Form 804
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

<table>
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LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE MARCH 5, 1928.
Descriptive Report to Accompany

Topographic Sheets A, B, C and D.

4336, 4337, 4338, 4339

Oregon Coast

1927

U. S. C. & G. S. Str. PIONEER
-1-

Descriptive Report to Accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS

A, B, C and D

Oregon Coast
1927

4336  4337  4338  4339

AUTHORITY

The topography was executed in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, of April 17, 1926 and March 8, 1927 for combined operations on the Oregon coast by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey Steamer PIONEER.

LOCALITY and LIMITS

The area of the Oregon coast covered by this topography extends from parallel 45° 30' N., as a northern limit, to 44° 40' 36" N., as a southern limit. The northern limit of this topography joins that which was executed by the personnel of the Str. PIONEER during the field season of 1926 while the southern limit of the topography terminates at Yaquina Head lighthouse.

The topography consists of a detailed survey of the geographic features. This includes the high and low water line, offlying rocks, sea buoys, roads, villages and a limited amount of the interior features.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the instructions dated March 8, 1927, the topography was not carried into Netarts Bay, Sand Lake, or the Siletz and Nestucca Rivers.

CONTROL

An extensive triangulation net over the area furnished very good control. This triangulation was of the third order and furnished permanent stations along the coast at distances never exceeding three and one half miles. The average distances between control points however were much less and for the most part, were only one and one half miles to two miles apart.

The triangulation was executed by a geodetic party under the direction of Lieutenant G. L. Bean, Chief of Party.

METHODS

The usual plane table methods of topographic surveying were used, traversing between successive triangulation stations and rodding in all shoreline details. It was possible many times to "cut in" hydrographic signals in advance of the actual rodding of the signal. This method afforded a constant check upon the orientation and position of the planetable while running the traverse. It was practically always possible to check the planetable position, further, by resecting on triangulation signals.
The shoreline of Cape Lookout, in approximately Latitude 45° 20' 30" N., Longitude 123° 59' 00" W., was not located by the traverse method. Due to the precipitous cliffs along the entire length of the north and south faces it was found impractical to rod it. This section of shoreline was located by "cutting in" rocks, hydrographic signals, conspicuous spots, etc., along the high water line. Rights and irregularities of the shoreline between successively located points were located by sextant fixes taken on triangulation stations and previously located topographic signals.

The same character of shoreline was found at the north end of Cascade Head. An attempt was made to rod the section of shoreline between topographic signal "Cone" and triangulation station "Hart" but this was abandoned because of its impractability and it was located by the method just described.

**TRAVERSE**

The frequency of triangulation stations enabled the topographer to run all traverses with little or no error. Due to the character of the shoreline it was not always possible to carry the traverse throughout the whole distance between successive triangulation stations. If precipitous cliffs prevented a closed traverse the usual procedure was to begin at one control point and rod as far as possible, then proceed to the next triangulation station and rod back towards the the completed work. The intervening shoreline between the two traverses were surveyed by the use of sextant fixes if necessary but usually the distance was small enough to permit the topographer to accurately sketch in the shoreline between the terminal points of the traverse.

The sections of shoreline which were surveyed by this method of "incomplete" traverses are as follows:

Cape Meares Lighthouse to a small point, 160 meters South of O Treè;
- Jack to O Nin;
- Kratt to a small point 450 meters, 193° (T) from O Bush
- Neskon to O Cone;
- Hart to a point, 120 meters, 10° (T) from O Center;
- Center to a point 570 meters, 194° (T) from O Center;
- Penacle to 970 meters 0° (T) from O Penacle;
- River to a point 250 meters, 222° (T) from O Penacle
- Coma to a point 350 meters, 270° (T) from O River;
- Weather to a point, 505 meters, 544° (T) from O Whale;

The closed traverses that were run and the errors resulting are as follows:
- Jack to O Netarts North Base, 0 meters.
- Netarts North Base to O Netarts South Base, 5 meters.
- Sand Lake North Base to O Sand Lake South Base, 0 meters.
- Sand Lake South Base to O Lake, 4 meters.
- Rex to O Nip, 6 meters.
- Nip to O Can, 0 meters.
- Can to O City, 0 meters.
City to Ant, 0 meters.
Potters Point to Nesikowin, 10 meters.
Coma to Wood, 0 meters.
Wood to Beach, 4 meters.
Beach to Surf, 0 meters.
Surf to Spit, 0 meters.
Spit to Barn, 7 meters.
Barn to Mud, 20 meters in distance, 96 meters in azimuth.
Mud to Bald, 0 meters.
Bald to Depot, 0 meters.
Depot to Cave, 0 meters.
Cave to Weather, 0 meters.
Whale to Otter, 7 meters.
Otter to Yaquina Head Lighthouse, 3 meters.

The traverse Barn to Mud was corrected for distance and azimuth by applying the error in direct proportion to the distance the traverse progressed from Barn. When the corrected traverse reached the plotted position of Mud, there was no discrepancy.

SIGNALS

One hundred and eighty-three hydrographic signals were located. For the most part these consisted of banners constructed in various shapes; some were diamond shaped, others triangular, square and rectangular. By means of varying the shape of the banner, each signal had a characteristic quite different from those nearby, thus insuring the hydrographer against any mistake in identity of signals.

In addition to the hydrographic signals, all triangulation stations were "dressed" for use by the ship when taking visual fixes. These signals could be seen as far offshore as the fifty fathom curve.

Natural objects were used for signals when it was both possible and desirable. These consisted of gables of conspicuous houses, chimneys, lighthouses and tops of large and easily identified rocks.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The general description of the coast, following the geographic sequence of the published Coast Pilot is as follows.

Yaquina Head, projects about one half mile from the general trend of the coast. It has two large grass covered hills which are 355 feet (108.0 m.) and 390 feet (118.5 m.) in height, the latter being the furthestast inshore. The outer end of the head, about 600 feet (183.0 m.) long, is nearly level and at a height of about 65 feet (20.0 m.). The sides are rocky and are nearly perpendicular.
Iron Mountain, is situated about one and one half miles, 50° (T), (NNE mag.) from Yaquina Head Lighthouse is somewhat conical in shape and rises to a height of about 654 feet (199.2 m.). The upper third of the hill is bare and rocky and is of a reddish brown color. The lower part is heavily wooded.

The coast from Yaquina Head to the southern tip of Cape Foulweather, a distance of about 4-1/4 miles, is low and rolling. The bluffs which lie about 180 feet (50.5 m.) inshore from the high water line are broken and irregular, ranging in height from 20 to 80 feet (6.1 to 24.4 m.), and vary in color from silver to a light yellow. This section of coast line is moderately wooded and has a heavy growth of low bushes.

Cape Foulweather is a prominent headland the seaward face being about 6-1/4 miles in extent. This face is very broken and irregular and rises perpendicular to a height of about 50 to 80 feet, (15.2 to 24.4 m.), above the high water line for a greater part of the length of the cape.

The first 500 feet (152.0 m.) inshore from the seaward face of this headland is level and bare of trees, for the most part it is grassy. Further inshore there are rolling hills that are heavily wooded.

The southern third of the face of the cape is quite different in character. It is wooded to the very edge of the cliff which rises to a great a height as 445 feet (135.6 m.) above sea level.

The new coastal highway, known as the Roosevelt Highway, winds along the edge of the Cape. It is not a first class highway at the present time although it is constantly being improved. During the summer of 1927 it was being surfaced with gravel. This highway runs north to Astoria, connecting with roads to Portland at Neto, and south to Newport.

The coast from Cape Foulweather to the Siletz river is of low rolling hills which are thinly wooded and covered with thick, low brush. The bluffs are low and are light yellow in color. Immediately south of the entrance to the Siletz river is a low sand spit. The town of Taft is located just inside of the entrance.

Northerly from the Siletz river the shore line is marked with light yellow sandstone bluffs ranging in height from 10 to 100 feet (3 to 30.4 m.) in height. They are thinly wooded to the very edge of the bluff. This character of shoreline continues for a distance of about 2-1/2 miles where it changes to a low stretch of sand beach about 1/3 of a mile in extent. This point marks the outlet of Devil's Lake. At this break of the shoreline the town of Delake is visible.

Northward from the outlet of Devil's Lake for a distance of about 3 miles the shoreline consists of a narrow sandy beach with low sandstone bluffs. The area inland from the coast is for the most part composed of low, rolling, grassy hills.
South of the entrance of the Salmon river at a distance of about 1 mile there is a prominent headland. It is grass covered and rises 503 feet (153.3 m.) in height above high water line. The face of the headland, which is about 3/4 mile in extent, is very abrupt and cliff like. It is broken by two short stretches of sand beaches near the northern end. The southern half of the headland is extremely rugged and is marked by a conspicuous, dome-shaped butte.

The Headland South of Salmon River.

Northeastwardly and adjacent to the butte is a bluff that is greatly eroded. Immediately south of the entrance of the Salmon river there is a low sand beach.

Cascade head forms the north side of the entrance of Salmon river and extends northward for a distance of about 3 miles. The face of the head is very precipitous and rocky. At the extreme south end of the headland there is a high grass covered hill. Immediately north of this is a large area of the face of the headland that is eroded and scarred with landslides. The head, for a greater part, is heavily wooded but several small sections of grassy slopes will be found near the northern end.

The Shore Line as seen from O Chi looking towards Salmon River.
General View of North Side of Cascade Head. 4338

North Face of Cascade Head from Neskowin. 4339

A Point on Cascade Head 360 m. North of Hart. 4337
North End of Cascade Head as seen from Nesowin.

Bounding Point on Cascade Head
200 meters S.W. (T) from O Cove.

From Cascade Head to Cape Kiwanda, a distance of about 8 miles, the coast is composed of a low, sand beach. Back of the beach are rolling hills varying in height from 200 to 600 feet (60 to 180 m.) and covered with grass. Back of this first range of hills are other ranges of higher hills. These for the most part are wooded but a few have been logged off and burned, leaving many tall trunks of dead trees.
Cape Kiwanda is a low, yellow sandstone headland the height of which is 232 feet (70.7 m.). The seaward face of the cape is very abrupt and irregular, extending for about 1/4 mile along the general trend of the coast. Conspicuous sand dunes surround the cape. Inland, at a distance of about 2-1/2 miles are hills about 1000 feet (305.0 m.) high which have been logged off and burned so they appear covered with green grass or bushes and many dead trunks of trees.

Northward from Cape Kiwanda the coast extends for a distance of about 3 miles. It continues as a sand beach with irregular bluffs that are grassy or covered with low bushes. Nearer the entrance of Sand Lake the bluffs become lower and finally disappear. In their stead there are rolling hills that are grassy or very thinly wooded. The shore line immediately south of Sand Lake is composed of low sand dunes.

The coast between Sand Lake and Cape Lookout is composed of very low sandstone cliffs and high sandy bluffs which are partially covered with low bushes.

Cape Lookout is the most prominent and conspicuous headland in this vicinity, projecting for nearly 1-1/2 miles westward from the general trend of the coast. The south face of the cape is very precipitous with the height of the cliffs about 400 feet (122 m.). The northern side is more sloping with the height of the cliffs about 100 feet (30.0 m.). This face is broken and during wet weather has several small waterfalls in the gulches. The extremity of the cape is about 654 feet (200.0 m.) wide with several caves at the high water line. The height of the cape at the seaward extremity is about 425 feet (130.0 m.). The top of the promontory is heavily wooded and has a gentle slope for a distance of about 3-1/2 miles where it reaches a summit whose height is about 2000 feet (610.0 m.) above high water.
The coast continues from Cape Lookout in a northerly direction for a distance of about 5 miles. The shore line is made up of low sand dunes and a narrow sand beach. At the entrance of Netarts Bay this shore line becomes a low sand spit about 1/4 mile wide.

Northward from Netarts Bay, for a distance of a about 1 mile, the shore line is made up of low sand dunes covered with brush.

Oceanside as seen from Vicinity of o Low 43

The town of Oceanside is situated at the northern limit of this type of shore line, northerly from Oceanside the character of the coast is quite different.

From Oceanside northward to Cape Meares, a distance of 1-1/2 miles, the shore line is very rugged and rocky. At some points the tops of the cliffs are over 100 feet (30.0 m.) high. In the Vicinity of Joe there is a grassy hill 534 feet (162.0 m.) high. This is conspicuous since the other hills both inland and northward are heavily wooded. Several small waterfalls occur along this stretch of shore line.
The Headland North of Oceanside.

The Northernmost Rock of Three Arch Rocks is seen at the left.

The Point 600 meters North of Jack at low tide.
Cape Meares is a high, rocky promontory with the seaward face perpendicular to a height of 150 to 200 feet (45 to 60 m).

Cape Meares as seen from a point 650 meters North of A Jack.

It is heavily wooded except for a small stretch of grassland on the sloping top of the point which marks the western point of the cape. The Lighthouse is situated at the end of this slope at the seaward extremity of the point.

**LANDMARKS**

Yaquina Head lighthouse is the most important landmark in the immediate locality. The tower is white and conical. It is 93 feet (28.3 m.) high and is situated on the western extremity of the head.

Iron Mountain is a hill 654 feet (200.0 m.) high. It is about 1-1/2 miles, 50° (T) from Yaquina Head lighthouse. The upper third of the hill is bare, except for a few low bushes, abrupt, and composed of a red rock formation. The lower two-thirds of the hill is heavily wooded. This hill will be difficult to distinguish at great distances off shore since it blends into a background of higher hills that are also wooded.
There is a rock 56 feet (17.1 m.) high, lying 1-1/8 miles, 350° (T) from Otter rock. It is the largest both in extent and height of any rock in the locality. The inshore side of this rock is very abrupt while the seaward side is sloping. Viewed from seaward, the rock appears to be flat topped.

A high bluff about 1 mile north from the southern extremity of Cape Foulweather is a landmark which may be distinguished for long distances offshore. The seaward face rises perpendicularly to the full height of the bluff which is about 445 feet (136.0 m.) above high water. The face follows the direction taken by the general trend of the coast and is about 650 feet (200.0 m.) in extent. The top is flat, grassy and bare of trees. Whale is located on the top of this promontory. The coast pilot notes give the height of this bluff as 450 feet (137. m.) This is not correct.

Several large concrete arch bridges along the shore line of Cape Foulweather serve as good landmarks. These bridges occur over an inlet at DePoe Bay and the other over a small gulch about 2 miles north of the extreme southern tip of the cape.

The town of Taft, located at the entrance of the Siletz river, can be seen only from the west and southwest direction. The electric lights in the town are very conspicuous at night. A white bridge house, situated just south of the town, can be easily distinguished with binoculars.

A vertical striped whistling buoy is maintained about 1-1/2 miles, 250° (T) from the oil dock at Taft. The position of the buoy as shown on the topographic sheet was the location of it on July 25, 1927.

DeLake is a small town that may serve as a landmark as it is the only group of dwellings that can be seen from offshore in a westerly or northwesterly direction.

About 1 mile south of the entrance of the Salmon River there is a prominent butte which is dome shaped. This is a good landmark for boats moderate distances offshore. Because the description of this butte is given under the description of the shore line, it will not be repeated here.

About 1/2 mile offshore from this headland is a rock 46 feet (14.1 m.) high which is quite prominent. The coast pilot notes give the height of this rock as 74 feet (22.5 m.). This is not correct.

Offshore at a distance of about 1/2 mile from the entrance of the Salmon river are three rocks. The northermost rock is 56 feet (17.0 m.) high; the center 25 feet (8 m.) high; and the southermost being 47 feet (14.0 m.) high. The coast pilot notes give the heights of these rocks as being 76, 20 and 50 feet respectively; these heights are not correct.

South End of Cascade Head
and Offlying Rocks at Salmon River.
Cascade Head is very prominent from seaward. The most outstanding characteristics are, a large eroded bluff and a grassy knob at the south end of the head. A Penacile is located on the summit of this knob.

South End of Cascade Head as seen from A River. 43°38'

The eroded bluff of Cascade Head as seen from A River. 43°38'

Small Point on Cascade Head 43°38'
200 m. N.W. (T) of O Chi.
Bozley hill, the height of which is 510 feet (155.0 m.) high is conspicuous because of the fact that although the hill is almost completely grassed, a small area near the top has a thick growth of evergreen trees. A farm house and a conspicuous barn is situated about one half way down the slope on the seaward side. Bozley is located at the summit of this hill.

A black can buoy is maintained about 3/4 mile offshore at 270° (T) from the entrance of the Nestucca river. This buoy was in the position, as shown on the topographic sheet, on June 23, 1927.

Haystack Rock is situated about 1/2 mile, 225° (T) from Cape Kiwanda. The rock is about 327 feet (99.6 m.) high. The sides are very abrupt and precipitous for about three quarters of its height. Above this height the rock becomes smaller and rather pointed with the summit well towards the northeast (T) side of the rock.

A photograph of this feature will be found on Page 8 of this report.

Cape Lookout has been described in another part of this report. It is an exceptionally fine landmark and reference is made to it, under the description of the shore line, that occurs in the first part of this report.

Three arch rocks are situated at a distance of about 1-1/2 miles, 197° (T) from Cape Meares lighthouse. This is a cluster of three large rocks and several small ones. The northernmost rock of the group is the largest and highest.

The Northernmost Rock of the Group of Three Arch Rocks
as seen from a point about 650 meters north of Jack
The sides of it are perpendicular for about one half of its height. The summit is 275 feet (83.7 m.) high and is slightly rounding. The center rock is the smallest, being only 204 feet (62.1 m.) high. The top of this rock has two knobs.

The southernmost large rock is about 215 feet (65.8 m.) high. It is similar to a pyramid in shape and is of a light brown color.

The smaller rocks in this group are too small to serve as features for landmarks. The outstanding feature about them however is that they appear to be the favorite haunt of a herd of sea lions. The barking and groaning of these animals can be heard a mile away when the wind is favorable to bring the sound to ones ears.

Cape Meares lighthouse is the only landmark of great importance in this locality. It is situated on the extreme outer part of the point which marks the western extremity of the cape. The tower of the lighthouse is 38 feet (11.5 m.) high and its shape is similar to that of a truncated octagonal pyramid. Two conspicuous houses are situated up the slope and inshore from the lighthouse at a distance of about 640 feet (194.0 m.).

At a distance of about 1/5 and 3/5 miles, 335° (T) from Cape Meares lighthouse are two rocks. They are about 75 and 110 feet high. The tops of these rocks are white with bird droppings.

**NEW PLACE NAMES**

The following names are new place names and are well established by local usage.

Oceanside, a resort about 1-1/2 miles south of Cape Meares. Oceanlake, Delake, and Nelscott are new summer resorts situated one to three miles north of the entrance of the Siletz river. Cutler City is also a resort about 1/2 mile south of the town of Taft.

Boiler Bay, De Poe Bay and Whale Cove are names of small coves at the northern end of Cape Foulweather.

**MAGNETICS**

Magnetic observations were taken with a compass declinometer at triangulation stations at approximately every five miles along the coast between Cape Meares and Yaquina Head. The variation as found was on an average of about 22-1/2 degrees, easterly.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

The town of Otortown as it is shown on chart No. 5902 is situated on the outside coast. This is incorrect; as the town is situated about three quarters of a mile east of that location. Likewise, the town of Otter Rock should be shown about one half mile north of its present location.

The names of signals, listed in the D.M.'s and D.P.'s, which are followed by "s" and "1" is the name of the signal used by the ship and launch respectively.

The datum plane for the heights shown on these sheets is mean high water.
This report is respectfully submitted.

Kenneth G. Crosby,
Topographer.

Approved and forwarded:

O. W. Swainson
Commanding U. S. C. & G. S. S. PIONEER.

T. 4337, 4338 and 4339 inspected and found adequate.
See review of T. 4336.

E. Ricci
June, 1928
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON    JUNE 26, 1928.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheet No. 4336
Cape Meares to Sand Lake, Oregon
Surveyed in 1927

Instructions dated April 17, 1926 and March 8, 1927

Chief of Party, R. F. Lucas.

Surveyed and inked by F. G. Crosby.

1. The records and plan and character of the survey comply with the General Instructions and specific instructions.

2. The low water areas are completely sanded. There is no objection to this, but the usual practice of defining the low water by a dotted line is satisfactory and saves considerable time in inking the sheet.

3. The junction with T. 4229, surveyed in 1927, is faulty. The discrepancy apparently was detected by Mr. Crosby, but was not explained in the descriptive report. The shoreline at the junction apparently depends upon the location of topographic signal End. There is a difference in the locations of this signal on the two sheets of 52 meters. Moreover, the shoreline on T. 4229 is only 10 meters from End where it is 60 meters from End on T. 4336, the net discrepancy between the shoreline on the two sheets being 80 meters.

Hydrographic signal Cone (not described) on H. 4745 (field No. 7) which was located by sextant cuts is almost identical in location with End on T. 4336. If it is the house used for End, then T. 4336 appears to be correct and the error is in T. 4229.

4. On T. 4229 there is shown what appears to be a small bare rock 123° true, 789 meters from Pyramid Rock. This feature is not shown on T. 4336 although it is only 75 meters from the shore at Cape Meares, which makes it doubtful if it is a rock.
5. No additional surveying is needed, except what may be required to rectify the discrepancies in paragraphs 3 and 4, and the character of the surveying on the remainder of the sheet is excellent.

6. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, June, 1928.

Approved:

[Signature]

Chief, Section of Field Records (Charts)

[Signature]

Chief, Section of Field Work (H & T)
TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet A

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4336

State OREGON

General locality NORTHERN OREGON Cape Lookout

Locality CAPE MEARES LIGHTHOUSE TO SAND LAKE

Chief of party R. F. LUDE

Surveyed by KENNETH G. CROSBY

Date of survey MAY 15 TO AUGUST 10, 1927

Scale 1 to 20,000

Heights in feet above HIGH WATER

Contour interval 100 feet

Inked by K.G.C. Lettered by K.G.C.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations, Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets: 4336, 4337, 4338 and 4339
TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet B

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Register No. 4337

State OREGON

General locality NORTHERN OREGON Cape Kiwanda

Locality SAND LAKE TO CASCADE HEAD

Chief of party E. F. LUCE

Surveyed by KENNETH G. CROSBY

Date of survey MAY 15 to AUGUST 10, 1927

Scale 1 to 20,000

Heights in feet above HIGH WATER

Contour interval 100 feet

Inked by K.G.C., Lettered by K.G.C.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations, Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks:

Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets: 4336, 4337, 4338 and 4339
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<td>462 Brick Chimney of Gabled House</td>
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<tr>
<td>View</td>
<td>45 30</td>
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<td>602 Signboard over door of house</td>
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<td>45 29</td>
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<td>933 Center of roof of last house</td>
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<td>1009 Highest part of rock</td>
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<td>123.58</td>
<td>522 Lone dead tree</td>
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<td>251 Large rock</td>
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<td>353 Rock</td>
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<td>45 27</td>
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<td>332 Small white house</td>
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<td>231 Center of roofed house</td>
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<td>Ore</td>
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<td>151 N Weer corner of store</td>
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<td>1287 North end of white guard fence</td>
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<td>1255 Largest rock in North group 3rd</td>
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<td>563 Knobast foot of bluff</td>
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<td>320 Chimney roof of square white house</td>
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<td>1224 Hydro of cemented in rock</td>
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<td>13 Highest part of rock inshore end</td>
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<td>611 Tree stump at high water line</td>
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<td>45 19</td>
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<td>1187 Tripod on edge of ridge high</td>
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<td>285 Center of yellow bluff</td>
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<td>45 18</td>
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<td>940 White flagpole on top of bank</td>
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<td>Meters</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Meters</td>
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<td>Pole with lattice top</td>
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<td>Lie</td>
<td>45.12</td>
<td>922.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>Triangular banner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>45.11</td>
<td>790.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Tripod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
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<td>1296.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
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<td>Block</td>
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<td>1291.0</td>
<td>123.59</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Prominent Knob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hav</td>
<td>45.12</td>
<td>790.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Tripod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hut[s]Newl</td>
<td>45.11</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>North gable of house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>45.10</td>
<td>1223.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>Square banner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dy</td>
<td>45.10</td>
<td>680.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
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<td>Diamond shaped banner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leta</td>
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<td>1255.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
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<td>Last hillock on spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nes &quot;C&quot;</td>
<td>45.09</td>
<td>1099.0</td>
<td>123.59</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Can buoy off Nestucca River</td>
</tr>
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<td>Go</td>
<td>45.08</td>
<td>1632.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>537</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
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<td>964.0</td>
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<td>Tree stump at S. W. L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To</td>
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<td>248.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>Large tripod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1</td>
<td>45.07</td>
<td>1162.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>Square banner on pole</td>
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<td>Chin[s]Crane</td>
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<td>471.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>Chimney on farm house</td>
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<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>45.06</td>
<td>1430.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Large tree root at S. W. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lem</td>
<td>45.06</td>
<td>759.0</td>
<td>123.58</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>Chimney on Hip roof house</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fur[s]Play[l]</td>
<td>45.06</td>
<td>842.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1138.0</td>
<td>123.59</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>High point of conical rock</td>
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<tr>
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<td>752.0</td>
<td>123.59</td>
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<tr>
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<td>304.0</td>
<td>124.00</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>High point of rock</td>
</tr>
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</table>
TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet C

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4338

State ............... OREGON

General locality .... NORTHERN OREGON CASCADE HEAD

Locality ........ CASCADE HEAD TO Siletz River

Chief of party .... R. F. LUCE

Surveyed by .... KENNETH G. CROSBY

Date of survey .. MAY 15 TO AUGUST 10, 1927.

Scale .............. 1 to 20,000

Heights in feet above ........ HIGH WATER

Contour interval 100 feet.

Inked by .... K. C. C. Lettered by .... K. C. C.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, [Descriptive report.] Horizontal angle books, Field computations, Data from other sources affecting sheet ..............

Remarks:

Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets: 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Sheet D

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 4339

State . . . . . . . . . . . . . OREGON . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

General locality . . . NORTHERN OREGON . CAPE FOUQUIER

Locality . . . . SILSTZ RIVER TO YAQUINA HEAD

Chief of party . . . E. F. LUCE

Surveyed by . . . KENNETH G. CROSBY

Date of survey . . . MAY 15 TO AUGUST 10, 1927

Scale . . . 1 to .20,000

Heights in feet above . . . HIGH WATER

Contour interval 100 . . feet

Inked by . . K. G. C . . Lettered by . K. G. C.

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,
(Descriptive report) Horizontal angle books, Field computations,
Data from other sources affecting sheet . . . . . . . . . . .

Remarks:

Descriptive report covers this and three other sheets: 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339