6082a
6082b

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*~~ } *Sheet No.* P 6082a
R 6082b

LOCALITY

Edisto Island

Dawho and South Edisto Rivers

193 4

CHIEF OF PARTY

Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

6082a 6082b

Form 537a
Ed. Nov., 1929

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 6082 a

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. P

REGISTER NO. 6082 a

State South Carolina

General locality Edisto Island

Locality Dawho River

Scale 1-10,000 Date of survey April, 1934

Vessel Party No. 19

Chief of party Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg

Surveyed by Addison S. Hall

Inked by Addison S. Hall

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval feet

Instructions dated October 10, 1933

Remarks:

OUTLINE TO ACCOMPANY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT FOR TOPOGRAPHIC
SHEET "P"

1. INSTRUCTIONS.

2. SCOPE OF SURVEY

   A. Hydrographic Control.

   B. Location of Aids to Navigation.

   C. Shoreline location as check on photographs.

   D. Recovery of U. S. E. D. Stations.

   E. Permanent marking of Hydrogrphic Stations.

3. LIMITS OF SHEET.

4. CONTROL

5. SURVEYING METHODS USED.

6. DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY.

7. NEW NAMES.

8. LANDMARKS.

9. HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS PERMANENTLY MARKED.

10. FIELD INSPECTION.

11. AIDS TO NAVIGATION LOCATED BY TOPOGRAPHY.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
ALUMINUM MOUNTED CONTROL SHEET "P"

INSTRUCTIONS

The survey was carried out under Original Instructions dated October 10, 1933, also Director's letters 22MG 1990 (19), 26 AHH 293, and Circular Letter No. 30.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The purpose of the survey was to establish hydrographic control, to locate all aids to navigation, to locate shore-line at important places as a check on the photographic work, to recover U. S. Army Engineers' stations, and to permanently mark hydrographic stations at strategic points.

LIMITS OF SHEET

The topography includes the Dawho River from its entrance into the North Edisto River, lat. 32° 37.5', long. 80° 17.3' westward beyond where North Creek branches off, to approximately half of the distance between the fork of the river and the entrance of the Dawho into the South Edisto. It includes South Creek from the above mentioned fork to the entrance of Watts Cut, lat. 32° 37', long. 80° 22'

CONTROL

Control was from second and third order triangulation executed in 1933. The following stations were used as control on this sheet:

1. MAIN SCHEME

Little 1933
Russell 1933
Who 1933
Dawho 1933
Rus 1933
Watt 1933

2. INTERSECTION STATIONS

A. U.S.E.D. Stations located by triangulation.

U.S.E.D. 68-1933

U.S.E.D. Watts 1933
" Whaley 1933

B. Miscellaneous stations.

Beacon No. 5-1933
Light No. 9-1933
Beacon 14-1933
Beacon 12-1933
Light 7-1933
Beacon 8-1933
Light 5-1933
Beacon 6-1933
Beacon 4-1933
Beacon 2-1933
Beacon 3-1933
Stevens Tank

C. Located by topography.

Beacon No. 1-~~1933~~
Beacon No. 2-~~1933~~
Beacon No. 2-A-~~1933~~
Beacon No. 4
Front Range Bn. North Cr. Cut
Rear Range Bn. North Cr. Cut

SURVEYING METHODS USED

The survey was carried out by graphic triangulation. No traverses were run. Most of the signals on the sheet were located by cuts taken directly from triangulation stations. Set-ups obtained by resection on triangulation stations, and by three point fixes, were used to complete the survey. Shoreline was rodded in at intervals along the river. At the entrance of Watts Cut, a range to aid navigation fell partly on this sheet and partly on sheet "R". To get around this difficulty a small insert was made on the sheet. Triangulation stations Watt and U.S.E.D. Watts were plotted in this insert. A setup was made on range between the two, 143 meters from station Watt, and checked by resection on a previous setup which had been replotted in the insert. From this setup, both signals of the navigation range, and also Beacon 4 were rodded in.

DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY

The two outstanding characteristics of the territory included in

by this sheet are the extent of the marshes bordering the stream, and the crooked ness of the river as it meanders through them. For about two miles along the Dawho River, west of its junction with the North Edisto River, the shoreline is very indefinite, and because of the winding channel many beacons are necessary.

Along the southern bank of North Creek, from its junction with the Dawho westward to the limits of the sheet, the marsh bordering the stream narrows and high ground, partly wooded with pine, extends in some places practically to the banks of the creek. About a mile west of the Dawho Bridge there is a well built dock on the southern bank which may be used by boats of three foot draft at all stages of the tide.

NEW NAMES

All the names on the portion of chart covering this area are correct. No new names should be added.

LANDMARKS

A large square cement house on the north bank of the Dawho River about a mile and a quarter N.E. of the Dawho Bridge is a prominent object for several miles along the river and should be charted. Charts affected are charts No. 1239 and 3256.

HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS PERMANENTLY MARKED

A. U.S.E.D. Stations.

The following stations, whose approximate locations had been given us by the U.S. Engineers Department, were recovered, marked with a standard hydrographic station marker, and described on form No. 524:

U.S.E.D. LIII
" LV

The following stations were not recovered:

U.S.E.D. LII

U.S.E.D. LIV
" Bridge
" LXI
" Swinton
" LVI

U. S. Engineers' stations already cut in by triangulation and permanently marked are listed under Control. U.S.E.D. 68, only a few meters from triangulation station Watt, had been cut in but not permanently marked. It had already disappeared.

B. Hydrographic Stations permanently marked.

Station Boy was marked with an 8' length of 3½" boiler pipe and described on form No. 524.

FIELD INSPECTION

The requirements stated on page 30 in the "Notes on Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps" have been complied with as outlined in the Descriptive Report accompanying sheet "K". Eight and six tenths statute miles of shoreline were run and checked with the shoreline on the celluloid sheets. Points at which rod readings were taken are shown by dots in breaks in the shoreline.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION CUT IN BY TOPOGRAPHY See also forms 567 and 524

A. Beacons.

Name	Lat.		Long.	
Beacon No. 1	32° 37'	(1443.8) 404.4	80° 21'	(402.7) 1161.6
Beacon No. 2	32° 38'	(1659.6) 188.6	80° 20'	(543.0) 1021.0
Beacon No. 2-A Beacon No. 4	32° 37'	(1229.6) 619.2 See form 567	80° 21'	(697.5) ~~606.8~~ 866.8

B. Ranges

One Range was located and an azimuth taken by locating a point on range across the river:

	Lat.		Long.	
Front Range Bn.	32° ~~38~~ 37'	(1631.8) 216.4	80° 22'	(1335.0) 5 209.3
Rear Range Bn.	32° 37'	(~~1282.0~~ 1656.2) ~~282.3~~ 192.0	80° 22'	(1282.0) 282.3

Azimuth of range N. 72° 36' E.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
ALUMINUM MOUNTED CONTROL SHEET "P"

Respectfully submitted by,

Addison S. Hall

Forwarded by,

Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg
Chief of Party
C. & G. Engineer.

Form 567
Rev. Jan., 1933

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO._____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Topo Sheet "P" 6082a

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Duplicate

Charleston, S. C.

July 23, 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.

Benjamin H. Higgs
Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						DATUM	METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED
	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE					
	°	′	D. M. METERS	°	′	D. P. METERS			
HOUSE, Square Concrete (Hoe) 2	32	38	(386.1) 1462.1	80	19	(871.5) 691.5	N.A. 1927	Planetable 1934	1239, 3256
This position has been re-plotted on the original topographic sheet and found to be correct.									
Addison Hall									
Letter 547 (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 indentification. 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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

Form 567
Rev. Jan. 1933

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO._____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Sheet (P) 6082a

Duplicate

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Charleston, S. C.

July 31, 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:

Benjamin H. Legg
Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						DATUM	METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED
	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE					
	°	'	D.M. METERS	°	'	D.P. METERS			
Beacon No. 1	32	37	(1143.8) 404.4	80	21	(402.7) 1161.6	N.A. 1927	Plane-table	1239 & 3256
Beacon No. 2	32	38	(1659.6) 188.6	80	20	(543.0) 1021.0	"	"	" "
Beacon No. 2-A	32	37	(1229.6) 619.2	80	21	(697.5) 866.8	"	"	" "
Front Range Beacon	32	37	(1631.8) 216.4	80	22	(1355.0) 209.3	"	"	" "
Rear Range Beacon	32	37	(1656.2) 192.0	80	22	(1282.0) 282.3	"	"	" "
			Azimuth of range N. 72° 36' E.						

These positions have been re-plotted on the original topographic sheet and found to be correct.

Addison Hall

Letter 547 (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 indentification. 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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 25379

Form 537a
Ed. Nov., 1929

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 forwarded to the Office.

Field No. R

REGISTER NO. 6082 b

State South Carolina

General locality Edisto Island

Locality South Edisto River

Scale 1-10,000 Date of survey May, 19 34

Vessel Party No. 19

Chief of party Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg

Surveyed by Addison S. Hall

Inked by Addison S. Hall

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval feet

Instructions dated October 10, 19 33

Remarks:

OPO

OUTLINE

1. INSTRUCTIONS.
2. SCOPE OF SURVEY.
   - A. Hydrographic Control
   - B. Location of Aids to Navigation
   - C. Shoreline location as check on photographs
   - D. Recovery of U.S.E.D. Stations
   - E. Permanent Marking of Hydro Stations.
3. LIMITS OF SHEET.
4. CONTROL.
5. SURVEYING METHODS USED.
6. Description of Territory.
7. NEW NAMES.
8. LANDMARKS.
9. HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS PERMANENTLY MARKED.
   - A. U.S.E.D. Stations.
   - B. Hydrographic Stations.
10. FIELD INSPECTION
11. Aids to Navigation Located by Topography.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
ALUMINUM MOUNTED CONTROL SHEET "R"

INSTRUCTIONS

The survey was carried out under Original Instructions dated October 10, 1933, also Director's letters 22Mg 1990 (19), 26 AHH 293, and Circular Letter No. 30.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The purpose of the survey was to establish hydrographic control, to locate all aids to navigation, to locate shore-line at important places as a check on the photographic work, to recover U. S. Army Engineer's stations, and to permanently mark hydrographic stations at strategic points.

LIMITS OF SHEET

The topography includes the South Edisto River from just south of the Seaboard Railroad bridge, lat. 32° 39.4', long. 80° 25' to below triangulation station Sage, lat. 32° 35.5', long. 80° 23.5'.

CONTROL

Control was from triangulation executed in 1933. The following stations were used as control on the sheet:

I. Main Scheme.

Rail 1933
Peck 1933
Hos 1933
Hurst 1933
Son 1933
Samp 1933
Cut 1933
Sage 1933
Bittle 1933

II. Intersection Stations.

None.

SURVEYING METHODS USED

The survey was carried to completion by means of graphic triangulation. No traverses were run. Most of the signals were located by cuts taken directly from triangulation stations. Setups were made on towers still standing on stations Sage and Peck. Resections on triangulation stations and three point fixes were used in completing the survey. Eight and one-half statute miles of shoreline were rodded in, in conjunction with the other work.

DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY

The territory bordering the South Edisto north of the Dawho entrance is partly wooded with pine, deciduous trees, and occassionally cypress trees. Tall cane grass lines the banks. At the Dawho entrance a large sand bar uncovers at low water. From here to Watts Cut, the South Edisto River consists of a series of straight reaches approximately a mile and a half in length, with nearly right-angled bends between. Old rice fields grown up with bushes and cane grass ten feet high lie on both sides of the river. Midway down the last north and south reach above Watts Cut, on the west bank of the river, is a serviceable dock. Another dock, which may be used by boats of moderate draft, is located about one half mile south of the entrance of Watts Cut on the east bank of the river.

NEW NAMES

All names on the present charts pertaining to the area covered by this sheet are correct. No new names should be added.

LANDMARKS

The ruins of an old brick rice mill, just above the entrance of the Dawho into the South Edisto, serve to mark this entrance which could easily be missed in coming up the South Edisto from the south. This

mill is mentioned in the Coast Pilot and should be plotted on the chart. Charts 1239 and 3256 are affected. The geographic position of this landmark is to be found in a list accompanying the sheets.

HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS PERMANENTLY MARKED

1. U.S.E.D. Stations.

Only one U.S.E.D station, No. LXXI, fell within the limits of this sheet. We were unable to recover it.

2. Hydrographic Stations permanently marked.

The following hydrographic stations were marked with 8' lengths of 3½" boiler pipe driven into the marsh:

Bat
Fol

Descriptions of these stations on form No. 524 accompany the sheet

FIELD INSPECTION

The requirements stated on page 30 in the "Notes on Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps" have been complied with as outlined in the descriptive report accompanying sheet "K". Eight and one half statute miles of shoreline were rodded in and checked with the celluloid sheets.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION LOCATED BY TOPOGRAPHY

Name	Lat.		Long.	
		(766.6)		(1547.0)
Beacon No. 2	32° 38'	1081.6	80° 24'	17.0
		(135.2)		(1286.1)
Beacon No. 3	32° 36'	1713.0	80° 23'	278.5

Respectfully Submitted by,

Addison S. Hall

Forwarded by,

Lt. Benjamin [illegible],
Chief of Party

Form 567
Rev. Jan. 1933

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO. _____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Topo Sheet "R" 6082b

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Charleston, S. C.

July 24, 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:

Benjamin A. Rice
Chief of Party

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						DATUM	METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED
	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE					
	°	′	D.M. METERS	°	′	D.P. METERS			
BRICK RUINS, S.E. Corner ruined Rice Hill. 2	32	39′	(1158.2) 690.0	80	23′	(377.0) 1186.7	N.A. 1927	Plane-table	1239.

This position has been re-plotted on the original topographic sheet and found to be correct.

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 indentification. 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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 25370

Form 567
Rev. Jan. 1933

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO._____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Sheet "R"

6082b

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Duplicate

Charleston, S. C.

July 31, 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:

Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg
Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM			
	° ′	D.M. METERS	° ′	D.P. METERS				
Beacon No. 2	32 38	(766.6) 1081.6	80 24	(1547.0) 17.0	N.A. 1927		Plane-table	1239 & 3256
Beacon No. 3	32 36	(135.2) 1713.0	80 23	(1286.1) 278.5	"		"	" "

These positions have been re-plotted on the original topographic sheet and found to be correct.

Addison Hall

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 indentification. 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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 26379