

9208

Diag. Cht. No. 1287

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey TOPOGRAPHIC

Field No. Ph-36(48)E Office No. T-9208

LOCALITY

State TEXAS

General locality LAGUNA MADRE

Locality PADRE ISLAND (E. of Rincon de San Jose)

194 8-52

CHIEF OF PARTY

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

H.A. Paton, Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE

B-1870-1 (7)

9208

DATA RECORD

T-9208

Project No. (II): Ph-36(48)E Quadrangle Name (IV): Lopena Island SE

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

- 8 June 1949
- 26 July 1949
- 28 July 1949
- 26 Aug. 1949
- 24 Feb. 1950

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): 12-20-50 Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): 1-2-51

Applied to Chart No. 895 Date: 12-18-51 Date registered (IV): 7-30-53
896 1-5-52

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

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 1927 Vertical Datum (III): M.S.L.

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): METEOR, 1939

Lat.: 26° 49' 33.639" (1035.3m) Long.: 97° 21' 40.579" (1120.5m)

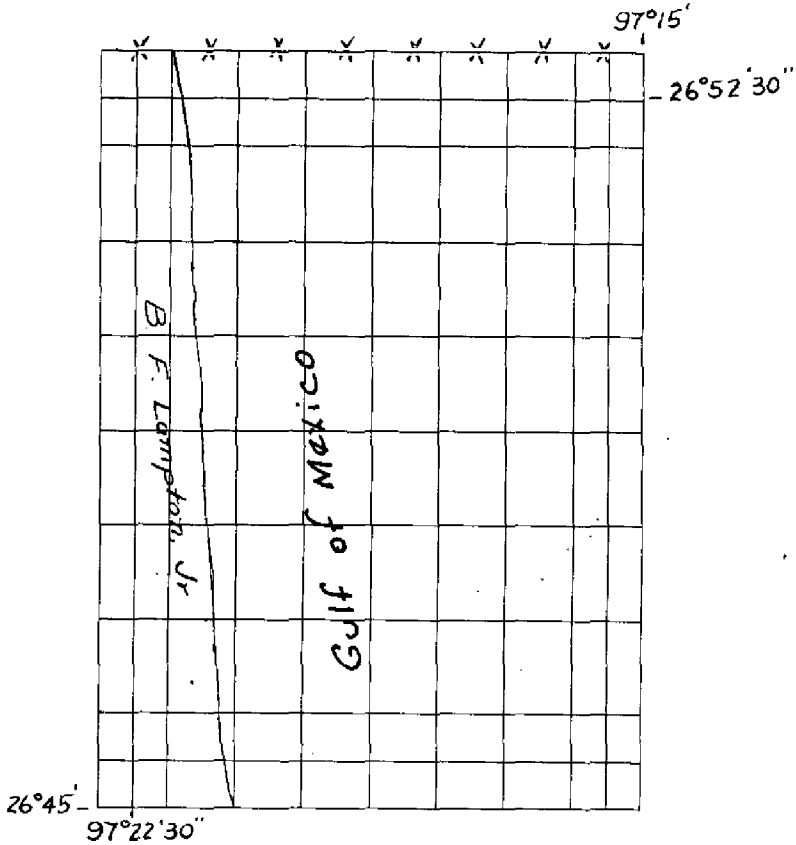
Adjusted
~~Unadjusted:~~

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

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)

Camera (kind or source) (III): USC&GS Type O camera, focal length 6"

Number	Date	PHOTOGRAPHS (III) Time CST	Scale	Stage of Tide
48-0-1551 thru 48-0-1557	9 Dec. 1948	1130*	1:20,000	Tide negligible (no periodic tides) in Laguna Madre area

Tide (III)

Reference Station: Galveston } Gulf Coast
 Subordinate Station: Brazos Santiago } ~~tide negligible~~
 Subordinate Station:

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Spring Range
	1.0	1.4
0.9	0.9	1.3

Washington Office Review by (IV): *L. Martin Zajick*
 Final Drafting by (IV): *Vaucher*
 Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV): *Streifer*
 Proof Edit by (IV): *Streifer*

Date: *8 May 1952*
 Date: *12-9-52*
 Date: *12-23-52*
 Date: *1-10-53*

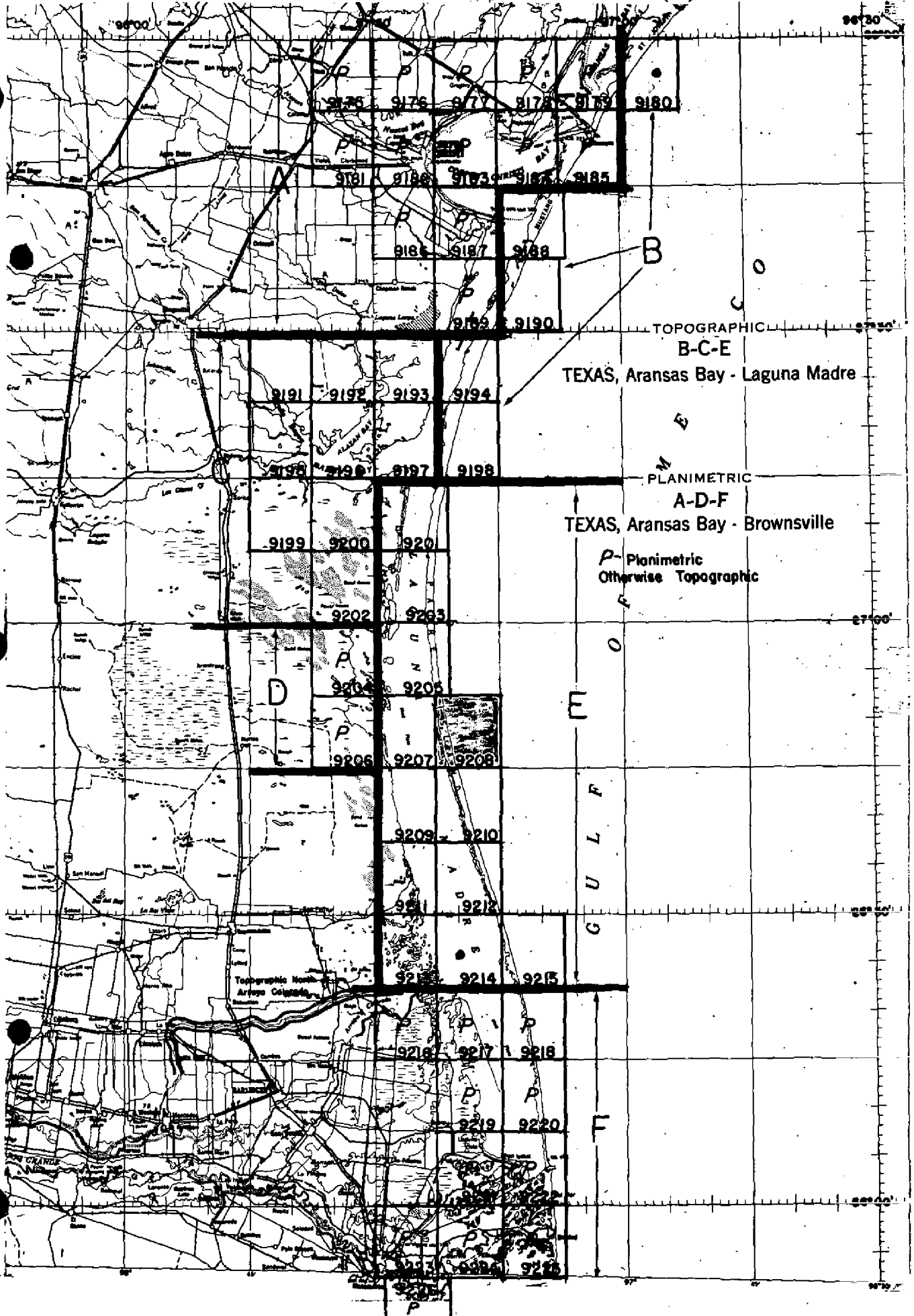
Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 11
 Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 23
 Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 2
 Control Leveling - Miles (II): 7.8
 Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): ** 5
 Number of BMs searched for (II): 0
 Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 3
 Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): None

Recovered:	1	Identified:	1
Recovered:	0	Identified:	0

Remarks: * Disagreement noted between time given for prints 1 of 2 and for prints 2 of 2.
 ** Form 526 received for only 4 stations.

Balto. Photo. Office

TOPOGRAPHIC AND PLANIMETRIC MAPPING PROJECT PH-36 (48)



SUMMARY T- 9208

Project Ph-36(48) consists of fifty-two quadrangles at 1:20,000, each 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(48) 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 this is a ridge of partially grass covered sand dunes. Immediately to the west is a low, rugged, grass covered area, interspersed with frequent sand flats. These flats often extend through the ridge of dunes to the west side of the beach. To the west is an area of shifting sand dunes of varying width. West of these are sand flats extending into the Laguna Madre.

The Gulf beach appears white on the photographs. The ridge of dunes appears as numerous small dark dots. The rugged, grassy area appears mottled gray, while the sand flats appear a lighter, smooth gray. The shifting sand dunes are white, sometimes with small dark dots of grass. The darker, gray areas are depressions between the dunes, usually flat.

The photographs are of very good quality.

Field inspection was done on contact photographs 48-0-1551, 1 of 2, through 48-0-1558, 2 of 2.

3. HORIZONTAL CONTROL

All horizontal control stations were searched for. Stations SWIM 1939, OASIS 1939, and LIFE 1939 were reported lost on Form 526.

4. VERTICAL CONTROL

There are no bench marks in the quadrangle. Supplemental elevations for planetable contouring were established by fly levels. Levels for quadrangles T-9203(), T-9205(), and T-9208() were run as a unit, beginning on station DUNN 1939, a bench mark of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, and running the line back to tie into station DUNN 1939.

The level points are designated 08-01 through 08-16.

5. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

Contouring was done on contact photographs 48-0-1551 through 48-0-1558, all 1 of 2, by planetable methods. The area is very rugged and contours have been generalized considerably. The dunes are very steep with sharp peaks, and in general, the highest contour is too small to show. No attempt was made to contour shifting sand dunes. Elevations are given to show maximum and minimum elevations in areas of shifting sand dunes.

6. WOODLAND COVER

There is no vegetation that should be shown on the map manuscript.

7. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE FEATURES

The mean high water line was measured at intervals from identifiable detail on the field photographs. The low water line, because of diurnal tides at the time of shoreline inspection, could not be determined. The foreshore is sand with no bluffs, cliffs, piers, landings, submarine cables, or other shoreline 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.

8. OFFSHORE FEATURES

There are no offshore features.

9. LANDMARKS AND AIDS

There are no landmarks or aids.

10. BOUNDARIES, MONUMENTS, AND LINES.

There are no boundaries to be mapped.

~~Boundaries between Districts
and IV, Kennedy County.~~

11. OTHER CONTROL

In accordance with project instructions, the following recoverable topographic stations were established: FRAN 1949, DAWN 1949, and BOMB 1949.

12. OTHER INTERIOR FEATURES

Culture is very sparse. There is one cabin that should be shown as ruins.

13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

See "Special Report, Geographic Names, Project Ph-36(48), Baffin Bay to Port Mansfield (Red Fish Landing)" forwarded to Washington Office 6 December 1949.

14. SPECIAL REPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

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

"Special Report, Geographic Names, Baffin Bay to Port Mansfield (Red Fish Landing)", forwarded to Washington Office 6 December 1949.

Data, Quadrangle T-9208(), letter of transmittal Ph-36 Field 49 forwarded to Washington Office 10 February 1950.

Submitted
9 February 1950

B. Frank Lampton, Jr.

B. Frank Lampton, Jr.
Cartographic Survey Aid

Approved
10 February 1950

George E. Morris, Jr.

George E. Morris, Jr.
Chief of Party

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

PROJECT PH-36(48)D and PH-36(48)E (part)

SURVEYS T-9204 to T-9210, incl.

21. AREA COVERED

This radial plot covers the areas of Surveys T-9204 to T-9210, incl. located along the Gulf of Mexico and Laguna Madre from Lopena Island southward to the area just north of Port Mansfield. The two planimetric surveys T-9204 and T-9206 form sub-Project Ph-36(48)D and the remaining surveys are in the central part of sub-project Ph-36(48)E.

22. METHOD - RADIAL PLOT

Map Manuscripts -

The map projections on acetate, at a scale of 1:20,000, ruled with polyconic projections in black and Texas South grids in red, were furnished by the Washington Office. No base sheets were furnished. The map projection sheet for Survey T-9210 could not be furnished by the Washington office in time for use in this radial plot. The map projection sheet for this survey was ruled in this office.

All control stations and substitute stations 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 The area of this radial plot was covered by three types of photographs, only two of which were used. The western side of the area was covered by single lens photographs, contact scale 1:40,000 and ratioed to 1:20,000. They were taken with the type O camera, focal length 152.37 mm (6 inches). Forty-two (42) photographs were used, numbered as follows:

48-0-1245 to 48-0-1249 incl.
48-0-1278 to 48-0-1285 incl.
48-0-1333 to 48-0-1344 incl.
48-0-1409 to 48-0-1416 incl.
48-0-2113 to 48-0-2121 incl.

The eastern side of this area is covered by nine-lens photographs, scale 1:20,000, numbered as follows:

25743 to 25750 incl.
25782 to 25790 incl.

The area of Padre Island was also covered by single lens photography with type O camera at contact scale of 1:20,000 but these photographs were not used in the radial plot since it was adequately covered by nine lens

photography.

The single lens ratioed photographs were printed with fiducial marks made by using a special glass plate in the enlarger.

Templets

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

Closure and Adjustment to Control

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

The radial plot was started using the photographs whose centers had been established in the previous plot and flights extended southward. There was no difficulty encountered in Surveys T-9204 and T-9206 which were covered entirely by single lens photography. In survey T-9205 three control stations were identified on the west side of Laguna Madre. When attempting to extend the nine lens flight of photographs, which were laid first in this plot, southward to Survey T-9207, control to the south could not be held. After considerable adjustment, it was found necessary to bypass all three stations mentioned in Survey T-9205 and radially-plotted positions were established. It was found later that the position for BM 13 (USE) 1950 was in error. The positions of the other two stations, both lights along the Intracoastal Waterway identified in the office, were established from this station whose position was in error. The remainder of the flight was easily laid holding all control.

The southern half of Survey T-9210 may have weak positions on Padre Island, although there is one station just below the south edge of the survey. Since the map projection sheet for Survey T-9212 is not yet available, the plot could not be extended to next control points to the south. The nine lens photographs in this area do not reach across Laguna Madre and it is impossible to get accurate flight azimuths in the water areas. Also no common pass points can be established between the nine lens flights in the water areas. This situation permits the nine lens photographs to rotate some about the station, DESERT, 1939, in the northern part of Survey T-9212. When the radial plot for Survey T-9212 is completed, the positions of pass points in the southern half of Survey T-9210 will be confirmed or corrected, if in error and the radial plot strengthened in this area.

23. Adequacy of Control

The amount and distribution of control is adequate for a satisfactory radial plot, except in Survey T-9210. Due to inaccurate flight lines and

large water area of Laguna Madre, it was not possible to establish accurate positions in the south half with only one control station just south of the survey. When positions of control in Survey T-9212 are available this plot can be extended and possibly strengthened in this area. The use of the single lens photographs on Padre Island may also be necessary to extend the radial plot southward with sufficient accuracy. The position of a recoverable topographic station, CLAY, 1949, was established and used in the radial plot in Survey T-9210.

Five identified control stations could not be held in this radial plot:

SUB. PT. PTS NO. 13, 1919 (USGS) - The radially plotted position falls 0.5 mm southeast of the geographic position. The field identification is doubtful due to tree shadows on a cleared survey line. It is believed that this is an error in identification of the sand spot which is the substitute point. SUB. PT. PTS 24, 1919 (USGS) - the radially plotted position falls 1.9 mm north of the geographic position. The image point is a small bush near sand trail. Several trails appear on the photograph and there is another dark spot, probably another bush, at the true position. It appears to be misidentification of the substitute point. There is sufficient other control to establish a good position. T9206

NO. 13 (USE) 1950 - The radially plotted position falls 1.3 mm north of the geographic position. Since the identification of the station is positive and appears accurate, the position is probably in error. It is an intersection station established from three other stations, one to the south and two to the north, all four being almost in a north-south line. Since the maximum angle of intersection is less than 10° , the position cannot be fixed accurately. The radially plotted position falls to the north which is almost radially toward two of the stations used to establish this station and radially away from the third. See Addendum

Two of the lights along the Intracoastal Waterway could not be held in the radial plot. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 218, 1949 falls 1.0 mm north of the geographic position and CORPUS CHRISTI - PORT ISABEL LIGHT 219, 1949 falls 1.6 mm north of its geographic position. It was noted that both have "no check" positions established from only two stations, LOPENA, 1913 No 13 (USE) 1950. The error in position of the latter, as previously described, has caused a similar error of distance and direction in positions of the two lights.

Eleven lights along the Intracoastal Waterway were identified in the office on nine-lens photographs. These were built in 1949 and do not appear on the single-lens ratioed prints.


24. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

No graphic control surveys were used for this radial plot.

25. PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographic coverage was adequate and the definition of the photographs was good. There were four nine-lens photographs which were tilted, 25746, 25747, 25785 and 25786. Since there is an abundance of control and no high relief, the radial plot was not seriously affected by tilt and no tilt determination was made.

Respectfully submitted


Frank J. Tarcza
Cartographic Engineer

Addendum to paragraph 23 - ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

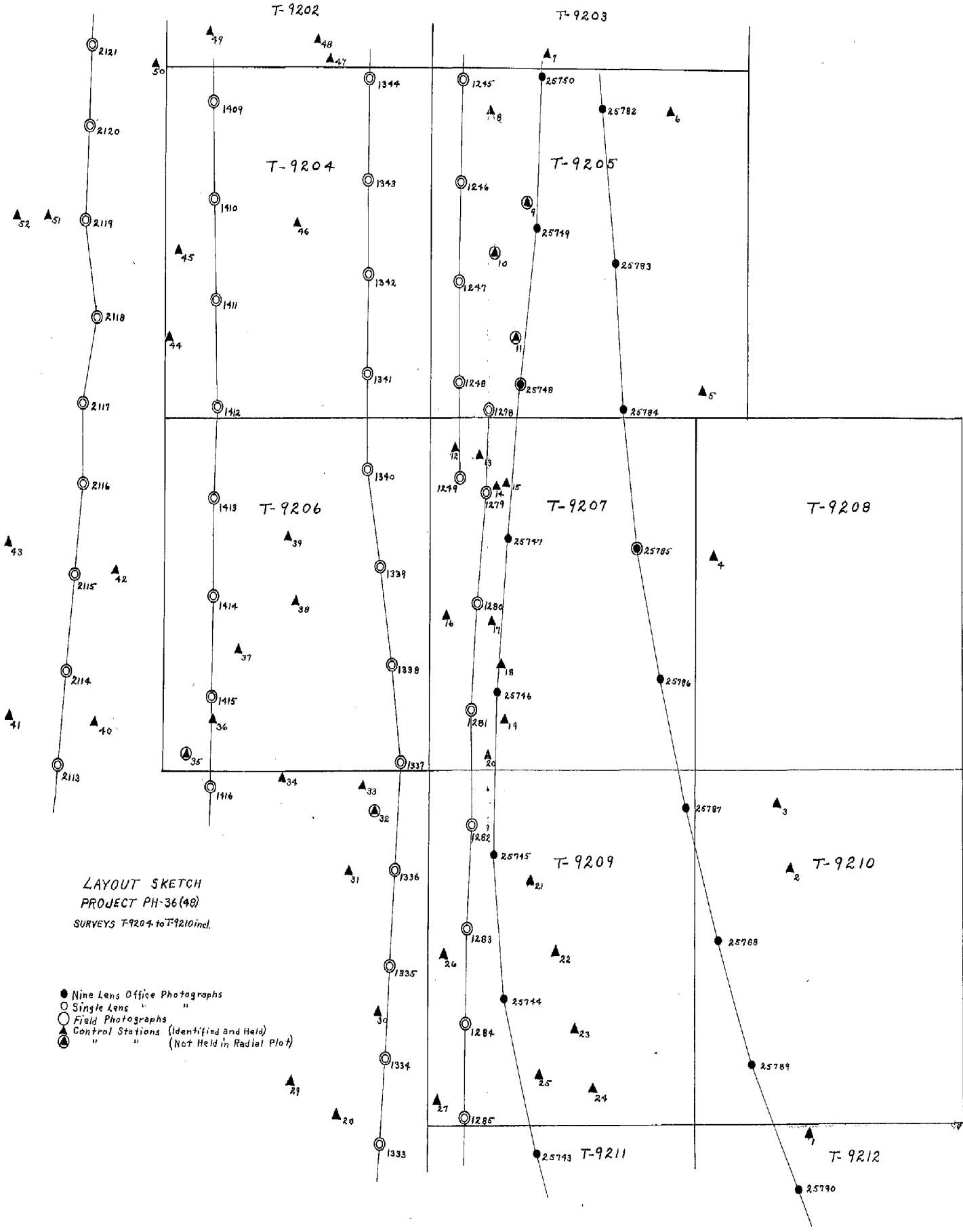
The position of No. 13 (USE) 1950 was recomputed using later observations by Division of Geodesy and a new position for this station, as well as its two dependent lights, was made available. The new positions were plotted and photographs in Survey T-9203 were relaid holding these stations. The radial plot was readjusted to hold these since they differed slightly from the positions established in the original radial plot.

STATION	IDENTIFICATION
1. DESERT, 1939	Sub. Pt.
2. CLAY, 1949	Direct
3. BLANCO, 1949	Direct
4. METEOR, 1939	Sub. Pt.
5. LAGUNA, 1939	Direct
6. PEERLESS, 1939	Direct
7. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 217, 1949	Direct, in office
8. LOPENA, 1913	Sub. Pt.
9. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 218, 1949	Direct, in office
10. NO. 13 (USE), 1950	Direct
11. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 219, 1949	Direct, in office
12. MESQUITE, 1939	Sub. Pt. No. 1
13. MESQUITE, 1939	Sub. Pt. No. 2
14. SOUTHEAST, 1913	Sub. Pt.
15. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 220, 1949	Direct, in office
16. MOSQUITO 2, 1913	Sub. Pt.
17. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 224, 1949	Direct, in office
18. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 229, 1949	Direct, in office
19. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 234, 1949	Direct, in office
20. TOPO ECCENTRIC, 1939	Sub. Pt.
21. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 246, 1949	Direct, in office
22. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 253, 1949	Direct, in office
23. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 260, 1949	Direct, in office
24. CORPUS CHRISTI-PORT ISABEL LIGHT 265, 1949	Direct, in office
25. PORTALES 3, 1939	Sub. Pt.
26. GOLONDRINA WINDMILL, 1949	Direct
27. MOTA MESQUITE WINDMILL, 1949	Sub. Pt.
28. MOYA WINDMILL, 1949	Direct
29. TARIDA, 1931	Sub. Pt.
30. HUISACHITO WINDMILL, 1949	Direct
31. CORTADO, 1949	Sub. Pt.
32. PTS No. 24, 1919 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
33. HUYIDOS WINDMILL, 1949	Direct
34. PTS NO. 12, 1919 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
35. PTS. NO. 13, 1919 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
36. PARRITA, 1949	Sub. Pt.
37. AGUA DULCE WINDMILL, 1949	Sub. Pt.
38. PTS. NO. 49W, 1920 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
39. ENCINO, 1949	Sub. Pt.
40. PTS. NO. 14, 1920 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
41. NORIAS RANCH SILO, 1950	Direct
42. PTS. NO. 48 W, 1920 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
43. MEDANO, 1949	Sub. Pt.
44. TAJOS, 1949	Sub. Pt.
45. PTS. No. 51 W, 1920 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.

STATION

IDENTIFICATION

46. MARSH, 1949	Sub. Pt.
47. HUMBLE OIL CO. HUB. NO. 3, 1950	Direct
48. HUMBLE OIL CO. RADIO ANTENNA POLE, 1950	Sub. Pt.
49. MILL, 1949	Sub. Pt.
50. LOLA WINDMILL, 1949	Direct
51. PTS 46W, 1920 (USGS)	Sub. Pt.
52. SAN PEDRO, 1949	Sub. Pt.



LAYOUT SKETCH
 PROJECT PH-36(48)
 SURVEYS T-9204 to T-9210 incl.

- Nine Lens Office Photographs
- Single Lens " "
- Field Photographs
- ▲ Control Stations (Identified and Held)
- ▲ " " (Not Held in Radial Plot)

COMPILATION REPORT
T-9208

31. DELINEATION

Delineation was by graphic methods

32. CONTROL

The identification, density and placement of horizontal control was adequate.

33. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

None

34. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE

The contours were adjusted slightly in a slough near the southern limits of the survey. This adjustment was necessary to make the contours agree with the storm water line delineation, the storm water line inspection being at a later date than the date of contouring.

35. SHORELINE AND ALONGSHORE DETAILS

The shoreline inspection was adequate.

The LWL was not identified, and or, does not exist within the limits of the survey.

36. OFFSHORE DETAILS

None.

37. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

None.

38. CONTROL FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Three forms 524 are being submitted to the Washington Office with this report.

39. JUNCTIONS

This survey joins with the indicated surveys:

To the north T-9205
To the south T-9210
To the west T-9207
To the east None

Junctions will be made when these surveys have been completed.

40. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY

No comment.

41 thru 45

No comment.

46. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MAPS

This survey was compared with USGS quadrangle Lopena Island, Texas, scale 1:62,500, edition of 1923, reprinted 1946.

47. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

This survey was compared with chart No. 1287, scale 1:80,000, published 10-17-49, corrected to 20 March 1950:

(b) Items to be applied to nautical charts immediately:

None.

(c) Items to be carried forward

None.

Respectfully submitted

Approved and forwarded



Millard F. Kirk
Cartographer



Hubert A. Paton
Comdr., C&GS
Officer in Charge

48. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Gulf of Mexico

Laguna Madre - not used on this quadrangle - reserved for so
much of this area as is below the MLWL.

Padre Island

Kenedy County

Precinct III

Precinct IV

} not mapped

Names approved

6-22-51

a.j.w.

49. NOTES FOR THE HYDROGRAPHER

Photo Hydro Stations - None

Topographic Stations:

BOMB, 1949

DAWN, 1949

FRAN, 1949

50-

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T. 9208

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

CONTROL STATIONS

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

ALONGSHORE AREAS

(Nautical Chart Data)

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

CULTURAL FEATURES

- 27. Roads _____
- 28. Buildings h
- 29. Railroads _____
- 30. Other cultural features _____

BOUNDARIES

- 31. Boundary lines _____
- 32. Public land lines _____

MISCELLANEOUS

- 33. Geographic names h
- 34. Junctions h
- 35. Legibility of the manuscript h
- 36. Discrepancy overlay h
- 37. Descriptive Report h
- 38. Field inspection photographs h
- 39. Forms h
- 40. Raymond A. Lane Reviewer Harry R. Randolph Supervisor, Review Section or Unit

41. Remarks (see attached sheet)

FIELD COMPLETION ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MANUSCRIPT

42. Additions and corrections furnished by the field completion survey have been applied to the manuscript. The manuscript is now complete except as noted under item 43.

Compiler

Supervisor

43. Remarks:

Field Edit Report, T-9208

51. Methods.--The area was traversed by Jeep to check the delineation of the features and to answer questions raised by the reviewer.

Field edit information will be found on the Field Edit Sheet and the Discrepancy Print.

Violet ink was used for additions or corrections and green for deletions.

52. Adequacy of compilation.--From visual inspection the compilation appears good and will be adequate after application of field edit information.

53. Map accuracy.--No accuracy tests were specified. From visual inspection the accuracy appears good.

54. Recommendations.--None offered.

55. Examination of proof copy.--No one "highly" familiar with the area could be found. If an examination of the proof copy is necessary, it is believed Mr. George C. Colley, Boat operator and fishing guide in the area for many years is best qualified to make it. He has agreed to do so. His address is Port Isabel, Texas.

NO
56. Storm water line.--The storm water line has been labelled "approximate". It is believed it should be so labelled since the water feeds in among the sand dunes in hundreds of places making such an intricate pattern it would be impossible to accurately delineate it. The line delineated is a reasonably accurate generalization.

Respectfully submitted,
25 January 1952

William H. Shearouse

William H. Shearouse,
Cartographer

REVIEW REPORT T-9208
Topographic Manuscript
8 May 1952

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys:

T-1676	1:20,000	1881
T-1677	1:20,000	1881
T-6703b	1:20,000	1939

The shoreline along the Gulf Coast has eroded as much as 60 meters in some places in the period between the 1939 and present surveys.

For a discussion of the special treatment of the high water line in the LAGUNA MADRE area as delineated on T-9208, see Item 66 of the Review Report for T-9180.

This topographic survey supersedes those listed above for nautical chart purposes.

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies:

LOPENA ISLAND, TEXAS USGS, 1:62,500, 1923 reprinted 1946

On the Gulf side of PADRE ISLAND where the above map is without any relief information, the present survey has shown relief with a 5-foot contour interval along with occasional spot elevations.

The name, LAGUNA MADRE, in the present project has been used to designate only so much of the area on the bay side of PADRE ISLAND as is below the approximate low water line.

64. Comparison with Hydrographic Surveys:

H-6489	1:20,000	1939
--------	----------	------

Only the Gulf shoreline appears on the 1939 hydrographic survey and since then some erosion has taken place as indicated in Item 62 above.

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts:

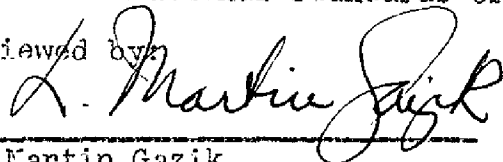
Chart 1287	1:30,000	March, 1951
------------	----------	-------------

Comments in the above paragraphs are also applicable here.

66. Adequacy of Manuscript:

This quadrangle complies with project instructions and with National Standards of National Map Accuracy.

Reviewed by



L. Martin Gazik

Approved:

S. J. Gifford 2/25/54 H. Edmonstone
Chief, Review Section Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Photogrammetry Division of Charts

L. W. Swanson 10/15/54 Carl O. Heston
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry Chief, Div. of Coastal Survey
LWS CHS

Hydrographic Information
Quadrangle T-9206
Padre Island, Texas

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

Depths in feet and depth curves at 6, 12, 18, 30 and 60 feet-mean low water datum - originate with the following USCGS hydrographic surveys:

H-6439	1:20,000	1939
H-6494	1:40,000	1939

No hydrographic information was available for compilation ~~of~~ the sand and mud flats on the western side of PADRE ISLAND. *Hydrography on Gulf side only.*

Hydrography was verified by R. E. Elkins after compilation by

L. Martin Jank

L. Martin Jank
Division of Photogrammetry
May 21, 1952

