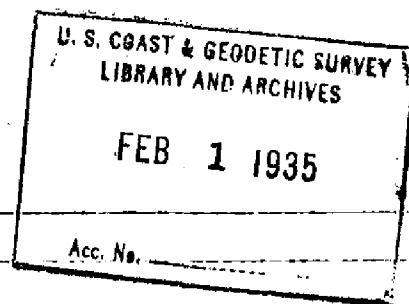


6186



6186

Form 504  
Rev. Dec. 1933  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
6186

Topographic }  
~~Hydrographic~~ } Sheet No. .... D

State Georgia

LOCALITY

St. Andrew Sound (~~northern part~~)  
Jekyll Sound and Umbrella Creek

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

Hubert A. Patton.

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. D

REGISTER NO. **6186**

State Georgia

General locality St. Andrew Sound

Locality Jekyll Sound and Umbrella Creek

Scale 1:10,000 Date of survey April, 1934, ~~1932~~

Vessel Party No. 26

Chief of Party Hubert A. Paton

Surveyed by C.N. Strong

Inked by C.T. Schwalb

Heights in feet above \_\_\_\_\_ to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Instructions dated Dec. 5, 1933, ~~1932~~

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY  
SHEET D  
ST. ANDREW SOUND, GEORGIA.  
PARTY NO. 26 PROJECT H. T. 168

April, 1934.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

LIMITS:

This sheet covers an area extending from Umbrella Cut to the outer shore of Jekyll Island (southern point) and from the Little Satilla River to the Satilla River. The larger portion of St. Andrew Sound falls within the limits of the sheet.

METHODS:

The majority of the signals on this sheet were located by planetable cuts from the various triangulation stations and from intermediate stations located by graphic triangulation. It was necessary to run a traverse along the southeast shore of the point of Jekyll Island, tying in with zero closure on cuts taken previously from St. Andrew Sound Light and other points.

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

CONTROL:

There are 5 triangulation stations on the sheet, all of which were recovered.

The control was ample for the work.

DATUM:

The stations were first plotted on North American Datum computed from the Col-Brunswick base. 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 0.2 meters north and the meridians 3.0 meters east.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN:

The magnetic meridian was obtained by the planetable declinoire at triangulation station PIVOT REFERENCE 1913 and a variation  $0^{\circ} 36'$  east of the true meridian was found.

The declinoire 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 this index correction of 0° 05' east, the corrected magnetic variation is 0° 41' east.

ans  
1/22/48

# JUNCTIONS:

This sheet joins sheet B on the north, sheet C on the west, and sheet E at the southwest corner.

The following signals were located on both sheet D and sheet B:

Signals	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Cow	0	2
Roe	0	0
Jek	1	1
Ape	1	1
Man	0	1
Cot	1	0
Ile	3	2
Mif	3	2
Rye	4	2
Fin	1	0
Tut	0	0

Triangulation station EMMA 1933 is common to sheets D and B.

The following signals were located on both sheet D and C:

Signals	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Ile	3	0
Bin	2	2
Mif	4	0
Tip	3	0
Mad (called Dam on sheet C)	2	1
Cad (called Ox on sheet C)	1	4
Jil	2	1
Tal	1	1

Triangulation station TILLA 2 1933 is common to sheets C, D, and E.

Signal Duk was located on both sheets D and E with the following discrepancies: 2 meters latitude, 2 meters longitude.

# PERMANENT STATIONS:

The following have been marked and described as recoverable topographic stations:

Ape	Fly	Tal
Jek	Mor	Tri
Rye	Mug	
Mad	Oge	

Descriptions for Ape, Jek and Rye have been submitted with the report for sheet B; the other descriptions accompany this report on form # 524. Sketches of prominent objects near these stations were not furnished because the field inspection for the photo-compilation sheets was being done by Lieut. Grenell's party.

#### SHORELINE:

A total of 16.3 kilometers of shoreline was rodded in on this sheet.

The shoreline on the outer shore of Jekyll Island and around the southern end of the island as far as 115 meters north of the signal Low, consists of sandy beach. North of this signal it is soft marsh.

Except for two very short stretches of sandy beach in the vicinity of the signal Zar, the remaining shoreline shown on the sheet consists of salt marsh with sloping banks of soft mud below the grass line, with an occasional firm shell bank.

The pencilled shoreline shown on this sheet was taken from old surveys and is of no value.

The shoreline in this area was determined in 1934 by a photo-compilation party, under Lieut. (j.g.) S. B. Grenell. Tracings of his sheets were received in June and it was found that they did not agree very well with the portions located by planetable. The largest discrepancies occurred in St. Andrew and Jekyll Sounds. The party returned to this area to investigate the differences and located sufficient shoreline to effect a junction. In all cases where the shoreline does not agree with the photo-compilation sheet, the differences are due to the character of the terrain. In the salt marsh area the true high water line is usually some distance inland from the edge of the grass. In some cases there was no true high water line, because the entire area would be covered by a few inches of water at high tide. The only shoreline that can be located economically by planetable methods is the edge of the grass and this is shown as a solid black line. On the photographs there may be detected a difference of color in the grass that grows on solid ground and that which grows on soft mud. This dividing line was probably the one traced as the high water line. The boundary is also indicated in places by drift carried up by spring tides and in a few places it is marked by a narrow strip of sand. However it was impractical for a rodman to crawl through the mud and grass to give rod readings on this line. It is recommended that both lines be shown on the charts, one as the true high water line and the other as the grass line.

In the areas where a sand beach occurs the two shorelines do not agree because the edge of the vegetation (or the storm water line) was the one traced from the photographs. The high water line is some distance off shore from this line. Near the inlets the shore is subject to rapid changes, which accounts for some of the discrepancies.

NAMES:

The names shown on the charts are all in local use and no new names are recommended.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS:

The topography on this sheet checks very well with that of old surveys.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

A list of non-floating aids to navigation is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Approved and forwarded

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Jacksonville, Fla.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Jan. 9, 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:

[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.