway South, San Diego at the Southern end of the bay which is as yet more a project than a fact.
In the middle of the town of Old Town, near the Mission San Diego, the present terminus of the California Southern Railroad, is destined at no distant day, through the joining to San Diego by continuous lines of buildings under the same Mission Act, be erected.

Along with the town of Old Town, "Middle Town" is laid out, its limits are not well defined, its specie is given by limits, and in "Middle Town" on the North is "New Town," formerly so known, though officially called "North San Diego." In fact, Old Town is the town of Old Town, and Old Town is the town of Old Town. Its association is under 500, and with a Boston of 80 is numbered the descendant of former Mexican occupants. Following the shore of the bay from Old Town toward the entrance, slipping the low, partly tidal Coast at high water lands, separate the
San Diego Main the lead out from the town is Corn or the board of "Roseville" which lies as a town plat carefully laid out on the ground as represented on paper. In my house within the limits of Roseville is known as "Roseville Hotel" its location determined trigonometrically.

The site is not occupied with town has no present organization west of nation railroad, town is adjoining Roseville on the west is the Playa literally "the beach" word in name seems to extend indefinitely toward Pt. Loma.

The site of this village seems to be taken from the collective fishermen who from the entrance facing which has the honor to forward April 20th and include the site of the former village of the Playa as shown upon chart 606. The former village has no existence now. There is but one house left, that was near a dwelling is not now occupied for any purpose.

A prominent object in the old
One of the Vistas of "Ta Playa" is a "Papier Tree" marked upon the Battery of the Entrance. This "Papier Tree" is specially entitled to notice as being the only tree of any kind upon the Island.

In sight West of "Ta Playa" are the White Washed Government Buildings, two of them, upon the other upon the Island. There are numerous others from their glittering whiteness in the moonlight.

A few hundred feet above the Ocean i half a mile from the Double Lighthouse is the "Ta Playa Light House." This is illuminated with a 3rd Order, Fixed, White Light, Visible 24 miles. Light House Authority Places the lighthouse of "Ta Playa" 75 feet above tide. Going North from "Ta Playa Light House," neither Town nor Home are met with until the Southern Extremity of Tahe Bay is reached. Here upon the Coromandel head land at the foot of Tahe Town, 1 North of the Sable Bay, the first sign of a City in Embryo "Ocean Beach."
Can lead to deed on upon land
forming a part of the "Pueblos of San 
Diego." The other sides are
marked by trails left by residents themselves.
Can also be seen by the Native Dayo trails.
Underground, may be plainly seen in stone,
looked down upon from the higher levels.

The present buildings within the City of Oceano date are an Hotel
near completed. It serves to contain the crossing into a third main oil well building.

Besides the labor employed in Public
works, the present population lives out of
finds water from a fifty practice.

With an experienced geologist was
caused in selling $100,000 worth of "Oceano oils"
in Oceano itself. We discover fresh water
in the sand below the surface 250 feet.

This fresh water is evidently found
in a former bed of the San Olipo River
though when the water still percolates
in old springs from the mountains is the
Old, though its route is difficult overtaken hidden from casual observation.

Dues for Cobble Stone

A notable feature of the formation of the high lands round San Diego Bay is the breccia at the elevations of Cobble Stone.

I'm managed by agents at Otay Bed inferred that in lowering the Terce of which there are indications in the times that forty feet below the surface. From the appearance of one of Cobble which bore 75 feet deep. The formation resembles of San Diego otow upon both the nature of Otay bed of San Diego. The buildings of older areas therefrom where from. The chart have no longer existence was underlaid by a Cobble bed apparently 40 to 50 feet thick. The revision of the survey party viewed the head in a cliff point the U.S. Engineers availed themselves and used to furnish a Cobble facing a Terrace on the dam built to seal to control the flood waters of San Diego River.
The Dan Diego River

This so-called "River" is for at least 6 months, in
the form apparently a sheet of dry sand filled
with glittering grains of Mica. During one
year, 7 to 8 months of July and August it reaches
the Ocean as a surface running stream. At
winter time it continues heavy storms it becomes
a torrent and fills Mission Valley through which
it runs from bank to bank. And it always
runs below the present many feet whence
the City of San Diego to Coronado up
Adobe, draws their recent supply of water
from this apparent dry ocean bed. Into our sea
wells are filled by natural flow. The water pumped
then into a hill reservoir near Old San Diego.
Then carried by pipe line to San Diego to
across the bay to Coronado.

Your endeavors do not appear to cover the general
requirements of the Manual entitled "Instructuim
& Memoanda for Describing Reports to be submitted
Very Respectfully,

H.C. Crody 1853

D. M. Lapham