

9016

Diag Cht. No. 1116-2, 1276-2 & 1277.

1. 10.16

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey TOPOGRAPHICField No. PH-33 (48) Office No. T-9016

LOCALITY

State LOUISIANAGeneral locality WEST COTE BLANCH BAYLocality CYPREMORE POINT1945

CHIEF OF PARTY

Charles W. Clark, Chief of Field Party.

Arthur L. Wardwell, Tampa Photogrammetric
Office

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE August 8, 1951

DATA RECORD

T- 9016

Project No. (II): **Ph-33(48)**

Quadrangle Name (IV):

Field Office (II): **Abbeville, La.**

Chief of Party: **Charles W. Clark**

Photogrammetric Office (III): **Tampa, Fla.**

Officer-in-Charge: **Arthur L. Wardwell**

Instructions dated (II) (III): **2 July 1948**

Copy filed in Division of
Photogrammetry (IV)

OFFICE FILES.

Method of Compilation (III): **Graphic**

Manuscript Scale (III): **1:20,000**

Contour interval 5 ft.
Scale Factor (III): **None**

Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III):

Inapplicable

Date received in Washington Office (IV): **6-16-50** Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): **6-23-50**

Applied to Chart No.

Date:

Date registered (IV): **7-19-51**

Publication Scale (IV): **1:24,000**

Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III): **NA 1927**

Vertical Datum (III):

Mean sea level except as follows:

Elevations shown as (25) refer to mean high water

Elevations shown as (5) refer to sounding datum

i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III): **OAK, 1933**

Lat.: **29° 42' 36.48(1123.2m)**

Long.: **91° 52' 53.75(1444.8m)**

Adjusted

~~Horizontal~~

Plane Coordinates (IV):

State:

Zone:

Y=

X=

LOUISIANA

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.

W. M. REYNOLDS

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

DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): **W.M. Reynolds**

Date: 5 Feb 1949

Planetable contouring by (II): **W. M. Reynolds**

Date: 5 Feb 1949

Completion Surveys by (II): *No field edit.*

Date: —

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):

Date of photography; air photo compilation *and field inspection to June, 1948*

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): **W.E.W. (Washington Office)**

Date: 18 Feb 1948

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): " (" ")

Date: 18 Feb 1948

Control plotted by (III): **E.T. Ogilby**

Date: 21 Dec 1948

Control checked by (III): **W.W. Dawsey**

Date: 22 Dec 1948

Radial Plot ~~on Stereoscopic~~

Date: 11 Oct 1949

~~Control checked~~ by (III): **M.M. Slavney**

Planimetry
Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
Contours

Inapplicable

Date:

Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III): **W.W. Dawsey**

Date: Nov 1949

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): **J.A. Giles**

Date: Mar 1950

Elevations on Manuscript **J.A. Giles**
checked by (II) (III):

Date: " "

Camera (kind or source) (III): U.S.C&G.S. 9 lens 8."25 focal length

Number	Date	Time	Scale	Stage of Tide
22036	Mar 13 48	1508	1:20,000	0.1
22037	"	1509	"	0.1
22061	"	1539	"	0.1

Tide (III)

Reference Station: Galveston
Subordinate Station: Weeks Bay, Vermilion Bay
Subordinate Station:

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Spring Range
1.0	1.0	1.4
1.1	1.1	1.5

Washington Office Review by (IV):

Roscoe J. French

Date: Dec. 6, 1950

Final Drafting by (IV):

USGS

Date:

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):

Date:

Proof Edit by (IV):

Date:

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 11

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 4.2 Statute mi.

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 3.7 " "

Control Leveling - Miles (II): 8

Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 4

Recovered: 3

Identified: 2

Number of BMs searched for (II): None

Recovered: 0

Identified: 0

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 5

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

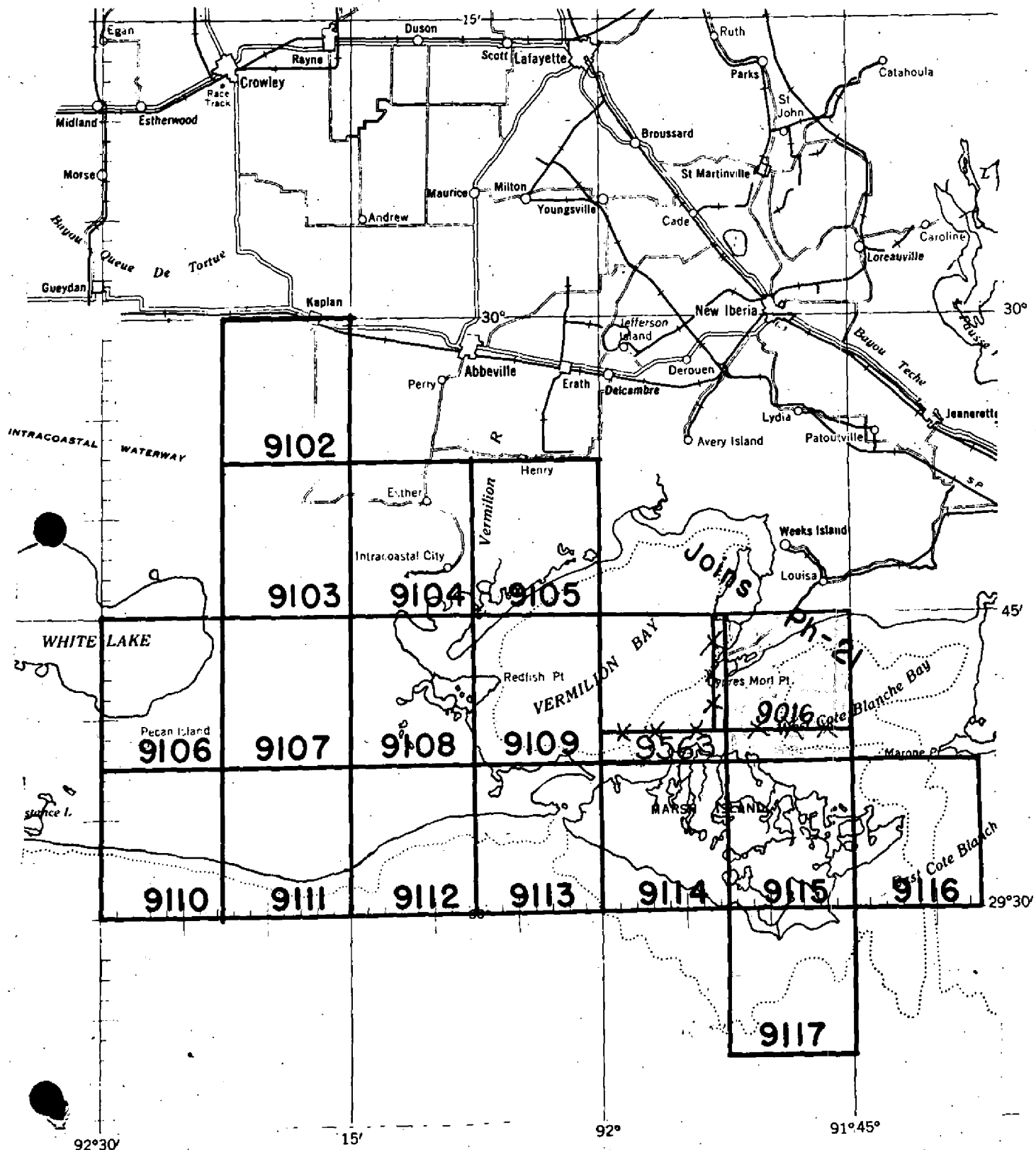
Remarks:

This map T-9016 is one of a series of standard 7 1/2' topographic quadrangles and all detail west of 91° 52' 30" will appear on topographic map T-9563. T-9016 was originally an oversize quadrangle but, with the addition of survey T-9563, was reduced to standard size. See index on next page for map layout revision of this map and adjoining maps.

K.H.M.

Intracoastal Waterway
TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING PROJECT
PH-33(48)

LOUISIANA, East Cote Blanche Bay - White Lake



Summary Report to Accompany T-9016

T-9016 is one of ^{18 standard 7 1/2'} ~~17~~ topographic quadrangles in Project Ph-33(48) on the Louisiana Coast Southwest of New Orleans in the vicinity of Vermilion Bay and Marsh Island. The quadrangle includes Bayou Cypremort and the shoreline on both sides of Cypremort and Dead Cypress Pts., a portion of Marsh Island, and an oil field in West Cote Blanche Bay.

The field inspection on nine-lens photographs was adequate and the photographic coverage good. The quadrangle is in a low, wet, marshy area and there is but one access road which leads to the dock area on Cypremort Pt.

The several mapping operations were as follows:

- (1) Nine-lens photography and laboratory processing at 1:20,000 scale.
- (2) Field work included recovery, identification, and establishment of horizontal and vertical control, annotation of the field photographs with clarification of photographic detail, and a geographic names investigation. *also identifiable containing*
- (3) Radial line plot and graphic compilation (Tampa).
- (4) Final review and completion of the manuscript for nautical charting purposes.
- (5) Processing:
 - a. A glass negative will be prepared for transmittal to USGS for the final drawings and publication.
 - b. The manuscript is at 1:20,000 scale and is to be registered as a topographic survey in the Bureau Archives.

Data pertaining to this survey (T-9016) will be filed and may be obtained as follows:

1. Filed in the Division of Photogrammetry
 - (a) The Map ms. (acetate original) at 1:20,000 scale with final review corrections applied.
 - (b) Geographic names sheet
 - (c) Pricking cards for identification of horizontal control.
 - (d) Topographic description cards (Form 524)
 - (e) Duplicate descriptive report
2. Filed in the Bureau Archives
 - (a) A cloth-backed lithographic print of T-9016 at 1:20,000 scale.
 - (b) Descriptive Report.

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT
Quadrangle T-9016
(29-37.5/91-45.0/7.5)
Project Ph-33(48)
Charles W. Clark, Chief of Party

This quadrangle was originally a planimetric quadrangle of Project Ph-21(47). Letter of Reference 73-aal, dated 19 January 1948 converted it to a topographic quadrangle and transferred it to this project. *(Field inspection report for Project Ph-21 including T-9016 is attached)*

All work covered by this report was done in accordance with the Director's Instructions, Project Ph-33(48), Field, dated 2 July 1948 and other applicable instructions as noted herein.

All work was completed by W. M. Reynolds, Cartographer, during February 1949, *except shoreline 11 June 1948.*

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948". *see copy attached*

2. COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

3. INTERPRETATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

4. HORIZONTAL CONTROL:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

5. VERTICAL CONTROL:

Vertical control was determined for the quadrangle by running a closed fly level loop along the gravel road leading from Cypremort to Cypremort Point. The line originated and terminated on U.S.E. Station 1326 + 02.68. The elevation used was based on M.S.L. as provided by the third-order tie between MSL and MLG which was a part of the instructions for this project. Approximately 8 miles of fly levels were run to control the contours. See Form 45, Computations of Third-order Levels - vicinity of Cypremort. Also see Field Inspection Report T-9104.

6. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE:

Contouring was done directly on field prints of nine-lens photographs. Only one elevation was determined as being above 5 feet. This

8

elevation was a spot of spoil along a ditch and consequently nothing but spot elevations appear on the photographs.

The drainage system is obvious on the photographs and was not indicated.

7. MEAN HIGH WATER LINE:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

8. LOW WATER LINE:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

9. WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

10. DETAIL OFFSHORE FROM THE MEAN HIGH WATER LINE:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

11. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

12. HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

13. LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

14. ROAD CLASSIFICATION:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

15. BRIDGES:

See "Field Inspection Report Quadrangle T-9016 - 9017 - 9018, Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

9

16. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

The only buildings designated on this survey are the class 2 buildings as called for by Photogrammetry Instructions No. 29 dated 10-1-48. Buildings of other classification are adequately covered by "Field Inspection Report Quadrangles T-9016 - 9017 - 9018 Project Ph-21(47) dated 15 June 1948".

17. BOUNDARIES:

Three section corners were recovered and identified on photo. 21974. The descriptions of these monuments and the numbers by which they are designated on the Photographs are found on "Map Showing Ownership and Boundaries in lower Cypremort or Cypremort Point, Iberia and St. Mary Parishes, La.". The numbers used to designate the corner is not the section number. A copy of the map is submitted. Monuments Nos. 42 - 43 and 47 were recovered and identified. Monuments Nos. 40 - 49 - 50 and 52 were searched for but not found.

See review report. RIF

For the parish lines and Police Jury Wards in the quadrangle see "Special Report, Boundaries, Ph-21(47) dated May 1948" and "Special Report Boundaries Project Ph-33(48)".

18. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Geographic names were adequately covered by "Special Report on Geographic Names, Houma, La. to Vermilion Bay, La. Project Ph-14(46) dated July 1947".

Submitted:
7 February 1949

William M. Reynolds
William M. Reynolds
Cartographer (Photo)

Wm

Approved:
8 February 1949

Charles W. Clark
Charles W. Clark
Lt. Comdr. U.S.C. & G.S.
Chief of Party

3/10

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT
Quadrangles 9016, 9017, 9018
Project Ph-21(47)
15 June 1948

T 9016 is now part of a topographic mapping project Ph 33 but was field inspected as part of Parametric Project Ph 21

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The area embraced by these quadrangles is bounded on the north by Lat. $29^{\circ}45'$; on the south by Lat. $29^{\circ}37.5'$; on the east by Long. $91^{\circ}30'$; and on the west by Long. $91^{\circ}52.5'$.

Most of the area within Quadrangles 9016 and 9017 is in West Coto Blanco Bay. A small area along the northern limits of these quadrangles is land. The land area is principally low marsh and not fit for farming.

Quadrangle 9018 is almost entirely land and as mentioned above is principally marsh. A small settlement (South Bend) is found in the southeast corner of this quadrangle.

The area is uninhabited except during the trapping and summer seasons. Numerous trappers cabins are found through the marsh. These cabins are used as a base for working the trap lines during the season. Cypermort Point has numerous summer cabins for vacationing and fishing.

The area is accessible mainly by boat. Two roads are found in the area. One leads to Cypermort Point and the other passes through South Bend.

2. COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is believed to be adequate and complete and was performed in accordance with project instructions dated 12 February 1948. *Instr. filed in Div. Photogr. Office Files.*

3. INTERPRETATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

As the photography was of recent date no great difficulty was encountered in the interpretation of the photographs.

4. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

All U. S. C. & G. S. horizontal control stations not recovered during 1947 field work were searched for and where recovered were identified on the photographs. The stations identified during the current field work are, TWIN-1933, OAK-1933, NED-1933, BRUSH-1933, NORTH-1933, MARSH ISLAND, NORTH CONSERVATION TOWER-1933, BAYOU-1933, YELLOW-1933, and SOUTH BEND-1933.

** PM 2 retained as topo station
* Retained as topo station.*

COTE BLANCHE 3, 1931 was recovered but not identified.

5. VERTICAL CONTROL

Not applicable to this project.

6. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Not applicable to this project.

7. MEAN HIGH WATER LINE

As mentioned in the description of the area, the land is low marsh and the Mean High Water Line is indefinite. The apparent shoreline has been indicated on the photographs.

8. LOW WATER LINE

The Low Water Line is congruous with the High Water Line.

9. WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES

All wharves and shoreline structures have been indicated on the photographs.

10. DETAIL OFFSHORE FROM THE MEAN HIGH WATER LINE

The detail offshore from the Mean High Water Line has been labeled on the photographs. This detail is principally on oil field off Cyprès Point, in West Cote Blanche Bay.

11. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

No prominent features or structures are found in the area and no landmarks were selected.

The fixed aids within the area were located. The aids in West Cote Blanche Bay, at the entrance to Ivanhoe Canal were located by sextant fix. These aids are owned and maintained by the TEXAS COMPANY. Form 567 is submitted. The fixed aids in Quad 9018 near the intersection of Intracoastal Waterway and Charenton Canal were located by identification on the photographs.

12. HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL

In accordance with instructions for this project, topographic stations were set to supplement the existing horizontal control. These stations were set in order to have a station at approximately two mile intervals.

13. LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS

There are no landing fields or aeronautical aids within these quadrangles.

14. ROAD CLASSIFICATION

All roads have been classified in accordance with current instructions.

15. BRIDGES

Not applicable to these quadrangles.

16. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

All substantial buildings in the area have been encircled on the photographs and all public buildings, where they exist, have been labeled.

17. BOUNDARIES

The entire area with the exception of the northwest corner of quadrangle 9016 is in St. Mary Parish. The Iberia-St. Mary Parish line passes through the northwest corner of quadrangle 9016. This line has been drawn in on photo. 22062 and the legal description of the parish boundary was submitted as a part of a special report entitled "SPECIAL REPORT, Boundaries, Ph-21(47) Lay 1948."

18. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Geographic names were adequately covered by "SPECIAL REPORT ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES; Houma, Louisiana to Vermilion Bay, Louisiana, Project Ph-14(46) dated July 1947."

19. PREVIOUS SURVEYS Ph-14(46)

Ozalids for "T" sheets along the Intracoastal Waterway, which passes through Quadrangle 9018 were not available. The Waterway was field inspected and the fixed aids to navigation were located on the photographs.

Submitted by

John S. Howell
John S. Howell *by HAD*
Cartographer

William M. Reynolds
William M. Reynolds
Engineering Aid

Approved & Forwarded

Charles W. Clark
Charles W. Clark
Lieut. U.S.C.&G.S.
Chief of Party

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

21. AREA COVERED

This report is on the photogrammetric plot for T-9012, T-9013, T-9014, T-9015, T-9017, T-9018, T-9019, T-9023, and T-9024 of Ph-21(47) Louisiana; and T-9016, T-9114, T-9115, T-9116, and T-9117, of adjoining project Ph-33(48) Louisiana. This continuous plot completed Ph-21(47). Because the junction of Ph-21(47) and Ph-33(48) is irregular and the radial plot was continuous this is a combined report.

The sketch on page 17 of this report, shows the arrangement of the quadrangles, the limits of Projects Ph-21(47) and Ph-33(48) sheets of Ph-14(46), junction with the previous photogrammetric plot for Ph-21(47), the centers of the photographs used, and the control identified for use in this plot.

22. METHOD

The plot was laid using hand templates in the radial plot method.

T-9014, T-9015, T-9017, T-9018, T-9019, T-9023, T-9024, T-9116, and T-9117 are regular quadrangles, $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in latitude and longitude. Quadrangles T-9012, T-9013, T-9016, T-9114, and T-9115 depart from regularity to make it possible to map all of a contiguous land area within onemap manuscript. The sketch on page 17 shows the digressions from regularity. All the projections are 1: 20,000 scale with the 10,000-foot intervals of the Louisiana South Lambert Co-ordinate System ruled on the projections.

The base grids, upon which this radial plot was laid, were of vinylite ruled with 10,000-foot intervals at 1: 20,000 scale. Sufficient grids were joined to encompass all the control identified for this radial plot and to extend into the area covered by Radial Plot No. 1 of Ph-21(47).

All the horizontal control recovered or established by the field party was plotted on the projections and checked. Substitute stations identified for controlling the radial plot were plotted graphically unless the substitute station was more than 1,000 feet from the main station, or more than one instrument set-up was made. For substitute stations more than 1,000 feet from the main station and, or, more than one instrument set-up, position computations were made and the station plotted conventionally and checked.

Control to be used in the main radial plot was transferred from the quadrangle projections to the base grid by matching the plane coordinate grid lines of the quadrangles with those of the base grid. Identified control that fell outside the projection limits was plotted on the base grids in the conventional way and checked.

The photographs furnished for this radial plot were nine-lens at 1: 20,000 scale, numbered as follows:

21939 - 21949 inclusive
 21967 - 21973 "
 21975
 21984
 21988 - 21990 inclusive
 22028 - 22040 "
 22058 - 22070 "
 22081 - 22091 "

In accordance with instructions for 1947 photographs numbered 19558 to 22340, master templet 21682 was used for correcting transforming errors and paper distortion.

Pass points were selected in a regular scheme, to assist in strengthening the plot. In areas where these quadrangles overlapped Ph-14(46) compilations, pass points were selected which were common to those of Ph-14(46) and this radial plot. The relative positions of these points will be discussed.

The templets were vinylite.

This radial plot was continued west from the junction with Radial Plot No. 1 of Ph-21(47), see sketch on Page 17. Development of the plot was conventional; templets rigidly fixed on "Positively identified control were laid first, then progressing through those with weaker fixes and finally bridging those with least control.

The final laydown of this radial plot gave tight intersections on passpoints and control throughout. Pass points, excepting several on the line of flight in an area of sparse overlap, were located by four or more cuts that gave strong fixes. This radial plot is considered strong and work has progressed on some of the quadrangles to give excellent intersections of cuts for detail points.

16

Twenty-three of the pass points located by this plot were especially selected as common with Ph-14(46) Louisiana for which film positive reductions and photographs were in this office. The relative positions of these points as established by this radial plot and Ph-14(46) are:

FIFTEEN POINTS	-	same position
THREE	"	- .2mm (4 meters) off
THREE	"	- .3mm (6 meters) off
TWO	"	- .6mm (12 meters) off

One of the pass points selected as common between the Ph-14(46) compilation T-8907 was McIlhenny Channel Light No. 1. The position of the light from this radial plot differs by .6mm (12 meters) from the Ph-14(46) position. A thorough investigation was made and the radial plot relayed, but the position arrived at on this radial plot did not change.

Of the sixty-two control stations provided for this radial plot all gave tight intersections on the final laydown but three did not hold their field positions. These are discussed under paragraph 23 (ADEQUACY OF CONTROL)

Intersections for all points located by the radial plot were circled on the plot before transfer to the map manuscripts. The map manuscripts were superposed on the plot with the grid co-ordinate lines of the projection matching those of the base grids for transfer of the photogrammetric points and photograph centers.

A check on the radial plot was made by putting each photograph in place under the map manuscripts. The dates of completion of the radial plot for the map manuscripts are:

Ph-21(47)

T-9019 and T-9024 on July 29
T-9023 on August 5
T-9015 and T-9018 on August 8
T-9014 on August 18
T-9017 on August 19, 1949
T-9012 and T-9013 on October 10, 1949

Ph-33

T-9115 on October 5, 1949
 T-9114 on October 6, 1949
 T-9016 and T-9116 on October 11, 1949
 T-9117 on October 25, 1949

Pass points common with those of Ph-14(46) are shown with concentric circles of 4mm and 6mm diameter.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

Sixty-two horizontal control stations were used in this radial plot and they are considered to be adequate. Of the sixty-two identified stations, thirty-three were by the substitute station method, sixteen were natural objects, and thirteen were "pricked direct". Eight of the sixty-two control stations were identified as part of the field work on Ph-14(46) and were used to supplement the control specifically identified for Ph-21(47) and Ph-33(48).

Of the sixty-two control stations used in this radial plot all but four were held. Two of the stations classified "positive" in accuracy of identification and two as "doubtful." Particular effort was made to resolve the discrepancies on these four stations because no field party was in the area to make a field check. The four stations not held are discussed here.

1. East of T-9015 outside the project limits, the radial plot gave an intersection .8mm (16 meters) south southwest of the field position for Substitute Station OAKLAWN, 1931 (Positive), No. 28 on the sketch. This station is within 925 meters of OAKLAWN SOUTH COAST SUGAR MILL WATER TANK, 1931 which was also identified and held on the plot.

2. On T-9016 the radial plot gave an intersection .85mm (17 meters) west of the field position for Substitute Station BRUSH, 1933 (doubtful), No. 13 on the sketch. A note on the back of the station identification card stated that the "party visited the station the day after a marsh fire which made the marsh lines very difficult to follow on the photographs."

*Brush
was
a top
station.*

3. On T-9024 the photogrammetric plot gave an intersection .4mm (8 meters) south of the field position for Substitute Station BELLE ISLE 2, 1888 (Positive), No. 41 on the sketch. There appears a small tree .5mm. north of the one pricked on field print 21940 by the field party that very closely fits the radial plot. It is noted that BELLE ISLE SALT WORKS STACK, 1913 which was easily pricked direct is less than 1200 meters from Substitute Station BELLE ISLE 2, 1888 and the stack held on the radial plot.

1815

4. On T-9024, along the junction with T-9025, the radial plot gave an intersection 2.05mm. (41 meters) north northeast of the field position for Substitute Station MYRTLE, 1935 (classified as "Doubtful"), No. 39 on the sketch. The point located as the substitute station is "a point of grass" and there is visible on the photographs another point of grass about 2mm. (40 meters) south southwest of the point pricked in the field which may be the one located in the field. Another explanation for the movement of this station may be the inherent weakness in the position of MYRTLE 1935. This intersection station was located by cuts from CROSS 1933 and BELLE ISLE 2, 1888; the azimuth at MYRTLE, 1935 to CROSS 1933 is given as $220^{\circ} 45' 29''$ and from MYRTLE 1935 to BELLE ISLE 2, 1888 is given $33^{\circ} 52' 18''$, a difference of $186^{\circ} 53' 11''$. All of which may account for the movement of Substitute Station MYRTLE in a north northeast and south southwest direction.

Control station WEEKS ISLAND MYLES SALT WORKS LARGE WATER TANK, 1948 on T-9013, No. 10 on the sketch, is a tank located by traverse from the intersection of the footings of WEEKS ISLAND MYLES SALT WORKS TANK, 1931 which is now "lost".

Substitute Station SALT on T-9023, No. 46 on the sketch, was identified and held on the radial plot. It had been classified as "Doubtful", because SALT 1933 was classified "DESTROYED"; the 526 card stating, "the 5 inch concrete pipe has washed out and is lying in the water partly submerged. R.M. 1 and R.M. 2 were recovered in good condition and measurements to these marks indicate that the base of the pipe is in or close to the original position."

Control station YELLOW, 1933 on T-9018, No. 49 on the sketch, is now classified as "Destroyed", but was "pricked direct" and labelled "Doubtful", the monument having been found "lying on its side". It was held in the radial plot.

The monument for NED, 1933 in T-9115, No. 56 on the sketch, could not be found but some stakes driven in a circle that satisfied the description were assumed to mark the station. This point was "pricked direct". classified "Doubtful", but held in the radial plot, the station is however, considered "Lost". *RM 2 retained as 4th order non-check sta.*

Control station 534 / 27.75 (U.S.E.) was plotted on map manuscript T-9012, No. 3 on the sketch, and it was planned to use the substitute station on this radial plot: it had been identified for use on Ph-14.

76

The control station identification card gave one distance, 9 meters, on the sketch and another distance, 14 meters, in the space reserved for "Distance" as the distance from 534 / 27.75 to SUBSTITUTE STATION 534 / 27.75. The substitute station was plotted using both distances in the possibility that the radial plot might resolve the discrepancy. However, the arrangement of photographs is such that the cuts go through both plotted positions.

24. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Film positives at 1: 20,000 scale of Ph-14(46) map manuscripts T-8895, T-8896, T-8903, T-8904, T-8905, T-8906 and T-8907 which fall within the limits of this radial plot (see sketch on page 19) were provided. Also provided with the above map manuscripts were the control identification cards and the 1: 10,000 scale nine-lens photographs used in compilation. Use of this control and the compilations has been discussed in other parts of this report.

25. PHOTOGRAPHY

Generally, the photography is considered very good and the coverage good. In some areas of T-9012, T-9017, T-9018, T-9019, T-9116, T-9023, and T-9024 the overlap of flight lines is less than the desirable amount. It would have made possible stronger fixes for pass points to have had a flight of photographs just north of T-9012, T-9013, T-9014, and T-9015. This too may have positively resolved discrepancies between Ph-14(46) and this radial plot.

Some tilt was observed, photographs 21972, and 22058 being the worst, but not so bad as to prevent their use.

Attempts to transfer points from the 1: 10,000 scale photographs of Ph-14(46) to the 1: 20,000 photographs of Ph-21(47) and Ph-33(48) met with varying success, and the results obtained have been discussed in this report.

Approved and Forwarded:

Arthur L. Gilmore
for Ross A. Gilmore,
Chief of Party.

Milton M. Slavney
Milton M. Slavney,
Cartographer

COMPILATION REPORT, T-9016

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

This is the subject of a special report submitted with T-9018, project Ph-21(47).

31. DELINEATION

The delineation was by graphic methods. The photographs and field inspection were adequate.

32. CONTROL

The horizontal control was accurately identified, and the placement and density on the manuscript were good.

33. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

None.

34. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

The carrying contour shown on this manuscript was added by this office. No difficulty was encountered in the delineation of drainage.

} None on
this map
SW

35. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE DETAILS

All shoreline and alongshore details were delineated as noted on the field photographs, the inspection of which was adequate.

The limits of Sally Shoal could not be discerned with any degree of accuracy on the photographs. These limits should, therefore, be defined by the hydrographer.

36. OFFSHORE DETAILS

An oil field was delineated in West Cote Blanche Bay.

37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

None.

38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Five forms 524 with scaled positions are being submitted as part of this report, and are as follows:

2 topographic stations	} Filed in Div. Photogr. General Files.
3 section corners	

A list of the topographic stations is being submitted under Item 49.

39. JUNCTIONS

A satisfactory junction has been made on the north with T-9013 and on the east with T-9017. The land area embraced along the southern junction will be incorporated into T-9015 with Vermilion Bay on the west.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL ACCURACY

No statement.

46. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MAPS

A comparison was made with U. S. Geological Survey Cyremort Point Quadrangle which was published at a scale of 1:31,680. The exact date of publication is unknown but the date of field examination is shown as 1932.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Comparison has been made with chart 1276, scale 1:80,000 edition of Mar. 1939 bearing a print date of 23 May 1949 and chart 1277, scale 1:80,000 edition of Nov. 1938 bearing a print date of 11 May 1949. The map mentioned under Item 46 has evidently been used as the source of planimetry for the charts. The same differences were noted, these being mainly the natural erosion of the shoreline and some cultural changes near Cyremort Pt.

ITEMS TO BE APPLIED TO NAUTICAL CHARTS IMMEDIATELY

None.

ITEMS TO BE CARRIED FORWARD

None.

W. W. Dawsey
W. W. Dawsey
Cartographic Photo Aid

Approved and Forwarded:

Arthur L. Wardwell
Arthur L. Wardwell
Chief of Party

Isr

48. GEOGRAPHIC NAME LIST *see approved list on p. 25*

All geographic names were taken from a field copy of a Special Report on Geographic Names - Houma to Vermilion Bay, Louisiana. This report was prepared at the time the field work for Project Ph-14(46) was being done and is subject to change by the Geographic Name Section of the Washington Office.

BAYOU CYPREMORT —
BLUE PT. *off sheet*

CRAWFORD PT. —
CYPREMORT PT. *off sheet*
Dead Cypress Pt

HAMMOCK BAYOU —
HAMMOCK LAKE —
HORSE BAYOU —

Iberia
IBERISH PARISH —
ST MARY PARISH —
LOUISIANA —

PIERRE BAYOU —
PRINCE LAKE —
POLICE JURY WARD NO. 2 (In Iberia & St. Mary Parishes) *Omit*
POINT MISERE *Not on Manusc., evidently name was changed to Dead Cypress Pt.*

STATE NO. 908
ST. MARY PARISH —
SALLY SHOAL *(To be located by Hydrographer. See Item 49).*
SHARK BAYOU —

TERRAPIN REEF *(To be located by Hydrographer, See Item 49), Not on Manuscript*

VERMILION BAY —

WEST COTE BLANCHE BAY —

49. NOTES FOR THE HYDROGRAPHER

The limits of Sally Shoal in West Cote Blanche Bay could not be discerned on the photographs. The limits of the shoal should be defined by the hydrographer. *The limits of Terrapin Reef should also be located.*

A feature charted as "piles" on chart 1277 at approximate latitude $29^{\circ} 41.3'$, longitude $91^{\circ} 53.7'$ was not recovered by the field inspector and should be investigated by the hydrographer.

The following are recoverable topographic stations that may be useful to the hydrographer:

IRKS, 1948

KEED, 1948

50 PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T- 9016

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

CONTROL STATIONS

5. Horizontal control stations of third-order or higher accuracy MMS 6. Recoverable horizontal stations of less than third-order accuracy (topographic stations) JG ~~7. Photo hydr stations~~ 8. Bench marks ~~9. Starting of construction~~ 10. Photogrammetric plot report JG 11. Detail points JG

ALONGSHORE AREAS

(Nautical Chart Data)

12. Shoreline JG 13. Low-water line JG 14. Rocks, shoals, etc. JG ~~15. Other alongshore physical features~~ 16. ~~Other alongshore physical features~~ 17. ~~Other alongshore physical features~~ 18. Other alongshore physical features JG 19. Other along-shore cultural features JG

PHYSICAL FEATURES

20. Water features JG 21. Natural ground cover JG 22. Planetable contours JG ~~23. Other physical features~~ 24. Contours in general JG 25. Spot elevations JG 26. Other physical features JG

CULTURAL FEATURES

27. Roads JG 28. Buildings JG ~~29. Railroads~~ 30. Other cultural features JG

BOUNDARIES

31. Boundary lines JG 32. Public land lines JG

MISCELLANEOUS

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

40. Jesse A. Giles

Reviewer

William A. Rasure

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:

M-2623-12

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No.

T-9016

Name on Survey

	On Chart No.	On previous survey No.	On U. S. quadrangle Maps	From local information	On local Maps	P. O. Guide or Map	Rand McNally Atlas	U. S. Light List	25
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	
Bayou Cypremort ✓									1
Blue Pt. ○	T-9563								2
Crawford Pt. ✓									3
Cypremort Pt. ○	also on T-9563								4
Hammock Bayou ✓									5
Hammock Lake ✓									6
Horse Bayou ✓									7
Iberia Parish ✓									8
St. Mary Parish ✓									9
Louisiana ✓									10
Bayou Pirre ✓									11
Prince Lake ✓									12
Police Jury Ward 2 (both parishes)									13
Dead Cypress Pt. ✓									14
La. 908									15
Shark Bayou ✓									16
Vermilion Bay ✓									17
West Cote Blanche Bay									18
Joe Auction Bayou ✓									19
Marsh Island									20
									21
									22
									23
									24
									25
									26
									27

Names approved

7-18-51

a.j.w.

Review Report
Topographic Map
6 December 1950

61. General Statement: Field inspection was started in accordance with instructions for Ph-21(47) on this quadrangle, and supplemented with instructions on Ph-33(48) for conversion from an authorized planimetric survey to a topographic survey. *Refer to note under Remarks on p. 4.*

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys.-

793	1:20,000	1860
1687	1:20,000	1886
6347a	1:20,000	1935 graphic control

This survey supersedes the above listed surveys for nautical charting purposes.

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies.-

Cypremort Pt., Louisiana 1:31,680 USGS

The field inspection party recovered a number of monumented corners showing owerships on Cypremort Pt. which disagree slightly with the General Land Office plats. They are shown here with their corresponding section numbers as a private survey conducted by the county surveyor of St. Mary Parish in 1940, and are considered the de facto corners. It is impractical to impose the land lines as presented on the plats with any degree of accuracy since there are no natural or cultural features to which they can be attached. Therefore, only that portion of the survey for which there are known monumented corners and measured distances has been shown.

T- 9016 supersedes the above USGS map for nautical charting purposes.

64. Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys.- None

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts.-

1116	1:458,596 \angle	50 - 5/29
1051	1:175,000	49 - 3/7
1276	1:80,000	50 - 10/9
1277	1:80,000	49 - 4/11

The obstructions in West Cote Blanche Bay are mapped as oil wells with the accompanying pier constructions between them.

66. Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys.

No field edit was made on this survey.

The map complies with the instructions set forth for this survey and with Bureau policy and complies with the National Map Accuracy Standards.

67. Miscellaneous.-Of the numerous spot elevations shown on this map only one (7') is higher than the contour interval. This spot, top of a spoil deposit, is too small to carry a contour and a note to that effect has been added to the manuscript.

Reviewed by:

Roscoe J. French
Roscoe J. French

APPROVED

A. V. Griffith
Chief, Review Section R.M.
Div. of Photogrammetry

H. R. Edmuntson
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

O. S. Reading
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry
B.S.

W. M. Seafie
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys
L.S.H.

HISTORY OF HYDROGRAPHIC INFORMATION

T-9016 Louisiana

Hydrography was applied to the manuscript of this quadrangle in accordance with Division of Photogrammetry request of 26 January 1951, and with general specifications of 18 May 1949.

The depths are in feet at mean low water and originate with the following surveys and charts:

USC&GS Hydrographic Surveys

H-1767 (1886)	1:20,000
H-1821 (1888)	1:20,000
H-5859 (1935)	1:20,000

USC&GS Nautical Charts

1276 (1950)	1:80,000
1277 (1949)	1:80,000

Bottom contours are shown at 6 feet.

The hydrography was compiled by R. E. Elkins and checked by G. F. Jordan.

R. E. Elkins

R. E. Elkins - 16 March 1951
Nautical Chart Branch

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. T-9016

Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-2168-1

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.