**U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY**
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

Type of Survey: **TOPOGRAPHIC**

Field No. Ph-36(48)E  Office No. T-9215

**LOCALITY**

State: **TEXAS**

General locality: **LAGUNA MADRE**

Locality: **PADRE ISLAND-WILLACY COUNTY**

\[1952\]

**CHIEF OF PARTY**

G.F. Morris, Jr., Chief of Party.

H.A. Paton, Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

DATE: **Feb 1 - 1954**
DATA RECORD

T-9215

Project No. (II): Ph-3648E Quadrangle Name (IV): Padre Island No 3

Field Office (II): Brownsville, Texas Chief of Party: George E. Morris, Jr.

Photogrammetric Office (III): Baltimore, Md. Officer-in-Charge: Hubert A. Paton

Instructions dated (II) (III): 14 February 1949

Copy filed in Division of Photogrammetry (IV) Office Files

Method of Compilation (III): Graphic

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:20,000 Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III):

Scale Factor (III): none

Date received in Washington Office (IV): Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV):

Applied to Chart No. 897 Date: Jan 1952 Date registered (IV): 9-3-52

Publication Scale (IV): 1:24,000 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 (2) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III): NEGRO, 1949

Lat.: 26° 27' 25.760'' 792.8m Long.: 97° 14' 47.818'' 1324.7 m Adjusted

Plane Coordinates (IV): Lambert Grid State: Texas Zone: South

\[
x = 2,410,067.83
\]

\[
y = 219,361.45
\]

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.
DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): B. F. Lampton, Jr.
W. H. Nelson

Date: January 1950

Planetable contouring by (II): B. F. Lampton, Jr.
W. H. Nelson

Date: January 1950

Completion Surveys by (II): W.H. Shearouse

Date: February 1952

Mean High Water Location (III), (State date and method of location):
Same as date of field inspection

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): Washington office

Date: 1950

Projection and Grids checked by (IV):
H.D.W.
F.J. Tarcza

Date: 9-19-50
25 Sept. 1950

Control plotted by (III):

Date:

Control checked by (III): B. Wilson

Date: 27 Sept. 1950

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic Control extended by (III): F.J. Tarcza

Date: 18 Nov. 1950

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III): Planimetry

Inapplicable

Contours

Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III): Judson Councill

Date: 10-25-50

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): Willard F. Kirk

Date: 6 Nov. 1950

Elevations on Manuscript checked by (II) (III): Willard F. Kirk

Date: 6 Nov. 1950
In the Laguna Madre area, the periodic tide is less than 1/2 foot; the variation in water level depends principally on the wind.

Tide (III)

Reference Station: Galveston, Galveston Channel
Subordinate Station: Grey's, Santiago
Subordinate Station: (Tide Negligible)

Washington Office Review by (IV): C. Hanavich
Final Drafting by (IV):
Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV):
Proof Edit by (IV):

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III):
Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III):
Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III):
Control Leveling - Miles (II):
Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II):
Number of BMs searched for (II):
Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III):
Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III):

Remarks:

Form T-Page 4
Project Ph-36(46) consists of fifty-two quadrangles at 1:20,000 scale 7.5 minutes in latitude and longitude, covering the Gulf Coast of Texas and the Intracoastal Waterway from Aransas Bay to Brownsville and the Mexican Border. Adjoining the project to the north is a series of shoreline surveys in Part IV of Project Ph-14(46).

Information concerning Ph-36(46) in its broader aspects will be included in a project completion report to be compiled at the conclusion of the review of all surveys in this project.

Twenty-six of the quadrangles in this project are topographic surveys and are to be published at 1:24,000 scale by the Geological Survey. The other twenty-six quadrangles are planimetric surveys. Of these, nineteen are to be used as bases by the Geological Survey for the compilation of 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles and will not be published as planimetric maps. The remaining seven, T-9175, T-9176, T-9177, T-9181, T-9189, T-9204, and T-9206, will be published as planimetric maps.

Cloth-backed lithographic prints of the original map manuscripts at compilation scale and the descriptive reports for all maps in this project will be filed in the Bureau Archives. Cloth-backed copies of the published topographic quadrangles at 1:24,000 scale will also be filed.

All special reports except the Geog. Names Report will be filed in the Project Completion Report.
2. AREAL FIELD INSPECTION

There is a sand and shell beach along the Gulf of Mexico. Parallel to the beach, and immediately to the west, there is a ridge of dunes. Except in the southernmost part of the quadrangle, the ridge is shifting sand. There are many gaps in the ridge. Low sand flats exist to the west of these gaps. Most of the flats fill with water from storm tides in the Gulf of Mexico, from Laguna Madre or from heavy rains. There are two ponds which probably do not dry out except during a long drought. No definite shoreline can be assigned these ponds as it varies constantly with the weather.

In all except the southernmost part of the quadrangle there are sand flats and shifting sand dunes to the west of the ridge along the beach. Further west, there are sand flats extending into the Laguna Madre.

In the southern part of the quadrangle, there are rugged, grass covered areas to the west of the ridge along the Gulf beach, interspersed with low sand flats in a sort of "drainage pattern". At the time of field inspection, the sand flats to the west of the island were very narrow, the water in the Laguna Madre extending further to the east than usual for this section of Padre Island.

On the photographs, the Gulf beach appears white. The ridge of dunes appears white with numerous small dark dots (grass clumps). The shifting sand dunes are white and the sand flats are a smooth, light gray. The grassy areas are a dark, mottled gray.

The photographs were of good quality.

Field inspection was done on photographs 48-0-1516 to 48-0-1524, incl.

3. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

All horizontal control stations were searched for. Station CAMWILL 1939 was reported lost on Form 526. NEGRO 1949 was established during field inspection by a geodetic party.

4. VERTICAL CONTROL

There are no bench marks in the quadrangle. Supplemental elevations to control contouring were established by fly levels. Fly levels for quadrangles T-9212(_____) and T-9215(_____) were run as a unit, originating on 10-18, a fly level point in quadrangle T-9210(_____), running through the two quadrangles and then back to the origin.

Fly level points are designated 15-01 through 15-17.
5. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Only the southern part of the quadrangle was contoured. The remainder is shifting sand dunes. The contoured area is very rugged and contours have been generalized considerably. In areas of shifting sand dunes, spot elevations have been selected to show maximum and minimum elevations.

Contouring was done on photographs 48-0-1516 to 48-0-1524, inclusive.

6. WOODLAND COVER

There is no vegetation to be shown on the map manuscript.

7. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE FEATURES

See Review Report P67

The mean high water line is indicated at intervals on the field photographs. The low water line, because of spring tides, could not be determined. The foreshore is sand with no bluffs, cliffs, wharves, piers, or other shore-
line structures.

The storm water line was indicated on the photographs in blue ink. On the west side of the island this line follows the edge of vegetation except in the shifting dune areas where it follows the westerly edge of the white areas of shifting sand.

Along the entire length of the island, in this quadrangle, there are areas in which the sand flats extend from Laguna Madre across the island to the low ridge immediately west of the MHWL of the Gulf of Mexico. These areas are bounded by the storm water line. All of them are covered by water during storm or rainy periods. At times some of them are completely dry, while at the same time, others have water in them. Those which are seldom dry have the darkest photographic tones. As the field inspection party was never there after an extended period of calm weather or an extended period of dry weather, it is not known whether all of these areas are ever completely dry.

In any case, all of these areas will be important landmark features to any person using a topographic map of the area, and for this reason, their value as such should be recognized and retained by the cartographer.

Tidal data on Laguna Madre received from Humble Oil and Refining Company, a court decision affecting the shoreline of Laguna Madre and shoreline inspection of the west side of Padre Island accomplished after receiving new photography will be incorporated in a "Special Report, Identification and Delineation of the Shoreline of Laguna Madre, Project Ph-36(48)."

8. OFFSHORE FEATURES

None
9. LANDMARKS AND AIDS
None.

10. BOUNDARIES, MONUMENTS, AND LINES
See "Special Report, Boundaries, Baffin Bay to the Rio Grande, Project Ph-36(48)", to be submitted at a later date.

11. OTHER CONTROL
The following topographic stations (recoverable) were established: BALL 1949, DECK 1949, DOPE 1949, FERN 1949, and JERK 1949.

12. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES
Culture is very sparse. There is one cabin that should be shown. There are no roads.

13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
See "Special Report, Geographic Names, Port Mansfield (Red Fish Landing) to the Rio Grande, Project Ph-36(48)", to be submitted at a later date.

14. SPECIAL REPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
"Special Report, Identification and Delineation of the Shoreline of Laguna Madre, Project Ph-36(48)", to be submitted at a later date.

"Special Report, Boundaries, Baffin Bay to the Rio Grande, Project Ph-36 (48)", to be submitted at a later date.

"Special Report, Geographic Names, Port Mansfield (Red Fish Landing) to the Rio Grande, Project Ph-36(48)", to be submitted at a later date.

Field Data, Quadrangle T-9215( ), letter of transmittal Ph-36 Field 53, forwarded to Washington Office 16 February 1950

Submitted
14 February 1950

Wilbur H. Nelson
Cartographic Survey Aid

Approved
16 February 1950

George E. Morris, Jr.
Chief of Party
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

PROJECT PH-36(48)E

SURVEYS T-9211 to T-9215, incl.

21. AREA COVERED

This radial plot covers the areas of Surveys T-9211 to T-9215, inclusive, located along the Gulf of Mexico and Laguna Madre from Port Mansfield southward to mouth of Arroyo Colorado. All in this radial plot are topographic surveys. This completes the radial plotting of sub-project "E" of Project Ph-36(48).

22. METHOD - RADIAL PLOT

Map Manuscripts

The map projections are on vinylite, at a scale of 1:20,000, ruled with polyconic projections in black and Texas South grids in red. No base sheets were furnished.

All control stations and substitute points were plotted using beam compass and meter bar.

A sketch showing the layout of surveys, distribution of control and photograph centers, and a list of control stations are attached to this report.

Photographs

Three types of photographs were used in this radial plot.

The western side of the area was covered by single lens photographs, contact scale 1:40,000 and ratioed to scale 1:20,000. They were taken with Type 0 camera. Thirty-eight (38) photographs were used, numbered as follows:

48-0-1284 to 48-0-1294 incl.
48-0-1325 to 48-0-1334 incl.
48-0-1429 to 48-0-1427 incl.
48-0-1458 to 48-0-1463 incl.
48-0-1465 to 48-0-1467 incl.

These photographs were printed with the fiducial marks made by using a special glass plate in the enlarger.

On the eastern side, the area of Padre Island was covered by contact prints, also taken by Type 0 single lens camera, scale 1:20,000. Twenty-six (26) contact prints, numbered 48-0-1514 to 48-0-1539 inclusive, were used in this radial plot. There were additional contact prints available along the western shoreline of Laguna Madre but were not needed.

There were two flights of nine-lens photographs used in this radial plot, one along each side of Laguna Madre. These were at a scale of
1:20,000 and numbered as follows:

25737 to 25744 incl.
25788 to 25796 incl.

Templets

Vinylite templets were made from nine-lens photographs and acetate templets made from single lens photographs. Master templets, furnished by the Washington Office, were used with ratioed prints and nine lens photographs to correct for paper distortion and chamber displacements.

Closure and Adjustment to Control

Vinylite base sheets with 10,000 foot grids, previously used on another project, were adapted for use in this plot. Horizontal control points were transferred to base sheets by matching common grid lines. Pass points and photograph centers established in a previous plot on the north side were also transferred to the base sheets.

The radial plot was started using photographs whose centers were previously established to the north of these surveys and the plot was extended southward. A preliminary plot was laid to determine if all control could be held. One of the lights along the Intracoastal Waterway, identified in the office, No. 282, was found to be misidentified. At SKIN 2, 1939, the substitute point was identified wrong in field and re-pricked prior to final plot. At LEGION, 1939 apparently a new azimuth mark was used in establishing the substitute point and it could not be held. Two other stations could not be held but, since these were about 3 miles outside the project limits and there is sufficient other control in the area, they were ignored in the preliminary plot.

The final radial plot was begun with the nine-lens photographs on the west side of Laguna Madre, followed by ratioed prints. No unusual difficulty was encountered in this area. It was originally intended to use only nine-lens photographs for Padre Island. When the eastern flight of nine-lens photographs was laid, there was insufficient control for a good plot. Except at GREEN, 1913 in the southern part of Survey T-9214, these photographs did not reach the western side of Laguna Madre and no pass points could be pricked in water areas. The centers of most of these were in water areas making azimuths unreliable. The single lens contact prints on Padre Islands were used to strengthen the radial plot. Since there were five to eight photographs on this flight between lone scattered control stations, this flight by itself would not give a good plot. With a combination of the contact prints and nine-lens flight, and considerable adjustment of templets, a satisfactory radial plot was obtained. The flight of single lens photographs which was not used in the previous radial plot to the north, was extended northward to two control stations on Survey T-9210. This strengthened and changed slightly that part of the previous radial plot which was known to be weak in the southern part of Survey T-9210.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

Except on Padre Island, there was sufficient control for a good radial plot. There would have been sufficient control on Padre Island if the nine lens photographs would have reached control or pass points on the west side of Laguna Madre. More than half of each of these is water. It is believed that a satisfactory plot within the required accuracy was obtained with the
the combination of single lens and nine lens photographs.

Sixteen lights along the Intracoastal Waterway were identified in the office on nine lens photographs only. They did not appear on the older ratioed prints and were not identified in the field prior to this radial plot. Some of these lights have been field identified on recent nine lens photographs but were not available until after the radial plot was in progress.

Five control stations could not be held in the radial plot as originally identified:

CORPUS CHRISTI—PORT ISABEL LIGHT 282, 1949 — The original pricking was about 0.5 mm west of the geographic position. There were two objects which looked like lights about 0.5 mm apart. The object first pricked is possible an observation platform or pile cluster near the light. The light was re-pricked in its correct position. A similar condition existed at LIGHTS NOS. 275, 274 and 287 but the correct object was pricked originally at those stations. Checked by Field Editor.

SUB. PT. LEGION, 1939 — The radially plotted position falls 3.6 mm northwest of the geographic position. It was noted that the distance from the station is the same as field measured distance, suggesting an error in angle. On the pricking card the azimuth mark is shown southeast of the station but the published azimuth is southwest. There is considerable recent construction in the area and it is believed that a new azimuth mark was established but the azimuth is unavailable at this office.

The radially plotted position falls 3.3 mm northwest of the geographic position. Froma position established in the preliminary plot, the station SKIN 2, 1939 appeared to fall in a low area. The description states that it is on the highest part of the hill. The substitute point was an isolated bush. Another small bush was found at about the correct distance and direction from the highest point and was pricked. It was possible to hold this point in the final plot. Although the pricking appeared to correspond to the sketch, the point was apparently misidentified in the field.

Skin 2 Re-identified by Field Editor. New location checks.

There were two other stations which could not be held but they are more than three miles west of the project limits. There are three other stations in the area which were held. Since these are outside the limits of the project and other control was available, a thorough investigation was not made. These stations are: SUB. PT. MOGOTI'S CAMP WINDMILL, 1939. Its radially plotted position falls about one mile south - southwest. This is obviously a position error, possibly not the same windmill observed in 1939. Not checked - Beyond project limits.

SUB. PT. PTS. No. 6, 1919 (USGS). The radially plotted position falls 0.7 mm east of the geographic position. No readily apparent reason was found and further investigation was not made.

Not checked - Beyond project limits.

24. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

No graphic control surveys were used for this radial plot.
25. **PHOTOGRAPHY**

Photographic coverage was adequate and the definition of photographs was good. Several of the nine lens photographs showed some evidence of tilt. No tilt determinations were considered necessary since the area has very little relief and control is plentiful.

Respectfully submitted

[Signature]

Frank J. Marcza
Cartographic Engineer
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<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BLANCO, 1949</td>
<td>Direct</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>CLAY, 1949</td>
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<td>HARLINGEN-PORT ISABEL LIGHT No. 29, 1950</td>
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<td>HARLINGEN-PORT ISABEL LIGHT No. 19, 1950</td>
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<td>HARLINGEN-PORT ISABEL LIGHT No. 9, 1950</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>HARLINGEN ENTRANCE LIGHT NO. 10, 1950</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 321, 1949</td>
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<td>GREEN, 1913</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 316, 1949</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>PELICAN 2, 1913</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 311, 1949</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 294, 1949</td>
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<td>PC 273, 1939 (USE)</td>
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<td>LEGION, 1939</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 275, 1949</td>
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<td>CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 270, 1949</td>
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<td>PORTALES 3, 1939</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>NOTA MESQUITE WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>PALMITAL NORTH WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>AQUA GORDA SOUTH WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>JULIAN WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>LOS OVEJAS WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>CHANFURADO WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>COLORADO, 1949</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>KIPP RANCH WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>NOPAL, 1949</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>LADLANA, 1931</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>MOCOTES CAMP WINDMILL, 1939</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>MOYA WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>HUISACHITO WINDMILL, 1949</td>
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<td>N.A. 1927</td>
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<td>G-4304 P. 131</td>
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<td>CAMWILL, 1939</td>
<td>G-4304 P. 131</td>
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38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Five form 524's are being submitted with this report for the following stations, DOPE, DECK, FERN, JENK, AND BALL (all 1949 stations).

The above is reported in paragraph No. 49.

39. JUNCTIONS

Junction in agreement has been made with manuscript T-9214 to the west. Junction with T-9218 to the south will be made in the Tampa office. To the north and east is all water area.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY

No comment.

41. BOUNDARIES

Commissioner Precincts have been omitted from the map manuscript; this is in accordance with the instructions issued by the U.S.G.S.

The description of Commissioner Precincts 2 and 3 do not agree with the Commissioner Precinct lines as shown on the map of Willacy County, Texas.

The description of Commissioner Precinct No. 2 applies to the area indicated on the map of Willacy County Commissioner Precinct No. 1.

Location of the line indicating the boundary between Willacy County to the north and Cameron County to the south was determined by scaling it on the quadrangle Cameron County, Texas, Padre Island and transferring it to the map manuscript.

42 through 45.

No comment.

46. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MAPS

The manuscript T-9215 has been compared with quadrangle Cameron County, Texas Padre Island No. 3, edition of 1935, reprinted 1944, scale, 1:31,680.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

The manuscript T-9215 has been compared with USC&GS Chart No. 1288 published September 1941, 3rd edition, scale 1:80,000, revised to 20 March 1950.

Items to be applied to nautical charts immediately:
None.

Items to be carried forward:
None.

Respectfully submitted:
2 November 1950

Judson F. Council

Approved and forwarded
November 1950

Hubert A. Patton, Constr., C&GS
Officer in Charge
Field Edit Report, T-9215

51. Methods. -- The beach was traversed by Jeep. The storm water line, highwater line and contours were checked visually by comparing the map compilation with the ground features. Suggested revision of the storm water line is made on photographs 48-0-1520 and 1521 in purple ink. Other notes appear on the Field Edit Sheet.

52. Adequacy of compilation. -- Compilation is adequately done and will be complete after application of field edit information.

53. Map accuracy. -- No tests were executed.

54. Recommendations. -- None offered.

55. Examination of proof copy. -- No one "intimately" acquainted with the area could be found. However, Mr. George C. Colley, Port Isabel, Texas, has been a boat operator and fishing guide for many years and it is believed knows the area as well as anyone. Mr. Colley says he will be glad to examine the proof copy, if it is necessary to have it done.

Respectfully submitted,
4 February 1952

William H. Shearouse,
Cartographer
GEOGRAPHIC NAME LIST

Cameron County
Commissioner Precinct 1 (Cameron Co.)
Commissioner Precinct 1 (Willacy Co.)

Gulf of Mexico
Laguna Madre
Padre Island
Willacy County

Names approved
7-30-51
A.J.W.
REVIEW REPORT
Topographic Map T-9215
9 May 1952

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:

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<th>Map</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>T-1176b</td>
<td>1:20,000</td>
<td>1879-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-1177a</td>
<td>1:20,000</td>
<td>1879-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-6704b</td>
<td>1:20,000</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-6705a</td>
<td>1:20,000</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison between the new and the old surveys reveals that the entire shoreline along the Gulf Coast has receded. The extent of this recession ranges from about 30 to 240 meters. No radical changes in the general directional trend of the shoreline were noted. For the most part, the new and the old shorelines roughly parallel one another.

The previous topographic surveys, which are listed above, are superseded for nautical charting by the new map, T-9215.

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies:

- M. F., Texas, 1:62,500, Edition 1930, USGS
- Padre Island No. 3, Texas, 1:31,600, Edition 1915, Reprint 1944, USGS

There is a general agreement between the new map and the M. F., Texas Quadrangle.

A general agreement is found along the Gulf Coast. In the Laguna Madre area extensive changes were noticeable between the recent survey and the Padre Island No. 3 quadrangle; Willacy County on this quadrangle is unsurveyed.

64. Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys:

None

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>1:80,000</td>
<td>Jan., 1951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extensive dissimilarities were noted in the Laguna Madre area. For additional information refer to side heading 67.

66. Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys:

This map complies with the project instructions and the National Map Accuracy Standards.

67. Shoreline Interpretation and Delineation:

In the Laguna Madre area the water stages vary widely with meteorological conditions. In view of this, it was
decided to omit the high-water line where it is indefinite and unmarked by visible evidence on the ground, and in its stead to indicate by a broken line symbol the approximate limits of areas which were subject to inundation. This decision was arrived at mainly for these reasons:

1. The difficulty encountered in identifying the HFL line from photographs of the Laguna Madre area and of other similar areas throughout the project.

2. It was considered impractical to resolve this problem by extensive leveling.

For a more detailed study and investigation of this problem, refer to the correspondence and various reports to be attached to the completion report which will be submitted when the review of the surveys on this project has been completed.

The reasons and the decision reached in adopting the special treatment accorded to the shoreline delineation are discussed in the pages of correspondence and instructions attached to the Descriptive Report for T-921.

Reviewed by:

[Signature]
Charles Hanavich

Approved:

[Signature]
Chief, Review Section
Division of Photogrammetry

[Signature]
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

[Signature]
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

[Signature]
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T. 9215

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

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

ALONGSHORE AREAS
(Nautical Chart Data)
12. Shoreline
13. Low-water line
14. Rocks, shoals, etc.
15. Bridges
16. Aids to navigation
17. Landmarks
18. Other along-shore physical features
19. Other along-shore cultural features

PHYSICAL FEATURES
20. Water features
21. Natural ground cover
22. Planetary contours
23. Stereoscopic
24. Contours in general
25. Spot elevations
26. Other physical features

CULTURAL FEATURES
27. Roads
28. Buildings
29. Railroads
30. Other cultural features

BOUNDARIES
31. Boundary lines
32. Public land lines

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

40. 

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:
History of Hydrographic Information
Quadrangle T-9215
Gulf of Mexico, Texas

Hydrography was applied to the manuscript of this quadrangle in accordance with Division of Photogrammetry general specifications dated 18 May, 1949.

Soundings and 6, 12, 18, 30 and 60 foot depth curves at mean low water datum originate with the following:

U.S.C.G.S. Hydrographic Surveys:
H-6490, (1939) 1:20,000
H-6495, (1939) 1:40,000

Hydrography was compiled by K. N. Maki and verified by R. E. Elkins.

K. N. Maki
Div. of Photogrammetry
27 May 1952
# Nautical Charts Branch

**Survey No. T-9215**

Record of Application to Charts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Cartographer</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>897</td>
<td>Gearhart</td>
<td>Before After Verification and Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.