U. S. COAST AND GEOETIC SURVEY.

J. M. Thorne, Superintendent.

State: California.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 1829.

LOCALITY:

From Carsonfor Creek to White Rock No. 2.

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Stehman Forney.
Descriptive Report

of

The Topographical Sheet

Embracing the coast of the

Coast of Southern California,

from the mouth of San Carapeno

Creek, to White Rock No. 7

Register No. 1829.

The general character of the country,

Covered by this sheet, is extremely

Wasteland and Mountains, Cut off by

deep and impassable Crevasses.

The general formation is volcanic, being

true up on edge, with no defined States.

Gold & Silver being Quarty are found fre-

quently on the Surface of the ground, with

no indications of a ledge, None of this

Quarty contains a very small percentage of

gold and also, Cinnabar is also found in

places, but not in sufficient Quanity to

pay for mining.

The Sand rive is cold, being a solid

wall of rock, ranging from this to the
Hundreds feet in height, with tiny and
then small patches of sand beach, there
is no possible chance of landing, except
at the mouth of San Bartolo Creek, on
a sand beach, through the line of breakers
and one mile west of the mouth of Salmon
Creek, there is a short stretch of sand beach,
where a landing can be effected in smooth
water. A stranded ship would have no
chance of surviving, and with the exception
of the two landings, above mentioned, it
is likely that the crew would perish. As it
would be impossible for them to climb up
the steep cliffs, should they be able to reach
the canyon where they cut through the
cliffs, the might by great effort, reach the land in safety. With the exception
of the two landings already described, the
shore line is covered with large boulders,
Low water mark, is defined on the chart
by dotted lines, and heights of outlying
rocks, are given also high water,
the cliffs along the coast, are broken.
and lead. Gullies of Spring water traverse to the shore line. The cliffs are Submer-
tent and face to the Southward, their
shores where covered by vegetation, are
about 70°. The water table lies (in a
general direction) North West & South East,
slung at right from one thousand to
thirteen thousand feet above the Sea. The
Coast recedes, at about the rate of two thousand
feet to the mile. The Authority for this
statement, is demonstrated, by the Con-
tours shown on this sheet.

The Vegetation, is comprised of the Natural
grasses of California, consisting principally
of Wild Oats and Filaree, The Canes and
some of the mountain tops are Crowned with
Pine trees and Scrub Oaks. The Pines
average three feet in diameter and one
hundred foot in height. The extent of this
growth is shown on the sheet, by the Con-
sertional Topographical Signs.

The Mountain Slopes, east line of survey
have ant. Crown with Fruit trees and grass.
An island with a dense growth of impenetrable Chaparral - Mancinito, Uraguas, the limits of these characteristics, are shown on this chart, by the conventional topographical signs. There are small patches of cultivated ground, at Gundales - Balanzuela - Hermidykeo. Mars, Ranches, thus are shown on this chart. The owners of these places are engaged in raising beef cattle. The only means of communication is our cart roads and dangerous trails. In many places these trails are only eighteen inches wide. There is a fair wagon road from San Simon to San Simon. From San Pasqual Creek, from here to Hermidyke Ranch from there is a step, but passable wagon road. From this point ascending five to be pitched into the mountains on the back of Texas and makes, in many places you then to travel five miles by trail, in order to make a distance of one mile in a direct line, winding on to, and around canyon, down two thousand feet and then...
Climbing up again the same height,
the country is all wooded, by streams
and springs, especially on the sea side
of the crest line.

The crest pass on the Coast Range, in
this locality, is eight miles from the coast,
at the head of the west fork of the
San Carpentroo Creek, and is known as the
San Carpentroo Pass, at it is twenty six hundred
feet above the sea, and is traversed by a
carefully built trail.

The height of the crest line on the
Coast Range, one and half miles from
the sea line, averages from twenty five
to thirty, five thousand feet above
mean sea level.

The country inland from the limits
of the coast, to the San Antonio River
distinct nine miles (in a direct line from
the coast) is any rough and broken.

The San Antonio River runs through a
valley (by the same name) which is used
adapted for farming and grazing purposes.
it is about fifty miles in length with an average width of fifty miles.

The ground covered by this sheet, is a portion of the unoccupied country on the Pacific coast of the United States between the Straits of Anac and San Diego Bay.

Victoriam James
Art "C H. Perry"

Note

My authority for spelling San Diego, in this way, was obtained from the State and County maps, and from the records, in the offices, of the County Clerks of Monterey and San Luis Obispo.

It seems strange, that this is not the proper way to spell the name.

In a letter to Asst. Davidson (on the subject) from Father A. Bausi O. F. S., St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, Ca.
the name, as follows:

"There is no such name in the Ecclesiastical Calendar as Carpoftro, it must be a corruption from San Carpoftro or as the word was put it in English Sant Carpoftro (first beam). Several Saints of this name are inscribed in the Roman Martyrology.

Now whether the stream in question was originally called San Carpoftro by the missionaries or other factotum, or not, I can not say, and I have no means of ascertaining it. Considering, however, that most of the places near Streams were called by the Heaters by some Saint, and that in the present case it was easy to change Carpoftro into Capofozo, I would incline to believe that the name of the stream is really Carpoftro."

(Signed) A. Besse R.F.
As Carpenter-ment (first learn)

It seems probable to me, that this is the proper name for the Creek.

For the following reasons. Near the Head Waters of the West fork of this Creek, in a very pretty valley, are the remains of an old villa and olive orchard, said to have been planted by the Father many years ago. It is said, that the Fathers from the Missions, San Antonio—San Miguel—San Luis Obispo, came to this place to spend their vacations, in hunting and fishing,

Yours Respectfully,

Witman Henry

Capt. L. A. String