

9882

Diag. Cht. No. 1274-2.

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topographic

Field No. Ph-90 Office No. T-9882

LOCALITY

State Louisiana

General locality Louisiana Coast

Locality Timbalier Island

1945-52-53-54

CHIEF OF PARTY

E.H.Kirsch, Chief of Field Party

H.C.Applequist, Tmapa Photo. Office

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE June 24, 1958

B-1870-1 (1)

2
3
8
9

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

T - 9882

Project No. (II): 24200(Ph-90) Quadrangle Name (IV):

Field Office (II): HOUMA, LOUISIANA

Chief of Party: E. H. Kirsch

Photogrammetric Office (III): TAMPA FLORIDA

Officer-in-Charge: H. C. Applequist

Instructions dated (II) (III): 5 September 1952

25 September 1952 (Supplement 1)

30 September 1952 (Supplement 2)

Copy filed in Division of
Photogrammetry (IV)

Method of Compilation (III): Graphic

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:20,000

Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III): Inapplicable

Scale Factor (III): None

Date received in Washington Office (IV):

Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV):

Applied to Chart No.

Date:

Date registered (IV): 5-12-58

Publication Scale (IV):

Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 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): KING 2, 1934

Lat.: 29° 03' 33." 753(1039.2m)

Long.: 90° 26' 50." 659(1370.4m)

Adjusted
~~Unadjusted~~

Plane Coordinates (IV):

State:

Zone:

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.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): C. H. Baldwin
E. T. Ogilby
B. F. Lampton

Date: March 1953
March 1953
December 1952

Planetable contouring by (II): C. H. Baldwin
E. T. Ogilby

Date: March 1953
March 1953

Completion Surveys by (II):

Date:

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

~~March 1953~~ *October 1956*
Air Photo Compilation *See Page 5*

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): Austin Riley

Date: 18 Sept. 1953

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): H. D. Wolfe

Date: 21 Sept. 1953

Control plotted by (III): R. A. Reece

Date: 7 March 1955

Control checked by (III): R. E. Smith

Date: 7 March 1955

Radial Plot ~~or Stereoscopic~~

Date: 13 December 1955

~~Control extension~~ by (III): M. M. Slavney

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
Planimetry
Contours

Date:

Inapplicable

Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III): R. A. Reece

Date: May 1956

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

Date: August 1956

Elevations on Manuscript

checked by (II) (III): J. A. Giles

Date: August 1956

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

Camera (kind or source) (III): U. S.C. & G.S. Nine-lens

Number	Date	Time	Scale	Stage of Tide
39412	28 Sept. 1952	10:56	1:20,000	
39415	" " "	11:02	"	± 0.8
39416	" " "	11:03	"	± 0.8
39417	" " "	11:04	"	± 0.8

Single-lens photography:

56-L-440 to 446 incl.	10/23 1956	1:20 000	
56-O-807 to 813 "	" "	1:20 000	(infra-red)
56-W-4363 to 4367 "	10/24 1956	1:30 000	
56-W-4399 to 4403 "	" "	1:30 000	
56-W-4415 to 4418 "	" "	1:30 000	

Tide (III)
PredictedReference Station: Pensacola Fla.
Subordinate Station: Timbalier I, Timbalier Bay, La.
Subordinate Station:

Ratio of Ranges	Diurnal	
	Mean Range	Spring Range
--	1.3	--
1.0	1.3	--

Washington Office Review by (IV):

Date:

Final Drafting by (IV):

Date:

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):

Date:

Proof Edit by (IV):

Date:

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

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 31

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

Control Leveling - Miles (II): None

* Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): 6

Recovered: 1

Identified: 3

Number of BMs searched for (II): 5

Recovered: 0

Identified: 0

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): None 2

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

Remarks:

* 3 Traingulation stations established.

Summary
to accompany Topographic Map T-9882

October 1957

T-9882 is one of project Ph-90 (6090) Planimetric and Topographic Mapping. It covers most of TIMBALIER ISLAND, a group of smaller islands directly north of, and the major portion of THE TEXAS CO. CAILLOU ISLAND OIL FIELD in the shallow waters of TERREBONNE BAY along the Louisiana Coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Except for a few small tops of spoil on CAILLOU ISLAND the areas of land are below 5 (five) feet elevation and mostly marsh and sand with some stunted growth of mangrove, and subject to frequent and extreme changes. In the development of oil interests, there are also continuous cultural changes, some of which are only temporary.

The map was originally compiled from 1952 nine-lens photography and based on 1953 field inspection. Because of afore-mentioned changes, the manuscript was revised in 1957 from 1956 single-lens photography made available for this purpose. The manuscript in final form was accomplished by scribing at the Tampa District Office.*

After addition of hydrographic information, the map will be published by the U. S. Geological Survey as a standard $7\frac{1}{2}$ minute quadrangle at scale of 1:24,000 and replace a previous publication by that agency at the scale of 1:31,680 of 1935.

A "CRONAR" film positive at manuscript scale (1:20,000) and the Descriptive Report, as well as a cloth-backed lithographic print in colors after final printing by G. S. will be registered and filed in the Bureau Archives.

* There was extensive erosion of the east end of Timbalier Island between 1952 and 1956. The change can be studied in detail by comparing this map with the 1952 photographs.

2. AREAL FIELD INSPECTION

Timbalier Island is a typical barrier beach. The Gulf of Mexico shoreline is a sand beach backed by low dunes. Sand from the dunes spills over into the marsh behind the dunes. There are sandy strips in the marsh that are apparently the remains of old beaches. Most of this sand has eroded to approximately the same level as the marsh and is covered with grass to the extent that it is now indistinguishable from the marsh on the ground. The shoreline is subject to change. At the present time, the east end of the island is eroding away, while the west end is building up.

The other islands in the quadrangle are entirely marsh, covered with grass and stunted mangrove, except for an occasional shell beach and a few man-made changes. They are also subject to considerable erosion and are gradually disappearing.

The quadrangle contains the Caillou Island oil field of the Texas Company. This is one of the largest oil fields in the project and is typical of oil fields in inland waters of the area.

A building on a small island provides office space and quarters for the workmen. Communication is by radio and there is a prominent antenna near the quarters. There are docking facilities for boats and seaplanes.

The area is connected to the oil field by catwalks. As many wells as practical are connected by the catwalks but there are other groups of wells connected by other, separate catwalks.

Mineral leases on water bottoms are issued by the State Mineral Board. The limits of the leases are usually based on the State Plane Coordinate System and are referred to the published positions of certain Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation stations. Occasionally the limits of leases are based on section lines. The Texas Company bases its surveys on the same triangulation stations used to determine the limits of the lease. Surveys in the Caillou Island Field are based on the published positions of triangulation station CAILLOU 1928 and topographic station LOU 1934. Station LOU 1934 has been located as a triangulation station during field work on this project.

The spacing of oil wells is regulated by state law. The oil producing companies have to comply with these regulations in planning their fields. Thorough geophysical exploration precedes the actual drilling.

The drilling is done by a movable drilling rig built on a barge. The inland waters in the area being shallow, the barge is sunk to the bottom and moored to piling. When operations at the site are complete the barge is raised and moved to the next drilling site. The piling are also removed but sometimes at a much later date. The floating drilling rigs are often visible on the aerial photographs but should not be construed as permanent objects for mapping.

- 8 -

When several producing wells are brought in near each other, they will be connected by catwalks carrying pipelines leading to common separators and storage tanks. The separators remove salt water and gas from the petroleum. The dry gas or methane is piped away to a safe distance and burned. The crude oil remains in storage tanks until it is loaded into barges and transported to a pipeline terminal. Some of the oil is sent by submarine pipeline to a tank battery and loading point on Bayou Petit Caillou.

The drilling of wells on land such as Caillou Island is accomplished by dredging canals to the drilling site so that the floating rig can be brought to the location.

A map of the Caillou Island Field by the Texas Company is being furnished which may be of assistance in the correct delineation of the field. Changes since the map was made has been shown by the field inspection. The proposed West Flank Tank Battery and Walkways has been constructed and has been located by planetable on a separate sheet by the field party.

Not all the wells shown on the Texas Company map are producing wells and only those wells indicated by the field inspection should be shown on the map manuscript. A copy of the legend used by the Texas Company is being furnished on a separate sheet to assist in the interpretation of their map.

The Texas Company has located the positions of all wells by triangulation. A list of these positions is being furnished with a supplement to 10 April 1953. An arbitrary coordinate system was used by the Texas Company but three points have been given geographic positions by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as follows: CAILLOU 1928; LOU 1934 1953; THE TEXAS CO CAILLOU ISLAND FIELD RADIO TOWER 1953.

The Caillou Island Oil Field is constantly being expanded and should be examined by the field editor for new wells and other construction.

The photographs are quite clear. The field inspection is believed to be complete.

Field work was done on photographs 39412 thru 39414; 39417; 39454; and photo strip 39454-528.

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3. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

Three triangulation stations were established within the quadrangle: LOU 1953; MARKER NO 1 1953; THE TEXAS CO CAILLOU ISLAND FIELD RADIO TOWER 1953; MARKER NO 1 1953 was not identified as it is well offshore and is not visible on the photographs.

The following stations have been reported as lost on Form 526: JAMES 1887; KING 1887; HOUSE EAST OF STA KING 1928; TIM 2 1934; and TIM 1928.

4. VERTICAL CONTROL

The only bench marks within the quadrangle were the Timbalier Islands Tidal Bench Marks. These have been reported lost.

Vertical control for contouring was established from the Bayou Rigaud standard tide gage and a tide staff at the Pelican Island Tidal Bench Marks. Half tide level at the Bayou Rigaud tide gage was determined by the Washington Office. The Pelican Island Tide Staff was read simultaneously with the contouring referred to the staff and the record used to determine the water level, which was used as a datum. Hourly heights at Bayou Rigaud were furnished by the Washington Office. These heights were corrected for range of tide and time difference given in Table II, Tide Tables, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts to Timbalier Island.

5. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

There is no land above the contour interval in the quadrangle except for some small tops on spoil. Spot elevations were established by hand level and located by photographic detail using water level as a datum and later reducing the elevations to half tide level from the records of the tide staff and gage.

All drainage is tidal and is clearly visible on the photographs.

6. WOODLAND COVER

The mangrove found in the marshy areas is not a distinctive feature and it is recommended that it be mapped with the marsh symbol rather than the mangrove symbol. It grows about 2 feet tall, it is not distinguishable from grass from offshore by its height, and it does not fit the description of mangrove given in the Topographic Manual. It is felt that the mangrove symbol is provided so that a landmark feature can be shown, and the stunted mangrove in this area is not a landmark feature. It is indistinguishable from marsh grass on the photographs and the work required to show the limits of the two features would be prohibitive.

7. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE FEATURES

The mean high water line of the Gulf of Mexico is visible on the photographs as a well defined tone change and has been indicated at intervals. The mean high water line at some small shell beaches and at spoil in canals has also been indicated. Most of the shoreline is apparent at edge of marsh.

The low water line is contiguous with the apparent shoreline at all marsh. Where the shoreline is fast the low water line is too close to the mean high water line to be shown, except at a few points which have been indicated on the photographs. The foreshore at these points is sand.

Docks, wharves, piers and other shoreline structures have been indicated on the photographs.

8. OFFSHORE FEATURES

See discussion of wells, catwalks, etc. under Item 2. A number of piling and dolphins have been located by sextant fixes, which have been listed on the backs of the field photographs. These are moorings for floating drilling rigs which have now been removed. Federal law requires that these obstructions be removed after their usefulness is ended; therefore it is recommended that they not be charted as they are not permanent objects.

9. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

One landmark and one aid to navigation have been reported on Form 567. Several lights in the Caillou Island Oil Field have been indicated on the photographs. These are obstruction lights and were not reported on Form 567 as they are moved frequently and therefore are not recommended for charting.

Terrebonne Bay Lights 2 and 4 are recommended for deletion. They are privately maintained by the Texas Company and are obstruction lights which are moved as necessary. They are to be omitted from the next Light List by the Coast Guard.

10. BOUNDARIES, MONUMENTS AND LINES

See "Special Report, Boundaries, Project Ph-90" and "Special Report, Public Land Lines, Project Ph-90".

- N -

11. OTHER CONTROL

Two recoverable topographic stations were established, MARKER NO 2 and LITTLE PASS TIMBALIER BAY LIGHT. These have been reported on Form 524. One previously established topographic station, LOU 1934, was recovered and relocated as a triangulation station. Seven previously established topographic stations have been reported as lost on Form 524.

12. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES

There are no interior features other than those covered in Item 2.

13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

See "Special Report, Geographic Names, Project Ph-90",

14. SPECIAL REPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-5, Forms 567, to be forwarded to Washington Office at a later date.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-6, Forms 567, to be forwarded to Photogrammetric Office at a later date.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-7, "Special Report, Public Land Lines, Project Ph-90", to be forwarded to Washington Office at a later date.

Letter of Transmittal, Public Land Lines data, forwarded to Washington Office 28 January 1953.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-8, "Special Report, Geographic Names, Project Ph-90", to be forwarded to Washington Office at a later date.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-9, "Special Report, Boundaries, Project Ph-90", to be forwarded to Washington Office at a later date.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-10, Triangulation Data, forwarded to Washington Office 14 April 1953.

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Planetable Sheet, West Flank Tank Battery and Walkways, The Texas Company, Caillou Island Field.

Map, Caillou Island Field, The Texas Company.

List of positions of wells, Caillou Island Field, 5 photostatic sheets with 2 sheets supplemental positions attached, in quadruplicate.

Letter of Transmittal No. 90-14, Data, Quadrangle T-9882(), transmitted to Washington Office MAY 5 1953

Submitted
29 April 1953

Isaiah Y. Fitzgerald
Isaiah Y. Fitzgerald
Photo Engineer

Approved & Forwarded

MAY 5 1953

E. H. Kirsch
E. H. Kirsch
Chief of Party

SCALE FACTOR.....

[illegible]

COMPILATION REPORT T-9882PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

Submitted with T-9865.

31. DELINEATION

The graphic method of compilation was used.

Photographs were clear and of fair scale. The field inspectors notes were adequate.

32. CONTROL

Reference Photogrammetric Plot Report.

33. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Oil wells in the Caillou Island Field of the Texas Company were plotted from plane coordinate positions furnished by the Texas Company. These coordinates are based on the C&GS control stations. ~~All wells, regardless of status have been shown. It is requested that the field editor check with the oil company on any wells that should be deleted. Shown in accordance with Item 2. w.a.r.~~

34. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

No difficulty was encountered in the delineation of drainage. Reference Item 5.

35. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE DETAIL

The field inspector made adequate inspection of the shoreline and details alongshore. No difficulty was experienced in delineating. Reference Item 7. There were no shoals. The low-water line was drafted from data furnished by the field inspector.

36. OFFSHORE DETAILS

Offshore details, oil wells, piling, and dolphins were located without any difficulty. Reference Item 8.

37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

Reference Item 9.

38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Two (2) forms 524 for recoverable topographic stations are listed in Item 49 and are submitted herewith. Reference Item 11.

There are no photo-hydro stations.

39. JUNCTIONS

A satisfactory junction has been made with T-9874 to the North, T-9881 to the West, and T-9883 to the East. There is no contemporary survey to the South.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY

No statement.

41. PUBLIC LAND LINES AND BOUNDARIES

The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management plot of Township 23, South Range 20 East, surveyed 5-7 July 1949, was used to establish range and section lines in T-23S, R20 E. The line between sections 25 and 26, T-23S, R19 E, was established by ~~using~~ ^{using} General Land Office plat of surveys of said township and range made in the 4th quarter of 1837, and extending westward one standard section from the 1/4 section corner established on the range line by the first named survey. No other plats were available. There are no boundary lines.

46. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MAPS

Comparison was made with C&GS planimetric map T-5299, scale 1:20,000 brown line, dated 1934, and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle TIMBALIER ISLAND, scale 1:31,680, dated 1935. Numerous shoreline changes and cultural changes have taken place. These are to be expected during the time that has elapsed between surveys.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Comparison was made with C&GS Chart No. 1274, scale 1:80,000, bearing a print date of 29 Dec. 1952.

The maps mentioned in Item 46 appear to be the source of topography and the same differences exist.

ITEMS TO BE APPLIED TO NAUTICAL CHARTS IMMEDIATELY

None

ITEMS TO BE CARRIED FORWARD

None.

William A. Rasure
for Richard A. Reece
Carto Photo Aid.

Approved and Forwarded:

H. C. Applequist
H. C. Applequist
Chief of Party

T-9882.

Geographic Names.

- > Brush Island (rather than islands, although feature is no longer a single island)
- > Caillou Island
- > Caillou Pass
- > Casse-tete Island
- > Gulf of Mexico
- > Little Pass Timbalier
- > Louisiana
- > Pelican Islands
- > Terrebonne Bay
- > Terrebonne Parish *Island*
- > The Texas Company Caillou Oil Field
- > Timbalier Bay
- > Timbalier Island

Names approved 11-26-56

L. Heck *L.H.*

49. NOTES FOR THE HYDROGRAPHER

The following topographic stations will be of use to the hydrographer:

MARKER NO.2, 1953

LITTLE PASS TIMBALIER LIGHT 1953

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Photogrammetric Review Branch

NONFLOATING AIDS OR OBSTRUCTIONS FOR CHARTS

TO BE CHARTED
~~TO BE DELETED~~

STRIKE OUT ONE

Tampa Photogrammetric Office

September 1956

I recommend that the following objects which have ~~(not been)~~ been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks be charted on ~~(determined)~~ the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing by

J. A. Giles

H. C. Applequist
Chief of Party

STATE	LOUISIANA	CHARTING NAME	DESCRIPTION	SIGNAL NAME	POSITION						METHOD OF LOCATION AND SURVEY NO.	DATE OF LOCATION	CHARTS AFFECTED		
					LATITUDE *		LONGITUDE *		DATUM	HARBOR CHART			INSHORE CHART	OFFSHORE CHART	
					° ' "	D. M. METERS	° ' "	D. P. METERS							
LIGHT	Little Pass Timberlief Bay				29 02	52.62	90 23	36.15	N.A.	Rad-F-04	1953	X		1050	1274

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 data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

* TABULATE SECONDS AND METERS

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TO BE CHARTED

NOTES

Tampa Photographic Office

September 1955

The positions given have been checked after listing by

N.C. Appellate

H. C. Applequist *Chief of Party.*

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 data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

*** TABULATE SECONDS AND METERS**

50.

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T. 9882

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

unclassified
Classification label

CONTROL STATIONS

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

ALONGSHORE AREAS

(Nautical Chart Data)

12. Shoreline J.G. 13. Low-water line J.G. 14. Rocks, shoals, etc. XX 15. Bridges XX 16. Aids to navigation J.G. 17. Landmarks J.G. 18. Other alongshore physical features J.G. 19. Other along-shore cultural features J.G.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

20. Water features J.G. 21. Natural ground cover J.G. 22. Planetable contours J.G. 23. Stereoscopic instrument contours XX 24. Contours in general J.G. 25. Spot elevations J.G. 26. Other physical features J.G.

CULTURAL FEATURES

27. Roads XX 28. Buildings J.G. 29. Railroads XX 30. Other cultural features J.G.

BOUNDARIES

31. Boundary lines XX 32. Public land lines J.G.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

40. Jesse A. Giles
Jesse A. Giles Reviewer

William A. Rasure
Supervisor, Review Section or Unit William A. Rasure

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:

Review Report of
Topographic Map T-9882
October 1957

61. General Statement

This topographic map manuscript was compiled originally in 1955 from 1952 photography and 1953 field inspection. Because of extensive changes in shoreline, shapes of islands and cultural changes in the development of oil interests in the shallow waters the manuscript was revised in 1957 based on 1956 photography. (See page 4 for listing of additional photography).

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:

T-1764	1:20,000	1887
T-5299	1:20,000	1934
T-6062	1:20,000	1934
T-6063	1:20,000	1934

Because the marshy islands are subject to frequent and extensive changes due to storms, hurricanes and erosion, there are considerable differences between these surveys. T-9882 is to supersede above-listed surveys for nautical charting purposes for common areas.

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies:

TIMBALIER ISLAND, LA., 1:31,680, 1935, U. S. Geological Survey. This published map is similar to other surveys of the same time period, however, does not compare favorable with the subject topographic survey.

64. Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys:

There are no contemporary hydrographic surveys of this area.

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts

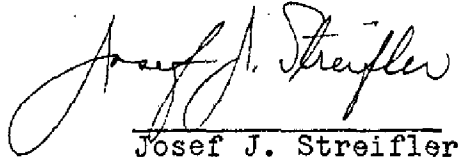
1274	1:80,000	Revised to 57	9/16
1050	1:175,000	" to 57	2/25

The land information of these charts is based on previous topographic surveys and do not incorporate the changes made available by the subject topographic survey. These differences are not as extensive as some others in this general area, however, it is suggested that consideration be given prior to revision or reprinting of these nautical charts.

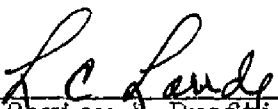
66. Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys

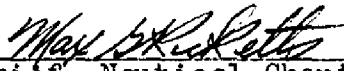
The field inspection of 1953 was based on 1952 photography (as stated elsewhere in this report). The photography of 1956 used in the revision of the manuscript was not field inspected nor has the area been field-edited. A careful study of the later photography preceded the application of changes on the original compilation and deficiencies in accuracy and adequacy are not indicated.

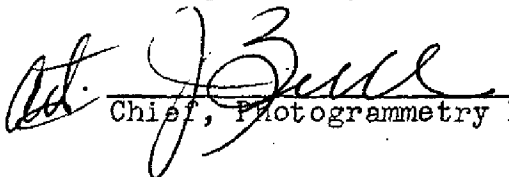
Reviewed by:


Josef J. Streifler

Approved:


Chief, Review & Drafting Sec.
Photogrammetry Division


Chief, Nautical Chart Br.
Charts Division


Chief, Photogrammetry Division


Chief, Coastal Surveys

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. T-9882 *Rev dated Oct. 1959*
(1952-56)

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.