1000' to compare with the airborne data at 1000 ft. Computations of this type cannot be accomplished to the edge of the control. In an effort to minimize this edge effect on the computed field map, the observed field at sea level was contoured beyond the edge of control before the field was computed upward. Except for a decrease in intensity and some smoothing effect, the computed observed field map has the same characteristics as the observed field map at sea level.

A comparison of the computed field map and the airborne observed map reveals that the two are very similar in shape except for a small area in area PEP 63(B) where the quality of the marine data was extremely poor.

An integrated total intensity map was not prepared because it was felt the poor quality of the marine magnetic recording would only degrade the airborne total intensity map.

MAGNETIC BASEMENT MAP, PLATE 2, SHEETS I AND II

The magnetic basement is contoured with 1000 ft intervals from data obtained from an analysis of the observed data. The method of interpretation assumed the magnetic anomalies to result from induced magnetization by the Earth's normal field. The method is outlined in GSA Memoir 47 with the addition of thin-plate models.

A large part of the magnetic data used to map the observed field was completely unusable for a basement interpretation. In addition to a noisy trace, the ship's tracks were often too short to develop the slopes needed for basement depth estimates. This results in a basement map that contributes very little to the interpretation of the airborne survey. The contoured results have the basement dipping southeastward from a positive nose at latitude $39^{o}35'$ in area T/1P with northwesterly strike in the area north of the nose into area PEP 63(B) where control is absent due to poor data.

Two depth estimates north of area PEP 63(B) have the basement dipping northeast from -16,000 ft to -21,000 ft.