Form 504
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: North Carolina

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Locality:

Haw River -

Maw Pt. DeOriental

and Cedar Pt.

1912

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. H. Hawley
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Topographic Sheet No. 2 (field number)

This sheet shows the revision of shoreline of the Mouse River from
Cedar Point to Pinoy Point, including northern part of South River, with
sub-plan showing revision from Pinoy Point to New Point, made in accor-
dance with instructions dated January 23, 1920. The projection has the
same limits as the original sheet.

This revision work was well controlled by triangulation. The shore-
line was transferred in pencil from the original sheet and the topograp-pher
was supplied with a bromide copy of the original sheet in order that any
changes in detail might be noted and shown on the new sheet.

No important changes in detail were noted and changes in shoreline
were usually so slight or of such nature that it was impossible to tell
in the field whether the greater part of the difference was due to actual
change in the shoreline or to distortion in the original sheet. In South
River a considerable change was noted not so much in the shoreline as in
the orientation of the river.

Control was carried into South River and Broad Creek by plane table
triangulation. In South River small pole signals were erected on the
various points, after which the plane table was set up on the beacon at
the entrance to the river and cuts taken to all signals that were visible
from the station. Signals A and Ale were then located from the beacon
by cut and distance after which the table was set up over A, oriented on
the beacon, and the distance checked by resecting on station Dead 2.
From signal A cuts were taken to signals C and D. The table was then set
up over C and the location of this signal from the beacon and signal A
was checked by resecting on signal Ale. A cut to signal D from this
station checked the location of D from the other signals. The triangulation
was carried in this manner to the southern end of the work and the inter-
sections at all stations were excellent. It is therefore believed that
there is no chance for error in orientation in this survey.

The shoreline shown on this sheet was completely covered by topographic
traverse. Small signals were established at intervals of about 400 meters
along the shore for control of inshore hydrography. These signals are not
permanent.

There are no prominent objects within the limits covered by this sheet
that are not located by triangulation. There is however a prominent clump
of woods shown on the sheet at Pinoy Point that should be shown on the
chart as the surrounding country is all low and swampy. Two prominent sand
dunes were also described on form 537a attached.

J. H. Hawley,
Chief of Party.
LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Superintendent, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Method of determination</th>
<th>Charts affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand dune; O'Gay on topo. sheet No. 2</td>
<td>34° 59' 495&quot; D.M., 76° 37' 170&quot; D.P.</td>
<td>topog.</td>
<td>1231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand dune; O'and on topo. sheet No. 2</td>
<td>34° 59' 140&quot; D.M., 76° 36' 925&quot; D.P.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above sand dunes are formed by the end of sharp ridges extending to the shore. These ridges form the only elevated land in this region. The ends of the ridges are white sand, triangular in shape, about 20 feet high, with peaks sharp enough for hydrographic use. On account of the unusual formation for this region, the sand peaks show up very well and are especially prominent in the morning when the sun is to the eastward.

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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.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS.

REPORT ON TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET No. 3825.

Surveyed in 1920.


1. The plan and character of this survey fulfill the requirements of
   the General Instructions.

2. The plan and extent satisfy the specific instructions.

3. See review of topographic sheet 3822 for discrepancy in overlap with
   that sheet.

4. The surveying and field drafting are good.

5. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, May, 1921.

6. Two copies of this report to be sent to Division of Hydrography and
   Topography.
TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. 3622 Field No. 2.

North Carolina

State .


Locality . Cedar Point to Pinney Point .

Marx Pt. to Oriental and Cedar Pt.

Chief of party . J.H. Hawley .


Date of survey . May to September, 1920 .

Scale . 1 : 20,000 .

Heights in feet above .

Contour interval . . feet .


Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs, Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations, Data from other sources affecting sheet .

Remarks:

Shoreline revision.