6168

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Form 504
Rev. Dec. 1933

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic / ~~*Hydrographic*~~ } *Sheet No.* H6168

State Georgia

LOCALITY

Doboy Sound to Grind and Dodoy

Old Teakettle Creek

193 4

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessey

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

6168

Form 537a
Ed. Nov. 1929

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 6168

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Acc. No.
DEC 29 1934
U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

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. H

REGISTER NO. 6168

State GEORGIA

General locality DOBOY SOUND

Locality OLD TEAKETTLE CREEK

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

Vessel FIELD PARTY #23

Chief of party C. A. EGNER

Surveyed by FORTUNE, DIETZ, GREICUS

Inked by A. W. GREEN, JR.

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

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

Instructions dated DECEMBER 5, 1933

Remarks: THIS SHEET FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL ONLY.

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, 1934.

CHIEF OF PARTY Herman Odessey, H. & G. Engineer,
Commanding 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 date 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 was 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 signals were put in at intervals of about one mile and the descriptions 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 & Geodetic Survey topographic stations were labeled "Stand" with the name of the station alongside of it. U. S. Engineer stations were labeled "Engineer Stand".

MISCELLANEOUS

Vertical Control :

As these sheets are 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 descriptions of 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
Chief of Party

Respectfully submitted,
Edwin Shuffle, Jr.
Observer.

Form 567
Ed. Dec., 1929

DIVISION OF CHARTS, FILE NO._____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Brunswick, Ga.

March 31st, 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.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION				DATUM	METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE				
	° ′	D.M. METERS	° ′	D. P. METERS			
Creighton Narrows Rear Range Beacon	31-29	612.3	81-19	391.7	NA	Triangulation 1241	574
Creighton Narrows Front Range Beacon	31-29	470.9	81-19	362.7		"	"
Mud River Front Renge #5	31-29	567.9	81-17	1463.9		"	"
New Teakettle Creek Beacon #1	31-29	150.0	81-17	1093.9		"	"
Mud River Rear Range #5	31-29	298.8	81-18	151.8		"	"
New Teakettle Creek Beacon #2	31-28	920.9	81-17	1456.0		"	"
" " Beacon #3	31-28	114.9	81-17	1551.8		"	"
" " Beacon #5	31-26	1229.8	81-18	351.4		"	"
Old Teakettle Creek, Rear Range Beacon	31-27	521.4	81.19	371.8		"	"
Old Teakettle Creek, Front Range Beacon	31-27	635.7	81-19	410.1		"	"

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

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929

Plane Table Positions Sheet "H"

Name	Latitude D. P. Meters	Longitude D.M. Meters	Description of Object
Mud	31 29 114.0	81 17 1276.0	see form 524, Description of topographic station.
Bluff	31 28 1024.2	81 19 1324.5	see form 524, Description of topographic station.
Creighton	31 30 398.0	81 19 381.0	see form 524, Description of topographic station.
Nor	31 27 517.0	81 18 1479.0	see form 524, Description of topographic station.
New	31 27 1368.0	81 17 1476.0	see form 524, Description of topographic station.

Review of T-6168

This plane table survey has been examined in connection with the review of air photo compilation T-5220 and no errors noted except that there are differences of from 1 to 10 meters in the location of shore line between the plane table and the compilation, probably due to difference in interpretation of the photographs and sketching between rod readings. See review of T-5220 for detailed discussion

D. H. Benson
B. G. Jones