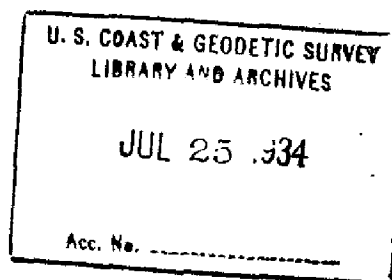


8072



Form 504 Ed. June, 1928	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R. S. Patton, Director	
State: South Carolina	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	6072 Sheet No. F 6072
LOCALITY	
Charleston, S. C.	
Stono River & Wappoo Creek	
1934	
CHIEF OF PARTY <i>B. J. H. H. H.</i>	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928

8072

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY  
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

JUL 25 1934

REG. NO.

Acc. No. \_\_\_\_\_

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.

6072

Field No. F

REGISTER NO.

State South Carolina

General locality Charleston, S. C.

Locality Stono River & Wappoo Creek. ✓

Scale 1-10,000 Date of survey Dec. & Jan., 1934

Vessel Shore Party No. 19

Chief of party Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg.

Surveyed by W. H. Martin

Inked by W. H. Martin

Heights in feet above \_\_\_\_\_ to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Instructions dated October 10, 1934

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Descriptive Report to Accompany Aluminum  
Mounted Graphical Control Sheet F

Outline of Report

1. Date of Instructions.
2. Scope of Survey.
3. Limits of Sheet.
4. General Description of Territory.
5. Landmarks
6. Character of Control Used.
7. Surveying Methods Used
8. Discrepancies.
9. New Names
10. Changes in Shoreline.
11. Character of Marshes.
12. Permanent Hydrographic Stations.
13. Field Inspection.
14. Graphical Control for Air-Photo Compilation.
15. Azimuths of Navigating Ranges.
16. Location of Fixes for L.H.S.
17. Shoreline Located.

Descriptive Report to Accompany  
Graphical Control Sheet F

1. DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS - Work on this sheet was executed under instructions dated October 10, 1933.
2. SCOPE OF SURVEY - The purpose of the sheet is to furnish control for photo-compilation sheets, to locate topography not clear on the photographs, to locate and remark stations of other bureaus, notably the U. S. Engineers Department, to establish permanent stations for future topographic or hydrographic work, to locate the beacons, navigating ranges, and other aids to navigation, to locate natural objects for fixes for use of U.S.L.H.S. in locating floating aids to navigation, and to locate signals for present hydrographic work.
3. LIMITS OF SHEET - This sheet extends from N. Lat  $32^{\circ}44'18''$  to N. Lat.  $32^{\circ}47'28''$  and from W. Long.  $79^{\circ}57'32''$  to W. Long.  $80^{\circ}02'28''$  and includes section of the W. bank of the Ashley River in the vicinity of the H. W. Bridge, Wappoo Creek and Elliot Cut, and a section of the Stono River from a point 1450 m. S. of the Stono River bridge to a point 2 miles W. of Buzzard Roost Pt.
4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY - Wappoo Creek and Elliot Cut are narrow and fairly crooked. They are bordered on the North by marsh except at the W. end where the channel was cut through high ground. The south bank is high ground except for the marsh in vicinity of Sta. Hall. The Stono is bordered by marsh throughout the sheet, except for the E. shore between sta. White Tank and Hyd. sta. Pin which is high ground with a narrow strip of marsh in places.

5 LANDMARKS - All the ranges, beacons, tanks, center lights of bridges, and windmills cut in by triangulation have been classified as landmarks. The most prominent of these are the R.T. Tank, Tank Windemere, and Tank Country Club.

6. CHARACTER OF CONTROL-- Control was by triangulation, established in 1928, 1933, and 1934.

7. METHODS USED - In the major portions of the sheet, control was adequate so that sufficient setups could be obtained by occupying triangulation stations and by three point fixes. In one case, a system of resection and graphic triangulation was used above the Ashley Bridge. In the other case, a system of traverse and graphic triangulation was run from Sta. Fen and sig. Nor which was located strongly, to the Western limit of the sheet, where a tie-in with Sheet I was made with stations Tent and Ed. All signals and permanent objects were located by three strong cuts or by two cuts and a stadia or tape distance. Points of the shoreline were rodded in by stadia distance where it was thought necessary to supplement the aerial compilation sheets.

8. DISCREPANCIES - After the projection was made, it was found the scale No. 831 was not a true 1-10,000 scale. As the projection had been remade once, because another untrue scale, No. 843, had been used, and as time was of importance, the projection was used, prorating the distances in plotting the triangulation, and using scale 5.

9. NEW NAMES -

10. CHANGES IN SHORELINE - Only one place was noted where erosion is taking place, the point occupied by Cut ref. No. 2, Cut 1928 having been washed out.

11. CHARACTER OF MARSHES - The marsh in this vicinity is covered with salt marsh grass about 3' high and the ground proper is about the level of Mean High Water, interspersed with small creeks. Although the marsh is covered from a few inches to a foot by spring tides and storm waters, there is still a definite shoreline caused by the marsh grass extending above the water. This line is shown on the graphical control and celluloid sheets with a heavy line. The inner limit of the marsh, usually higher ground grown up with trees is shown by a fine line.

12. PERMANENT HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS -

(a) All data possible was obtained from the U. S. Engineers Department to help in locating their stations. Co-ordinates and descriptions were obtained for a few stations and these were reduced to geodetic positions and plotted upon the sheets before field work was started to aid in recovering them. The approximate location of other stations was obtained by transferring them from Engineers' map to a C.S. chart. These stations were sought for in the field in the course of operations. Some U.S.E.D. stations were permanently marked by 5" C.I. pipe filled with concrete. Others were 6"x6" posts driven in the ground, or 6"x6" wooden blocks supported by a timber tripod. These wooden stations were remarked by standard Hyd. disks set in concrete blocks.

(b) Cases where U.S.E.D. stations were located and the correct name was indefinite were Cut ref. No. 2 and U.S.E.D. XXIII.

12. PERMANENT HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS (Cont.)

(c) U.S.E.D. stations recovered, remarked with std. Hyd. Sta. disks, and described on form 524:

U.S.E.D. 7  
McLeod  
U.S.E.D. XXI (Are cov. card)  
U.S.E.D. ~~XI~~

(d) U.S.E.D. Stations recovered and described on form 524 -- 5" C. I. pipe:

CUT Ref. No. 2 (U.S.B.M.)  
U.S.E.D. XIX  
U.S.E.D. XXIII

(e) Permanent stations located and described on form No. 524:

Prop. Cor. XIII

(f) Aids to Navigation located and described on form No. 524:

BLACK BN. No. 1, Rear Range Wappoo Cr.

(g) Many other objects such as gables, chimneys, telephone poles, and piles were located and described directly on the sheet.

13. FIELD INSPECTION - A peculiarity of the region is the definition of the H.W.L., L.W.L. and H.W.L. (storm), explained in Par. 2. Photographs were carried by the photo party and data was obtained over the period the party was in the field for the use of the compilers. Also points located by topography and triangulation points inaccessible to the regular field inspection party were located on the photographs.

14. GRAPHICAL CONTROL FOR AIR-PHOTO COMPILATION - No positions obtained on this sheet by topography were needed by the air photo-compiler because of the quantity and distribution of triangulation control.

15. AZIMUTHS OF NAVIGATING RANGES - The Wappoo Creek ranges were located and a point on range was located as far away as possible, to obtain the azimuth.

16. LOCATION OF FIXES FOR U.S. L.H.S. - There was one floating aid to navigation on the sheet, above the Ashley river bridge. The location of permanent objects cut in by triangulation was supplied the L.H.S. to use for a sextant fix in locating or re-locating the buoy. No objects located with the planetable were necessary in this instance.

17. SHORELINE LOCATED - Miles of shoreline located and compared with celluloid sheets,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Respectfully submitted by,

*W. T. Martin*  
Deck Officer

Forwarded by,

*W. T. Martin*  
Chief of Party  
H. & G. Engineer.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

T-6072

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Charleston, S. C.

March 19, 1934

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.

*Reginald A. Wigglesworth*  
Reginald A. Wigglesworth  
Chief of Party

DESCRIPTION	POSITION					DATUM	METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED	
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE						
	°	'	D. M. METERS	°	'				D. P. METERS
Front Range, Wappoo Cr. 2-3	32	46	178.0	79	57	998.4	N.A. 1927	Studds 1928 Δ	1239, 470, 3256
Rear " " " 2-3	32	46	13.0	79	57	1278.7	"	1934 Planetable	" " " 857
Tank Windemere 2-3	32	46	1134.7	79	58	366.1	"	Studds 1928 Δ	" " " 857
Tank Country Club 2-3	32	45	1707.2	79	57	1485.5	"	"	" " " 857
Windmill Dairy, Wappoo Cr. 2	32	46	731.9	79	59	307.4	"	"	" " " 857
" S. Bank " " 2	32	45	1811.5	79	59	456.7	"	"	" " " 857
R.T. Tank 2-3	32	45	1495.1	79	59	1245.5	"	Schoppe 1933 Δ	" " " 857
Elliot Cut Bn. 2-3	32	45	1821.1	80	00	202.3	"	"	" " " 857
Tank White 2	32	45	1225.0	80	00	152.1	"	"	" " " 857
Tank Green 2-3	32	46	132.9	80	00	86.9	"	Studds 1928 Δ	" 470 " 857
C.L. Stono R. Bridge 2-3	32	45	312.9	80	00	990.4	"	Schoppe 1933 Δ	" " " 857
Bl. Bn. No. 1, Stono River 2	32	46	224.4	80	01	961.7	"	1934 Planetable	" " " 857
	Same as letter 495 (1934)							"	"

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) off-shore, (2) inshore, (3) harbor, 1, 2, 3 would be a mark useful on all charts. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

Landmarks applied to Chart 792 Jan. 8, 1937 H. MacSwan