DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. Peckham, Director

State: South Carolina

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
6072 Sheet No. P 6072

LOCALITY
Charleston, S. C.
Stono River & Wappoo Creek

19 31

CHIEF OF PARTY

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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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. 67

REGISTER NO.

State: South Carolina

General locality: Charleston, S.C.

Locality: Stono River & Mannon Creek.

Scale 1-10,000 Date of survey Dec. & Jan. 1934

Vessel: Shore Party No. 19

Chief of party: Lt. Benjamin H. Rigg.

Surveyed by: H. H. Martin

Inked by: H. H. Martin

Heights in feet above ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval

Instructions dated: October 10, 1934

Remarks: 

...
Descriptive Report to Accompany Aluminum Mounted Graphical Control Sheet F

Outline of Report

1. Date of Instructions.
2. Scope of Survey.
3. Limits of Sheet.
4. General Description of Territory.
5. Landmarks
6. Character of Control Used.
7. Surveying Methods Used
8. Discrepancies.
9. New Names
11. Character of Marshes.
12. Permanent Hydrographic Stations.
13. Field Inspection.
14. Graphical Control for Air-Photo Compilation.
15. Azimuths of Navigating Ranges.
16. Location of Fixes for L.H.S.
17. Shoreline Located.
Descriptive Report to Accompany
Graphical Control Sheet F

1. **DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS** - Work on this sheet was executed under instructions dated October 10, 1933.

2. **SCOPE OF SURVEY** - The purpose of the sheet is to furnish control for photo-compilation sheets, to locate topography not clear on the photographs, to locate and remark stations of other bureaus, notably the U. S. Engineers Department, to establish permanent stations for future topographic or hydrographic work, to locate the beacons, navigating ranges, and other aids to navigation, to locate natural objects for fixes for use of U.S.L.H.S. in locating floating aids to navigation, and to locate signals for present hydrographic work.

3. **LIMITS OF SHEET** - This sheet extends from N. Lat. 32° 14' 18" to N. Lat. 32° 47' 28" and from W. Long. 79° 57' 32" to W. Long. 80° 02' 28" and includes section of the W. bank of the Ashley River in the vicinity of the H. W. Bridge, Wappoo Creek and Elliot Cut, and a section of the Stono River from a point 1450 m. S. of the Stono River bridge to a point 2 miles W. of Buzzard Rock Pt.

4. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY** - Wappoo Creek and Elliot Cut are narrow and fairly crooked. They are bordered on the North by marsh except at the W. end where the channel was cut through high ground. The south bank is high ground except for the marsh in vicinity of Sta. Hall. The Stono is bordered by marsh throughout the sheet, except for the E. shore between sta. White Tank and Hyd. sta. Pin which is high ground with a narrow strip of marsh in places.
5. LANDMARKS - All the ranges, beacons, tanks, center lights of
bridges, and windmills cut in by triangulation have been classi-
cified as landmarks. The most prominent of these are the R.T., Tank,
Tank Windemere, and Tank Country Club.

6. CHARACTER OF CONTROL - Control was by triangulation, estab-
lished in 1928, 1933, and 1934.

7. METHODS USED - In the major portions of the sheet, control
was adequate so that sufficient setups could be obtained by
occupying triangulation stations and by three point fixes. In
one case, a system of resection and graphic triangulation was
used above the Ashley Bridge. In the other case, a system of
traverse and graphic triangulation was run from Sta. Fen and
sig. Nor, which was located strongly, to the Western limit of
the sheet, where a tie-in with Sheet I was made with stations
Tent and Ed. All signals and permanent objects were located by
three strong cuts or by two cuts and a stadia or tape distance.
Points of the shoreline were rodded in by stadia distance where
it was thought necessary to supplement the aerial compilation
sheets.

8. DISCREPANCIES - After the projection was made, it was found
the scale No. 831 was not a true 1-10,000 scale. As the pro-
jection had been remade once, because another untrue scale, No.
843, had been used, and as time was of importance, the projec-
tion was used, prorating the distances in plotting the triangu-
lation, and using scale 5.

9. NEW MAKES -

10. CHANGES IN SHORELINE - Only one place was noted where ero-
sion is taking place, the point occupied by Cut ref. No. 2, Cut
1928 having been washed out.
11. **CHARACTER OF MARSHES** - The marsh in this vicinity is covered with salt marsh grass about 3' high and the ground proper is about the level of Mean High Water, interspersed with small creeks. Although the marsh is covered from a few inches to a foot by spring tides and storm waters, there is still a definite shoreline caused by the marsh grass extending above the water. This line is shown on the graphical control and celluloid sheets with a heavy line. The inner limit of the marsh, usually higher ground grown up with trees is shown by a fine line.

12. **PERMANENT HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS** -

(a) All data possible was obtained from the U. S. Engineers Department to help in locating their stations. Co-ordinates and descriptions were obtained for a few stations and these were reduced to geodetic positions and plotted upon the sheets before field work was started to aid in recovering them. The approximate location of other stations was obtained by transferring them from Engineers' map to a C.S. chart. These stations were sought for in the field in the course of operations. Some U.S.E.D. stations were permanently marked by 5" C.I. pipe filled with concrete. Others were 6"x6" posts driven in the ground, or 6"x6" wooden blocks supported by a timber tripod. These wooden stations were remarked by standard Hyd. disks set in concrete blocks.

(b) Cases where U.S.E.D. stations were located and the correct name was indefinite were cited ref. No. 2 and U.S.E.D. XXIII.
12. **PERMANENT HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS (Cont.)**

(c) U.S.E.D. stations recovered, remarked with std.

Hyd. Sta. disks, and described on form 524:

- U.S.E.D. 7
- McLeod
- U.S.E.D. XXI (\& recov. card)
- U.S.E.D. XX

(d) U.S.E.D. Stations recovered and described on form 524 -- 5" C. I. pipe:

- CUT Ref. No. 2 (U.S.B.M.)
- U.S.E.D. XIX
- U.S.E.D. XXIII

(e) Permanent stations located and described on form No. 524:

- Prop. Cor. XIII

(f) Aids to Navigation located and described on form No. 524:

- BLACK BN. No. 1, Rear Range Wappoo Cr.

(g) Many other objects such as gables, chimneys, telephone poles, and piles were located and described directly on the sheet.

13. **FIELD INSPECTION** - A peculiarity of the region is the definition of the H.W.L., L.W.L. and H.W.L. (storm), explained in Par. 2. Photographs were carried by the photo party and data was obtained over the period the party was in the field for the use of the compilers. Also points located by topography and triangulation points inaccessible to the regular field inspection party were located on the photographs.

14. **GRAPHICAL CONTROL FOR AIR-PHOTO COMPIILATION** - No positions obtained on this sheet by topography were needed by the air photo-compilers because of the quantity and distribution of triangulation control.
15. **AZIMUTHS OF NAVIGATING RANGES** - The Wappoo Creek ranges were located and a point on range was located as far away as possible, to obtain the azimuth.

16. **LOCATION OF FIXES FOR U.S. L.H.S.** - There was one floating aid to navigation on the sheet, above the Ashley river bridge. The location of permanent objects cut in by triangulation was supplied the L.H.S. to use for a sextant fix in locating or re-locating the buoy. No objects located with the planestable were necessary in this instance.

17. **SHORELINE LOCATED** - Miles of shoreline located and compared with celluloid sheets, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Respectfully submitted by,

[Signature]

William Martin

Lock Officer

Forwarded by,

[Signature]

[Institute or Position]
LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Charleston, S.C.

March 19, 1934

The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
<th>DATUM</th>
<th>METHOD OF DETERMINATION</th>
<th>CHARTS AFFECTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Range, Wappoo Cr.</td>
<td>178.0</td>
<td>79.57</td>
<td>N.A. Studds 1928</td>
<td>1239, 170, 3296</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>79.57</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Studds 1928</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Windemere</td>
<td>113.7</td>
<td>79.58</td>
<td>366.1</td>
<td>Studds 1928</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Country Club</td>
<td>170.7</td>
<td>79.57</td>
<td>118.5.5</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windmill Dairy, Wappoo Cr.</td>
<td>731.9</td>
<td>79.59</td>
<td>307.4</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; S. Bank &quot;</td>
<td>1811.5</td>
<td>79.59</td>
<td>456.7</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.T. Tank</td>
<td>1195.1</td>
<td>79.59</td>
<td>1245.5</td>
<td>Schoppe 1933</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliot Cut Bn.</td>
<td>1821.1</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>202.3</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank White</td>
<td>1225.0</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>152.1</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Green</td>
<td>132.9</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>Studds 1928</td>
<td>1470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.L. Stono R. Bridge</td>
<td>312.9</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>990.1</td>
<td>Schoppe 1933</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bl. En. No. 1, Stono River</td>
<td>221.4</td>
<td>80.01</td>
<td>961.7</td>
<td>Planetable</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) leasore, (3) harbor, 1, 2, 3 would be a mark useful on all charts. Generally, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.