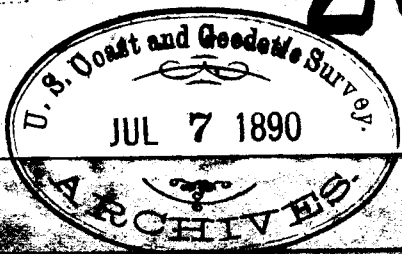


2017

2018

3  
SHA  
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1890



Draw. Ckt. No. 1265-1

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

*T. C. Mendenhall*, Superintendent.

States: *Ala. & Fla.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Hydrographic Sheets Nos. 2017  
& 2018.*

LOCALITY:

*Perdido Bay  
and  
Approaches.*

*1890.*

NAME OF PARTY:

*Stearns Party*

2017

Give here full address to which reply should be sent:

Ellington, Connecticut.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Ellington, Conn.,

June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1890.

Mr. S. Forney,

Assistant Land & G. Survey,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you requested I enclose herewith  
Descriptive Reports A and B and a Sketch, scale  
1:80,000, of the hydrographic survey of Perdido  
Bay, Fla. and Ala., June - March 1890.

I trust that you will find them complete and  
satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

W. Irving Vinal,

Assistant U. S. Land & G. Survey.

Descriptive Report A. June 24th 1890.

The hydrographic Survey of Perdido Bay, its approaches and tributaries, was begun by the erection of a tide staff at Josephine, Alabama, January 4th 1890 and observations were continued until March 24th 1890. A second gauge was placed near the entrance on the Florida side on which readings were made from January 15th to January 23<sup>d</sup> 1890 and on February 17th 1890.

The work of sounding was begun January 16th and continued at intervals until March 24th 1890.

The records are contained in ten (10) original volumes of Soundings and two (2) original volumes of tides, all of which have been duplicated and compared.

The work is plotted on two original hydrographic sheets and shows the following results, viz:

No. of Positions, many of which were determined by the plan-table,	992.
" " Angles observed with sextant,	1182.
" " Casts of the lead,	24257.
" " Miles of Sounding-lines run	300 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .

In entering the Bay from the Gulf of Mexico

There is a channel over the Bar which is nine (9) feet deep at low water and about 100 meters wide. The distance from the crest of the Bar to the entrance of Old River, and a safe anchorage in heavy weather, is five-eighths ( $\frac{5}{8}$ ) of a mile. The channel through Old River is six and one-half ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ ) feet deep in its shallowest part and passes each side of a small five (5) foot spot about one-fourth of a mile from the entrance of the River. From thence the channel increases in width and depth, passing around the eastern end and on the north side of Quo To Land.

Another channel, with least depth of six and one-half ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ ) feet of water, passes the western end of Quo Island and between it and Cyster Island. This affords a more direct entrance into the Bay than does the channel through Old River and in most places it is wider and affords better space for beating. Between Goat and Bear Points there is, on the west side of the channel, a small spot with only  $5\frac{3}{4}$  feet of water on it whereas the

water on the east side is 16 feet deep.  
 The only vessel, the schooner "Swift", which runs in and out of this Bay regularly is of light draught, not over five and one-half feet when loaded.

The depth of water in the Channel appears to be permanent, though subject near the entrance to shifting in width and direction. The channel through "the Cut", i. e. between Quo and Oyster Islands, was dug out within two or three years by the people living near and is improving according to local reports.

The bottom outside of the harbor is composed of hard sand with occasional patches of broken shells. In the Bay the characteristics are expressed in the record books by the terms "hard", "soft" and "sticky". Clay underlies the sand and in some places near the shore is visible. At Red Bluff and near Josephine, particularly in Straw Quarry Bayou, there is some rock.

The bottom where soft or sticky affords good holding ground.

No tidal currents were observed during the

season. The current over the Bar runs fair with the channel and is very swift on both ebb and flood tides.

According to statements of some of the inhabitants of this locality and some indications afforded by the topographical survey, the Bar and entrance to this Bay have shifted, <sup>within a century</sup> nearly five miles westward.

The party had no records of former surveys in this locality and could not note changes from time to time authoritatively.

W. Irving Sinal,  
Assistant Comd'g Survey.

Descriptive Report B. June 24. 1890.  
Hydrographic Survey of Perdido Bay, Fla. and Ala.

This survey is not yet completed. The work done is plotted on two original sheets and includes 30 1/4 miles of sounding lines and soundings selected from the record of 24257 casts of the lead.

The waters in this vicinity serve only as means of local transportation to a sparsely settled country and for the towing of large rafts of logs from the lumber camps to the mills at Millview, Florida. A small side-wheel steambot, the "Meteor," the only steam vessel in this vicinity, is engaged exclusively in towing these rafts and a schooner, the "Swift," plies regularly between Mobile, Pensacola and the lumber camps carrying supplies. With these exceptions all other transportation is carried on by small sail boats.

The coast, in approaching it from the Gulf of Mexico, is low with a back ground of forest pine and oak. There are no striking land marks to assist in entering the harbor

nor are there any lights, beacons or buoys  
to serve as guides.

Within the limits of the work there  
is one post-office, Josephine, Alabama,  
where mails are received twice a week com-  
ing by rail boat from Millview, Fla.

There is no village or town on the Bay  
or in the vicinity save Millview.

The prevailing winds in this <sup>section</sup> ~~vicinity~~ are  
from the south-west; the heaviest gales come  
from the north, north-west and south-east.  
Fogs are frequent during the winter months,  
coming with south-easterly winds and clearing before  
winds from west to north.

Vessels striking on shore in this vicinity would  
be subjected to the full force of the sea as there  
is no outside ridge to impede its momentum.  
Except in south-east storms the surf on the  
beach is quite moderate.

Lumber sawed at Millview is carried to Pen-  
sacola by rail exclusively.

W. Irving Smeal,  
Assistant Coast & Survey.



Statistics of Field Work executed by *S. Forney*

Date of beginning field work.....

Date of closing field work.....

*July 4<sup>th</sup> 1890*  
*March 24<sup>th</sup> 1890*

RECONNAISSANCE:

Area of, in square statute miles .....

Lines of intervisibility determined as per sketch submitted.....

Number of points selected for scheme .....

BASE LINES:

Primary, length of.....

Secondary, length of.....

Beach measurements, length of.....

Number of days employed in measurements of base.....

Number of days employed in re-measurements.....

TRIANGULATION:

Area of, in square statute miles .....

Signal poles erected, number of.....

Observing tripods and scaffolds built, number of.....

Observing tripods and scaffolds built, heights of.....

Days occupied in opening and verifying lines of sight, number of.....

Stations occupied for horizontal measures, number of.....

Stations occupied for vertical measures, number of.....

Geographical positions determined, number of.....

Elevations determined trigonometrically, number of.....

GEODESIC LEVELING:

Elevations determined by spirit-leveling of precision, number of.....

Lines of geodesic leveling, length of.....

LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND AZIMUTH WORK:

Latitude stations occupied, number of.....

Pairs of stars observed for latitude, number of.....

Average number of observations on a pair.....

Longitude stations, telegraphic, number of.....

Longitude stations, telegraphic, number of nights on which signals were exchanged.....

Longitude stations, chronometric, etc., number of.....

Azimuth stations, number of.....

Number of nights of observations for azimuth.....

Number of stars observed for azimuth.....

GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS:

Number of pendulum stations occupied .....

MAGNETIC WORK:

Stations occupied for observations of the magnetic declination, number of .....

Stations occupied for observations of the magnetic dip, number of .....

Stations occupied for observations of the magnetic intensity, number of .....

TOPOGRAPHY:

Area surveyed in square statute miles .....

Length of general coast-line in statute miles .....

Length of shore-line of rivers in statute miles .....

Length of shore-line of creeks in statute miles .....

Length of shore-line of ponds in statute miles .....

Length of roads in statute miles .....

Topographic sheets finished, number of .....

Topographic sheets, scales of .....

Topographic sheets, limits and localities of:

HYDROGRAPHY:

Area sounded in square geographical miles .....

Number of miles (<sup>Statute</sup>geographical) run while sounding .....

Number of angles measured .....

Number of soundings .....

Number of tidal stations established .....

Number of specimens of bottom preserved .....

Current stations, number of .....

Hydrographic sheets finished, number of .....

Hydrographic sheets, scales of .....

Hydrographic sheets, limits and localities of:

30.
300 1/4.
1182.
24257.
2.
None.
None.
2.
1:10,000.

*Perdido Bay, approaches and tributaries,  
Florida and Alabama.*

*W. Longitude 87° 25' to 87° 35' 30"*

*N. Latitude 30° 15' 30" to 30° 24' 15"*



U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
J. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent.

Section VII.

Perdido Bay, Fla. and Ala.

Sketch showing limits of  
Hydrography

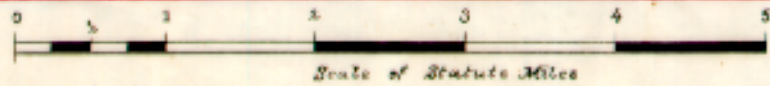
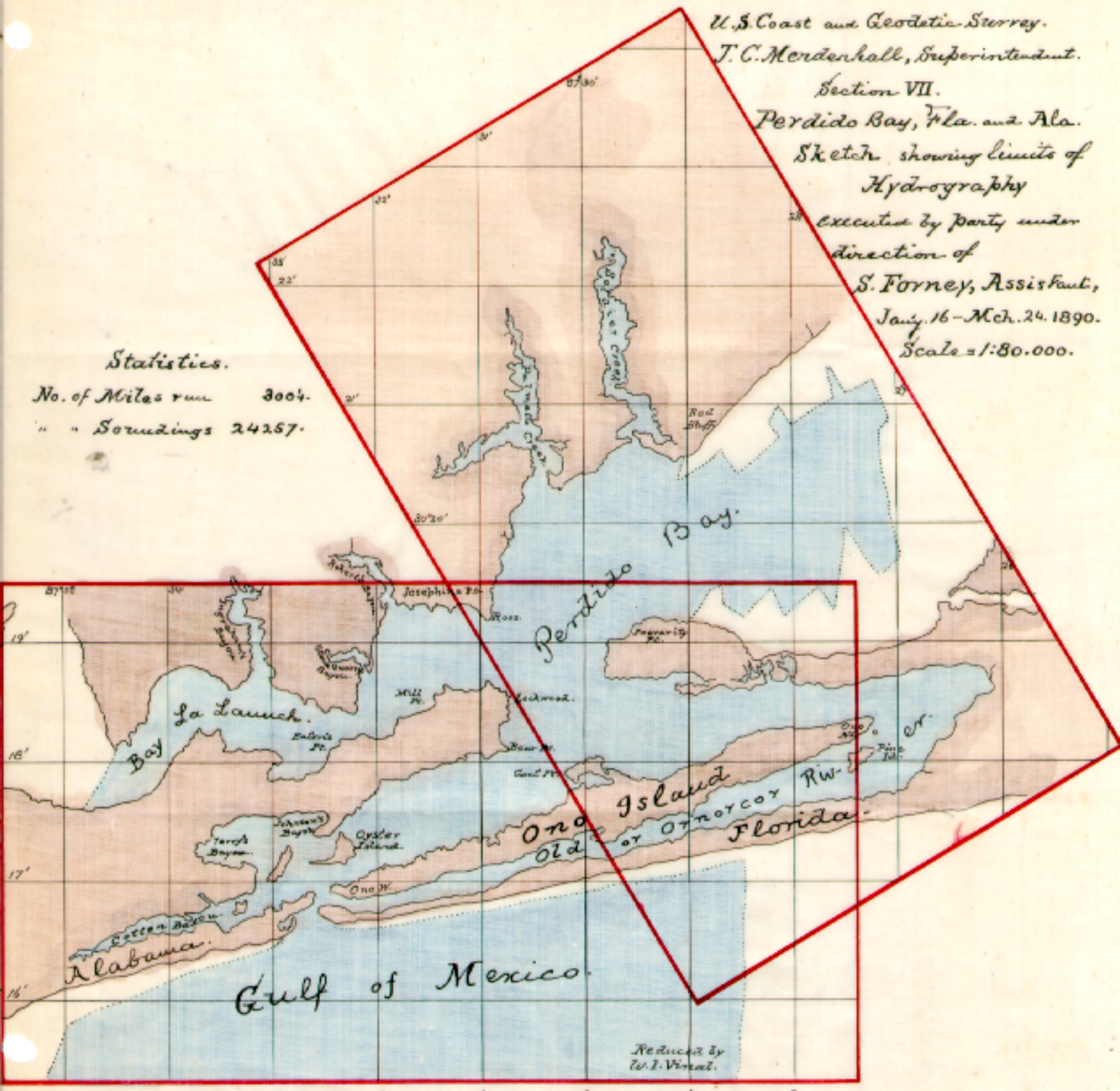
executed by party under  
direction of

S. Forney, Assistant,  
July 16 - Mch. 24, 1890.

Scale = 1:80,000.

Statistics.

No. of Miles run 3004.  
" " Soundings 24257.



Scale of Statute Miles

2018

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR  
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

83  
SHA  
2018  
1890

Drag. Cht. No. 1265-1

2018 No. 1

Department of Commerce and Labor  
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

J C Mendenhall  
Superintendent.

State: Ala + Fla

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Hyde Sheet No. 2018

LOCALITY:

Perdido Bay and  
Approaches

See SHA 2017

1890  
190

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Adelman Forney

2018

DEC 9 1949