

6148

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NOV 30 1934

Acc. No. _____

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

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
~~Hydrographic~~

Sheet No. 6148
* C

State Georgia

LOCALITY

Ogeechee Ossabaw Sound Creekhead

Creek Florida Passage

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessey

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

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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 A CREGISTER NO. 6148State GeorgiaGeneral locality Inlet Ossabaw SoundLocality Ogeechee Florida Passage d CreekScale 1:10 000 Date of survey January and February, 19 34Vessel GilbertChief of Party C. A. Egner and Herman OdysseySurveyed by Robert W. Byrns and Edwin Shuffle Jr.

Inked by _____

Heights in feet above _____ to ground to tops of trees
none shown

Contour Approximate contour Form line interval _____ feet

Instructions dated December 5, 19 33Remarks: Unlinked sheets transferred to party of C. A. Egner
on April 7, 1934

(1)

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, & H.
Ogeechee River to Doboy Sound

PROJECT

1934.

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS

December 5th, 1933.

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessey, H. & G. Engineer,
Commanding Officer, Ship GILBERT.

TOPOGRAPHER

E. Shuffle, Jr. Observer.

INSTRUMENTS

The standard alidade, telemeter rods, and plane table equipment were used with aluminum sheet and a special board.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The purpose of this survey was to locate signals for hydrography on the Inland Waterway of Georgia from the Ogeechee River to Doboy Sound, and to obtain data needed to reduce aerial photographs of this area to an accurate scale.

PROCEDURE

Most of the set-ups were made at triangulation stations, and the hydrographic signals cut in. At least one magnetic meridian was obtained on every sheet. No local disturbances were noticed. The bearing of all the ranges were accurately determined by obtaining three point fixes on the range. All of the landmarks not located by triangulation were cut in, and a list is attached. Permanent topographic marks were put in at intervals of about one mile and the description of the stations are attached. As your circular letter was not received until the middle of March, after the first seven sheets had been completed, the sheets were taken to the field again, to rod in sections of shore line. In addition to the topography, the triangulation stations, falling on the sheets were recovered, and in a few cases, the descriptions were revised according to the changes that had taken place.

SHEETS

As the circular letter supplemented the written instructions of December 5th, 1933, your instructions in regard to leaving the cuts on the sheets could not be complied with in full, as most of the sheets had been cleaned up, although wherever it was possible, the cuts were freshened up. The range lines were inked and their bearings were taken off the sheets by a three arm steel protractor. Alongside of each hydrographic signal, its description was printed and sketched, so as to enable any party to locate these signals quickly. There was no field sketching done on the sheets.

All recoverable hydrographic, topographic, and the triangulation stations were indicated by red dots. The hydrographic and topographic stations were indicated by red circles, while the triangulation stations were indicated by red equilateral triangles.

On the magnetic meridians, there was printed the time of day, the date, and the station at which the meridian was obtained.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey topographic stations were labelled "stand" with the name of the station alongside of it. U. S. Engineer stations were labeled "engineer stand".

MISCELLANEOUS

VERTICAL CONTROL:

As these sheets were intended primarily for aerial photo control and for locating hydrographic signals, no attempt was made at vertical control.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

The geographic names are correct as charted.

CHANGES IN PROMINENT OBJECTS

Johnson Creek Beacons Nos. 1, 2, and 4 were relocated by plane table method, and described.

Mud River Front Ranges Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, and Mud River Rear Ranges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, were relocated by plane table methods, and described.

The description of the Mud River Ranges differ considerably from the descriptions given in our latest Inside Route Pilot (1931).

The descriptions of these ranges were written underneath their positions on sheets "G" and "H" as stipulated in your circular letter of the middle of March in regard to all landmarks.

Approved:

Herman Odessey
Herman Odessey
Chief of Party

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin Shuffie, Jr.
Edwin Shuffie, Jr.
Observer.

Plane Table Positions

C
Sheet "A"

Name	Latitude D. M. METERS	Longitude D. M. METERS	Description of Object
Fox	31 51 384.5	81 08 862.2 ✓	See Form 524, Description of Topographic Station.
Rock	31 48 1725.0	81 08 753.7	See Form 524, Description of Topographic Station.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Brunswick Ga.

March 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.

Herman Odessey

Chief of Party.

[illegible]

A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, 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 of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstuffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.