

6246

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: South Carolina

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. "E"
Hydrographic }

LOCALITY

Georgetown Harbor

Sampit River.

~~Georgetown Harbor, (L. $79^{\circ} - 16'$ N~~
~~to $79^{\circ} - 18' - 30''$ W).~~

1935

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessey

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1931

6246

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

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. "E"

REGISTER NO. 6246

State South Carolina

General locality Harbor
Georgetown, South Carolina.

Locality Sampit River, Georgetown Harbor, (1. 79°-16'-W to 79°-18'-30"-W)

Scale 1:5,000 Date of survey March, 1935.

Vessel "GILBERT"

Chief of party Herman Odessay

Surveyed by Edwin Shuffle, Jr., (Surveyor)

Draftsman in Lieut. B.H. Rigg's office under the
Inked by supervision of Lieut. E. H. Kirsch.

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

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval / feet

Instructions dated Office Letter-22-AB, 1995, GI4, Oct. 29, 1934.

Remarks: Transferred to party of Lieut. B.H. Rigg, March, 1935,
and returned March, 1935.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET - "E"

Sampit River and Georgetown Harbor

PROJECT - 1935.

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS

Letter from the Director, Oct. 29, 1934.
Ref: No. 22-AB, 1995, GI4.

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessy, H. & C. Engineer,
Commanding Ship "GILBERT".

TOPOGRAPHER

Edwin Shuffle, Jr., Surveyor.

INSTRUMENTS

The standard alidade, telemeter rods, and
plane table equipment were used with the aluminum backed sheets.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The purpose of this survey was to locate
signals for hydrography within the limits of the sheet, to obtain data
needed for reducing aerial photographs of this area to an accurate
scale, and to establish at intervals of about one mile along the shore,
a permanently marked recoverable station.

PROCEDURE

The hydrographic signals were located first,
in order that the hydrography could be undertaken without unnecessary de-
lay. After the signals were located, the sheet was again taken to the
field to locate permanently marked topographic stations, and/rod in pos-
itions of the shore line at intervals of about one mile. The descrip-
tions of the topographic stations are submitted on Form #524, and a list

continued

of their positions is attached. Various features were located as required by the photo compilation party. As soon as this sheet was finished, it was turned over to Lieutenant E. H. Kirsch to use in verifying his photocompilation work. A magnetic meridian was obtained at triangulation station "PIT", no local disturbance being noticed. All of the triangulation stations used on this work, and falling within the limits of the sheets, were recovered as the survey reached them. In a few cases, the descriptions were revised according to the changes that had taken place, the recovery notes being submitted on form #526. Whenever it was possible, the plane table was set up at a triangulation station. Three point fixes with a check on a fourth station were used in locating the plane table at the topographic stations, and in most cases, for set-ups from which to cut in hydrographic signals.

SHEETS

The sheet was not inked by the topographer except for marking the hydrographic signals, topographic, and triangulation stations. Each of these was indicated by a red dot - the hydrographic signals and topographic stations were marked with red circles, and the triangulation stations by red equilateral triangles.

The names of the topographic and triangulation stations were placed on the sheet along with the sketches indicating the type of the signals used for the hydrography.

On the magnetic meridian was placed the time of day, the date, and the station at which the observation was made.

continued

MISCELLANEOUS

Vertical control - as these sheets were intended primarily for the control of aerial photographs, and for locating hydrographic signals, no attempt was made at vertical control.

Geographic names - The geographic names are correct as charted.

PROMINENT LANDMARKS

The most prominent landmarks to be seen in Georgetown, South Carolina, are the A. C. L. Corporation brick stack, Georgetown Silver Standpipe, the Georgetown Clock Tower, and the A.C. L. Corporation Tank (black).

Approved:

Herman Odessey
Herman Odessey,
Chief of Party.

Respectfully submitted

Edwin Shuffle, Jr.
Edwin Shuffle, Jr.,
Surveyor.

REVIEW OF GRAPHIC CONTROL SURVEY T- 6246, SCALE 1/5000.Date of Review *July 15, 1935*

1. This survey has been reviewed in connection with Air Photo Compilation Nos. T-*5253, 5373*, with particular attention to the following details:

- (a) Projection has been checked in the Field. ✓
- (b) Accuracy of location of plane table control points. ✓
- (c) Discrepancies between detail on this survey and the air photo compilations listed above. ✓
- (d) Discrepancies found in descriptions submitted on Form 524 when compared with the air photo compilations listed above. *none* ✓

2. Refer to the reviews and descriptive reports of air photo compilations Nos. T- , , , for a more complete discussion of any errors or discrepancies found.

Any material errors found on this survey are noted in subsequent paragraphs of this review, and these have been reported to the Field Records Section and the Cartographic Section.

Notes and corrections resulting from the review are shown on this survey in green.

Leonard A. Hulsaw

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS - SHEET "F"

NAME	LATITUDE D.M. METERS	LONGITUDE D.M. METERS	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS.
BOTH	33 21 1062.5	79 17 140.1	See form #524 Description of Topographic Stations.
WILL	33 21 391.2	79 18 559.4	Same as above
GEORGETOWN BRICK CLOCK TOWER	33 21 1713.0	79 16 1487.7	Same as above
EAST GABLE, A.C.L. SHED, PEAK.	33 21 1477.2	79 17 377.6	Same as above
SAMPIT RIVER BRIDGE, CENTER LIGHT.	33 21 844.5	79 17 1073.1	Same as above

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Georgetown, South Carolina.

March 10 1935

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
Herman Odessey 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, flagstaves and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.