

6234

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

MAR 21 1935

Acc. No. _____

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

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. T
Hydrographic }

State Florida

LOCALITY

~~Neuse River, (lower part)~~

Amelia Island

Harrison Creek to Talbot Island

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

Hubert A. Paton,

6234

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES	REG. NO.
MAR 22 1935	
Acc. 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. T

REGISTER NO. **6234**

State Florida

General locality Amelia Island
~~Nassau River (lower part)~~

Locality Harrison Creek to Talbot Island

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

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 December 5, 1933

Remarks: _____

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY
SHEET T
NASSAU RIVER, FLORIDA
PARTY NO. 26. PROJECT H. T. 168

September 1934.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

LIMITS:

This sheet covers the lower portions of the Nassau and South Amelia Rivers, and the upper part of Nassau Sound, including the entrance to Sawpit Creek.

METHODS:

The signals on this sheet were located by planetable cuts from the various triangulation stations. No traverses were necessary.

All work was done in accordance with the methods outlined in Special Publication No. 144.

CONTROL:

There are 17 triangulation stations on the sheet, not including triangulation station DUNE 1932 which was not used. This total includes the following five newly established stations:

BACK 1934
SOUND 1934
SAWPIT CREEK BEACON LIGHT NO. 54 1934
SAWPIT CREEK FRONT RANGE BEACON NO. 56 1934
SAWPIT CREEK REAR RANGE BEACON NO. 58 1934

lost:

The following triangulation stations on this sheet have been

CRANE 1861
AMELIA RIVER BEACON NO. 10
AMELIA RIVER BEACON NO. 11
AMELIA RIVER BEACON NO. 13
SAWPIT CREEK LIGHT 1933
SAWPIT CREEK FRONT RANGE NO. 1 1933

Descriptions of the newly established stations have already been forwarded to the Washington Office, along with the recovery notes for GATOR 1933, NASSAU 1861, MELIA 1933, and NORTH U.S.E. 1933. Recovery notes for the remaining stations on the sheet, except for those already submitted with sheet R, accompany this report. The control was ample for the work.

DATUM:

All triangulation stations on this sheet were computed on the North American Datum using the line "Horshoe-Mt. Cornelia as a base. These values were changed to North American 1927 Datum by applying the following corrections, Latitude + 2.2 meters, Longitude - 8.5 meters. These factors were obtained by comparing the two values given for the adjusted first-order triangulation stations in the vicinity.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN:

The magnetic meridian, as obtained by the planetable declinoire at triangulation station MELIA 1933, has a variation of $0^{\circ} 41'$ east of the true meridian.

The declinoire had been checked at Brunswick Magnetic Station where an index correction of $0^{\circ} 05'$ east was obtained. The corrected magnetic variation is $0^{\circ} 46'$ east.

JUNCTIONS:

Sheet T joins sheet R on the north, sheet U on the south and sheet S on the west.

Triangulation station GATOR 1933 is common to sheets R, S, and T.

The following signals were located on both sheet T and R.

Signals	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Soy	0	1
Fun	1	3

Triangulation station MCRORY 1860 is common to both sheets.

The following triangulation stations are common to sheet T and U:

SOUND 1934
SAWPIT CREEK BEACON LIGHT NO. 54 1934
SAWPIT CREEK FRONT RANGE BEACON NO. 56 1934
SAWPIT CREEK REAR RANGE NO. 1 1932
SOUTH U.S.E. 1933
PIT U.S.E. 1933
CROAKER U.S.E. 1932
SPOT U.S.E. 1932
BLACK U.S.E. 1932

There were no topographic signals common to sheets T and U.

The following signals were located on both sheets T and S:

Signals	Discrepancies (meters)	
	Lat.	Long.
Gay	1	2
Olo	1	3
Amy	0	0
He	0	1
But	2	0

Besides triangulation station GATOR 1933, the following stations are common to sheets T and S:

BACK 1934 and NASSAU 1861.

PERMANENT STATIONS:

The following have been described as recoverable topographic stations:

Fox	Old	Soy
Fun	Pus	Two
Ive	Ran	Use
Nin	Six	

All of the above, except Old and Use, are beacons.

Cards for FUN and SOY were submitted with sheet R. Sketches of prominent objects near these stations were not furnished because the field inspection for the photo-compilation sheets was being done by the party under Lieut. (j.g.) S. B. Grenell.

SHORELINE:

A total of 3.7 kilometers of shoreline was rodded in on this sheet.

The shore around the extreme southern point of Amelia Island is sandy beach, and there is a sandy bluff running northwest from triangulation station ANDERSON 2 1933 for about a mile on the southwest bank of the Nassau River. Otherwise, the shoreline consists of soft marsh with sloping banks of soft mud.

The shoreline shown in pencil was obtained from the photo-topographic sheets compiled by Lieut. Grenell's party. Only the shoreline actually rodded in is shown in ink. There is considerable variation on this sheet in the shorelines obtained by the two methods, especially on the south end of Amelia Island and along the right bank of Nassau River in the vicinity of triangulation station ANDERSON 2 1933. In the former locality, the high water line shown on the photo-topographic sheet is now too far inshore. This sheet shows two low water lines here, one of which now falls practically inside the present high water line. The shoreline near the inlets is frequently subject to rapid changes, but it is believed that this cannot account for all the discrepancy in this case.

Likewise, in the vicinity of triangulation station ANDERSON 2 1933, the aerial photographs show a regular shoreline without any indication of the break which occurs at the mouth of the two small creeks, and which was carefully rodded in in detail. The line shown on the photo-compilation sheets does, however, closely check the low water line as determined by the hydrography. The area between the high and low water lines is a flat mud bank, covered at approximately one fourth tide. There are a few scattering areas of short grass, about 4 inches high in this area, which were not sufficiently prominent to be classed as marsh grass.

NAMES:

No new names were found in use.

COMPARISON WITH OLD SURVEYS:

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

Lists of aids to navigation are attached, on form # 567.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved and forwarded,

Hubert A. Paton

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Jacksonville, Fla.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

January 15, 193 5

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:

See Chart letter 289 (1935) for duplicate - jrw

Hubert A. Paton

Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION	POSITION					METHOD OF DETERMINATION	CHARTS AFFECTED		
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM				
	°	'	D. M. METERS	°		'		D. P. METERS	
BEACON NO. 48 (red square daymark on dolphin (Pus))	30	33	430	81	28	196	North American 1927	Topography	1243, 3257
BEACON NO. 39 (black square daymarks on dolphin (Nin))	30	32	811	81	27	1546	"	"	"
BEACON NO. 50 (red square daymarks on dolphin (Ive))	30	31	1323	81	27	943	"	"	"
BEACON NO. 52 (red square daymark on dolphin (Two))	30	31	500	81	27	325	"	"	"
BEACON LIGHT # 54 (flashing white light on red beacon, Δ Sawpit Creek Bn. Light # 54).	30	30	939	81	27	79	"	Triangulation 1934	"
BEACON # 56 (white diamond daymark on pile Δ Sawpit Creek Front Beacon # 56).	30	30	1526	81	27	701	"	"	"
BEACON # 58 (white circular daymark on tripod Δ Sawpit Creek Rear Range Beacon # 58).	30	30	1624	81	27	786	"	"	"
BEACON # 60 (red square daymarks on pile (Six)).	30	30	1074	81	27	1190	"	Topography 1934	"
BEACON # 41 (white diamond daymark on pile (Ran)).	30	30	920	81	27	1215	"	"	"
BEACON # 43 (white circular daymark on tripod Δ Sawpit Creek Rear Range # 1).	30	30	910	81	27	1055	"	Triangulation 1933	"
BEACON # 45 (black square daymark on pile (Fox)).	30	30	922	81	28	185	"	Topography 1934	"

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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Jacksonville, Fla.

January 15, 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:~~

See Chart letter 289(1935) for duplicate.

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, flagstaffs and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 25379

REVIEW OF GRAPHIC CONTROL SURVEY T-6234, SCALE 1:10,000

Date of Review

July 31, 1935

1. This survey has been reviewed in connection with Air Photo Compilation Nos. T-5131, , , 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-5131, , , 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.

*M. Crook**B. G. Jones*