
**Form 804**

**U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Topographic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field No.</td>
<td>Ph-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office No.</td>
<td>T-9952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCALITY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>Cabretta Inlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Sapelo and Blackbeard Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1945-51-54

**CHIEF OF PARTY**


E.H. Kirack, Baltimore Photo. Office

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

**DATE**

May 15, 1958
DATA RECORD

T -9952

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): 17 December 1951
Supplement 1st 12 March 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

Date received in Washington Office (IV): // -6 - 73
Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): DEC-4 1953

Applied to Chart No. Date: Date registered (IV): 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 (26) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (26) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III): NECK, 1916

Lat.: 31° 27' 45.862" (1412.5m) Long.: 81° 13' 15.389" (406.3m) 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.
Leo F. Beugnet,
Cartographic Survey Aid

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

Field Inspection by (II): Leo F. Beugnet, Carto. Survey Aid  Date: June, 1952

Planetable contouring by (II): Leo F. Beugnet, Carto. Survey Aid  Date: June, 1952

Completion Surveys by (II): James E. Hundley  Date: Oct. 1952

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location): 4/1/51, date of photography  
6/11/52, 6/18/52, see par. 35. Changeable MHWL of Cabrillo Inlet resurveyed during field edit (Oct. 1954)

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): S. Rose  Date: 6/28/52

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): H. R. Cravat  Date: 6/30/52

Control plotted by (III): A. Queen  Date: 10/20/52

Control checked by (III): F. J. Tarcza  Date: 10/21/52

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic
Control-extension by (III): R. R. Hartley  Date: 10/30/52

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
   Planimetry
   Contours

Manuscript delineated by (III): J. J. Schleupner  Date: 10/20/53

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): H. R. Rudolph  Date: 11/9/53

Elevations on Manuscript checked by (II) (III): H. R. Rudolph  Date: 11/9/53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Stage of Tide</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>51-0-3359 to 3367</td>
<td>4/1/51</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>1:10,000</td>
<td>4.8 ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-0-3401</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5.2 (5.6 ocean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS NU 2-111,</td>
<td>3/25/51</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5.5 ocean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tide (III)**

From predicted tables

**Reference Station:** Savannah River Entrance

**Subordinate Station:** Blackbeard Island

Washington Office Review by (IV): [Signature]

Final Drafting by (IV):

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):

Proof Edit by (IV):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio of Ranges</th>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Spring Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date:** Oct. 1955

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 10

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 6.9

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 10.8 mi

Control Leveling - Miles (II): 8

Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 2

Number of BMs searched for (II): 0

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 5

Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): None

Remarks:

* 3 Control Points were located and identified. (by Traverse)
  2 by Radial plot.
Compilations in two parts each (North and South) at scale 1:10,000. T-9950 North part only.

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS:
Nine-lens photographs, scale 1:10,000 taken February 1952
Nine-lens photographs, scale 1:30,000 taken April 1951
Single-lens photographs, scale 1:24,000 taken April 1951
Single-lens photographs, scale 1:32,000 (U.S.G.S.) taken March 1951
2. AREAL FIELD INSPECTION

The salient features of the quadrangle are a part of the islands of Sapelo, Blackbeard and Cabretta. Buttermilk Channel separates Sapelo and Blackbeard Islands.

On the easterly shore of Sapelo Island (along Buttermilk Channel) there is a small colored settlement. The small scattered fields throughout this settlement are used for the growing of vegetables for personal use.

The large open fields are covered with grass and are used for the grazing of cattle.

One large pond near the northern end of the island is formed by a dike or dam which also serves as a road.

Cabretta Island, which lies to the east of Sapelo Island and along the ocean, is composed of a series of sand ridges, some of which are covered by scrub oak. This island is accessible from Sapelo Island by road.

For Blackbeard Island see "Special Report On Areal Field Inspection and Contours and Drainage - Blackbeard Island" which is a part of this report.

3. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

Only two stations were believed to exist, one of these (HOSPITAL, 1919) was found to be destroyed. The other (NECK, 1916) was recovered but was not identified. However, a control point was established within a few hundred feet of the station. Refer to Traverse Report, T-9952, which is a part of this report.

4. VERTICAL CONTROL

There are no bench marks within the limits of this quadrangle. To provide a base for planetable contouring on Blackbeard Island a level line was run from a tidal bench mark, located on the north end (T-9951), southward along the road on the west side of the island,
to its end near the south end, thence north and west along the
beach to the point of beginning for a total distance of approxi-
mately 13 miles. A Zeiss opton level and topographic rods were
used. Elevations were established on stakes at 35 points identified
on the photographs, which are numbered 51-01 thru 51-35. The
closure of this line was 0.19 foot and it was not adjusted.

For vertical control on Sapelo Island and Cabretta Island
see report for Quadrangle T-9965.

5. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Contouring was done directly on 1:10,000 scale single-lens
photographs, at an interval of 5 feet, using standard planetable
methods. No large closures, either horizontally or vertically,
were encountered.

The contours on Cabretta Island are all based on a fly level
point established on the island by a fly level line from Sapelo
Island.

Drainage on Cabretta Island is by seepage into the sand. On
Sapelo the drainage is by seepage and through a few natural drains
into the marsh areas. All natural drainage has been noted on the
photographs.

See "Special Report On Areal Field Inspection and Contours
and Drainage, Blackbeard Island", which is a part of this report.

6. WOODLAND COVER

The woodland cover was classified in accordance with Paragraph
5433 of the Topographic Manual, Part II.

The northern part of Blackbeard Island is covered by oak,
scrub oak, and dense palmetto. Along the ocean shore scrub oak is
the more dominant on the newer sand ridges, while to the westward
the ridges are covered by larger oak and palmetto on the ridges.

The southern part of the island is a mixture of oak, scrub oak,
and palmetto with the undergrowth not so thick as in the
northern part.

That part of Sapelo Island which lies within this quadrangle
is covered by pine with a dense undergrowth of palmetto in the
interior areas and by oaks along the banks of the marshes and low
areas.
7. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE FEATURES

The mean high-water line along the ocean shore was located by measurements from natural features or by planetable methods. The mean high-water line along Buttermilk Channel is mostly apparent and has been so noted on the photographs.

The mean low-water line was located in the same manner as the mean high-water line. Due to the shifting of the sands around the inlets the low water line was not located, but an approximate Mean Low Water Line has been shown.

The foreshore has been noted on the photographs.

The only bluff within the area is on the west shore of Buttermilk Channel, on Sapelo Island, and is adequately expressed by contours.

All docks, wharves and piers have been delineated on the photographs.

There are no submarine cables within the area.

8. OFFSHORE FEATURES

No offshore features for investigation by the hydrographic party were noted during the course of field work.

9. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

One landmark has been recommended on Form 567 for charting.

10. BOUNDARIES, MONUMENTS AND LINES

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

11. OTHER CONTROL

Three stations, namely HCOUGH, 1952; FALLS, 1952; and SANDS, 1952 were located by traverse on the outer beach on Blackbeard Island. See Traverse Report, Quadrangle T-9952. Topographic station "ISLE, 1952" was located during the course of field work.
12. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES

All roads and buildings have been classified in accordance with Paragraph 5441 of the Topographic Manual, Part II.

There are no bridges, cables over navigable waters, airports or landing fields within the quadrangle.

13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

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

14. SPECIAL REPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

The following are a part of this report:

TRaverse REPORT, QUADRANGLE T-9952.

AREAL FIELD INSPECTION AND CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE, BLACKBEARD ISLAND.

9 January 1953
Submitted by:

Leo F. Beugnet
Cartographic Survey Aid

12 January 1953
Approved by:

Paul Taylor
Lt. Comdr. USCGS
Chief of Party
AREAL FIELD INSPECTION

This island, which is a part of Quadrangles T-9951 and T-9952, is comprised of a series of tree and palmetto covered sand ridges, which were evidently thrown up by ocean storms, and the lows or valleys between them. A pattern of small earth dikes (which also serve as roads) plus the outer ridges retain the fresh water (rain plus several large artesian wells) in the two large lows on the northwestern part of the island to form two large ponds for a sanctuary for migratory waterfowl. The water elevation of these ponds is approximately 6 feet and it was determined, with the help of the Refuge Manager, who lives on the island, that the water level was very near normal at the time of field inspection. Although all of the lows on the northern part of the island retain water during the rainy season, only the two large ponds mentioned above plus a small one east of these are ponds (so labeled). All other water areas on the island are intermittent ponds.

These water areas (ponds and intermittent ponds) vary in size according to the pattern and height of the ridges which confine them. Some are long narrow fingers between the higher ridges while others spread across portions of the lower ridges among the trees leaving fingers of higher ground and/or trees above the water. Because of the overlapping trees and water vegetation, such as Cattails, Sawgrass, Banana Lilies, etc., the outlines of the water areas are very difficult to follow on the photographs, and because of the dense growth of Palmetto, Brambles and other undergrowth the ridges are difficult to traverse.

Some of the water areas have been outlined on the photographs by inspection in the field plus the aid of the stereoscope, while others have been left for the compiler to outline by analogy.

Very little water is to be found south of the southern dike (which is also a part of the road leading to the beach), and here the underbrush is thinner and the trees larger, with a good growth of large pines.
CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Contouring was done directly on the 1:10,000 scale single-lens photographs, at an interval of 5 feet. Standard planetable methods were employed plus extensive use of the stereoscope.

A jeep was transported to this island (by boat), and a camp was established where 8 men stayed, Mondays through Fridays, while making this survey.

While traversing the roads and the ocean beach, with planetable, spur lines were run along and/or across the ridges and valleys into the more accessible areas, then a series of cross sections were run across the island. Some of these lines were cut through palmetto, brambles and other undergrowth that was of such height and density that sketching the contours for any appreciable distance from these lines was impossible, therefore the stereoscope was used to draw the contours between these lines and to contour some isolated ridges off these lines.

Three unit chiefs (Leo F. Beugnet, Cartographic Survey Aid; Warren M. Gottschlich, Cartographic Survey Aid; and Elton R. Ballance, Cartographic Survey Aid) ran cross sections and other planetable traverses, however all contours were drawn (except for some sketching in the field) under the stereoscope by Mr. Leo F. Beugnet.

A vast amount of time plus a larger mapping scale would have been required to contour all of these ridges exactly. Some of the highest are very narrow, and of necessity were exaggerated. Some are so cut up and irregular that all indentations, crevices and small isolated tops could not be located or shown. However, the area is well depicted by the contours and it is believed that all the time and effort has been spent here that the island warrants.

9 January 1953
Submitted by:

George E. Warnadoe
Cartographic Engineer
TRAVERSE REPORT
Quadrangle T-9952

The purpose was to establish control for the photo flight ending with 51-0-3362, along the east shore of Blackbeard Island.

The traverse, which is designated NSA, originated at triangulation station NECK 1916, with solar observations for azimuth, and was run up the sand beach for approximately 2.8 miles, ending at NSA9 with solar observations for azimuth.

Three directions were measured with a Wild T-2 Theodolite with an angular closure of 5 seconds or less from the mean.

Measurements were made with a 300-foot steel tape that was standardized by measuring a base with a standardized Invar tape. The tape was supported throughout for the greater part (on the flat sand beach) using 15 Kg. tension. Temperatures were recorded for each section. Each section was measured in both directions. The forward measurement was more precisely made and should be used as correct considering the backward measurement as a check.

Three control points were located and identified and three monumented stations were established. These stations were monumented with Topographic Station disks. However, five letter names were used to indicate that they are stronger than photogrammetric plot positions.

George E. Varnadore
George E. Varnadore,
Cartographic Engineer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>SOURCE OF INFORMATION (INDEX)</th>
<th>DATUM</th>
<th>LATITUDE OR $y$-COORDINATE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE OR $x$-COORDINATE</th>
<th>DISTANCE FROM GRID IN FEET OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)</th>
<th>DATUM CORRECTION</th>
<th>N.A. 1927 - DATUM DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)</th>
<th>FACTOR DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)</th>
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<td>NECK, 1961</td>
<td>0-2145 p. 153</td>
<td>N.A. 1927</td>
<td>31 27</td>
<td>45.862</td>
<td>1112.5 (435.4)</td>
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<td>1112.5 (435.4)</td>
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<td>(N.SA2) Topo Sta. SANDS, 1952</td>
<td>Field Comp.</td>
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<td>31 27</td>
<td>43.490</td>
<td>1339.4 (508.5)</td>
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<td>Control Pt. N-SA-A</td>
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<td>Topo. Sta. FALLS, 1952</td>
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<td>31 28</td>
<td>31.28</td>
<td>1539.5 (308.4)</td>
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<td>Control Pt. N-SA-B</td>
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<td>31 28</td>
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<td>196.8 (1386.9)</td>
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<td>(NSA-9) Topo Sta. HOUGH, 1952</td>
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<td>31 29</td>
<td>35.682</td>
<td>1099.0 (748.9)</td>
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<td>Control Pt. N-SA-C</td>
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<td>31 29</td>
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</table>

1 FT = 0.3048006 METER

COMPUTED BY: J. Steinberg DATE: 6 August 1952
CHECKED BY: H. R. Rudolph DATE: 10 Sept. 1952
The Photogrammetric Plot Report is part of the Descriptive Report for Survey T-9949.

31. DELINEATION
This manuscript was delineated by graphic methods.

32. CONTROL
The identification, density and placement of horizontal control was adequate.

33. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Boundary information was taken from the following maps:

Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, Part 2, (Map K.)
Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, Richard J. Reynolds Tracts, (Map KK).

Geographic names were taken from a final names standard dated 11-26-52 furnished on a copy of the A.M.S. Cabretta Island quadrangle.

34. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE
No comment.

35. SHORELINE AND ALONSHORE DETAILS
The shoreline inspection was adequate.

The MLW line and the MLW line along the ocean north of Cabretta Inlet was furnished by measurements to identifiable detail taken 6/11/52.

Planetary methods were used in the vicinity of Cabretta Inlet and south of the inlet on 6/11/52 and 8/18/52.

36. OFFSHORE DETAILS
None.

37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS
A Form 567 is being submitted for one landmark on the manuscript, TOWER, 1952, recommended by the field party.
38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Forms 524 are being submitted for five recoverable topographic stations listed in par. 49.

39. JUNCTIONS

The following junctions were made and are in agreement:

T-9951 to the north.
T-9965 to the west.

The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east and south.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY

No comment.

41 - 45

Inapplicable.

46. COMPARISONS WITH EXISTING MAPS

ECOS, Survey T-5120 (1933), 1:20,0000.
AMS Cabretta Island Quadrangle, scale 1:50,000, edition of 1948.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Chart No. 574, scale 1:40,000 published Nov. 1938, corrected to 8/4/52.

Items to be applied to Nautical Charts immediately:
None.

Items to be carried forward:
None.

Approved and forwarded
E. H. Kirsch
Officer in Charge

Respectfully submitted
21 October 1953.

John J. Schlegner
Carto. Photo. Aid
48. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Atlantic Ocean
BLACKBEARD SHOAL (from chart 574)
* Blackbeard Creek
* Blackbeard Island
* Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge
** Blackbeard Shoal

* Cabretta Creek
* Cabretta Inlet
* Cabretta Island

* Nelsons Bluff
* Raccoon Bluff

* Sapelo Island

* Named "River" on map of the Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge.

** Does not appear on the manuscript. Not covered by any photographs. Name was taken from chart no. 574.

Names approved
5-17-54
A.G.W.
49. NOTES FOR THE HYDROGRAPHER

The following are the recoverable topographic stations on this manuscript:

FALLS, 1952
HOUGH, 1952
* ISLE, 1952
SANDS, 1952
*TOWER, 1952

* These two located by radial plot, the others by Traverse.
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW
T. 9952


CONTROL STATIONS

ALONGSHORE AREAS
(Nautical Chart Data)

PHYSICAL FEATURES

CULTURAL FEATURES

BOUNDARIES
31. Boundary lines H.R. 32. Public landlines

MISCELLANEOUS
40. Joseph H. Timberg
Reviewer
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.

43. Remarks:

Compiler
Supervisor

M-2623-12
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 **H. R. Rudolph**

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<th>GEORGIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>CHARTING NAME</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<td>TOWER</td>
<td>Lookout Tower, Fire, steel, ht. = 89 (98) ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIELD EDIT REPORT
Project Ph-83
Quadrangle T-9952

51. METHODS

The field edit of this area was accomplished by standard surveying methods in conjunction with visual inspection. Actual field work was completed in September 1954.

Field edit data appears on the field edit sheets, discrepancy prints, field photographs 51-0-3404, 3364, 3365, 3367, and in this report.

An appropriate legend appears on the field edit sheet (N/2).

52. ADEQUACY OF COMPILATION

The map compilation is adequate and will be complete after field edit revisions have been applied.

53. MAP ACCURACY

The horizontal accuracy of the map detail is relatively good.

The accuracy of the contouring and the topographic expression, in general, appears to be good. Minor corrections were made in the contouring as shown on photographs 51-0-3404, 3364, and 3365. No vertical accuracy tests were requested and none were made.

54. RECOMMENDATIONS

None.
55. EXAMINATION OF PROOF COPY

It is believed that Mr. J. E. Britt, County Surveyor of McIntosh County, Darien, Georgia, is best qualified to examine a proof copy of this area.

56. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE FEATURES

Refer to Item 7 - Field Inspection Report.

The mean high water line on both sides of Cabretta Inlet was checked by plane table, and the corrections are shown on photographs 51-0-3364 and 3365. Apparently this area is undergoing constant change.

57. BOUNDARIES

Refer to Item 33 - Compilation Report.

A thorough search was made for boundary markers on the west boundary of that part of Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge lying west of Blackbeard Creek. None were recovered.

Mr. V. W. Hough, Manager of Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, Shallman Bluff, Georgia, advised that to the best of his knowledge the boundaries of the refuge, as shown on Maps (E) and (R) are correct. Blackbeard River and Blackbeard Creek are understood to be public thoroughfares.

Mr. Hough interprets the boundary lines to be along mean high water in those places that are legally described as banks of streams.

It is understood from local information that the Fish and Wild Life Service can stop all hunting within one mile of this refuge. They do not attempt to prohibit fishing in the streams even though they own the land on both sides of the stream.

It is believed the Review Section, Washington Office, can obtain more complete information from the Fish and Wild Life Service, Section of Surveys and Maps, Washington, D. C.
58. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES

Refer to Item 12 - Field Inspection Report.

The reclassification of roads, where justifiable, has been shown on the field edit sheet.

The reclassification, addition and deletion of buildings are shown on the field edit sheet.

All roads on Sapelo and Cabretta Islands are private.

59. JUNCTIONS

Comparison of detail along the junctions between adjacent contemporary surveys has been made.

OCT 13 1954
Submitted by:

James E. Hundley
Cartographer

OCT 14 1954
Approved & Forwarded:

J. E. Waugh
CDR; USCG&GS
Chief of Party
Summary to Accompany Descriptive Report

For: 9952

Topographic map 9952 is one of the finished maps for
PROJECT 6032. This project covers the central part of the
Inlet into 31° 07' 30" N. (Hesperus Sound) continuing to Inlet
31° 45' (St. Catherine Sound).

This map was compiled by hand plot method. Field work
prior to compilation included complete topographic
supplemental leveling and complete ground observation. The
compilation was at scale of 1:12,000. The map was compiled
2 sheets, each 3.75' on latitude and 7.5' on longitude. The
map was field checked and is to be photostatic by the Geological
Survey at a scale of 1:24,000 as a standard topographic
quadangle. The registered copies will be 9951, will
include 2 one-half quadrangle sheets each at scale
1:10,000 designated as 9951 S. and 9951 N., and a
complete 7.5' quadrangle established map in color at
scale 1:24,000. Field and descriptive data furnished by this report,
including depth curves and soundings will be shown on the
color print.

John M. Hay

December 1952
Review Report
T-9952
Topographic Map
October 1955

62. **Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>T-678</td>
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<tr>
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Shoreline changes are extensive in the vicinity of Cabretta Inlet. T-9952 supersedes all the above surveys in common areas for nautical charting purposes.

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

AMS CABRETTA IS., 1:50,000, 1948, contour interval 10 ft., 15 minute topographic quadrangle.

The NW/4 of above quadrangle is completely obsolete by comparison with T-9952.

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

None.

65. **Comparison with Nautical Charts:**

Chart 574 1:40,000 1938 (53-7/13)

See comment under 62 above.

66. **Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys:**

This map complies with all instructions and with the National Standards of Map Accuracy. It is of adequate accuracy for use as a base for hydrographic surveys. Accuracy of plane-table contouring was tested concurrently with the surveys by field supervisors.

Reviewed by:

[Signature]
John M. Neal
APPROVED:

L.C. Landy
Chief, Review Section
Photogrammetry Division

Mayflower
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Charts Division

Act. Chief, Photogrammetry Division

 Chief, Coastal Surveys Division
### Nautical Charts Branch

#### Survey No. _____

Record of Application to Charts

<table>
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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.