

9952

N&S

Diag. Cht. No. 1241-2.

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topographic

Field No. Ph-83 Office No. T-9952

LOCALITY

State Georgia

General locality Cabretta Inlet

Locality Sapelo and Blackbeard Islands

1945 51-54

CHIEF OF PARTY

P. Taylor, Photo. Party No. 1.  
E. H. Kirack, Baltimore Photo. Office

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE May 15, 1958

6-1870-1 (1)

9952

## 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 1: 12 March 1952Copy 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 - 53

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 (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): NECK, 1916

Lat.: 31° 27' 45.862" (1412.5m) Long.: 81° 13' 15.389" (406.3m)

Adjusted  
~~Unadjusted~~

Plane Coordinates (IV):

State: Georgia

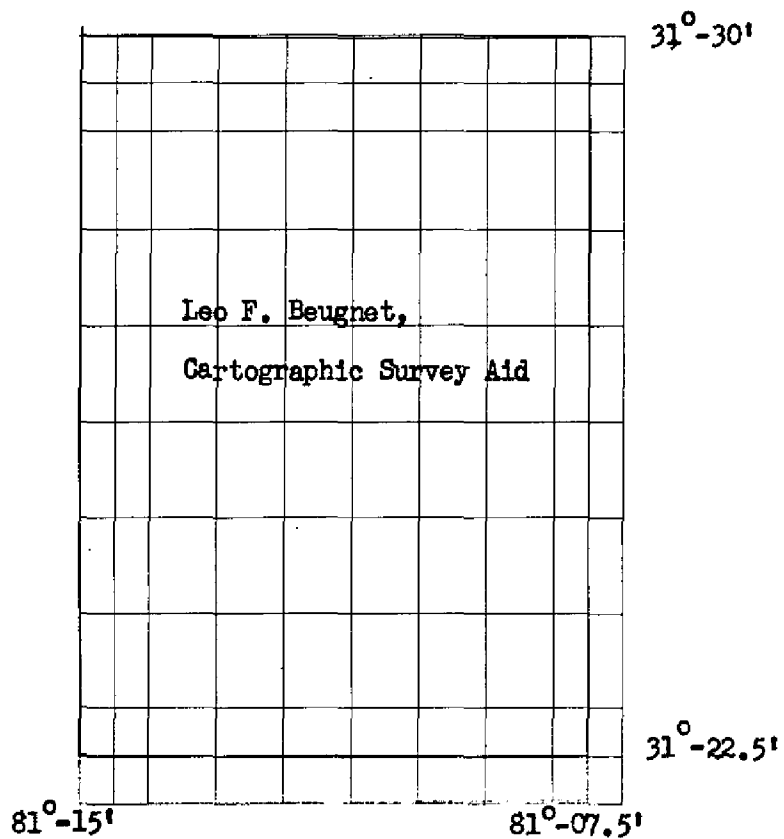
Zone: East

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.



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. 1954

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location): 4/1/51, date of photography  
6/11/52, 8/18/52, see par. 35. *Changeable MHWL at Cabretta 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

Planimetry Date:  
Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III): Contours Date:

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 H.R. Rudolph Date: 11/9/53  
checked by (II) (III):



Camera (kind or source) (III): USC&GS, single lens camera "0", 6 metrogon  
USGS single lens camera 5.2" metrogon

Number	Date	Time	Scale	Stage of Tide
51-0-3359 to 3367	4/1/51	1445	1:10,000	4.8 ocean
51-0-3401 to 3404	"	1506	"	5.2 (5.6 ocean)
GS NU 2-111, & 2-112	3/25/51	1053	"	5.5 ocean

Tide (III)  
From predicted tables

Reference Station: Savannah River Entrance  
Subordinate Station: Blackbeard Island  
Subordinate Station:

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Spring Range
	6.9	8.1
1.0	6.9	8.1

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): 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

Recovered: 1

Identified:

Number of BMs searched for (II): 0

Recovered:

Identified:

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 5\*

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

Remarks:

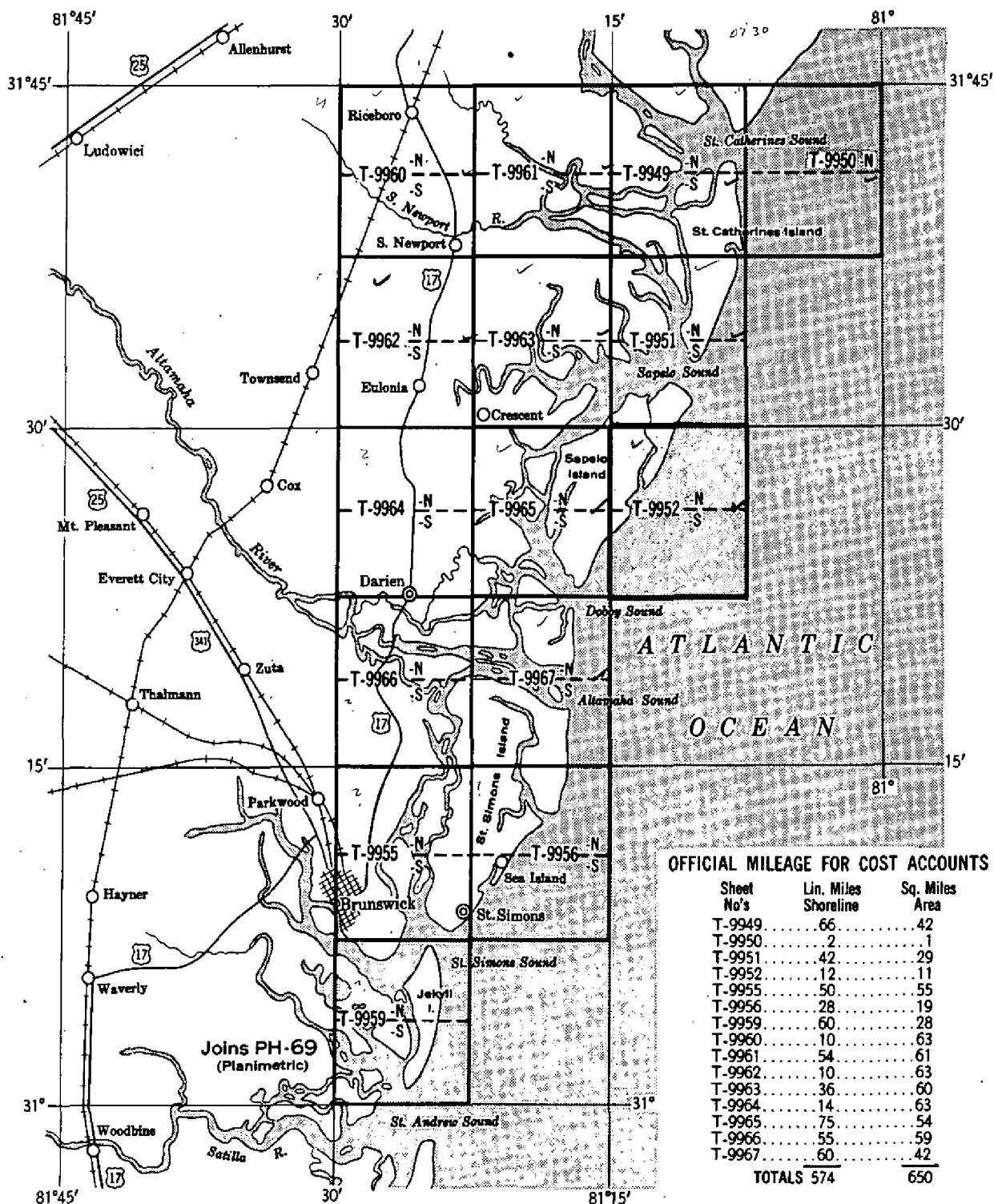
\* 3 Control Points were located and identified. (by Traverse)  
2 by Radial plot.

# TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING PROJECT PH-83

Page 5

GEORGIA, St. Catherines Sound to St. Simons Sound

(Refer to Air-Photo Index 127-C)



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 1:20,000 taken April 1951

Single-lens photographs, scale 1:24,000 taken April 1951

Single-lens photographs, scale 1:32,800 (U.S.G.S.) taken March 1951



FIELD INSPECTION REPORT  
QUADRANGLE T-9952

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. <sup>now</sup> Black beard Creek

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 approximately 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, pine 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 HOUGH, 1952; FALLS, 1952; and SANDS, 1952 were located by traverse on the outer beach on Black-beard 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. McGlinchey, 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*  
Leo F. Beugnet,  
Cartographic Survey Aid

12 January 1953  
Approved by:

*Paul Taylor*  
Paul Taylor  
Lt. Comdr., USC&GS  
Chief of Party

SPECIAL REPORT ON AREAL FIELD INSPECTION  
AND CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE, BLACKBEARD ISLAND

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. Varnadoe*  
George E. Varnadoe,  
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. Varnadoe*  
George E. Varnadoe,  
Cartographic Engineer

MAP T-9952 PROJECT NO. Ph-83 SCALE OF MAP 1:10,000 SCALE FACTOR .....

[illegible]

M - 2388 - 12

LET - 3048006 MEYER

COMPUTED BY: J. Steinberg

DATE 6 August 1952

CHECKED BY: **H. R. Rudolph**

DATE 10 Sept. 1952

COMPILATION REPORT  
T-9952

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 ALONGSHORE DETAILS

The shoreline inspection was adequate.

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

Planetable 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.

37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS (cont'd)

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

USC&GS, Survey T-5120 (1933), 1:20,000.  
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.*  
E. H. Kirsch,  
Comdr. U.S.C. & G. S.  
Officer in Charge

Respectfully submitted  
21 October 1953.

*John J. Schleupner*  
John J. Schleupner  
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  
8-17-54  
A.P.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

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

## CONTROL STATIONS

5. Horizontal control stations of third-order or higher accuracy HRR 6. Recoverable horizontal stations of less than third-order accuracy (topographic stations) HRR 7. Photo hydro stations        8. Bench marks None  
9. Plotting of sextant fixes HRR 10. Photogrammetric plot report HRR 11. Detail points HRR

## ALONGSHORE AREAS

(Nautical Chart Data)

12. Shoreline HRR 13. Low-water line HRR 14. Rocks, shoals, etc. HRR 15. Bridges None 16. Aids to navigation HRR 17. Landmarks HRR 18. Other alongshore physical features HRR 19. Other along-shore cultural features HRR

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

20. Water features HRR 21. Natural ground cover HRR 22. Planetable contours HRR 23. Stereoscopic-Instrument contours        24. Contours in general HRR 25. Spot elevations HRR 26. Other physical features HRR

## CULTURAL FEATURES

27. Roads HRR 28. Buildings HRR 29. Railroads None 30. Other cultural features HRR

## BOUNDARIES

31. Boundary lines HRR 32. Public land lines       

## MISCELLANEOUS

33. Geographic names HRR 34. Junctions HRR 35. Legibility of the manuscript HRR 36. Discrepancy overlay HRR 37. Descriptive Report HRR 38. Field inspection photographs HRR 39. Forms HRR  
40. Harry R. Rudolph Joseph Steinberg  
Reviewer 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.

Judson V. Council Frank J. Lanza  
Compiler Supervisor

43. Remarks:

## NON-LOCATING AIDS OR LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

**STRIKE OUT ONE**

**Baltimore, Maryland**

October, 1953

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

The positions given have been checked after listing by H. R. Rudolph

**E. H. Kirsch**

Chief of Party.

[illegible][illegible]



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, Shellman Bluff, Georgia, advised that to the best of his knowledge the boundaries of the refuge, as shown on Maps (K) and (KK) 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*  
James E. Hundley  
Cartographer

OCT 14 1954

Approved & Forwarded:

*J. E. Waugh*

J. E. Waugh  
CDR, USC&GS  
Chief of Party

Summary to Accompany Descriptive Report

T-9952

Topographic map T-9952 is one of 24 similar maps in PROJEKT 6033. This project covers the Georgia Coast from latitude  $31^{\circ} 07' 30''$  (St. Simons Sound) northerly to latitude  $31^{\circ} 45'$  (St. Catherine Sound).

This map was compiled by hand plot method. Field work prior to compilation included complete 800' triangulation, supplemental leveling and complete planimetric editing. The compilation was at scale of 1:10,000. The map sheet is in 2 sheets, each  $3.75'$  in latitude and  $7.5'$  in longitude. The map was field edited and is to be published by the Geological Survey at a scale of 1:24,000 as a standard 7.5' topographic quadrangle. The registered copies under T-9951 will include 2 one-half quadrangle cloth-mounted sheets at scale 1:10,000 designated as T-9951 S and T-9951 N, and a complete 7.5' quadrangle cloth-mounted sheet in color at scale 1:24,000. Hydrographic data furnished by this Bureau, including depth curves and soundings will be shown on the color print.

John M. Neag  
John M. Neag  
Lieutenant  
December 1935

Review Report  
T-9952  
Topographic Map  
October 1955

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:

T-678	1:10,000	1857
1080	1:20,000	1868
H-2573	"	1902
T-3780	"	1919
4121	"	1924-25
4122	"	1924
5120	"	1933

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:

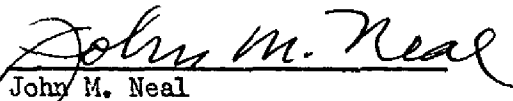
Chart 574	1:40,000	1938 (53-7/13)
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See comment under 62 above.

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 <sup>the</sup> plane-table contouring was tested concurrently with the surveys by field supervisors.

Reviewed by:

  
John M. Neal

APPROVED:

L. C. Lande  
Chief, Review Section  
Photogrammetry Division

Max Brackets  
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch  
Charts Division

J. Zuer  
Act. Chief, Photogrammetry Division

W. B. Russell  
Chief, Coastal Surveys Division



## NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.