DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. Patton, Director

State: Louisiana

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic

Sheet No. T-5292 5292

Hydrographic

LOCALITY

Lake Boudreaux

Bayou du Large to St. Jean

Charles Bayou

Photographs taken Nov. 30, 1932

1934

CHIEF OF PARTY

M. H. Reese, Jr. H. & G. Engr.
Applied to Chart 1050 May 1937 Chas. R. Burk
The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. 5

REGISTER NO. T-5292 5292

State. Louisiana

General locality. Lake Boudreaux

Locality. Bayou de Larte to St. Jean Charles Bayou

Scale. 1:20,000 Photographs. 11/30/32

Date of survey. 11/30/32, 19

Vessel. Air Photo Compilation Party No. 24, New Orleans, La

Chief of party. M. H. Reese

Surveyed by. See data sheet in the descriptive report

Inked by. J. O. Prados

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

Contour. Approximate contour. Form line interval

Instructions dated. November 7, 1953

Remarks. Compiled on scale of 1:24,000 and enlarged and printed

...
NOTES ON COMPILATION

SHEET NO. T-5292
FIELD NO. 5

PHOTOS, NO. DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS TIME
1765-1767 11/30/32 10:45 to 10:50 A.M.
1781-1790 11/30/32 10:55 to 10:59 A.M.

BY

PROJECTION BY E. P. Hernandez

PROJECTION CHECKED BY E. L. Fitch

CONTROL PLOTTED BY G. O. Corrigan, A. A. Voss

CONTROL CHECKED BY E. L. Fitch

RADIAL LINE PLOT BY M. H. Rees

RADIAL LINE PLOT CHECKED BY E. L. Fitch

DRAFTING OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. O. Fradec

PASTING OF NAMES BY J. O. Fradec

REVIEW OF COMPILATION BY E. L. Fitch

DATE
3/9/34
3/9/34
3/13/34
3/16/34
3/16/34
3/17-20/34
3/22/34
3/22 to 5/17/34
5/22/34
5/1/34

AREA OF DETAIL INKED—117.9 sq. Statute Miles.

LENGTH OF SHORELINE—(more than 100 meters from nearest opposite shore)—55.2 Statute Miles.
Only in G & G' xasters is the
volume on the compilation one that is not
controlled by the presence of the
consensus. The criteria for the consensus,
which was probably used on several
occasions, was not published
until 1977. Factor was computed
to transform the data. This was not
the case in the earliest part of the
work under 1978. The numerical data
have been revised.
COMPILER'S REPORT
FOR
PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET, FIELD NO. 5

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Instructions dated November 7, 1933.

The information used in the compilation of this sheet has
been obtained from the notes and sketches on the field photographs,
from the reports of Lieutenant E. R. Mc Carthy, in charge of a
triangulation party in this locality at the time of the compilation,
and from members of the field inspection party in questionable areas.

The accompanying "Notes on Compilation" details all data and
statistics in connection with the compilation of this sheet.

Because of the very small tide in this area, approximately one
foot, and the small scale of the photographs, its effect was neglected
in the interpretation of the high water line from the photographs.

The area covered by this sheet consists principally of low
marsh ground except along the bayous and the western portion of the
sheet, where there are numerous trees. Along the larger bayous
where the only roads in this section are found, the ground is under
cultivation as a general rule.

This sheet was compiled from photographs taken by the U. S.
Army Air Corps' five lens T-3A Camera, No. 32-3, photograph numbers-
1755-1757 (West Flight) approximately parallel with Longitude 80°40'
30" and 1761-1790 (East Flight) approximately parallel with Longitude
90°33'50".

CONTROL:

(A) Sources.

The following sources of control were used in the
construction of this sheet.

(a) Triangulation by Lieutenant E. R. Mc Carthy-1934.
The geographic positions obtained by Lieutenant E. R.
Mc Carthy were used, these are on the North American 1927
Datum. Recent ties with first order Triangulation executed
to the North of this sheet by Lieutenant C. I. Aslakson
indicate that any difference between the unadjusted and the
final adjusted positions would be unnoticeable at the small
scale of this compilation-1:24,000.

The "U. S. Geological Survey Transit Traverse Stations"
shown as T. T. 49 L, were not used as control stations.
A number of these stations were observed, and the geographic
positions computed on the North American 1927 datum, by
Lieutenant E. R. Mc Carthy to the South and Lieutenant C. I.
Aslakson to the North. These positions did not check with
the U. S. Geological Survey positions. Accordingly a factor
was derived whereby other "Transit Traverse Stations" along
a particular Traverse could be changed to coincide with the
"Coast Survey Triangulation". Plotting these positions (after
the factor had been applied) checked accurately with the
position as located by the radial line plot previously executed.
Further data concerning these "Transit Traverse Stations" can
be obtained from the reports of Lieutenants C. I. Aslakson
and E. R. Mc Carthy-1934.
(B) Errors.

The control is adequate for this sheet and the radial line plot gave good intersections.

(C) Discrepancies.

No discrepancies in position of control stations was found. No control stations established by other organizations were used in this compilation.

COMPILATION:

(A) Method.

The usual five lens radial line method of plotting was used throughout in the compilation of this sheet.

(B) Adjustments of Plot.

The photographs in these two strips appear to be free of excessive tilt and scale fluctuation and the radial plot required no unusual adjustments.

(C) Interpretation.

To denote mulch brush three or four feet high the symbol used was thus- (v), otherwise, only the conventional graphic symbols were used as approved by the "Board of Surveys and Maps" (1932) and no great difficulty was experienced in interpreting the photographic detail.

The double full line was used to indicate large bayous and canals as well as the better class of roads. These are indicated by names on the sheet. The lesser bayous and canals were shown by one full line depending in weight upon the importance of the feature. In most cases (unless labeled on the field inspection prints) the classification of these features had to be determined by a close examination of the photographs. The roads along bayous are slightly exaggerated in width so that the lines would not photograph as a solid during the photo-lithographic process. Houses shown may also be slightly exaggerated in size but the centers are correct for all hydrographic purposes. Some bayous, particularly in heavily wooded sections, are shown by a broken line because of the impossibility of determining their exact location from the photographs. All bridges over the larger navigable bayous are either floating swing-span type or turn-table type and are shown by the appropriate symbols. The clearance between these bridges and mean low water is only four or five feet.

At the sugar mill in the little town of Montegut there are a number of dirt roads, or trails, which it was impossible to show because of conflict with more important features.
(D) Information From other Sources.

There was no information derived from sources other than the field photographs and reports of the field inspection party.

(E) Conflicting Names.

As this area has never before been charted by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, there exists no conflict in names with previous charts. The names shown were taken from recent editions of "U. S. Geological Survey Maps" of this locality, from progress sketches of triangulation work executed by Lieutenant E. R. Mc Carthy, from the "War Department Corps of Engineers' Map of Southeastern Louisiana", and from information supplied by the field inspection party. All names are in current usage by the inhabitants of that particular area. / See Review report at back.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS:

The junctions with adjoining sheets to the East, South, and West, T-5296, T-5293, and T-5288 respectively, are satisfactory.

To the North, at Latitude 29°30', the junction with the U. S. Geological Survey Air-Photo Compilation of the S/2 Houma, La., quadrangle sheet shows the following discrepancies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FEATURE</th>
<th>&quot;AIR-PHOTO SHEET&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHEET&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>90°33'-672m</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou</td>
<td>90°38'-1149m</td>
<td>90°38'-1164m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highway No.141</td>
<td>90°40'-1122m</td>
<td>90°40'-1162m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Grand Caillou</td>
<td>90°40'-1250m</td>
<td>90°40'-1283m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou</td>
<td>90°42'-1044m</td>
<td>90°42'-1078m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above discrepancies in the U. S. Geological Survey Sheet are no doubt caused by lack of control and errors in radial line plot.

LANDMARKS:

A list of landmarks in the area covered by this sheet will be submitted by the Hydrographic Party which will be engaged in this locality in the near future.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEYS:

The compilation of this sheet is believed to have a probable error of five meters in well defined detail of importance for charting and of ten meters for other data. It is understood that the widths of roads, bridges, canals, and bayous may be slightly expounded, where necessary, in order to keep the detail clear and to keep it from photographing as a solid area in the photo-lithographic process.

* The above value is high for work on this scale, a better estimate is an accuracy of location of 5 to 10 meters for intersected points and 10 to 20 meters for other detail.

B. J. Jones
To the best of my knowledge this sheet is complete in all detail of importance for charting purposes, within the accuracy stated above, and no additional surveys are required.

Submitted by: E. L. Fitch.
Chief Draftsman.

Approved by: M. H. Reese.
Chief of Party.
REVIEW OF PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NO.

Title (Par. 56) Forwarded with Sheet.

Chief of Party M. H. Reese

Compiled by J. O. Prados

Project: Louisiana Air Photo Compilation

Instructions dated Nov. 7, 1933.

Party No. 24

1. The survey and preparation for it conform to the requirements of the Topographic Manual. (Par. 8; and 16, a, b, c, d, e, g and i.) (Note) Par. 8 not applicable to this party.

2. The character and scope of the compilation satisfy the instructions and the "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps from Five Lens Aerial Photographs".

3. The control and adjustment of the radial plot were adequate. (Par. 12, 29.)

4. There is sufficient control on maps from other sources that were transmitted by the field party for their application to the charts. (Par. 28.) None submitted.

5. High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, 44.)

6. The representation of low water lines, reefs, coral reefs and rocks, and legends pertaining to them is satisfactory. (Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.) See Par. C, Page 3 of Des. Report.

7. Important details shown on previous surveys and on the chart have been compared with this sheet and a statement has been entered in the report regarding the removal from the chart or change in position of important detail such as rocks, lights, beacons, prominent objects, bridges, docks, and structures along the water front. No changes in such details have been noted on this sheet. No chart of this area

8. The span, draw and clearance of bridges are shown. (Par. 16c.)

9. The data furnished by the Field Inspection is adequate.

NOTE: Strike out paragraphs, words or phrases not applicable and modify those requiring it. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the Topographic Manual. Use reverse side for extending remarks.
20. The descriptive report covers all details listed in the Manual, so far as they apply to this survey. (Par. 64, 65 and 66.)

21. The descriptive report also contains all additional information required in photo topography as prescribed in the instructions and in the "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps from Five Lens Aerial Photographs".

22. The descriptions of recoverable stations and references to shoreline were accomplished on Form 524, and scaling of positions checked. (Par. 29, 30 and 57.)

23. A list of landmarks for charts was furnished on Form 567 and scaling of positions checked. (Par. 16d, e, 60.)

24. The geographic datum of the sheet is North American 1927 and the reference station is correctly noted. (Par. 34.)

25. Junctions with contemporary surveys are adequate.

26. Geographic names are shown on the sheet and are covered by the Descriptive Report. (Par. 64, 66k.)

27. The quality of the drafting is good. (Par. 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46.)

28. No additional surveying is recommended.

29. Remarks:

30. Examined and approved: M. H. Reese
   Chief of Party

31. Remarks after review in office: See following pages

32. Reviewed in office by: B. G. Jones

33. Examined and approved:
   K. T. Adams
   Chief, Section of Field Records
   L. O. Colbert
   Chief, Division of Charts
   J. H. Borden
   Chief, Section of Field Work
   Chief, Division of Hydrography and Topography.
Geographic Names

Lake Boudreaux shown on this compilation is shown as Lake Quitman on U.S.G.S. "Dulac" quadrangle. Lake Quitman is shown on compilation No. 5293 (1934) and joins Lake Boudreaux to the southward. The names furnished by the compilation party have been accepted as correct after correspondence with Reese in regard to his use of triangulation progress sketches. See copy of his letter attached and also paragraph E, page 4, of the Descriptive Report. The U.S.G.S. quadrangle is from surveys of 1891 and this compilation shows extensive changes in detail and positions of the lakes and baysous. There are no plated maps covering this area.

B.G. Jones

Lieut. [illegible] Reed in his letter of Nov. 21, 1934, in answer to letter of inquiry regarding names, states that Lake Quitman is the correct name for the large lake in Lat. 29° 25' N, long 90° 39' W, although it is also locally known as Lake Boudreaux. Lake Quitman is also the name found on U.S.G.S. Dulac Quad., and on U.S. Engs. Map of La, 1934. Lake Quitman is therefore adopted. See letter 818 (1934) [G.N.R].

Harlow Bacon
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
1611 Masonic Temple Bldg.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

June 22, 1934.

To: The Director,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

From: M. H. Reese,
Lieutenant (j.g.), C. & G. Survey.

Subject: Geographic Names on Air Photo Sheets, Reference: 26-AHH, 1890 (24).

You are advised that the matter of names on the air photo sheets has been given detailed attention. Geographic names were obtained from the progress sketches and reports of Lieutenants Patterson, Reed and McCarthy, because they were more familiar with the territory than I was. It was considered that these officers were in a position to give the correct information, due to the amount of time their parties spent in the field, and to the fact that they were employing local people who could furnish the information. The field inspection party, as a rule, only spends two or three days in a particular locality.

Another handicap in this particular locality is that the natives themselves have different names for various bays, bays and lakes.

As far as the Geological Survey Maps of this section are concerned, they are not the paper they are printed on. They were compiled in 1890 from the charts of the Coast Survey and surveys of the Public Land Office. The only recent map of this section was compiled by the U. S. Engineers in 1915 and it is supposed to have been revised up to 1934. The descriptive reports give the comparison of the names as submitted by the various field parties, the Geological Survey Maps, and the U. S. Engineers Maps, where names were given on these maps. You will note that a number of new names were added that did not exist on the Geological Survey Maps. To the best of my knowledge, from the information available, these are the names in local use.

The area covered by this party is made up of innumerable bays, bays, and lakes. There are a number of large lakes, bays and bayous which have no names, or at least, none in general use. The entire territory, except along a few main bayous, is uninhabited. There are a few trapper shacks scattered over the area, but as a rule, they are not permanent. Due to this fact, the information secured by the field inspection is sometimes very meagre.

I realize that as a rule progress sketches are not a reliable source to obtain geographic names, but in this particular case, I think the proper course was followed. I was in constant contact with the various Chiefs of Parties and requested them to furnish this party with the geographic names in their locality. I also realize how important it is to secure the proper names or otherwise considerable trouble is caused to the Chart Section.

(Sgd.) M. H. Reese.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Name on Survey</th>
<th>Name on Chart or other Maps</th>
<th>New Names in local use</th>
<th>Names assigned by Field</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Bayou la Carpe</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Lake Quitman</td>
<td>Lake Quitman</td>
<td>90° 24' 45&quot; W</td>
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<td>Lake Quitman</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>90° 34' 5&quot; W</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bush Canal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90° 34' 5&quot; W</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little Bayou du Large</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Boudreaux</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dulac</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>90° 34' 5&quot; W</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Bayou St. Jean Charles</td>
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<td>Bayou du Chien</td>
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<td>90° 34' 5&quot; W</td>
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</table>

* Recent field examination by U.S.G.S. shows correct location of Bayou la Carpe to be lat 29° 28' 18" N, long 90° 44' 6" W. The bayou at 29° 23' 30" N is Bayou Pelec. Bayou Pointe au Chien, name as reported by U.S.G.S. on T5292, and used by the U.S. Corps, except that we think the plural is incorrect. The 1936 survey by the U.S.G.S. is accepted as correct.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name on Survey</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
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See decision 11/18/58. Not L.uitman M304