

4785

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Form 504
Ed. June, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R. S. Patton Director

State: North Carolina

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
Hydrographic

Sheet No. c 4785

LOCALITY

Intracoastal Waterway

Wrightsville to Cape Fear River

Air Photo Control

Project HT-128

1933

CHIEF OF PARTY

John A. Bond H. & G. Engineer

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1931

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

To Accompany Topographic Sheet C.

Intracoastal Waterway, N. C.

Instructions Dated December 29, 1932

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

Sheet C, executed on a scale of 1:20,000, covers the Intracoastal Waterway from 1 mile north of Wrightsville to the Cape Fear River, including the location of aids to navigation in Cape Fear River at the entrance to the waterway. The purpose of this survey was to locate beacons and U. S. Engineers base line marks, and to obtain information necessary for the compilation of the photographs of the region.

The waterway is cut through a marsh bounded by fast land on the west and a ridge of sand dunes on the east. In the marsh are numerous small, natural channels which cause many breaks in the waterway bank. At its southern end the waterway is cut through fast land for 1 mile. The banks are steep but of firm clay, with a maximum height of 20 feet.

A channel to Masonboro Inlet leaves the waterway 400 meters south of Wrightsville. The channel is crooked but well marked by day beacons. Buoys mark the channel in the inlet.

A section of the waterway about 10 miles south of Wrightsville, apparently not covered by the photos, was surveyed in detail, as was the cut at the entrance to Cape Fear River.

LAND MARKS

All landmarks are listed on the "landmarks for Charts" sheet accompanying this report.

CONTROL

Control consisted of triangulation stations located approximately a mile apart on the fast land adjacent to the waterway. A few stations on the sand dunes supplemented this control.

CLOSING ERROR OF TRAVERSES

Wrightsville Northwest Base to Ville - 8 meters
Wrightsville Northwest Base to Money - 10 meters
Wrightsville Beach Water Tank to Beach - 5 meters
Isle to End - 12 meters

Adjustment was made for these closing errors.

SURVEYING METHODS

Standard Coast Survey methods were used throughout

LOCATION OF BEACONS AND U. S. ENGINEERS MARKS

The lighted beacons, U. S. E. concrete baseline monuments and the iron pipes at the intersections of tangents were located by triangulation, and designated as such. The day beacons and intermediate baseline marks (iron pipes) were located by topography and designated by small red circles. The lighted beacons are three pile tripod structures; the day beacons are single piles.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

At least two points are located on each photograph for orientation. Whenever possible triangulation stations were spotted. When this was not feasible, identifiable objects were located by topography and spotted on the photos. These points are designated by capital letters on the sheet (in pencil) with a corresponding letter on the photo.

Submitted by:

D. E. Sturmer

D. E. Sturmer
Deck Officer
U.S.C. & G.S.

Approved by:

John A. Bond

John A. Bond
H. & G. Engr.
Chief of Party

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Annapolis, Maryland

Dec. 11, 1933

DIRECTOR, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted.

John A. Bond

Chief of Party.

[illegible]

A list of objects carefully selected because of their value as landmarks as determined from seaward together with individual descriptions, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report.

The selection, determination, and description of these points are an important factor in the value of the chart. Landmarks selected at appropriate intervals can be clearly charted. However, when none is outstanding, a group of two or three objects may by their interrelationship provide positive identification. A group so selected should be indicated.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will clearly identify it; for example, a standpipe, elevated tank, gas tank, church spire, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Assign numerals to landmarks to indicate: (1) offshore, (2) inshore, (3) harbor, 1, 2, 3 would be a mark useful on all charts. Generally, flagstuffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form,
filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is for-
warded to the Office.

Field No. C

REGISTER NO. **4785**

State North Carolina

General locality Intracoastal Waterway

Locality Wrightsville to Cape Fear River

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Feb. - Mar., 1933

Vessel Launch MIKAWA

Chief of Party John A. Bond

Surveyed by D. E. Sturmer

Inked by D. E. Sturmer

Heights in feet above ---- to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval --- feet

Instructions dated December 29, 1932

Remarks: _____

G P O

REG. NO. 4785

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