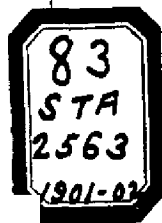


# 2563



U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

*O. H. Tittmann*

, Superintendent.

State: *Ind.*

U. S. C. & G. SURVEY.  
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## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Topographic* Sheet No. *2563*

### LOCALITY:

*Nanticoke River, from  
mouth to Watipquin Creek*

*1901-02*

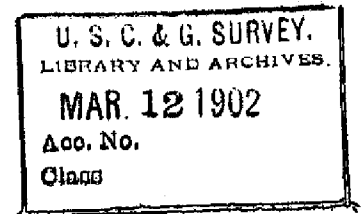
CHIEF OF PARTY:

*S. Forney*

# 2563

Treasury Department  
U.S. C and G. Survey,  
C. H. Littmann Superintendent;

Sheet No. 2563



Descriptive Report.  
Original Topographical Sheet,  
Nantux River  
and  
Interior Topography  
Eastern Shore  
of  
Chesapeake Bay  
Maryland,  
Scale 1/20,000.  
1901-02.

Surveyed by.

Stephen H. Fowley

Assistant, U.S. C. & G. Survey

Lyndon Md. March 8<sup>th</sup> 1902

This Descriptive Report was transmitted with  
a tracing of Orig. Sheet No. 2563. The original  
sheet is now being inked.

Stephen H. Fowley  
Asst. C. & G.

Sheet No 2563.

Descriptive Report; Original Topograph-  
ical Sheet, Scale 1/20,000 Nanticoke River  
from its mouth to Natipquin Creek,  
and the interior Topography of the Peninsula  
between the Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers  
Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay Maryland.

The work on this sheet is based on a  
Plane Table triangulation brought up the  
Nanticoke River from "Art" Triangles triangula-  
tion points "Mill" and "Road". The shore  
line of the Nanticoke River and Natipquin  
Creek to the "Victor" Cannery at the head of  
navigation. The roads in the interior, posi-  
tions of buildings, marsh and timber limits,  
mouths and heads of large creeks, were deter-  
mined with the Plane Table. The creeks between  
their heads and mouths were transferred from  
the old original sheet, (Survey of 1854) The  
Creek lines surveyed in 1854 came in very well  
with my work of 1901, showing no changes  
at the heads of creeks and very slight changes  
at the entrance to the large creeks. Some of the  
small creeks showed no changes whatever  
either at their entrances or their heads.

The Western Shore of the Nanticoke River

is bounded by a vast Marsh extending across to Fishing Bay, The Eastern Shore from Rearing Point to Natiquin Creek, is mostly high rolling ground of isolated hills and ridges ranging in height from ten to twenty five feet - above mean high water, The corners are shown for every 10 feet of Elevation and indicate the height above mean high water, The full red lines show the twenty foot - corners and the broken red lines the ten foot - corners,

The soil along the river shore and extending one mile back is a sandy loam, well adapted to the growing of Peaches and berries, large quantities of which are shipped away every year, The interior of the Peninsula to White Haven is a Clay Soil mixed with sand and is good farming land, A greater portion of this land is covered with a thick growth of Yellow Pine timber, There are four Saw Mills in operation on the Peninsula from the Nantuxo River to White Haven, including a large modern plant at the latter place,

From Rearing Point to Natiquin Creek, there is almost a continuous line of homes, divided in to three towns

"Nanticoke" "Birch" or "Walterville" and "Lyaskin", Nanticoke being the largest and best built village, many of the residences show evidence of the prosperity of their owners. There are two good wharves in this locality - one at "Roaring Point" (the landing place for Nanticoke) and one at Birch. Steamboats from Baltimore make daily landings at the former and three times a week at the latter wharf when navigation on the Chesapeake Bay, Mierim and Nanticoke Rivers is open. Lyaskin at the mouth of Matipquin Creek has no wharf. The steamboat anchors off in the Nanticoke River one mile from the town, and lands her freight & passengers in lighters and small boats, the entrance to the creek being too shallow and contracted for the steamboats to come inside make a landing and turn around.

From January 27<sup>th</sup> to February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1902, the Nanticoke and Mierim Rivers were blocked with ice and steamboat navigation and communication with Baltimore was entirely suspended during that time. On the night of February 17<sup>th</sup> 1902 a portion of the Birch wharf was carried away by the drifting ice fields,



by freight or Express are addressed to Bowie Maryland, and the people here know by that name, Matipquin Creek is the only safe boat harbor on the Nantuxco River for all winds, except from the North, it is also the only safe ice harbor on the lower end of the River,

There is now a bill before Congress asking for an appropriation to dredge the entrance of this Creek and make such improvements that will enable the Baltimore Steam Co. to come in to the Creek and make landings at Tyaskin. Two years ago a party of the U.S. Engineer Corps made a detailed Hydrographic Survey of this Creek from its approach and its entrance to the head of navigation with a view of making improvements, Should an appropriation become available,

I have been informed by the people of Tyaskin, that, in order to facilitate the chances for an appropriation to dredge and improve the entrance to this Creek, The Maryland Legislature, ten years ago, passed an Act - Changing the nomenclature of this stream from "Matipquin" Creek to "Matipquin" River, What is called "Nantuxco" Point on the

U.S. & Army Coast-Chart-No 134 scale  
 1/80,000 is called "Stump" Point by the water-  
 men in this region. Men seventy-years of  
 age who have lived here all their lives,  
 tell me, that they have heard it called by that  
 name as long as they <sup>can</sup> remember. The point  
 on the shore near Nantux Church & Station  
 is called "Nantux" Point, and has been known  
 by that name for more than sixty years.

Respectfully Submitted

Stephen J. J. J.

Asst. C. & J. J.

Frederick William County,

Maryland,

March 8<sup>th</sup> 1902,