

6377

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Form 504
Rev. Dec. 1933
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. _____
~~Hydrographic~~ Field No. A-1935

State CALIFORNIA

LOCALITY

Northern California NORTH COAST

ROCKPORT ON NORTH

Sea Lion Rk. to Usal Rk.

1935

CHIEF OF PARTY

F. H. Hardy

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

applied to chart 5602 June 25, 1937 : 20 Jan 23, 1936
J.H.S. lag

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEYU. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Acc. 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 Letter AREGISTER NO. **6377**State CALIFORNIAGeneral locality NORTH COAST Northern California CoastLocality ROCKPORT ON NORTH Sea Lion Rk to Usal Rk.Scale 1:10,000 Date of survey June, 19 35Vessel U.S.C. & G.S.S. GUIDEChief of Party F. H. HardySurveyed by Max G. RickettsInked by Max G. RickettsHeights in feet above high water to ground to tops of treesContour Approximate contour Form line interval 100 feetInstructions dated HT-206 May 2nd, 19 35Remarks: Complete resurvey of shoreline and offshore features,
form lines revised only.

1

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Topographic Sheet No. A.

PROJECT NO. HT-206

U.S.C. & G.S.S. GUIDE

F. H. Hardy, Commanding

Season of 1935

INSTRUCTIONS

Director's instructions dated May 2, 1935. ✓

LIMITS

This sheet covers the shoreline of the North Coast of California, from three tenths mile south of Cottaneva Needle to South Usal. Junction at the south end is with Sheet T-4209 and at the north end with Sheet B-1935. ✓

DESCRIPTION

The hills at the south end of this sheet rise abruptly from Rockport (Cottaneva Cove) to a height of about 700 feet. The slopes are grass covered, top of the ridge is timbered. This ridge is separated from the higher hills inshore by the Cottaneva Valley. The high point of this ridge is locally known as Soldier Frank's Hill. From the top of this hill the slope is gradual north to the low (about 170 foot) saddle. This saddle is about one mile north of Soldier Frank's Hill. From this saddle on northward the rise is abrupt to the top of the ridge about 1100 feet, slopes are grass covered and the top of ridge timbered. Numerous slides show along the coastal face of the entire sheet. In general the bluffs show sheer rocky faces and the rise from these to the top of the ridges is abrupt. Williams and Soldier Franks Points are low

grass covered about 100 feet and are not prominent from offshore. 2

The latter was at one time used as a landing, this has been abandoned and little remains to mark its location. The only definite features in the area covered by this sheet are Usal Rock, a black large 45 foot block shaped rock; and the low saddle north of Soldier Frank's Hill. Neither of these are very prominent from offshore. Numerous large rocks are found in the vicinity of Williams Point, however these are indefinite from offshore.

CONTROL

The control for this sheet was furnished by the 1930 scheme of second order coastal triangulation. This was supplemented by field adjusted positions of the following 1872 and 1873 stations; Usal Rock, Middle Rock, Double Cone White Rock, Cottaneva Needle and Sea Lion Rock. Topographic station POINT of Sheet T-4209 was transferred from the bromide and adjusted in the field. These adjusted positions were field checked by cuts from the 1930 stations and from stations in short loop traverses.

SURVEY METHODS

This sheet was surveyed by a shore party. It was impractical to make small boat landings along this coast during most of the season.

Soldier Frank 2 and Devil were occupied for cuts. Cuts were also taken from stations of a loop traverse along the side of Soldier Frank Hill.

On the cut from Devil, NOR (app. Lat. 39-46.5 Long. 123-50.2) was occupied and a position obtained by resection on Usal Rock, Middle Rock and Double Cone White Rock. A traverse south from this point to the vicinity of Williams Point was checked by resection on rocks which had previously been cut in. At the end of this traverse the closure was 2 meters determined by resection on Cottaneva Needle and one of

the stations of the loop traverse on Soldier Frank's Hill.

A traverse north from NOR to just south of the impassable point southeast of Usal Rock in Lat. 39-48.2 was closed by resection on Usal Rock. Closure 5 meters, not adjusted.

All offshore features in this area, from the south end of the sheet to the point near Usal Rock, are located by the intersection of at least three cuts.

South Usal was occupied for cuts and depression angles as were also stations of a loop traverse along the side of the hill. Due to the impracticability of carrying traverse on the beach over the section between the point south-east of Usal Rock and the north end of this sheet, this section was located as explained in this paragraph. The signal and offshore features were located by the intersection of at least three cuts and additionally checked by depression angle distances. Shoreline and close inshore features were located by the intersection of cuts and the combination of cuts and depression angle distances. Checks of from 3 to 8 meters were obtained by comparing the location by cuts with the depression angle distances.

Elevations for checking the old form lines were taken on all triangulation stations, loop traverse stations and a few additional prominent features.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

This sheet covers the area previously surveyed on Sheet T-1323 in 1873 and junction at the south end is with Sheet T-4209 which was surveyed in 1926. One discrepancy common to all the 1873 sheets which were resurveyed in 1935 is the lack of definition between the high water and MLLW rocks, this has occasioned numerous minor changes. The shoreline agreement with the 1873 work is good. A few minor discrepancies as to position and number of rocks in the section

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between Double Cone White Rock and Williams Point are noted. The features as shown on this sheet A-1935 should be charted, these represent existing conditions.

Regarding the junction at the south end of this sheet, it was found necessary to rerun three-quarters of a mile of shoreline to obtain a satisfactory junction with the 1926 work of Sheet T-4209. For transfer to the 1935 sheet it was necessary to step the detail down from a 1:5000 bromide. The carefully reduced detail was applied to the 1935 sheet using the adjusted positions of Cottaneva Needle and Sea Lion Rock for the orientation and adjustment of datum. Williams Point as defined on Sheet T-1323 of 1873 was checked very well by this seasons work as in general were the positions and shapes of rocks in this area. An entire day was spent on the section of this sheet south of Soldier Franks Point, attempting to reconcile the detail as shown on the 1926 Sheet T-4209. All offshore features and shoreline as shown on this sheet A-1935 south to and including the rocks shown in Lat. 39-45-100 meters should be used for the charting of this section as they represent existing conditions.

No material differences -
except in elevation of 55' rock in
Lat. 39-45.1 - 123-50.1
CKG

Minor revisions of the form lines were made in the following vicinities; South Usal, inshore of Usal Rock, Soldier Frank 2 and Williams Point.

Discrepancies warranting special attention are as follows:-

(1) Lat. 39-48.1 -- The general relation of this group of rocks inshore of Usal Rock is satisfactory. The 1935 work shows additional rocks and extends the group further offshore. The 1935 work should be charted as it represents existing conditions.

(2) Lat. 39-47.5 -- A high water rock is shown on T-1323 about 100 meters north of three sunken rocks. Three MLLW rocks were found in the approximate position of the sunken rocks. The high water rock was not seen. On a one foot tide, moderate

There is a stain
on T-1323 that
would show a
rock on the bromide

swell, no indication of a break was noted. This rock should be removed from the chart and the changes in the inshore features as shown on this sheet A-1935 charted, these show existing condition of this area. ✓

(3) Lat. 39-47 & 47.1 -- Several high water rocks are shown on T-1323. These were not sighted, however MLLW rocks were charted this season replacing this group but about 40 to 50 meters southeast of the previous position, additional rocks were also located. This section should be charted as shown on this sheet A-1935, as the existing conditions at the present time. ✓

(4) Lat. 39-46.9 -- Only one rock was sighted south of the group of three high water rocks shown on T-1323. The rock shown just northwest of this group was not sighted. This group of rocks was seen on a 2 foot tide, moderate swell, no indication of the two mentioned rocks. These two rocks should be removed from the chart and this group charted as shown on this sheet A-1935. ✓

(5) Lat. 39-46.7 & 46.8 -- Three sunken rocks are shown on T-1323. This years work, sheet A-1935 shows this group as two high water and one MLLW rock. The group should be so charted as this represents the present conditions. ✓

(6) Lat. 39-46.7 -- A high water rock is shown on T-1323 about 150 meters northwest of Middle Rock. This spot showed no indication of break on a 2 foot tide, moderate swell. This rock should be removed from the chart. *Retained as a sunken rock.* *Ryk* ✓

(7) Lat. 39-46.6 -- A high water rock is shown on T-1323 about 120 meters inshore of Double Cone White Rock. The 1935 work shows two MLLW rocks. The high water rock should be removed from the chart, replaced by the two rocks as shown on sheet A-1935. ✓

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(8) Lat. 39-46 -- A sunken rock is shown on T-1323 about 100 meters southwest of two high water rocks. This section was seen on a 2 foot tide, heavy swell, there was no indication of a break. The two high water rocks are replaced on sheet A-1935 by one 5 foot rock and three MLLW rocks. The sunken rock should be removed from the chart and the group in this area charted as shown on sheet A-1935. ✓

Numerous additional rocks have been charted over the area shown on this sheet A-1935, these should be used for charting as they represent existing conditions. ✓

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

One landmark, Usal Rock, is submitted on Form No. 567. ✓

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS

Descriptions of stations are submitted on Form No. 524 for the following stations; POLE, SIX, RIP, POI and BEY. ✓

LIST OF NAMES

Well established names:- Cottaneva Needle, Williams Point, Soldier Frank's Point, Soldier Frank's Hill, Double Cone Rocks and Usal Rock. ✓

MISCELLANEOUS

The tracings used in transferring Sheets T-1323 and T-4209 to this sheet are forwarded with this report. Discrepancies noted in this report are indicated on these tracings. ✓

STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline -----	4.9
Elevations -----	12
Magnetic meridians -----	1

Respectfully submitted,

Max G. Ricketts
Max G. Ricketts,

Jr. H. & G. E.

Approved and forwarded:

F. H. Hardy
F. H. Hardy,
Commanding Ship GUIDE

Remarks

Decisions

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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
Topographic Survey No. 6377

Name on Survey	On Chart No.	On previous survey No.	On U. S. quadrangle Maps	From local information	On local Maps	P. O. Guide or Map	Rand McNally Atlas	U. S. Light List	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K
<u>Soldier Franks Hill</u>	✓								1
<u>Soldier Franks Pt.</u> ^{out}	✓								2
<u>Williams Pt.</u>	✓								3
<u>PACIFIC OCEAN</u>	✓								4
<u>USAL ROCK</u>									5
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Names approved Jan. 14 1936.
B. E. Egan

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY No. 6377 (1935) Field "A"

Title (Par. 56) *Sea Lion Rock to Usal Rock, Northern California Coast, California*Chief of Party *F. H. Hardy* Surveyed by *Max G. Ricketts* Inked by *Max G. Ricketts*Ship *Guide* Instructions dated *May 2, 1935* Surveyed in *June 1935*

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-formlines- was accomplished. (Par. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.)
Revision of form lines was accomplished but check elevations were shown only where changes in elevations were indicated.
5. The delineation of -contours-formlines- is satisfactory. (Par. 49, 50.) *Form lines transferred from T-1323 (1873) were left in pencil; revision form lines were inked in red. Form lines south of Williams Point should be taken from T-4209 (1926).* ✓
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.) *No other maps were 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.) *The rock from T-1323 (1873) in lat. 39-46.75 long 123-50.35 has been retained as a sunken rock although the evidence is conclusive that it does not exist as a H.W. rock or rock awash at the present time. See page 5 of the Desc. Rep.* ✓
10. ~~The span, draw and clearance of bridges are shown. (Par. 16c.)~~ *Rfla*
11. Locations and elevations of summits are given. (Par. 19, 51.) *only where form lines have been revised.*
12. ~~The tree line was shown on mountains. (Par. 16g.)~~ *see Descriptive Report for general description of vegetation*

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 IMs and DPs, 68.) ✓
16. A list of landmarks for charts was furnished on Form 567 and plotting checked. (Par. 16d, e, 60.) ✓
17. The magnetic meridian was shown and declination was checked. (Par. 17, 52.)
but there is no evidence that the declination
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. ✓
Off shore details south of lat. 39° 45' + 100 meters should be taken from T-4209 (1926). see Desc. Rep. page 4.
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. Remarks: *this survey shows evidence of careful and conscientious work by the topographer.*

Reviewed in office by *R. J. Christman, June 17, 1936*
Inspected E. P. Lucas, July 31, 1936

Examined and approved:

C. J. Green
Chief, Section of Field Records

Fred. L. Peacock
Chief, Section of Field Work

L. O. Colbat
Chief, Division of Charts

G. W. Hulse
Chief, Division of Hyd. and Top.