

6248a

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	
<div></div>	
State: South Carolina	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. "B"
LOCALITY	
<del>Mud Bay, eastern part of</del>	
<del>Winbyh Bay, and North Island,</del>	
<del>(1. 33° - 14' N to 1. 33° - 16' N)</del>	
(Eastern Part) & Vicinity	
19.35	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
Herman Odessey	

6248a

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. "B"

REGISTER NO. 6248a

State South Carolina  
General locality Winyah Bay, ~~South Carolina~~  
(Eastern Part) & Vicinity  
Locality ~~Mud Bay, east part of Winyah Bay, North Island~~  
Scale 1:10,000 Date of survey January 12th, to  
February 19th, 1935  
Vessel "GILBERT"  
Chief of party Herman Odessey  
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 mean to ground to tops of trees  
Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval none shown feet  
Instructions dated Office Letter 22-AR, 1935-G14, Oct. 29, 1934.  
Remarks: Uninked sheet transferred to party of B. H. Rigg on  
February 26th, 1935. Returned March 16, 1935.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET - "B"

Mud Bay, eastern part of Winyah Bay, and North Island.

PROJECT - 1935.

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS

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

CHIEF OF PARTY

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

TOPOGRAPHER

Edwin Shuffie, 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 delay. After the signals were located, the sheet was again taken to the field to locate permanently marked topographic stations, and <sup>to</sup> rod in positions of the shore line at intervals of about one mile. The descriptions of topographic stations are submitted on Form #524, and a list 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 photo

continued

compilation work. A magnetic meridian was obtained at triangulation station "U.S.E", no local disturbance being noticed. All of the triangulation stations used on this work, and falling within the limits of the sheet, 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.

The cuts to all signals located by plane table methods were left on the sheets. In some cases, where these cuts were light, or

continued

had been partly erased from cleaning up the sheet, they were redrawn.

The following symbol, , used on the sheet, indicates a rod reading to the point within the square, except in cases where a hydrographic signal was rodded in, in which case a circle was drawn about the dot. This symbol was not used in rodding in docks and other similar features, so that it would not be confused with a part of the topography.

The detail between the rod readings on the shore line was taken from the aerial photographs, and inked in by one of the draftsmen in Lieutenant B. E. Rigg's office under Lieutenant E.H. Kirsch's supervision.

CHANGES IN PROMINENT OBJECTS

The following list of landmarks were moved, and have been relocated by plane table methods, and a list of their positions is attached.

Winyah Bay, Western Channel, Beacon (black)

Winyah Bay, Western Channel, Beacon #1.

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.

Marshes - The marshy areas east of Mud Bay are covered with water at high tide.

continued

Approved:

*Herman Odessey*  
Herman Odessey,  
Chief of Party.

Respectfully submitted

*Edwin Shuffe, Jr.*  
Edwin Shuffe, Jr.,  
Surveyor.

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS - SHEET "B"

NAME	LATITUDE D.M. METERS	LONGITUDE D.M. METERS	DESCRIPTIONS of OBJECT
WAR	33 14 725.9	79 12 713.4	See form #524 Descriptions of Topographic Stations
SHAD	33 15 118.2	79 13 1420.6	Same as above
KAY	33 14 312.0	79 11 624.2	Same as above
BAKE	33 17 0.0	79 11 1373.3	Same as above
JIG	33 18 252.8	79 12 236.9	Same as above
WINYAH BAY, Western Ch. Beacon #1.	33 15 484.5	79 14 323.5	Same as above
WINYAH BAY, Western Shore, Beacon (bl'k)	33 14 1398.6	79 12 1169.8	Same as above

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Georgetown, South Carolina.

February 27th \_\_\_\_\_, 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

*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.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 25379



Review of Graphic Control Survey No T-6248a.

This survey was examined in connection with the review of air photo compilations No T-5378, T-5379, and T-5381 and no errors or discrepancies were noted. See T-5378, T-5379, and T-5381 for complete topographic detail.

Leonard A. McSauer  
May 8, 1935.

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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. "A"  
Hydrographic }

### LOCALITY

Entrance to Winyah Bay,

~~(L. 33° 10' N to L. 33° 14' N)~~

Mother North Shoal & Vicinity

19 35

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odean

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1921

6248b

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. "A"

REGISTER NO. 6248b

State. South Carolina  
Entrance to  
General locality. Winyah Bay, South Carolina.  
Mother North Shoal & Vicinity  
Locality. Entrance of Winyah Bay (L. 33° - 10' N to L. 33° - 14' N)  
/ January 18, to/  
Scale. 1:10,000 Date of survey February 14, 1935.  
Vessel. "GILBERT"  
Chief of party. Herman Odessay  
Surveyed by. Edwin Shuffle, Jr., (Observer)  
Draftsman in Lieut. B.H. Rigg's office under the  
Inked by. supervision of Lieutenant 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: Uninked sheet transferred to party of B. H. Rigg on February,  
26th, 1935. Returned March 16, 1935.

( I )

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET - "A"

ENTRANCE TO WINYAH BAY - ( Lat.  $33^{\circ}-10'$  N to Long.  $33^{\circ}-14'$  N)

PROJECT - 1935

DATE OF INSTRUCTIONS

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

CHIEF OF PARTY

Herman Odessey, H. & G. 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 delay.  
After the signals were located, the sheet was again taken to the field to  
locate permanently marked topographic stations, and <sup>to</sup> rod in positions of the  
shore line at intervals of about one mile. The descriptions of topographic  
stations are submitted on Form #524, and a list 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 photo compilation work. A magnetic meridian

continued

was obtained at triangulation station "JET", no local disturbance being noticed. All of the triangulation stations used on this work, and falling within the limits of the sheet, 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.

Beginning with a three-point fix, a traverse was run from the Georgetown Lighthouse dock around the south end of North Island, then north to triangulation station "JET", the HWL being rodded in. A traverse was also run on the three sand bars south of the south jetty wall, commencing from a three-point fix, and closing with one.

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 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

The cuts to all signals located by plane table methods were left on the sheet. In some cases, where these cuts were light, or had been partly erased from cleaning up the sheet, they were redrawn.

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The detail between the rod readings on the shore line was taken from the aerial photographs, and inked in by one of the draftsmen in Lieutenant B.H. Rigg's office under Lieutenant E.H. Kirsch's supervision.

#### CHANGES IN PROMINENT OBJECTS

The sand bar, which is shown on Chart #428, south of the entrance to Winyah Bay and south of the south jetty wall, as a continuous strip of sand running in a SW'ly direction, has broken up into three bars. These bars are covered over with water at extreme high water.

The ocean, during storm high water, has broken through the southern end of North Island in several places, and has formed a large pond there. Sand dunes are scattered on the north, east, and south sides of this pond, which is reported by the islanders to be about five feet deep. There is a small outlet from it into Winyah Bay.

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.

Approved:

*Herman Odessey*  
Herman Odessey,  
Chief of Party

Respectfully submitted,

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



PLANE TABLE POSITIONS - SHEET "A"

NAME	LATITUDE D.M. METERS	LONGITUDE D.M. METERS	DESCRIPTIONS of OBJECT
TOP	33 13 146.4	79 12 226.0	See form #524 Descriptions of Topographic Stations.
SOUTH	33 11 995.2	79 12 361.5	Same as above
FOG	33 12 939.6	79 10 844.2	Same as above



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Georgetown, South Carolina.

February 27th, 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.

Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION						METHOD OF DETER- MINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED	
	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE					DATUM
	°	'	D. M. METERS	°	'	D. P. METERS			
(3) Winyah Bay, Entrance <sup>28</sup> South Jetty Ch. Front Ran	33	11	1001.6	79	10	126.1	NA-1927 Triangulation	1238 1237 3255 428	
(3) Winyah Bay, Entrance <sup>*</sup> Mid. Grn'. Ch. Front Range	33	11	1679.3	79	10	1089.4	NA-1927 "	same as above	
(3) Winyah Bay, Entrance <sup>*</sup> Mid. Grn'. Rear Range	33	12	17.6	79	11	235.8	" " "	" " "	
(3) Winyah Bay, Entrance <sup>*</sup> So. Jetty Ch., Rear Range	33	11	1000.1	79	10	814.0	" " "	" " "	
(3) North Id., North <sup>0</sup> Radio Mast.	33	13	698.1	79	11	305.8	" " "	" " "	
(3) North Id., Signal <sup>0</sup> Tower.	33	13	859.0	79	11	152.5	" " "	" " "	
(3) Georgetown Lighthouse <sup>*</sup>	33	13	643.2	79	11	181.6	" " "	" " "	
* Ltr 585-1935									
" Boston Chart 836									

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.

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