

Write me at:

Telegraph me at:

My Express Office is:

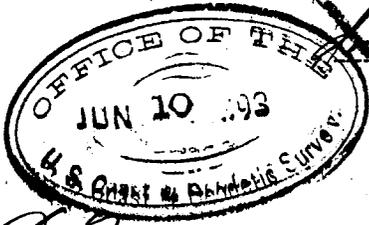
JUN. 5. 1893. 007672

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Assistant in Charge

For note return

May 26th, 1893.



Office San Francisco

15486

J. C. Mendenhall S.D.,
Superintendent Coast & Geodetic Survey
Washington:

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I directed Mr. Westdahl to make a search for the sunken rock reported by the U.S. Revenue Steamer "Corwin" existing in Carmel Cove, south of Point Pinos.

I herewith inclose copy of his report to me, and forward to you address the charts of the vicinity.

Mr. Westdahl found that this rock had been known for a long time to the vessels trading there, and that another was known inside the Cove on the west side. This latter East?

is however doubtless one of those shown on the topographical sheet.

The sheet 615 exhibits the determinations of Mr. Westdahl in red and are explained in his letter. The help as he found it is marked in brown.

The rock has 9 feet of water upon it, and is in the middle of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ indicated by red +. The rock awash is evidently that determined on the topog sheet, & is seen in sheet 614 = 5486.

There are two important memoranda in blue ink: a sunken rock where $6\frac{1}{2}$ fms. is marked; a query about rock north east of Carmel Cove. A defect in the plate is seen at 18 fm sounding half a mile southward of Pescadero Rock.

I call your attention to the omission of sunken rocks about this Cove ~~on~~ on chart 615 but shown on chart 614 = 5486. They are marked by blue circles on the copy here - with transmitted

Mr. Westdahl understood that the

3
Coal company that has vessels come into
this cove contemplate trying to remove the
9 foot danger by dynamite.

I suggest that the matter of
buoying this danger be referred to the Light
House Board.

Yours very respectfully
G. W. Davidson
ap. 1.

*To Superintendent with letter of May 26 1933
 Humphreys
 Mr.*

Climate and Healthfulness.

MONTEREY.

The weather at Monterey is not so warm, either in summer or winter, as in other parts of California farther south; but there is an even temperature that can be found nowhere else. From January to December, year in and year out, there is really neither summer nor winter weather. Indeed, the weather at Monterey, from one year's end to the other, partakes of that delightful interlude known in the East and South as Indian Summer. No California tourist should miss a visit to Monterey. Invalids may prolong life at this delightful spot; for the pure oxide contained in every atom of air, and inhaled at every breath, has a most efficacious effect upon the system. The healthfulness of this section is unquestionable, and is second to none in the world. What is known as the rainy season begins in November and lasts three or four months.

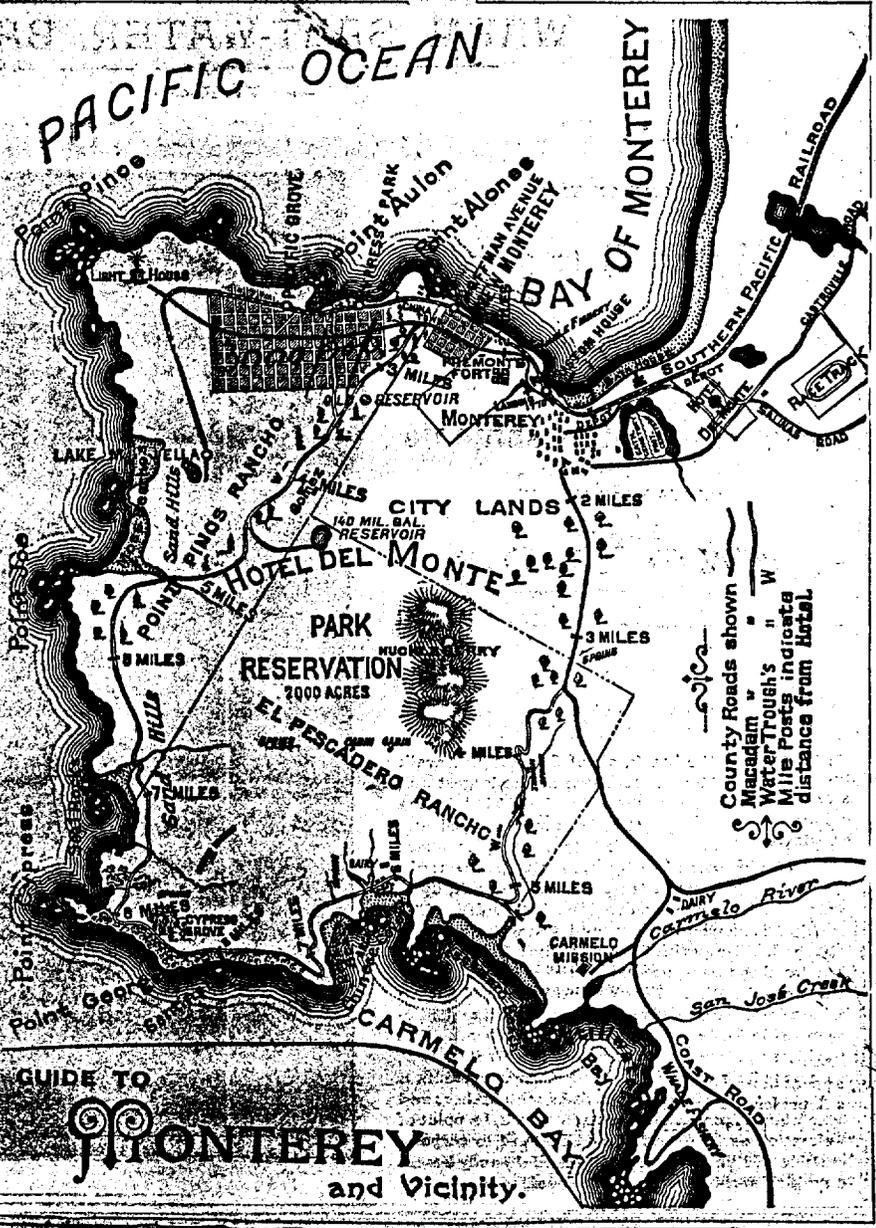
Many people who have never visited California erroneously imagine that during the "wet season"—so called in contradistinction to the dry months—rain never ceases to descend.

This popular error is corrected by glancing at weather tables, which invariably show that during the wet season in California there is not only less rain, but more fair and beautiful days, than in any other portion of the United States during the same time.

The following figures, representing the mean temperature of January and July, and the average annual rainfall, in inches, in Mentone, St. Paul, St. Augustine (Florida), and also in San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Monterey (California), afford a subject well worthy of consideration:

	Jan.	July.	Rainfall.
San Diego	57	65	15
Santa Barbara	55	63	15
St. Augustine	59	77	35
St. Paul	43	73	40
Mentone	39	69	45
Los Angeles	55	67	15
Monterey	50	65	14

After each rainfall at Monterey the sun comes out warm, and in twenty-four hours after the most copious pour there are no traces of the deluge left, except in the mud on the grounds and roads, and the fresh growths of grasses, shrubs and flowers.



**GUIDE TO
 MONTEREY
 and Vicinity.**