## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Topographic</th>
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<tr>
<td>Field No.</td>
<td>Ph-83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office No.</td>
<td>T-9949 and T-9950</td>
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### LOCALITY

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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>St. Catherines Sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>St. Catherines Island</td>
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1945-54

### CHIEF OF PARTY
P. Taylor, Photogrammetric Party No. 2
E.H. Kirsch, Baltimore Photo Office

### LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE: May 26, 1958
DATA RECORD

T - 9949 & T-9950

Project No. (II): Ph-83
Quadrangle Name (IV):

Field Office (II): Brunswick, Georgia
Chief of Party: Paul Taylor

Photogrammetric Office (III): Baltimore, Md.
Officer-In-Charge: E. H. Kirsch

Instructions dated (II) (III): 27 December 1951
Field Office, 25 August 1952
Copy filed in Division of Photogrammetry (IV)

Method of Compilation (III): Graphic

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:10,000
Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III):

Scale Factor (III): 1.000
JAN 24 1954

Date received in Washington Office (IV):
Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV):

Applied to Chart No. Date: 27 Nov 1957

Publication Scale (IV):
Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 1927
Vertical Datum (III): MSL
Mean sea level except as follows:
Elevations shown as (f) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (g) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III): CEDAR, 1925

Lat.: 31° 41' 40.46"N (1246.46')
Long.: 81° 11' 21.821" W (574.7m)

Adjusted

Plane Coordinates (IV):
State: Georgia Zone: East

Y= 
X=

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by (II) Field Party, (III) Photogrammetric Office,
or (IV) Washington Office.

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname and initials, not initials only.
T 9949

&

T 9950

---

James A. Clear, Jr.,

Cartographic Survey Aid

Areas contoured by various personnel
(Show name within area)
(II) (III)
DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): James A. Clear, Jr.,
Cartographic Survey Aid

Date: November, 1952 to January, 1953

Planetable contouring by (II): James A. Clear, Jr.,
Cartographic Survey Aid

Date: November, 1952 to January, 1953

Completion Surveys by (II): Joseph K. Wilson

Date: August 1954

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):
1951 = date of photographs
1952 = See par. 35

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): J. Allen (S. Rose)

Date: 6/26/52
(6/27/52)

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): H. R. Cravat

Date: 6/27/52

Control plotted by (III): J. E. Phillips

Date: 10/6/52

Control checked by (III): R. Hartley

Date: 10/16/52

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic

Control extension by (III): R. Hartley

Planimetry

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
Contours

Manuscript delineated by (III): J. E. Phillips

Date: 8/31/53

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): R. Glaser

Date: 11/12/53

Elevations on Manuscript
checked by (II) (III):

Date: 11/12/53
DATA RECORD

Field inspection by (II): James A. Clear, Jr.,
Cartographic Survey Aid

Planetable contouring by (II): James A. Clear, Jr.,
Cartographic Survey Aid

Completion Surveys by (II): Joseph K. Wilson
Date: August 1954

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):
1951 = Date of Photography
1952 = Field Verification
1954- Ed. It

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): S. R.
Date: 6/27/52

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): H.R.C.
Date: 6/27/52

Control plotted by (III): J. B. Phillips
Date: 10/6/52

Control checked by (III): R. Hartley
Date: 10/16/52

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic
by (III): R. Hartley

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (II):
Planimetry
Contours

Manuscript delineated by (III): J. B. Phillips
Date: 10/15/53

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): R. Glaser
Date: 11/13/53

Elevations on Manuscript
checked by (II) (III): R. Glaser
Date: 11/13/53

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Tide (III)

Reference Station: Savannah River Entrance, Ga.
Subordinate Station: Livingston Dock, S. Newport River
Subordinate Station: Walburg Creek Entrance

Washington Office Review by (IV): John M. Neal
Final Drafting by (IV): A. C. Lach
Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):
Proof Edit by (IV):

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 39 Sq. mi.
Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 65 mi
Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 115 mi
Control Leveling - Miles (II): 36

Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 36
Recovered: 11
Identified: 17

Number of BMs searched for (II): 3
Recovered: 3
Identified: 1

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 3
Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III):

Remarks:

1 Destroyed station (Aviation Beacon No. 9, 1932) identified by foundation.
5 Reference Marks of destroyed stations identified.

*One of these was a previously established station which was recovered.
PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

<table>
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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Scale</th>
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Tide (III)

Reference Station: Savannah River Entrance, Georgia
Subordinate Station: Walburg Creek Entrance

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<th>Ratio of Ranges</th>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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Washington Office Review by (IV):

Final Drafting by (IV):

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):

Proof Edit by (IV):

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 1 sq. mi.
Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 2
Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): none
Control Leveling - Miles (II):
Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 0
Number of BMS searched for (II): 0
Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 0
Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): 0

Remarks:
2. AREAL FIELD INSPECTION

This is a combined report for Quadrangles T-9949 and T-9950.

The area surveyed in Quadrangle T-9949 includes the northern portion of St. Catharines Island, the southwest tip of Ossabaw Island, a small portion along the northeast section of Colonels Island and the surrounding marshes and waters.

St. Catharines Island is privately owned and is utilized mainly as a summer retreat. The local population consists of three families concerned with the maintenance and improvement of the privately owned property. There are several buildings near the main dock which are used as guest houses during the vacation season.

Ossabaw Island is also privately owned. The area surveyed is uninhabited.

Access to St. Catharines and Ossabaw Islands is available by boat only.

Colonels Island is a public island and is connected to the mainland by Georgia State Highway No. 38.

The principal cultural feature within the area is the Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp, which is primarily a seasonal colony, catering to tourist and summer residents.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the area is commercial fishing.

There is approximately one square mile of land area in Quadrangle T-9950, which lies at the southeast tip of Ossabaw Island.

That part of Ossabaw Island within the limits of these quadrangles, and the north end of St. Catharines Island, bordering on St. Catharines Sound, are comprised of a series of sand ridges and dunes, which are for the most part densely wooded with a heavy undergrowth of palmetto. The remainder of St. Catharines Island is relatively high, flat pine land which has been logged over.

In addition to the roads serving these islands the ocean beach can also be driven at low tide.

Field inspection is believed to be complete. No unusual difficulties in photographic interpretation were encountered.

Photographic coverage is adequate and the photographs of good quality.
3. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

A search was made for all known horizontal control. Stations reported lost or destroyed on Form 526 are:

ABAW, 1934
AVIATION BN. No. 9, 1932
BEAR, 1934
BEAR RIVER BEACON NO. 2, 1933
BELLE, 1934
BURG, 1934
CAT, 1934
CEDAR CREEK SHACK, 1932
ENGINEER, 1933
GABLE, 1934
JOHNSON CREEK BEACON No. 1, 1933
  " " " " 2, "
  " " " " 3, "
LEE, 1915
LOON, 1934
MEDWAY RIVER SHACK CHIMNEY, 1934
SPIT, 1934
ST. CATHERINES BOATHOUSE PEAKED ROOF, 1932
NEW, 1925
NORTH NEWPORT RIVER BEACON No. 1, 1934
  " " " " 2, "
PINE, 1916
WAL, 1934
WALBURG ISLAND SHACK, 1933
WAY, 1925

Five stations: ABAW, ENGINEER, SPIT, WAL and WAY, which were reported destroyed, were identified through their reference marks, and AVIATION BN. No. 9, although destroyed, was identified by its base (four concrete footings) which remain.

4. VERTICAL CONTROL

St. Catherines Sound, Walburg Creek, Tidal Bench Mark No. 1, which is located near the northwestern end of St. Catherines Island, was the origin for all vertical control on St. Catherines and Ossabaw Islands.

Level elevations were extended to Ossabaw Island by water level, at slack tide. The line was closed by the same method. Twenty six temporary bench marks in Quadrangle T-9949 and four in T-9950 were established from this tidal bench mark - they are numbered 49-01 through 49-26, and 50-01 through 50-04. The largest error of closure
was 0.38 foot and was not adjusted. This information is contained in a Wye level book labeled T-9949, T-9950 and T-9951.

Six temporary bench marks numbered 49A through 49F were established on Colonels Island from a temporary bench mark previously established in Quadrangle T-9961. This information is contained in a Wye level book labeled T-9961.

Plane table elevations were established on the island west of the southern end of Ossabaw Island by rod readings with the rod held on a fixed aid to navigation.

Elevations and contours on the small islands are based on predicted tides by means of a tide curve. This method was used only during calm, normal weather.

5. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Contouring was done directly on single lens 1:10,000 scale photographs at a contour interval of five feet.

The stereoscope was used extensively both preliminary to the field work to outline ridges, locate drainage and other data, and during field work to draw the contours. Drainage was checked during field work and redrawn where necessary.

6. WOODLAND COVER

Woodland cover has been classified in accordance with the Topographic Manual. The trees are predominantly pine and oaks, and the underbrush palmetto.

7. SHORELINE AND ALOONGSHORE FEATURES

On the ocean side and at the mouth of the sound the mean high water line is definite along the sand beaches. This line was located by measurements from topographic features or by plane table methods.

Along the shore adjacent to the mouth of the sound, shell and sand, deposited by tidal action, is found. In some cases shell (dead) may appear as sand (white) and cover at mean high tide. Heavy marsh between the open water and these deposits of shell may form an apparent shoreline, whereas in other areas which appear similar
photographically the shell and sand banks are high enough to support a definite mean high water line. Scattered marsh may or may not appear. The shoreline has been delineated in detail in these areas.

Along the rivers and streams the shoreline is marsh (apparent) except as labeled. Small tide water streams flowing into the rivers and sound through the marsh cut shallow gorges in the mud bordering the marsh.

The foreshore was labeled whenever it was exposed at time of inspection. Dead shell and sand appear white; mud dark grey; and live oyster shells black.

Docks, piers, etc. have been labeled on the photographs.

The submarine cable which appears on Chart 573, across North Newport River, has been removed.

8. OFFSHORE FEATURES

No offshore features, that require further investigation, were noted. The mean low water line was located by the same method as the mean high water line along the ocean beach and at other areas when the tide was at its mean low at time of inspection.

9. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

There are no landmarks within the limits of the quadrangle.

Fixed Aids to Navigation were located in accordance with project instructions. Johnson Creek Daybeacon 128 was missing at the time of this survey.

10. BOUNDARIES, MONUMENTS AND LINES

This is the subject of a special report submitted by Mr. Richard L. McGlinchey, Cartographic Survey Aid, covering the project.

11. OTHER CONTROL

Two recoverable topographic stations were established and reported on Form 524; they are: BARE, 1952 and PALM, 1952.
12. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES

Buildings, roads, artesian wells, etc. have been labeled on the photographs and delineated where not discernible. A small, sod, landing field for light planes exists at the north-east end of Colonels Island and has been labeled on the photograph.

13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

This is the subject of a special report by Mr. R.L. McGlinchey, Cartographic Survey Aid, covering the project.

14. SPECIAL REPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Except as listed under items 10 and 13, there are no supplemental data.

11 February 1953,
Submitted by:
James A. Clear, Jr.
Cartographic Survey Aid

12 February 1953,
Approved by:
Paul Taylor
Lt. Comdr., USC&GS
Chief of Party
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT
PROJECT PH 83(51)
SURVEYS T-9949 thru T-9952

21. AREA COVERED:

This radial plot covers the area of Surveys T-9949 thru T-9952. They are topographic surveys along the coast of Georgia, from St. Catherine's Sound to Doby's Sound.

22. METHOD - RADIAL PLOT
Map Manuscripts

Vinylite sheets with polyconic projections in black and Georgia East grids in red, at a scale of 1:10,000, were furnished by the Washington Office.

All control stations and substitute stations were plotted using the beam compass and meter bar.

A sketch, showing the layout of surveys, distribution of control and photograph centers, is attached to this report.

Photographs

Photographs furnished by the U.S. Geological Survey and photographs taken with the single lens type '0' camera, focal length 152.37 mm. (6") were used in this radial plot. They are ratioed prints at a scale of 1:10,000, the contact scales being 1:32,800 and 1:24,000 respectively. Seventy-six (76) photographs were used, numbering as follows:

GS-NU-2-110 thru 2-112
GS-NU-4-190 and 4-191
51-0-3324 thru 3334
51-0-3337 thru 3341
51-0-3346 thru 3362
51-0-3364 thru 3382
51-0-3387 thru 3405

Templets

Acetate templets were made from all photographs using a master templet to correct errors due to film and paper distortion.
Closure and adjustment to control

Vinylite sheets with 5000-foot grids were used as base sheets. All control was transferred to the base sheets by matching common grid lines.

The radial plot was started with the flight along the western edge of the surveys and extended eastward. In two areas, the radial plot was weak due to water centers and inadequate control. The U.S.G.S. photographs were prepared and used to strengthen the plot along the western edge of T-9952. At the northeast corner of T-9951 two U.S.G.S. photographs were used to check and strengthen the flight of photographs, 3328 to 3334, which was extended southward by passing MIDDLE, 1916 which could not be held.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

There is adequate control for a satisfactory radial plot.

There is no control in Survey T-9950. The radial plot was extended northeastward from several control stations in Survey T-9949. However, a good plot was obtained and the positions are believed to be within the required accuracy.

The following stations could not be held in the plot -

Sub Pt YELLOW BLUFF, 1858 - The radially plotted position falls 0.3 mm south of the computed position. Station KING, 1932, which is near and was identified on two flights, was held. The identification of Sub Pt YELLOW, BLUFF is good. Because the error involved is small and the station nearby was held, no further investigation was made.

Sub Pt CEDAR HUMMOCK, 2, 1902 - the radially plotted position falls 0.5 mm northwest of the computed position. This is due to misidentification of the southern end of the spit.

Sub Pt NORTH (USE) 1932 - the radially plotted position falls 0.6 mm south of the computed position. The field identification appears to be correct. Two other stations, SHELL (USE) 1932 and COFFIN (USE) 1932, which are close by, were held in the plot. There is possibly an error in position of the substitute station.

JOHNSON CREEK, OLD SAWMILL BOILER, 1932 - the radially plotted position falls 0.5 mm northwest of the geographic position. This is due to difficulty in identification.
Sub Pt MIDDLE, 1916 - the radially plotted position falls 0.8 mm west of the computed position. The identification is good and no other apparent error was found. When the flight of photographs, 3328 to 3334, was extended southward from three control stations to CONTROL POINT "A", 1952 it was possible to hold all common pass points established by the well controlled flight to the west. A satisfactory plot could not be obtained when an attempt was made to hold MIDDLE, 1916. U.S.G.S. photographs 4-190 and 4-191 verified the positions established by these two flights in the area immediately south of MIDDLE, 1916. As listed on page 152, G-2145, there is no check on the position for the station.

24. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
   No supplemental data was used.

25. PHOTOGRAPHY
   The photographic coverage and definition of the photographs was good.

Respectfully submitted
18 November 1952

Ruth R. Hartley
Carto Photo Aid

Supplemental Radial Plot-

After the radial plot was completed, new photographs, taken in October 1952, were available in the area of station MIDDLE, 1916. Six photographs, numbers 52-0-1797 thru 52-0-1802, ratioed to 1:10,000 from 1:30,000 contact scale, were prepared for use in a supplemental radial plot to check the accuracy of the radially plotted position of that station. All control and pass points were transferred from the photographs previously used in the area between CONTROL PT A, 1952 (Survey T-9951) and RAUER, 1913 (Survey T-9949). Using control and previously established pass points near CONTROL PT A as a fix, an attempt was made to bridge across to RAUER, 1913 holding Sub. Pt. MIDDLE, 1916. A satisfactory plot could not be obtained and the new plot confirmed the previous radially plotted position. This definitely showed that there is an error in the position of Sub. Pt. MIDDLE, 1916.

Frank J. Tarcza
Supervisory Cartographer (Photo)
LAYOUT SKETCH
PH-83 (51)
SURVEYS T-9949 - T-9972

- Single lens photographs
- Control stations (not identified)
- Control stations (identified)
- Control stations (not held in plot)
10 December 1952

To: Officer in Charge,
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
518 East 32nd Street,
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Subject: Triangulation data for Ph 83

In reply to your letter of 21 November, the computations for triangulation station MIDDLE 1916 have been checked. Observations were found from station RACK, making MIDDLE a check determination. A copy of the results of the revised computations is enclosed. No appreciable change has been made in the position.

In reply to your letter of 25 November, the direction to WARR. M. 2 in Description Book 163, page 76, should be 351°, etc., instead of 331°. The azimuth listed to this reference mark on Georgia geographic position page 24 is correct. You will find that azimuths to azimuth marks, where available, are shown on the geographic position sheets. These azimuths have been carefully computed and checked in the Office and should therefore be used in preference to those in the descriptive material.

The grid azimuth from station JONES to JONES reference mark should be 57° 08'. See your letter of 3 December.

/s/ Robert W. Knox
Acting Director

cc: Enclosure
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<th>SOURCE OF INFORMATION (INDEX)</th>
<th>DATUM</th>
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<th>DATUM CORRECTION</th>
<th>N.A. 1927 - DATUM DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS</th>
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<td>N.A. 1927</td>
<td>31 43 21.443</td>
<td>81 08 21.619</td>
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<td>OS 3, 1933</td>
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<td>31 42 37.650</td>
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<td>G-2290 pg. 165</td>
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<td>31 43 28.964</td>
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<td>31 41</td>
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<td>G-1786 pg. 78</td>
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COMPUTED BY: J. Steinberg
DATE 5 August 1952

CHECKED BY: H. R. Rudolph
DATE 9 Sept. 1952
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1 FT. = 3048006 METER

COMPUTED BY: J. Steinberg DATE: 5 August 1952
CHECKED BY: H. R. Rudolph DATE: 10 Sept. 1952
31. **DELINEATION**

Graphic methods were used to delineate the manuscripts.

The ratio reflecting projector was used to aid in delineating a few areas where scale differences were found to exist between the manuscript and photograph.

32. **CONTROL**

The identification, density and placement of horizontal control was adequate. Refer to the Photogrammetric Plot Report for comments on the stations, MIDDLE, 1916 and YELLOW BLUFF, 1858, which could not be held in the radial plot.

33. **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA**

1. Road Map, Georgia – Alabama, 1952 for road objectives.
2. Army Map Service, St. Catherine's Island, Ga. quadrangle, scale 1:50,000, dated 1946, Final Name Sheet for geographic names.
4. Map of Bryan County – Map A.
5. Map of Liberty County – Map G.
6. Map of Harris Neck Airfield for boundaries – Map Q.

34. **CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE**

Refer to letter 732-mdl, dated 13 March 1953, for a discussion of contours in this area.

35. **SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE DETAILS**

Shoreline inspection was adequate. The MHW and MLW lines are based on data furnished by the field party. The ocean shoreline was located by measurements to identifiable detail. In the vicinity of the inlets, the shoreline was located by planimetric methods. Shoal and shallow limits were delineated from office interpretation of the photographs.

36. **OFFSHORE DETAILS**

No comment.

37. **LANDMARKS AND AIDS**

Forms 567 are submitted with this report for seventeen nonfloating aids for charts. The positions were located by theodolite cuts.

Medway River Daybeacon 2 and St. Catherine's Sound Lt. 112A were found to move slightly from their radially plotted positions.

Johnson Creek Daybeacon 128 was missing at the time of field inspection but has been replaced and will be located on the manuscript during field edit.
37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS (cont'd)

There are no landmarks in the area of these surveys.

38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Forms 524 for three recoverable topographic stations are submitted with this report, and listed under item No. 49.

39. JUNCTIONS

Junction has been made and is in agreement:
For Survey T-9949
To the east with T-9950.
To the south with T-9951.
To the west with T-9961.
To the north there is no contemporary survey, for either survey.

For Survey T-9950
To the west with T-9949.
Water areas to east & south.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY

No comment.

41 - 45.

Inapplicable.

46. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MAPS

Surveys T-9949 and T-9950 have been compared with:
1. USGS Planimetric Maps T-5217 (1933), and T-5216 (1933)
scale 1:10,000.
2. Army Map Service, St. Catherines Island, Georgia Quadrangle,
scale 1:50,000, dated 1946.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Surveys T-9949 and T-9950 have been compared with:

USGS Chart No. 573, scale 1:40,000, published in October 1937, corrected to 5/18/51.
47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS (cont'd)

Items to be applied to nautical charts:

None.

Items to be carried forward:

None.

Respectfully submitted
31 August 1953
Jacqueline B. Phillips
Jacqueline B. Phillips
Carto. Photo. Aid

Approved and Forwarded

E. H. Kirsch
Comdr. USC&GS
Officer in Charge
48. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

- Ashley Creek
- Atlantic Ocean
- Barbour Island River
- Bear River
- Black Hammock
- Bryan County
- Cattle Pen Creek
- Cedar Creek
- Cedar Point
- Chatham County
- Colonels Island
- Dead Creek

** Georgia 38 (State Highway)
- Gould Creek
- Harris Neck Airfield (Aband)
- Intracoastal Waterway
- Johnson Creek
- Jones Hammock Creek
- Liberty County
- McIntosh County
- McQueen Hammock
- McQueen Inlet
- Medway River
- Medway Spit
- Middle Ground
- Molclark Creek
- Moss Island

- Newell Creek
- North Newport River
- Ossabaw Island
- Necessary Creek
- Sometime Creek
- South Newport River
- St. Catherines Island
- St. Catherines Sound
- Sunbury Creek
- Swain River

- Timmons River
- Vandyke Creek
- Wahoo Island
- Waltburg Creek
- Waltburg Island
- Yellow Bluff
- Yellow Bluff Creek
- ** Yellow Bluff Fishing Camp
- Youmans Landing Airfield

Names approved
(subject to Field Ed.)
5-20-54
A.J.D.W.

* From Chart 839.
** Name from Field Inspection.
49. NOTES FOR THE HYDROGRAPHER

Three recoverable topographic stations are shown on this manuscript, and listed as follows:

BARE, 1952

PALM, 1952

YELLOW BLUFF AZMK (RM NO. 3) 1858, 1952.
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

1. Projection and grids  
2. Title  
3. Manuscript numbers  
4. Manuscript size  

CONTROL STATIONS
5. Horizontal control stations of third-order or higher accuracy  
6. Recoverable horizontal stations of less than third-order accuracy (topographic stations)  
7. Photo hydro stations  
8. Bench marks  
9. Plotting of sextant fixes  
10. Photogrammetric plot report  
11. Detail points  

ALONGSHORE AREAS
(Nautical Chart Data)
12. Shoreline  
13. Low-water line  
14. Rocks, shoals, etc.  
15. Bridges  
16. Aids to navigation  
17. Landmarks  
18. Other alongshore physical features  
19. Other alongshore cultural features  

PHYSICAL FEATURES
20. Water features  
21. Natural ground cover  
22. Planetary contours  
23. Stereoscopic instrument contours  
24. Contours in general  
25. Spot elevations  
26. Other physical features  

CULTURAL FEATURES
27. Roads  
28. Buildings  
29. Railroads  
30. Other cultural features  

BOUNDARIES
31. Boundary lines  
32. Public land lines  

MISCELLANEOUS
33. Geographic names  
34. Junctions  
35. Legibility of the manuscript  
36. Discrepancy overlay  
37. Descriptive Report  
38. Field inspection photographs  
39. Forms  

40. Reviewer  
41. Supervisor, Review Section or Unit  

41. Remarks (see attached sheet)  

FIELD COMPLETION ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MANUSCRIPT
42. Additions and corrections furnished by the field completion survey have been applied to the manuscript. The manuscript is now complete except as noted under item 43.

Compiler  
Supervisor

43. Remarks:
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I recommend that the following objects which have been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks be charted on the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing by

\[\text{R. Glaser}\]

\[\text{E. H. Rusch} \quad \text{Chief of Party}\]

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* Daybeacon moved. Position to be established during field editing.

This form shall be prepared in accordance with Hydrographic Manual, pages 800 to 804. Positions of charted landmarks and nonfloating aids to navigation, if reetermined, shall be reported on this form. The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by
I recommend that the following objects which have been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks becharted on the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing by

H. R. Spies

J. E. Vaugh, Cdr., USCG, Chief of Party

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Do not use positions listed above for Lts. 114 & 114A
see review report, item 67

File in original report T-99249

This form shall be prepared in accordance with Hydrographic Manual, pages 800 to 804. Positions of charted landmarks and nonfloating aids to navigation, if redetermined, shall be reported on this form. The date should be considered for the charts of the area and not by
FIELD EDIT REPORT
QUADRANGLES T-9949 AND T-9950
PROJECT FH-83

The field edit of these quadrangles was accomplished during the months of July and August 1954.

51. METHODS

The quadrangles were inspected by traversing all passable roads by truck, walking to areas which required special investigation and by skiff along the waterways. Standard surveying methods were used for corrections and additions.

All additions, corrections and deletions have been either indicated on the field edit sheets, answered directly on the discrepancy prints, or referenced to the field photographs. A legend, indicating the colored inks used, is shown on the field edit sheets.

Three 1:10,000 scale double-weight sheets are submitted with the field edit information. Two 1:10,000 scale double-weight sections are submitted with the fixed aid data.

52. ADEQUACY OF COMPILATION

The compilation of these maps are considered to be adequate with the exception of the few corrections and additions. After the additions of these field edit data it is believed that the compilation will be complete.

Herris Neck Military Reservation will be discussed in the field edit report of Quadrangle T-9961.

One swamp area, which had not been classified during field inspection, was outlined on photograph 51-0-3379A in purple.

53. MAP ACCURACY

The horizontal position of the map detail appears to be good.
No standard vertical accuracy tests were required for these quadrangles. The contours, however, were visually checked and were found to adequately depict the terrain. One small error of expression was noted and changed in red on photograph 51-0-3379A.

54. RECOMMENDATIONS

None.

55. EXAMINATION OF PROOF COPY

Mr. Ernest Youmans, landowner and resident of the area for fifty years, has agreed to examine a proof copy of these quadrangles for possible errors. Mr. Youmans' address is: McIntosh, Georgia.

One new, local geographic name, SOMETIME CREEK, in the southern half of Quadrangle T-9949, was found to be in local dispute. Several individuals were contacted, including residents of St. Catherine's Island, fishermen of the area and inhabitants on the mainland near Yellow Bluff. It is my understanding that there is a SOMETIME CREEK in this area. None knew exactly where, but all say it is not the one indicated as it is known locally as NECESSARY CREEK. NECESSARY CREEK is recommended for the name of this creek.

The following addenda are submitted to the Geographic Names Report:

SOMETIME CREEK T-9949

NECESSARY CREEK R

Authorities:

Mr. Thomas Barnette
McIntosh, Georgia
Resident and fisherman of McIntosh County for 40 years

Mr. Toby Woods
McIntosh, Georgia
Resident and caretaker of St. Catherine's Island for 15 years
Mr. Ernest Youmans  
McIntosh, Georgia  
Resident of Colonials Island for 50 years

56. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

Positions of several new fixed aids to navigation were located by plane table cuts on the 1:10,000 scale double-weight prints.

Form 567 is submitted for the new aids to navigation.

Submitted by: AUG 23 1954

Joseph K. Wilson  
Joseph K. Wilson  
Cartographer

Approved and Forwarded: AUG 23 1954

J. E. Waugh  
CDR, USCG  
Chief of Party
Summary to Accompany Descriptive Report

T-9949

Topographic map T-9949 is one of 15 similar maps in PROJECT 6033. This project covers the Georgia Coast from latitude 31° 07' 30" (St. Simons Sound) northerly to latitude 31° 45' (St. Catherines Sound).

This map was compiled by hand plot methods. Field work prior to compilation included complete field inspection, supplemental leveling and complete planestable contouring. The compilation was at scale of 1:10,000. The manuscript is in 2 sheets, each 3.75" in latitude and 7.5" in longitude. The map was field edited and is to be published by the Geological Survey at a scale of 1:24,000 as a standard 7.5" topographic quadrangle. The registered copies under T-9949 will include 2 one-half quadrangle cloth-mounted prints at scale 1:10,000 designated as T-9949-S and T-9949-N, and a complete 7.5" quadrangle cloth-mounted print in color at scale 1:24,000. Hydrographic Data furnished by this Bureau, including depth curves and soundings will be shown on the color print.

John M. Neal
Reviewer
December 1955
Summary to Accompany Descriptive Report

T-9950

Topographic map T-9950 is one of 15 similar maps in PROJECT 6033. This project covers the Georgia Coast from latitude 31° 07' 30" (St. Simons Sound) northerly to latitude 31° 45' (St. Catherine Sound).

This map was compiled by hand plot methods. Field work prior to compilation included complete field inspection, supplemental leveling and complete planimetry and contouring. The compilation was at scale of 1:10,000. The manuscript is in 1 sheet, each 3.75° in latitude and 7.5° in longitude. The map was field edited and is to be published by the Geological Survey at a scale of 1:24,000 as a standard 7.5′ topographic quadrangle. The registered copies under T-9950 will include a one-half quadrangle cloth-mounted print at scale 1:10,000 designated as T-9950N, and a complete 7.5′ quadrangle cloth-mounted print in color at scale 1:24,000. Hydrographic data furnished by this Bureau, including depth curves and soundings will be shown on the color print.

John M. Neal
Reviewer
December 1955

A projection on vinylite of T-9950 was prepared for use of the Geological Survey. This will not be registered since there is no land area and contains only hydrography for application to the topographic quadrangle.
62. **Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:**

<table>
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</table>

Comparison with the 1933-34 surveys indicates extensive natural and cultural changes. T-9949 and T-9950 supersede all the above surveys in common areas for nautical charting purposes.

63. **Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies:**

AMS ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, 1:50,000, 1948, 10-ft. contour interval, 15 minute topographic quadrangle.

By comparison with T-9949 and T-9950 the 1/2 of the above map is totally obsolete as a source of topographic information.

64. **Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys:**

None.

65. **Comparison with Nautical Charts:**

Chart 573 1:40,000 1937 (50 - 1/23)

Shoreline changes are extensive around the entrance to St. Catherines Sound and along the exposed shoreline within the Sound. Some changes in shoreline have also occurred around the sharp bends in the streams flowing through the marshes.

66. These maps comply with all instructions and with the National Standards of Map Accuracy. They are of adequate accuracy for use as a base for future Hydrographic Surveys. Accuracy of the contouring was tested by the field supervisor.
67. Location of Fixed Aids:

Positions of St. Catherines Sound Lights 114 and 114A reported on Form 567 dated 2 August 1954 are not reliable because of distortion in the map print used as a planetable sheet. These lights have been deleted from the manuscript. All fixed aids are subject to frequent replacement.

Reviewed by:

John M. Neal

APPROVED:

L.O. Landauer
Chief, Review Section
Photogrammetry Division

Shevells
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Charts Division

Act.
Chief, Photogrammetry Division

Chief, Coastal Surveys Division
## Nautical Charts Branch

**Survey No. T-9949**

**Record of Application to Charts**

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A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under “Comparison with Charts” in the Review.
# Nautical Charts Branch

**Survey No. T-9950**

**Record of Application to Charts**

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<td>G.R. Johnson</td>
<td>Before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under “Comparison with Charts” in the Review.