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Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: N. Carolina

11-5613

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topo. 4096
Sheet No. 4097

LOCALITY:

N. Carolina Coast

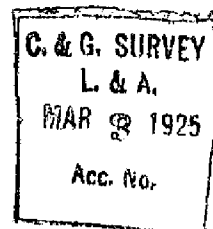
Vic. of Oakl. to Bacon Inlet
and

Bacon Inlet to Mad Inlet

1924

CHIEF OF PARTY:

H. A. Cotton



D E S C R I P T I V E R E P O R T

To accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS

Signal OAK to MAD Inlet, North Carolina.

General Description of the Coast:

The coast is in general a low sand beach with occasional dunes, some of which reach the proportions of small hills. Back of the beach is a low marsh area, beyond which the real mainland of wooded country begins. From the sea these wooded areas have the appearance of growing right on the beach. Through the marsh runs numerous slues, some of which are navigable in skiffs or rowboats, but most of which go bare at low-water.

Landmarks:

There are no really distinctive landmarks, as the country is flat and not thickly settled except that at Tubbs Inlet there is a group of buildings back of the main shore, prominent among which is a red building. This group of buildings is called Seaside.

Inshore Dangers:

There are numerous wrecks inshore on the beaches. The more prominent of which are shown on the sheets. These wrecks are so close on the beach that they are no menace to navigation except in the cases of Shallotte and Lockwood Folly Inlets.

Bars and Channels:

The only bars and inlets in the limits of these sheets, that are accessible to boats of more than two foot draft are Lockwood Folly, Shallotte and Tubbs Inlet. The depths and channels in these Inlets will be discussed in the descriptive report for the Hydrographic Sheets.

Changes in the Coastline:

There are frequent changes and shifts in the shoreline from time to time, especially in the neighborhood of the Inlets. In times of storms new inlets break through and old ones close up or shift to new locations. The bars at the larger Inlets also shift frequently and in the case of buoyed entrances the buoys have to be shifted from time to time.

Survey methods:

The usual planstable stadia methods were used. The control was very good because of the numerous traverse stations planted along the beach. Most of these were recovered and in many instances the intermediate turning stakes were also found and used as checks in the topographic traverse. In every instance the errors of closure were within the allowable limit.

Respectfully submitted.

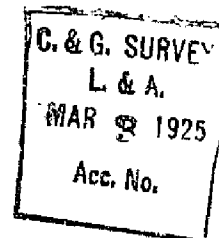
Roland D. Horne

Roland D. Horne, H. & G. Engineer,
Topographer.

February 25, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

4096 4097



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. **4096**
4097

State NORTH CAROLINA

4096 General locality North Carolina Coast **4097**
Vic. of Oak Is. to Bacon Inlet || Bacon Inlet to Mad Inlet ||
Locality Cape Fear West to Mad Inlet

Chief of party H. A. COTTON

Surveyed by R. D. Horne and H. J. Petersen

Date of survey September 12, 24, October 30, 1924

Scale 1-20,000

Heights in feet above -----

Contour interval ----- feet.

Inked by R. B. Horne . . . Lettered by -----

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

1 Descriptive report, Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet
1 Cahier recovery notes.

Remarks:

Work extends over two sheets.