

4814

4814

Form 504
Ed. June, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R.S. Patton, Director

State: California

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
Topographic } Sheet No. **F 4814**
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

LOCALITY

Pacific Coast

Soberanes Point to Point Lobos.

1933

CHIEF OF PARTY

Fred L. Peacock.

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

APR 2 1934

Acc. No. _____

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET FIELD NO. F
Coast of California
Sub-Party U.S.C. & G.S.S. GUIDE
1933

INSTRUCTIONS: Instructions for the topography on this sheet are under date of April 4, 1932 to the Commanding Officer of the GUIDE, supplemented by instructions dated March 27, 1933, Project No. HT-130, G. C. Jones in charge.

LIMITS: This sheet consists of a resurvey of the area adjacent to the shoreline between Latitude $36^{\circ} 25.8$ and Latitude $36^{\circ} 32.6$.

ORGANIZATION OF PARTY: The personnel on the survey of this sheet consisted of one officer and two men using old C. & G. S. truck No. 74. The party based at Monterey, California. The average distance to the work was approximately nine statute miles south of Monterey.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAST: The coast line on the entire sheet is jagged and rocky with numerous offlying rocks varying in size from small islets to rocks awash at various stages of the tide and many sunken rocks over which the sea breaks at low tides with a moderate swell, except near the northern part of the sheet around the mouth of Carmel River and San Jose Creek, in Carmel Bay, where it is a sand beach with small patches of rocks and rock ledges. Except for this stretch of sand beach the shoreline consists of a low bluff varying in height from a little below 50 feet to approximately 100 feet around Point Lobos and about one-half mile north of Soberanes Point. Back of this bluff line the terrain has a gentle rising slope up to the Coastal Highway where it begins to ascend more rapidly to the tops of rolling hills that reach an elevation of 1831 feet at Olivers Mountain at the south end of the sheet.

Just north of Latitude $36^{\circ} 32'$ is the mouth of the Carmel River Valley. This valley extends for several miles inland in an east by south direction. It is approximately three-fourths of a mile in width near the mouth, very gradually decreasing in width as it extends farther inland. The floor of this valley is flat and very low, it being approximately five miles from the coast to where the contour crosses the valley. On sheet register No. 1458a the river is shown as being open to the sea, but this is not true at the time of this survey. Except during the winter storm season there is a strip of sand beach 20 to 30 meters in width across the

mouth of the river at high water. During the rainy season the river breaks through this sand beach approximately as shown by a dotted line on the sheet.

LANDMARKS: At the farm house just south of Soberanes Creek is a white water tank approximately 15 feet high that is prominent for a short distance out to sea in a westerly and northwesterly direction, and should be charted as a landmark. It is topographic station WHITE on the sheet.

✓ The house at Yankee Point is isolated and prominent to seaward and should be charted. It is a white building with a grey roof and has three chimneys on it. The center one is located by triangulation and named HOUSE CHIMNEY AT YANKEE POINT. 1932. It is a little higher and larger than the other two. [The white house on the hill east of the Coastal Highway at Yankee Point is a prominent object and should be ✓ charted. It is an L-shaped house with the highest part of the gable at the angle of the L.]

The Highlands Inn would appear to be a good landmark, but it is nearly obscured from view to seaward by trees on the seaward side, and therefore it has been omitted.

✓ Along the shoreline about 200 meters northwest of the Highlands Inn is a large stone house that is very prominent to seaward and should be charted. It has a ventilator near its highest part that is easily distinguishable and is shown as Topographic Station VENT on the sheet.

✓ The spire on the New Carmel Mission is the most prominent landmark in this area. It is a square concrete colored spire approximately 86 feet in height above the ground level. It is Triangulation Station NEW CARMEL MISSION SPIRE 1932. These are all listed on Form No. 567.

CHARACTER OF CONTROL: Control for this survey was furnished by second order triangulation executed by Lieutenant Charles Pierce in 1932. ✓ The stations are plotted using the adjusted North American (1927) datum.

SURVEY METHODS: Only standard survey methods were used. Setup positions were all determined by traverses checked usually by resection on triangulation stations on the hills inshore. All features which were not located by rod readings were located by three or more cuts. Separate traverses were run in surveying the road. Sunken rocks were located by cuts to the breakers and later checked by going over the area very carefully at time of minus tide and taking sextant cuts to them. In an area of this type it is practically impossible, in the time allotted for the survey, to definitely locate all of the small rocks, however

all of the offshore rocks awash and those sunken that showed definite breakers at minus tide were definitely located. All of these are enclosed in small dotted circles on the sheet. Also all offshore and prominent inshore rocks that are bare at all stages of the tide were definitely located, and all of the offshore ones and the most prominent ones inshore have their elevations shown on the sheet.

Since it was possible to check the majority of the setup positions by resection on mountain stations all traverses were closed with a negligible error.

COMPARISON WITH OLD WORK: The shoreline and all rocks and the contours were transferred to the sheet from the bromides of the old sheets, before the survey was started. A new survey of the shoreline and the rocks checked fairly well over most of the area. The most outstanding discrepancy in the high water line was found at and near the mouth of the Carmel River as has been previously mentioned. In all probability this is a change that has occurred since the old survey was made, caused by shifting sands and deposits made by the river. It is not thought probable that the difference is due to the chance that the old survey might have been made during the rainy season when the stream had cut a channel through the sand beach. Although the new survey was made during the dry season it was observed after the rainy season had set in and the channel at that time was approximately as is shown on the sheet. San Jose Creek apparently never cuts a channel through the sand beach at its mouth anymore. In nearly all cases where a small stretch of sand beach is found at the foot of the bluff line along the coast the old survey shows the high water line as being at the base of the cliff. It is not known whether this is due to deposits of sand at these points since the old survey was made, or due to the tendency of the previous topographer to show the Storm High Water Line as being the High Water Line.

In many cases where the shoreline has a gentle sloping rock formation the High Water Line does not agree with that of the old sheets, but this is probably due to a difference of opinion as to exactly where the High Water Line falls on the rock. Even though the stage of the tide be known it is sometimes difficult to take definite shots on the High Water Line due to heavy seas breaking on the rocks.

The rocks and rocks awash offshore and the larger rocks closer in nearly always checked fairly well with the old work. The smaller rocks inshore were no doubt only sketched in as many of them were on this sheet, and though they were in no case very far in error, they were usually not all shown.

Nearly all the sunken rocks offshore were located and found to agree very well with the old sheet. The area was all examined at minus tide and in many cases additional rocks or breakers were located

by sextant cuts. After close examination of the old sheet it is found that only two rocks shown thereon were not located on this sheet. These two are off Point Lobos, and one of these was located definitely by the hydrographic party, and this had been transferred to this sheet from the hydrographic sheet and is shown without a dotted circle around it. The other shown on the old sheet about 200 meters southwest of Triangulation Station CARMEL POINT ROCK TIT 1932, was not found when the area was examined at minus tide, nor did the hydrographic party sound over that area as the launch POINT REYES which they were using, was too large to permit working that close into the beach. However, this rock should not be considered as non-existent as it was not proven to be so. ✓

Rock transferred in red to T 4214 etc

All elevations and checks taken on the contours were found to agree very closely and showed that a great amount of careful and accurate work was done on the old contouring, and no improvement could be made on them in the time allowed for this survey. However, due to the new coastal highway being cut through the ridges and with large fills in the depressions the contours were all run from the shoreline up to and including this highway. These contours were inked on the sheet while the remainder were only transferred from the old bromides, and therefore have been left in pencil on this sheet. The contours have been put on this sheet using a 50 foot interval, even though on the old sheets a 100 foot interval was used over part of the area. This was done to make the interval consistent throughout on the sheet, and where a 100 foot interval was used on the old sheets the intermediate 50 foot contours were filled in by inspection only. ✓

JUNCTIONS: Satisfactory junctions were made with Sheet Field Letter E on the north and Sheet Field Letter G on the south.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: All geographic names used on this sheet are those in general use locally, which in all cases agree with those shown on the U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Maps of this area. However, in some cases these are at a slight variance with those on the old sheets and on the present Coast Survey Charts, these alone are taken up below.

The position of Soberanes Creek here given is correct. The name Soberanes Creek on Chart 5402 should be corrected to Palo Colorado Canyon.

SOBERANES CREEK: The creek of this name is shown on the old sheets as being several miles south of SOBERANES POINT, but when old time local residents were consulted they were unable to understand this for as far back as they could remember the creek immediately north of SOBERANES POINT has been known as Soberanes Creek. The Geological Survey maps referred to above also give it this name. It is therefore recommended that this name be used on the Coast Survey charts. *A.B. July 1934*

POINT LOBOS: This is the local, county and state name for the whole of the peninsula on the south side of Carmel Bay, while CARMEL POINT is the name of the extreme northwest point of this peninsula only. This agrees with the old sheet except that it appears to give the

Apply the names as above indicated.

H. Bacon

name POINT LOBOS just to the small point on the southwest side of the peninsula.

Carmel on Carmel Cove should be erased from charts. No longer shown on U.S. Reel, Survey or P.O. maps. Carmel by the Sea is officially Carmel, P.O. H.B.
CARMEL: The old sheet shows a town by this name at the south edge of CARMEL COVE, but there is no trace of a town at this place now. There is a fish cannery on the west side of the cove, and a few small shacks on the east side, but there is not even a village there now. The town of CARMEL BY THE SEA is almost exclusively referred to as CARMEL, and there is considerable agitation among local residents to have this town called CARMEL, officially.

All other names on the sheet agree with those shown on the old sheets.

CHANGES IN COAST LINE: No change in the shoreline could be determined by comparison with the old work, except those around the mouth of the Carmel River as previously noted. No shoreline references were available and the amount of change due to breaking down of the bluff is probably small.

COMPARISON WITH AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: Aerial photographs for this area were available and were very closely examined. A large number of the features located on the topographic sheet are easily recognized on the photographs. The photographs were closely examined and compared with the topographic sheet in order to pick up any errors or omissions.

COMPARISON WITH HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET FIELD NO. 6: A careful inspection was made of the hydrographic sheet and records simultaneously with the topographic sheet, and all rocks awash were checked by inspection by the hydrographic party. In general all offshore sunken rocks were checked. However, in the bight just north of triangulation station ROUND ROCK the hydrographic party sounded over the area at high water and many of the sunken rocks were not observed at that time, but their soundings show indications to check these rocks. Around Whalers Rock a number of additional breakers and sunken rocks were located by the hydrographic party, and these are covered in their report. All other rocks are in agreement.

STATISTICS:	Statute miles of shoreline	31.4
	Statute miles of road	8.6
	Area in square statute miles	7.5
	Number of recoverable Hydrographic	
	Stations located	10

Respectfully submitted,

Ira R. Rubottom

Ira R. Rubottom,
Jr. H. & G. Engineer
Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Inspected and approved:

G. C. Jones
G. C. Jones, H. & G. Engineer,
Coast and Geodetic Survey.

LIST OF TOPOGRAPHIC SIGNALS
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET FIELD LETTER F

Hydro. Name.	Object and Description	Remarks
White	White Water Tank 200 meters south of Soberanes Creek	Center
Him	Chimney on house 1/4 mile north of Yankee Point	Center of house
South	Ventilator on stone house at mouth of Wildcat Creek	High center
Vent	Ventilator on stone house 0.8 miles north of Yankee Point.	High center
It	High point of most westerly of group of rocks 1.0 miles north of Yankee Point	Top
Put	10 feet white rock 100 meters offshore north of Whalers Knoll	Top
Ear	Rock tit on highest point on east side of Carmel Cove.	Top
One	Rock tit on point 400 meters north of San Jose Creek	Top
Bun	Sand bunker on beach at mouth of Carmel River	Top center
On	West corner of Carmel Sewage disposal plant.	Corner.

NOTE: These stations are all recoverable and Form No. 524, Description of Hydrographic or Topographic Station, was filled out for each of them.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

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 No. F

REGISTER NO.

State California

General locality Pacific Coast

Locality Soberanes Point to Point Lobos southward

Scale 1:10000 Date of survey Aug. & Sept., 1933

Vessel Sub-Party U.S.C. & G.S.S. GUIDE

Chief of party Fred. L. Peacock

Surveyed by Ira R. Rubottom

Inked by Ira R. Rubottom

Heights in feet above M.H.W. to ground ~~#####~~

~~#####~~ Approximate contour, ~~#####~~ interval 50 feet

Instructions dated April 4, 1932, 19

Remarks: Continuation of project 130, Party of

Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Jones.

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY No. *4814* (1933)Title (Par. 56) *Soberanes Pt. - to Pt. Lobos, Pacific Coast, California*Chief of Party *Fred L. Peacock* Surveyed by *Ira R. Rubottom* Inked by *Ira R. Rubottom*Ship *Guide* Instructions dated *Apr. 4, 1932* Surveyed in *Aug. - Sept. 1933.*

1. The survey and preparation for it conform to the requirements of the Topographic Manual. (Par. 7, 8, 9, 13, 16.) ✓
2. The character and scope of the survey satisfy the instructions. ✓
3. The control and closures of traverses were adequate. (Par. 12, 29.) ✓
4. The amount of vertical control that the Manual specifies for -contours- ~~form lines~~ was accomplished. (Par. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.)
This is a revision survey and only sufficient elevations to check former contouring were determined.
5. The delineation of -contours- ~~form lines~~ is satisfactory. (Par. 49, 50.) *Revised contours are shown in ink.* ✓
6. There is sufficient control on maps from other sources that were transmitted by the field party to enable their application to the charts. (Par. 28.) *None submitted.*
7. High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, 44.) ✓
8. The representation of low water lines, reefs, coral reefs and rocks, and legends pertaining to them is satisfactory. (Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.) ✓
9. Rocks and other important details shown on previous surveys and on the chart were verified. (Par. 25, 26, 27.) *a very few rocks awash and sunken rocks were added to the sheet in red from T 1458 (1876).*
10. ~~The span, draw and clearance of bridges are shown. (Par. 16c.)~~
11. Locations and elevations of summits are given. (Par. 19, 51.) ✓
12. The tree line was ^{not} shown on mountains. (Par. 16g.)

NOTE: Strike out paragraphs, words or phrases not applicable and modify those requiring it. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the Topographic Manual. Use reverse side for extending remarks.

13. The descriptive report covers all details listed in the Manual, in so far as they apply to this survey. (Par. 64, 65, 66, 67.) ✓
14. The descriptive report also contains additional information required in aero-topography relative to type of photographs, method of compilation and type of ground control.
15. The descriptions of recoverable stations and references to shore line were accomplished on Form 524. (Par. 29, 30, 57, 67 except scaling of DMs and DPs, 68.) *Names of stations are listed in Desc. Rep. but the cards have not yet been received.*
16. A list of landmarks for charts was furnished on Form 567 and plotting checked. (Par. 16d, e, 60.) *Landmarks are described in Desc. Rep. but Form 567 has not yet been received.*
17. The magnetic meridian was shown, and ~~declination was checked.~~ (Par. 17, 52.)
18. The geographic datum of the sheet is *North American 1927* and the reference station is correctly noted. (Par. 34.) ✓
19. Junctions with contemporary surveys are adequate. ✓
20. Geographic names are shown on the sheet and are covered by the Descriptive report. (Par. 64, 66k.) ✓
21. The quality of the drafting is good. (Par. 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.) ✓
22. No additional surveying is recommended. ✓

23. The Chief of Party inspected and approved the sheet and the descriptive report, after review by

24. *Plotting of "A Whales most Westerly Rk" did not agree with the list of Geo. Pos. The station is "no check", "unmarked", and the rock probably not occupied by the topo. party. Apparently the topography in the vicinity does not depend on this position, therefore the plotting was changed without making any changes in the topography.*

Reviewed in office by *R. J. Christman, Sept. 1934.*

Examined and approved:

A good survey of a very rocky coast - with sufficient notes covering sunken & almost rocks etc.

E. F. Greer
Chief, Section of Field Records

L. O. Lobat
Chief, Section of Field Work

T. S. Boden
Chief, Division of Charts

G. H. de
Chief, Division of Hyd. and Top.