

ORIGINAL

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Graphic Control

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
R.S. Patton <small>Director</small>	
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State: MARYLAND	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. 4678 Field Letter B
LOCALITY	
Hackett Pt. and Vicinity to Bay Ridge	
Approaches to Annapolis Harbor	
Chesapeake Bay	
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CHIEF OF PARTY	
L. O. Colbert, H & GE., C & G S.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1921

Graphic Control

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET (B)
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

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INSTRUCTIONS:

The topography on this sheet is a part of Project No. H.T. 96, the instructions for which were dated February 24, 1932.

LIMIT AND SCALE:

Surveyed on a scale of 1/10,000, the sheet covers the shore-line of the approaches to Annapolis Harbor extending from Horn Point on the south shore of Severn River around Tolly Point to mouth of Black Walnut Creek about one mile from that point; and from Carr Point on the north bank of river to shore-line of Chesapeake Bay about one mile northeast of Hackett Point. The shore-line of all creeks and salt water lakes within these limits have been delineated.

The sheet joins Topographic Sheet 4677 (A) on the west and Sheet 4679 (C) on the east.

No attempt was made to go inshore for detail beyond the shore-line, except for road intersections or prominent features which could be readily obtained. Instructions were interpreted to limit work to that shown on the sheet.

CONTROL AND SURVEY METHODS:

The control consisted of twenty-seven (27) triangulation stations, which were adequately spaced on the sheet to give rigid control along the outside shore-line. Other triangulation stations falling within the limits of this sheet but not used in the topographic work were not plotted. The location of triangulation station Greenbury Point Shoal Light (1898) is:

Latitude	38° 58'	158.8 meters
Longitude	76° 27'	390.5 meters

Usual plane table methods were employed. Positions were obtained along the outside shore-line entirely by three-point fixes and resections. The creeks and lakes were traversed and in all cases closed upon the starting point except for traverse 14, which was run entirely as a check on closed traverse 12. All traverses except No. 10 and 14 closed within the allowable limit of four meters per mile.

Tra - verse	Locality	Length Stat. miles	Closing er- ror in mtrs.	Remarks
1	Back Creek	1.8	3	Closed on self
2	Carr Creek	1.0	4	" " "
3	Mill Creek, East Branch	1.4	3.5	" " "
4	Mill Creek, West Branch	.8	2.5	" " "
5	Mill Creek	4.1	13.0	" " "
6	North of Goose Pond	.9	1.0	" " "
7	Whitehall Creek	1.4	3.0	" " "
8	Lake Ogleton, East part	1.1	2.5	" " "
9	Lake Ogleton, West part	1.2	2.0	" " "
10	SW'ly from Tolly Pt	1.2	7.0	See note.
11	Blackwalnut Creek	1.4	1.5	Closed on self
12	Whitehall & Crabbing Creeks	4.7	11.0	" " "
13	Road traverse, White- hall Creek	2.1	4.0	" " "
14	△ Gate - Crabbing Creek	.8	11.0	Unclosed. See ex- planation.

Traverse No. 10 was run between Δ RIDGE and PEGGY before the latter was computed. From a set-up near RIDGE and an orientation on Greenbury Light a series of short traverse distances were taken to PEGGY. At another date a position was selected several meters from RIDGE such that PEGGY could be cut in. This cut fell through the plane table position of PEGGY and was seven meters northeasterly from triangulation position. This discrepancy, which was undoubtedly due to distortion on the edge of the sheet, was adjusted on the sheet.

Traverse No. 14 was run from Δ GATE and after the sheet had become greatly distorted (~~See Page~~). It was an unclosed spur and was used to check the upper end of a large loop traverse covering White Hall and Crabbing Point Creeks. For orientation Radio Tower # 1 was replotted to allow for a contraction of .95 meters per hundred in latitude and an expansion of .1 meter in longitude. Upon traversing to Crabbing Point Creek it was found that the distance checked within a few meters. The azimuth discrepancy was 11 meters.

Traverse No. 5 closed within the allowable limit but with a discrepancy large enough to adjust on the sheet. This was adjusted by the prescribed method.

Traverse No. 12 started at Hydrographic Station CAN at mouth of White Hall Creek and ran up this creek to a point near its head. Another spur was extended from this same station up Crabbing Point Creek. A closed traverse was run along the road between the head of these two creeks to close the loop. The closure was made at the head of Crabbing Creek with an error of 11 meters. The adjustment for this discrepancy was made entirely in Crabbing Point Creek for the following reasons:

- (a) Many short traverse distances up Crabbing Point Creek spur.
- (b) White Hall Creek was run while sheet had very little distortion.
- (c) Crabbing Point Creek was run after sheet had taken on large uneven distortion.
(See Page)
- (d) Adjusted position agreed closely with traverse distance from Δ GATE.

DISTORTION OF SHEET:

There was very little distortion of the sheet during the greater part of the field work. However, on May 2nd, at which time all topography was completed except for Black-walnut and Crabbing Point Creek, a portion of the sheet became soaked and the rest sprayed with salt water. The sheet began to take on large, uneven and unequal amounts of distortion

after this date. In the northeasterly portion of sheet a contraction of as high as 1.3 meters per 100 meters was noted in latitude. There was very little distortion in longitude. A careful check of the distortion was made several times daily while traversing Blackwalnut and Crabbing Point Creek and the correction applied to each traverse distance.

The declinoire was not checked during the field operations as no magnetic declinations were available. The declinoire used was with alidade H 201. It was planned to make such observations but the compass declinoire intended for this purpose was not forwarded from the Office.

DETERMINATION OF OBJECTS AND NATURAL FEATURES:

All the prominent houses and buildings shown on the sheet were located by either a rodded distance or by cuts. The detail inshore from Horn Point to Lake Ogleton may be taken from a series of single lens air-photographs owned by the Annapolis Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. Additional detail may be obtained for the Naval Radio Station from blue-prints of the Bureau of Engineering, Division of Radio, U.S. Navy.

In most cases the low-water-line shown on the sheet was transferred from the smooth hydrographic sheet.

All buoys shown on the sheet were accurately located by at least three cuts which intersected well.

The inshore limits of many small marshes were not located except where some other topographic symbol as grass or tree line is shown bordering the marshes.

There were no elevations taken for the area on this sheet, as time did not permit a field inspection of the contours from the previous survey.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY:

A field comparison with Chart 385 was made. In general there was noted: (1) a large amount of erosion on the shore-line which was exposed to the action of waves from the bay; (2) many radical changes in the several small lakes and creeks which are probably due to the fact that the irregularities of the shore-line were carefully detailed to provide agreement with air photographs, and (3) improvements due to extensive real estate developments along much of the shore-line.

The following features shown on Charts 385 and 1225 require correction:

A. The dock shown about 300 meters S'ly from Tolly Point does not exist, nor does the road development shown at the head of this dock.

B. There are no indications of a 200 m. jetty extending seaward from Bay Ridge.

C. The small lake shown approximately 1100 m. southwesterly of Tolly Point does not exist. It is believed that this feature on the original topographic sheet is a depression feature.

D. Tolly Point has eroded about 40 m. since the survey of 1910.

E. The narrow strip of marsh extending from Tolly Point to the northwesterly has been filled.

F. The entrance to Lake Ogleton has shifted approximately 300 m southeasterly, due to dredging operations.

G. Large disagreement of present work with previous survey in Lake Ogleton, such as 70 m. discrepancy in extreme W'ly part of lake and a 50 m. difference in southeasterly portion. These differences can not readily be accounted for by erosion as the shore-line is closely paralleled by a wooded bank of from 10 to 15 ft. in height which slopes abruptly down to water's edge.

H. Large differences between this and the previous survey were noted in Back Creek. These discrepancies do not appear to be due to erosion as the shore-line of this creek is similar to that of Lake Ogleton.

J. A disagreement of 50 m. occurs in several places on Carr Creek and can not be accounted for by erosion; The two houses shown on the shore-line of this creek do not exist; The two roads leading down to the north side of the creek have been removed to make way for a golf course which extends along the north side.

K. The buildings and the dock of the Naval Radio Station are as shown on the chart. The road between the S'ly radio towers is now only a path. There is no road to the south of these towers.

L. Greenbury Neck has eroded nearly 50 m. along the eastern side and has been built up a corresponding amount on the western shore. Slight erosion has occurred on the extreme point since 1910.

M. Possum Point has been extended to northerly 140 m.

N. The shore-line between Possum Point and Sharps Point has eroded 10 to 25 m. since the previous survey.

O. The point on the west side of Hackett Point has shifted about 80 m. The long finger of land on the east side has been cut away leaving only a small sand islet at low water.

P. The long dock shown about 300 m. southeasterly of the entrance to Crabbing Point Creek has been torn down.

Q. The road on Hackett Point has been changed since the previous survey and is now as shown on the sheet.

R. Rock jetties of recent construction are to be found at Tolly Point; Chink Point, Horn Point, Carr Point, Sharps Point and Hackett Point.

S. The bridge shown on Chart 1225 crossing Mill Creek about 1-1/2 mile from its mouth has been removed, except for a few pilings and timbers at the bridge heads.

T. Four long docks have been constructed since the previous survey. They are located at the following points: Annapolis Roads Club House, mouth of Blackwalnut Creek, Sharps Point, and on west side of Hackett Point.

U. The orchard at Sharps Point does not exist at the present time.

V. Large changes have occurred in the shore-line to the north of Goose Pond.

W. The small pond shown between White Hall and Crabbing Point Creek and about 12 m. to the north of the shore-line does not exist. It would appear that this is a contour on the original sheet.

X. Large changes have occurred in the shore-line between the mouth of Carr Creek and the Radio Station.

Y. The position of buoys as shown on the topographic sheet differs by as much as 100 to 200 meters from their position as shown on the chart.

WRECKS:

There are six small wrecks shown on the sheet, all of which are beached or nearly so at such locations as to be of no danger to navigation.

A 50 x 20 ft. barge of heavy timbers has been beached on the high water line about 1000 m southeasterly of the mouth of Back Creek near hydrographic signal EIF. Its timbers are rotted and the barge is partly covered with sand. ✓

A small wrecked launch is to be found near the head of Little Carr Creek in the vicinity of hydrographic signal MI. ✓

There are two wrecked fishing boats of about 40 ft. in length in Back Creek. The first is about 50 m. south of hydrographic signal BEAR and the second is at signal HORSE. ✓

There is another wrecked fishing boat in Mill Creek between hydrographic signals OKA and SAS about 15 m. off shore in a broken-up condition. ✓

The sixth wreck is found near the mouth of Crabbing Point Creek near hydrographic signal M'. It is a beamy 30 ft. launch beached on the high-water line.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

In general, the outside shore line shown on this sheet is low and sandy except at the various points where there are prominent clay bluff banks. The topography of the several creeks, lakes and ponds is similar in that the shore-line is very irregular with many heavy stands of timber and scrub growth extending down to the water's edge and with numerous small marshes at the head of the many coves.

A more detailed description of the topography follows:

Bay Ridge, situated on Tolly Point, is the site of many fine summer homes. It is high and has a scattered growth of timber, which together with the fine sand beach and good hard surface roads make it an ideal resort section. A hotel and public bathing beach is located about one mile southwesterly of Tolly Point.

Blackwalnut Creek, located at the extreme southern part of the sheet, has more of the characteristics of a lake than of a creek. It empties into the bay by a small outlet about 2 m. wide and it is fed by a drainage creek in a marsh at the extreme west. The shore-line is very irregular and has

many small marshy areas. The greater part of the shore-line is paralleled with a wood-covered bank of from 10 to 15 feet in elevation which slopes abruptly down to the water's edge. The creek is very shallow, especially at the head of the outlet where there is not sufficient water to float a skiff. Because of the shallow water and the muddy shore-line the creek is little used.

Lake Ogleton, located immediately to the west of Bay Ridge, is also very irregular and closely resembles Blackwalnut Creek except that it is not so shallow and the area near the entrance is suitable for summer homes and cottages. The docks at the entrance are well-built and are used by 30 ft. launches. A small barge regularly takes sand from the east shore near hydrographic signal NEAR.

The Annapolis Roads Club beach house provides a very prominent landmark for the region around the mouth of Severn River. It is a large white wooden building with a tower in the center. The 250 m. dock extending out from the beach house is of wood construction and is in good repair.

The shore line from the Annapolis Roads Club to the entrance of Back Creek is low and sandy with a few cottages and an occasional clump of trees, except at Chink Point where a heavily wooded bluff bank extends along the shore-line for about 200 m.

Back Creek is very irregular and has considerable mud and marsh along the shore-line. In some cases the marsh extends out into the creek to the limits shown on the sheet. The high-water line was plainly delineated by a discoloration of the marsh grass at these places. The shore-line between topographic signals JUMP and SLY is a part of the town of Eastport and is built up near the water by many small cottages and sheds, which are owned mostly by fishermen. Twenty to thirty small oyster boats are moored at night westerly of the sand spit at the mouth of this creek.

The area between Carr Creek and Little Carr Creek is used by the Naval Academy for rifle ranges. The banks of these creeks are fringed with a heavy growth of pine and pine oak which screens the ranges from the water areas. Large embankments have been erected on the east side of range. The bridge shown at the head of Little Carr Creek is a foot bridge and it is used to get to the target pits of the range. Both creeks are muddy, with many narrow stretches of marsh and some fallen timber strewn on the shore-line.

Greenbury Neck, the site of the Naval Radio Station, is a flat grass-covered table-land having a bluff bank on the south and east side and a sand beach on the west shore. The

docks shown on the western side of the Neck are of a temporary nature. The six radio towers are very conspicuous and may be seen from many places on the adjacent creeks and lakes as well as in the interior and out in the bay.

Mill Creek is a large meandering creek extending in a northwesterly direction from Possum Point. The mouth is nearly closed by a sand spit extending from the south shore. The banks of the branches are muddy and have considerable fallen timber along them. Most of the summer cottages on this creek are along the western shore. The dock on the south shore near the mouth of the creek belongs to the Radio Station and was formerly a coal and freight dock. It is not in use at the present time. It is of wood construction and in good repair.

White Hall Creek is a large irregular creek with many short branches. A large portion of the shore-line is heavily wooded and marshy. On the eastern bank at the mouth is the famous historical estate "White Hall". There are many fallen trees strewn on the shore-line, especially up the large branch forking to the west some 1200 m. from the mouth. The large dock shown on the north side of this branch is not in use and is in poor repair.

Crabbing Point Creek is a much smaller creek than White Hall and Mill Creeks. It resembles them, however, in the irregularity of the shore-line, the heavy stand of timber along its banks and the many small reaches of marsh. There are few buildings on this creek, as much of the area to the east is a part of the Labrot estate.

The shore-line of Hackett Point has been recently protected by the construction of small broken rock jetties. These jetties are from 10 to 20 m. in length and extend seaward. The ends of many are covered at high water. From the bay, the bluff bank that encircles the point is very prominent. The small lake at the extreme south is fringed with trees.

The shore-line of Goose Pond is muddy and between hydrographic signals OCT and NOV it is strewn with fallen timber and brush.

To the north of Goose Pond is a narrow grass-covered island, the westerly shore-line of which is very marshy. The limits of many small marshy islets to the west are shown by a light ink line which denotes the low water. The water areas around these islets are very shallow and will not float a skiff except at high tide.

NAMES:

The names shown on this sheet have been taken from Chart 385. There are no new names.

LANDMARKS:

There are nine prominent landmarks which may be seen from the entrance to Annapolis Harbor. They are:

Annapolis Roads Club House ✓

Six radio towers on Greenbury Neck ✓

Black water tank on Greenbury Neck ✓

North Chimney on White House, Hackett Point ✓

The positions of these landmarks have been forwarded for all prominent landmarks for the entire area of the survey by this party.

RECOVERABLE OBJECTS:

There is attached a table giving location and brief description of the recoverable objects located by topographic methods.

Respectfully submitted:

Edmund L. Jones
Edmund L. Jones,
Aid, U.S.C. & G.S.

Approved and forwarded:

L. O. Colbert
L.O. Colbert, Comdr., C&GS.,
Commanding Ship OCEANOGRAPHER.

U.S.C. & G.S.S. OCEANOGRAPHER,
Boston, Mass., July 15, 1932.

*Applied to new chart 550
Oct 1934 A.R.*

Name of Signal on Sheet B	Lat ° '	M	Long ° '	M	General location & description
○ Leg	38 59	960.0	76 27	243.8	NW corner of green building on large dock at mouth of Mill Creek.
○ Man	38 59	1627.8	76 27	724.2	SE gable, brown house, on hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mi NW'ly of Possum Pt. on Mill Creek.
○ Tit	39 00	285.5	76 27	690.5	S'ly gable, summer cottage, on prominent pt. $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. NW'ly of Possum Pt. on Mill Creek.
○ Hot	39 00	743.9	76 27	960.0	Chimney of small cottage on prominent high hill, 1 mi NW'ly of Possum Pt. on Mill Creek.
○ Pawl Try	38 59	1364.7	76 26	1128.5	East chimney on large brick house immediately NE of Possum Pt.
○ H	39 00	782.7	76 26	168.0	SE corner of white cottage $\frac{1}{2}$ mi N of mouth of White Hall Creek.
○ N	39 00	1185.7	76 26	786.2	NE corner of large red barn 1 mi NW of mouth of White Hall Creek.
○ AT	39 00	251.6	76 25	639.1	NW corner of boat house belonging to the White Hall estate.
○ Dance	38 55	1634.9	76 27	1137.3	S corner of dance hall at entrance of Blackwalnut Creek.
○ Lag	38 55	1779.6	76 27	1032.6	Metal flag pole approx 35' high immediately N of entrance, Blackwalnut Creek.
○ White	38 56	365.6	76 27	650.9	SE gable of white house with red roof $\frac{1}{2}$ mi SW of Tolly Pt.
○ Red Roof	38 56	568.9	76 27	432.1	SE gable of white house with red roof $\frac{1}{4}$ mi SW of Tolly Pt.
○ Nes	38 56	1595.8	76 27	987.0	SW gable of house on extreme pt at entrance of Lake Ogleten. (E. entrance)
○ Brick	38 56	1702.5	76 27	1405.7	SW corner of large brick house at W. entrance of Lake Ogleten.
○ Rice	38 56	1562.7	76 27	1417.7	SE'ly corner of large L-shaped white house at entrance Lake Ogleten.
○ Tub	38 59	1836.2	76 25	576.1	Top of small circular brick garden house on the Labrot estate, Crabbing Pt. Creek.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4678

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field Letter BREGISTER NO. 4678 Graphic ControlState MarylandGeneral locality Chesapeake BayLocality Hackett Pt. and Vicinity to Bay Ridge
Approaches to Annapolis HarborScale 1/10,000 Date of survey March 15 to May 1932Vessel Ship OCEANOGRAPHERChief of Party L.O. Colbert, H&GE., C&GS.Surveyed by Edmund L. Jones, Aid, C&GSInked by Edmund L. Jones, Aid, C&GSHeights in feet above ---- to ground to tops of treesContour Approximate contour Form line interval --- feetInstructions dated February 24, 19 32

Remarks: _____