

4897

Form 501
Rev. Dec. 1933

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. G
~~Hydrographic~~

State Georgia

LOCALITY

Vicinity of St. Andrew Sound

Little Satilla River

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

H.A. Paton

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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MAR 15 1935

REG. NO.

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

Acc. No.

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. G

REGISTER NO. 4897

State Georgia

General locality Vicinity of St. Andrew Sound
~~Chatham and Camden Counties.~~

Locality Little Satilla River (upper part)

Scale 1:10,000 Date of survey March, 1934

~~Vessel~~ Party No. 26

Chief of party Hubert A. Paton

Surveyed by C. N. Strong

Inked by C. N. Strong

Heights in feet above _____ to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval _____ feet

Instructions dated December 5, 1933

Remarks: Whatman Sheet.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY
SHEET G
PARTY NO. 26 PROJECT H.T. 168

March 1934

INSTRUCTIONS:

The work on this sheet was done in accordance with instructions dated Dec. 5, 1933.

LIMITS:

This sheet covers Little Satilla River from the mouth of Honey Creek up to a point 1 mile above the Route 17 State Highway bridge.

METHODS:

The signals on this sheet were located by planetable cuts from the various triangulation stations except above the Highway Bridge where some graphic triangulation was necessary. There were no traverses run.

All work was done in accordance with the methods outlined in Special Publication No. 114.

CONTROL:

A scheme of third order triangulation had previously been carried up the river in order to provide sufficient control. 14 new stations were established within the limits of the sheet besides triangulation station FOREST 1933 which was recovered. Descriptions of these stations have already been sent to Washington. The control was ample for the work.

DATUM:

All triangulations stations were plotted on the North American Datum. Later, sufficient information was received from the Washington Office to correct the projection to North American 1927 Datum. This was done by shifting the parallels 1.0 meter north and the meridians 2.0 meters east.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN:

The magnetic meridian, as obtained by the planetable declinoire at triangulation station FOREST 1933 R. M. 3 has a variation of $0^{\circ} 50'$ east of the true meridian.

The declinatoire had been checked at Brunswick Magnetic Station where it gave a declination of $0^{\circ} 30'$ east as compared with the correct declination of $0^{\circ} 35'$ east at Brunswick. Applying the declinatoire correction of $0^{\circ} 05'$ east the corrected magnetic variation is $0^{\circ} 55'$ east. *Ans 1/12/49*

JUNCTIONS:

This sheet joins sheet A on the east and the following signals were located on both sheets:

Signals	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Nun	0	1
Rub	0	1
Sip	1	2
Cor	0	1

Triangulation station SALE 1934 is common to both sheets.

PERMANENT STATIONS:

The signal Cor has been marked and described as recoverable topographic station. It is common to sheets A and G and the description on form # 524 has been submitted with sheet A.

There were sufficient triangulation stations to satisfy the requirements for recoverable stations, so none of the topographic stations were marked.

SHORELINE:

The shoreline was determined by a photo-compilation party under Lieut. (j.g.) S. B. Grenell. Tracings of his sheets were received in Nov.. The field work on sheet G had been nearly completed before we were advised to rod in any of the shoreline. A short stretch was located near several of the setups, but the total shoreline rodged in amounted to only 715 meters. These check the results on the photo-compilation sheets very well in all cases except in the vicinity of station Forest. There is a wooden bulkhead here that evidently did not show up on the photographs.

With the exception of the bank between Fancy Bluff Creek and triangulation station OVER 1934, and two shorter stretches near triangulation station FOREST 1933 and triangulation station SALE 1934, the shoreline consists entirely of salt marsh with sloping banks of soft mud below the grass line.

NAMES:

No new names were found to be in common use.

BRIDGE:

There is a fixed bridge on U.S. Highway No. 17, which has a clearance, horizontally of $127\frac{1}{2}$ feet and vertically, of 20 feet at mean low water.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS:

The topography on this sheet checks well with that of old surveys insofar as it is shown on the old charts. No topography is shown above the mouth of Fancy Bluff Creek on previous maps.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS:

A copy of form # 567, Landmarks for Charts, is attached.

Approved and forwarded,

Hubert A. Paton

Hubert A. Paton,
Lieut. C. & G. S.,
Chief of Party.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles N. Strong
Charles N. Strong,
Surveyor, C. & G. S.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jan. 11, 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:

Hubert A. Paton

Hubert A. Paton, *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, flagstuffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

REVIEW OF GRAPHIC CONTROL SURVEY T- 4897 , SCALE 1:10,000

Date of Review 9/21/35

1. This survey has been reviewed in connection with Air Photo Compilation Nos. T-5/25 , , 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.

✓ 2. Refer to the reviews and descriptive reports of air photo compilations Nos. T-5/25 , , 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.

L. C. Landy
B. G. Jones