

6187a

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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Form 504 Rev. Dec. 1933	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. <u>E</u> 6187a
State <u>Georgia</u>	
LOCALITY	
Satilla River (lower part) and Todd Creek. <u>Vicinity of St. Andrew Sound</u> <u>Dover Creek to Floyd Creek</u>	
193 <u>4</u>	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
<u>Hubert A. Patton</u>	

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. E

REGISTER NO. 61872

State Georgia

General locality Vicinity of St. Andrew Sound

Locality Dover Creek to Floyd Creek

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

Vessel Party No. 26

Chief of Party Hubert A. Paton

Surveyed by J.M. LeRoy

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 E
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 consists of a survey of the lower section of the Satilla River and portions of Dover, Todd and Floyd Creeks. The west one of the two intracoastal waterways traverses these bodies of water.

METHODS:

All signals on this sheet were located by occupying triangulation stations and drawing cuts to each signal. No traverses were run. All work was done in accordance with methods outlined in "The Topographic Manual", Special Publication # 144.

CONTROL:

The seven triangulation stations on this sheet furnished adequate control for the work.

DATUM:

The stations were first plotted on North American Datum. Later sufficient information was received from the Washington Office to correct them to North American 1927 Datum. This was done by shifting the meridian 3.5 meters east. No correction was needed for the parallels.

Most of the stations listed on the geographic position sheets had been computed from the line Col-Brunswick Southeast Base. For a few, the line was not indicated, and inverse position computations were made to verify them.

JUNCTIONS:

This sheet joins sheet F on the east, sheet C on the north, sheet H on the west, and sheet J on the south.

The following signals were common to two sheets:

Sheet E and C:	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Triangulation station TILLA 2 1933		
Lab	5	0
Ene	0	0
Nor	0	0
Ada	2	1

Sheet E and F:

Triangulation station HORSE 2 U.S.E.		
Por	0	0
Boy	1	0
Kid	0	0

Sheet E and J:

Dun	2	0
-----	---	---

Sheet E and H:

Ene	5	0
Ire	0	1

SHORELINE:

The shoreline of this area is all marshy except around the south side of Floyds Basin, the west side of Floyds Creek, and for about a mile south of Floyds Basin. Limited amounts of the high water line were rodged in.

All the shoreline in this area was determined by a photo-compilation party, under Lieut. (j.g.) S. B. Grenell. Trainings 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 the Satilla River. 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 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 shoreline that can be located economically by planetable methods is only 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.

The pencilled shorelines shown on the sheet were traced and transferred from previous surveys and was for the guidance of the topographer only. It is of no value and would have been erased except that some of the cuts might have been lost.

NAMES:

There are no new names submitted with this sheet.

RECOVERABLE STATIONS:

The following stations are recoverable and have been described on Form No. 524: Ale, Ene, Got, Hop, Mag, Mullet U.S.E., No. 3 U.S.E., Not, Top, Willet U.S.E.

The field inspection for the photo-compilation sheets was done by the party under Lieut. Grenell, so no sketches were needed on these cards. *See Review T-4898.*

7-98

LANDMARKS:

A list of aids to navigation on form # 567 is attached to this report.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS:

The new work checks very well with old surveys of this area. A few minor changes have taken place, all caused by building or cutting of a slight amount of the shore.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN:

The magnetic meridian as obtained by planetable declinoire is $1^{\circ} 58'$ east of true meridian (declinoire correction obtained at Brunswick: $0^{\circ} 10'$ East). \therefore True declination = $2^{\circ} 08' E$.

*Ans
1/10/98*

Respectfully submitted,

J M LeRoy
J. M. LeRoy,

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. 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.

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-6187a, SCALE 1,10000Date of Review *July 31, 1935*

1. This survey has been reviewed in connection with Air Photo Compilation Nos. T-5728, ^{T5230}, , 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-5728, 6230, , 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. Lande
B. G. Jones

6187b

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6187b

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

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic
~~Hydrographic~~

Sheet No. F

6187b

State Georgia

LOCALITY

St. Andrew Sound (~~southern part~~)

Entrance to Cumberland River

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

Hubert A. Paton

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

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. F

REGISTER NO. 6187b

State Georgia

General locality St. Andrew Sound

Locality Entrance to Cumberland River

Scale 1:10,000 Date of survey April, 1934, ~~1933~~

Vessel Party No. 26

Chief of Party Hubert A. Paton

Surveyed by J.M. LeRoy

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 F
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 extends from St. Andrew Sound to High Bluff on the Cumberland River and from the Atlantic Ocean westward about 3 miles.

METHODS:

The signals were located by occupying the control stations and drawing cuts to the signals. There was only one traverse run: "Little Cumberland Island. This traverse closed on check cuts with no error.

CONTROL:

There are four triangulation stations on this sheet. The control is sufficient for the work.

DATUM:

Stations were first plotted on North American Datum. Later sufficient information was received from the Washington Office to apply a correction which would reduce them to North American 1927 Datum.

Three of the stations were computed from the "Col-Brunswick Southeast Base" line. For these stations the projection was shifted 3.5 meters east which placed it on the North American 1927 Datum. Triangulation Station High Bluff 1933 was computed on the "Bat-Stafford" line but not so indicated on the list of Geographic Positions. In the field the topographer could not make the control points check and the error was found. High Bluff was then recomputed, using stations Horse 2, and Shoal 2, which put it on the same base as the other stations. This moved the plotted positions about eight meters west. It will be noted that some of the cuts to the signals do not check. These were taken from the original position of High Bluff and before the field work was repeated.

JUNCTIONS:

This sheet joins sheet E on the west and sheet J on the south.

The following triangulation stations and signals were common to two sheets.

Sheet E and F:

	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Triangulation station Horse 1933		
Por	0	0
Boy	1	0
Kid	0	0

Sheet J and F:

Triangulation Station High Bluff,
(house on end of dock)

Raw	0	1
Pit	2	0
Ad	0	0

NAMES:

There are no new names suggested on this sheet.

SHORELINE:

Most of the shoreline on this sheet consists of salt marsh, although there are occasional shell banks. On most of Cumberland and Little Cumberland Islands, there is a hard sand beach.

The entire shoreline in this area was determined 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 his location did not agree very well with the portions located by planetable. The largest discrepancies occurred in St. Andrew Sound. 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 a rod reading 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.

The pencilled shorelines shown on the sheet were transferred from previous surveys for the guidance of the topographer and is of no value. It was not erased by the field party in order that the cuts might not be obliterated.

RECOVERABLE STATIONS:

The following stations are recoverable and their descriptions are submitted on form # 524: Bob, Eye, Fri, Is., Jac, Lin, Mid, Sig.

The field inspection for the photo-compilation sheets was done by Lieut. Grenell's party, so no sketches were needed for these cards.

LANDMARKS:

A list of landmarks is submitted with this report on form No. 567.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS:

Except for slight changes caused by erosion of shoreline the new work checks very closely with the old surveys.

The north end of Little Cumberland Island is subject to rapid changes, as every storm shifts the sand beach considerably. During the progress of the survey the shore changed as much as 50 meters. These changes are temporary however, and the next storm may replace the material carried away by the first one.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN:

The magnetic meridian, as obtained by Planetable Declinatoire is $0^{\circ} 50'$ east (correction for declinatoire obtained at Brunswick Magnetic station $0^{\circ} 10'$ east). *True declination = $1^{\circ} 00' E$.*

Respectfully submitted,

amb
VHAP

Approved and forwarded,

J M LeRoy
J. M. LeRoy,
Surveyor, C. & G. S.,

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.

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.

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.

REVIEW OF GRAPHIC CONTROL SURVEY T-6187(b), SCALE 1 - 10,000Date of Review *August 16, 1935*

1. This survey has been reviewed in connection with Air Photo Compilation Nos. T-5229, 5230, 5228, with particular attention to the following details:

- (a) Projection has been checked in the Field. ✓
- (b) Accuracy of location of plane table control points. *OK.*
- (c) Discrepancies between detail on this survey and the air photo compilations listed above. *see report T-5229.*
- (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-5229, 5230, 5228, 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.

There are shoreline differences due to difference of interpretation, the plane table party rodding in the edge of the marsh grass, and the compilation party tracing a line farther back.

D. H. Benson
W. B. Jones