(Topography)
Descriptive Report
To Accompany
Original Field Sheet
Entitled
Topography
Pacific Coast
From
San Onofre Creek
To
Horno Cañon
California
1889
Scale 1/60,000

Geographic locality
Latitude 33° 19' 23"
Longitude 117° 33'

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
ARCHIVES
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Topography

Descriptive Report

To accompany

Oregon Field Creek, Multos

Geographic

Pacific Coast

San Onofre Creek

Horns Canyon

La Jolla, 1889 Dec. 11th

Locality

The general locality is expressed on file, although the principal feature of the Creek is what is known as San Onofre Mountain. The summit of which is 1750 feet elevation.

Limits of Creek expressed geographically are

Latitude 33° 17' 34" N., The Central Meridian
of Creek is 117° 33'
Climate

Definitie of Climate & Seasons

Rainfall

Same Influence

Temperature

Same Influence

Barometric range

Same Influence

Topographic detail

An Oakey Topographic

Closure of the Truck is the San Onofre Mountain at 1720 foot elevation. The formation is marked by high arched ridges running back at right angles to the general direction of the Truck line. These ridges are separated by deep gorges or Canyons. Heavy clothes with brush or chaparral cover these ridges, which bear look little evidence of aboriginal activity. Where they reach the more level lands or Mesa's, close to the Ocean bluffs where the Water Cutting Shows Breckston Rise from 50 to 100 feet in height, one of these, the first one North of Home Town
Was a scene of a stage coach tragedy of some weight on 1884: when a train leaving San Juan Capistrano bound for Los Angeles intending to change at Las Olivas, near the town at the Cucamonga Pass, was wrecked on the steep hill forced by horses on the downhill. The coach and horses a on full run landed in the Barranca bed, with a nearly vertical fall of 90 feet between the banks. Several passengers had jumped from the stage, fortuitously for them, because the leap was made a losing than of the Dorion Stage in the darkness. They regained the road and continued their way to Las Olivas and were the first to arrive. A search party found the whole stage engulfed in ruins, the horses both dead: the driver with barely life enough left to ask for help, to the mail contractor; he died within a few hours, the whole alarm of the stage, even worse than the trouble of backing off to the road, all else was reduced to fragments. This...
Gorson of the Coast, we locally known as "Los Barrancos", from the fact that the
Coast Mesa's are here broken by a series
of deep precipitous ravines. The
Spanish Speaking People of California Call
all such wooded ravines or gulies "Barrancas"
or "Barrancos".

Quite a marked feature of the Topo
graphy of Don Onofre Mountain Range
is the extensive land slide which marks its
Eastern side, within the was due to long
Continum rain, saturated soil or to a
Tumble, or to a combination of both, is
uncertain, but the displacement of large
areas upon the Eastern face of San Onofre
is clearly shown on the forms of nature, as
shown by the topographic details. The shore
Marks occur in the Ocean Cliffs form
the Western face of Don Onofre.

I am very aware of the Cañon
which P'it the Northern Cliffs of Don Onofre
which within the Cañon was named from its
being as hot as an oven" or from the "Oven"
for lime, said to have been used in one of the Great Mission buildings at San Luis Rey, 30 miles distant, and

San Miguel Valley North of San Miguel
Mountain, is during the grass season a beautiful Valley, its lands are susceptible of high cultivation as both Horns of San

Miguel Valleys offer opportunities for bounding reservoirs for water, to irrigate large areas of arable land. Cold streams, though both

the Valleys of Canon are liners in ordinary winter storms & millions of gallons during

each rainy season runs to waste in the Ocean. For both Horns of San Miguel

Ammun. is abundant. Oak, pine & oak of large size are characteristic features.

All the Canons backing the ridge of San Miguel are absolutely covered with chaparral & quail & deer abound.

North of San Miguel Valley the "Castillo Medio" or Middle House, a very ancient

city the ridge is dry, nearly covered with
Cacti & cactus plants is at present of no value for grazing. All the other lands within the limits of the Creek, are devoted to pasturage, and belong to the estates of James B. Flood.

San Mateo Valley at the eastern portion
End of this Creek, was a portion of the survey of a P.O. Peak Vineyard. For this valley it is a very known valley & is notable as one of the few places which a well defined running stream may be seen above the Surf lines. The surf lines are:

Clay Bluffs from 20 to 300 feet high. Clay Bluffs and beach of some tens of acres near the bluff are the characteristic feature of the beach. Beach formation is:

Chlorine and alkaline soil on the beach of sand. beaches from Moss Point to the mouth of Pam and Jack, except where the few and Alkali rocks are shown when the creek, from town to this body of water.
Curved glasses of great depth
Wrong all the tall land, whether
on the Mesa's or valley's, and susceptible
of high cultivation were water available
for irrigation; the strength of the soil is
shown in the immense growth of weed
which is able to sustain life under difficulty
of occasional drought with partly, and great
yield if its attain height of 30 feet or more
to such that two men on the back of
70 feet apart may be hidden from each other.

There are no Thüngs lower than
Thüng B in Don Juan the beach.

The other lands except north of Don Juan
& Don Matico Valley's or between the two Valley's
This is not a marked feature, except as occasional
visibility with very little beach travel.

Reception of Break Line

No marked evidence
Rieco w Deo - Bedu

None

Salt Marsh Land

None worthy of mention. There is a small area of swampy land, north of Long Bridge Valley, as shown upon the chart.

Farming culture

None

Natural vegetation

The natural sparse decorates in the midst of a park, "Oceano de la Victoria". Herbage, fragile plants, and identified

Fruits:

Drick trees

Others attempts have been made to raise fruit of any kind within the area covered by Oceano, which has from earliest

European Cattle much been devoted to raising of Cattle & Horses.

Settlement

There is at present no settlement

of houses, larger than the flag P.P. Salton at Van Brakle, belonging to the Californian
Conthern Railway

An attempt was made to start a town called "Coeter City," in the year 1879. Ora, near the Green Pan Oilfield, O.R. Station, but the attempt failed and the houses were razed and materials moved elsewhere.

A later attempt, belonging to the Chaff Estate, a half-mile from the O.R. Station, was the only attempt within the limits of Chaff, and was occupied by George Park on December 1, 1889.

Rail Road

The California Conthern Railway traverses the length of the Chaff, nearly parallel to the Coastline, generally within a few hundred yards of the Ocean Bluffs.

Major Road

The line of the former stage route, between San Diego and Los Angeles via the中途a near Mission San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey, is still the main route of stage travel. (A plan showing the deep valley of Oor Orozco Mountain, Periding the Barranca)
Asom mentioned, at points where they change the Richana to Ch. Genisi. Where the declivity was stopped by 2 Cut Ruffe Rocks and no bridges were required. Except on Ch. 

Bridge

Then an iron on the Wagon Road & Those on the land of the Race way an ample track through all the Bananza Crossing. One or two of these Bridge Points are nearly 100 feet above the Bananza River.

Elevation

At

The contours of level of present
20 feet difference of height & are offered to

Preliminary Submitted

Asst. C. Rodger

Abercrombie