

5677

5677
2295

Form 504 Rev. Dec. 1933 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic. Hydrographic	Sheet No. T-5677
State MARYLAND	
LOCALITY	
CHESAPEAKE BAY	
ROMNEY CREEK	
and vicinity	
Photographs taken: 1937 ✓	
1938	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
L. W. Swanson	

appended to Chv. 572 - Sept 1940 - Dr. S. W.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

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 No. T-5677

REGISTER NO. T5677

State MARYLAND

General locality CHEASPEAKE BAY

Locality ROMNEY CREEK

Scale 1:10 000 Date of ^{Photographs} ~~Survey~~ Apr. 30 & May 1, 1937 ✓

~~XXXX~~ VESSEL AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY PARTY NO. 2

Chief of party L. W. Swanson

Field Inspection L. W. Swanson, E. L. Jones, W. C. Russell, D. A. Jones
Surveyed by Compilation D. A. Jones

Inked by D. A. Jones

Heights in feet above *** to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval *** feet

Instructions dated May 13, 1938

Remarks: _____

Date of Survey

T-5677 is of the date of the photographs, April - May 1937, with the exception of certain details within the Aberdeen Proving Ground, which are shown only on the confidential copies of T-5677, and which were corrected to 1939.

Note See note at bottom of Page 3 for date of
start on this survey

STATISTICS

AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHEET NO. T-5677

STATE OF MARYLAND

CHESAPEAKE BAY, ROMNEY CREEK

AIR PHOTOGRAPHS	Date	Time
1257-59.7	4-30-37	2:19-2:20
1269-71.5	4-30-37	2:20-2:22
1288-73.5	4-30-37	2:22-2:24
1500	5-1-37	2:59

SCALE FACTOR ----- J.C.Partington ----- 1 : 9650

PROJECTION ----- Ruling Machine ----- Washington Office

PROJECTION CHECKED ----- Washington Office

CONTROL PLOTTED BY ----- W.C.Russell ----- Mar. 23, 1938

CONTROL CHECKED BY ----- J.C.Partington ----- Mar. 23, 1938

RADIAL LINE PLOT -- J.C.Partington, L.W.Swanson,
E.L.Jones and W.C.Russell ----- Mar. 23, 1938

RADIAL POINTS PRICKED BY -- E.L.Jones ADDITIONAL POINTS BY -- D.A.Jones

SHORE LINE INKED BY -- D.A.Jones DETAIL INKED BY ----- D.A.Jones

AREA (land) ----- 22.4 square statute miles -----

AREA (shoals) ----- 0.0 " " " -----

SHORELINE (more than 200 meters from opposite shore) -- 12.8 statute mi.

SHORELINE (creeks) ----- 25.0 " "

ROADS, STREETS, TRAILS & RAILROADS ----- 27.5 " "

DATUM ----- North American 1927

REFERENCE STATION ----- "O" U.S.E., 1937 -----
Latitude 39 24' 36.783" 1134.4 m.
Longitude 76 08 15.173 863.0 (unadjusted)

Maryland Datum Const.

X = 1,043 694 FT Y = 575 435 FT.

PRELIMINARY REVIEW ----- L.W.Swanson

Last Supplemental Survey was in 1939 (date that additions & corrections were rec'd from Ordnance Dept.)

Tide was approx 0.8 ft above M.L.W. at time of photos. (Mean Range = 1.2 ft. approx) (Above tide data from tables)

(above notes by T.M.P. Jan. 1940)

Note The following traverse stations
of the Army Ordnance Dept. were converted
from grid to geographic positions by the
field party and used to control the photo
plot on T 5677. These stations are of
a confidential nature and have been
removed from T 5677. The positions are
in a confidential file in the Division
of Geodesy 857 GTZ 1939 G-4048.

BB Jones
Abby Pt Bomb Proof 2/6/40
AA Sta No 5
AA Sta No 4
9600 Yd Bomb Proof
Fords Farm Bomb Proof
Center Hard Surface

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHEET NO. T-5677
State of Maryland
CHESPEAKE BAY, ROMNEY CREEK

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The field inspection of the shore line was made during November, 1937 by the Air Photographic Survey Party of Baltimore, Maryland. The field inspection of the land areas was made during April and May, 1938 by Air Photographic Survey Party No. 2 of Baltimore, Maryland.

The photographs were taken by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Nine Lens Aerial Camera by the U.S. Army Air Corps on April 30 and May 1, 1937.

CONTROL

The control for this survey consisted of triangulation stations established by the U.S. Army Engineers, 1937 and recomputed by J.C. Partington, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1937. *Ordinance Dept. triangulation stations also are shown on this survey. See front page*

RADIAL PLOT

The radial plot for this sheet was made in conjunction with the radial plots of sheets T-5674, T-5675, T-5676 and T-5678. The five sheets were plotted by the template method. Dummy sheets with control plotted on them were laid down on a large table. The sheets were matched and secured together with scotch tape. The templates were then laid over the dummy sheets and were held by the control and the centers of adjacent pictures. The templates were secured together by scotch tape.

Radials to the centers of adjacent photographs were shown on the templates and were used to supplement the control. The celluloid templates were corrected for the paper distortion of the photographic prints. This distortion in many cases was extremely large and was due to the poor quality of the printing paper and to the drying process during printing.

Radial points were pricked, in general, about every two inches along the shore line and on the inshore areas about four radial points to every square mile were pricked. These radial points formed the basis of the control. Many additional radial points were plotted during the process of detailing particularly in areas in which there were differences of elevation and where the photographs were off scale.

After the templates were adjusted to the control and good intersections were obtained, the map drawings were placed over the templates and joined together in the same manner as the dummy sheets. They were matched up so that the control on the dummy sheets and the map drawings coincided.

2

The radial line intersections were then pricked on the map drawings. All the intersections of three lines or over were circled in blue on the back of the drawings. All two line intersections or intersections which were a little doubtful were circled on the back in green. Additional points radial plotted during detailing were circled by smaller blue circles.

The above method of radial plotting proved to be very satisfactory. Very good intersections were obtained. By joining sheets together additional control for the photographs on individual sheets was obtained and lines of flights were carried thru with good junctions. It is believed by this office that the template method is superior to the regular method of running radial plots with nine lens photographs because it is faster, paper distortion can be eliminated, better junctions are possible, and less control is necessary.

All the control falling on the five sheets that was available and could be located on the photographs was used.

The following difficulties were encountered.

(a) Paper Distortion.

Extremely large distortions were taken on by the photographic prints during the drying process. The prints were in general large on one edge and small on the opposite edge. To correct for this a celluloid template was prepared from a standard template and revolved about the principal point until the best adjustment of the corners of the photographs was obtained. The corrections were then drawn on the photograph.

(b) Tilt

The tilt occurring on the photographs used in making the radial plot was too small to cause any relatively great displacement of the plumb point from the principle point. It did, however, cause large differences of scale near the border of a few of the photographs.

(c) Relief

There are but few ~~large~~ differences in relief on this sheet. Most of the differences occur in the north west limits of the sheet. The highest elevation as taken from the U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps is approximately 40 feet.

FIELD INSPECTION

The area covered by this sheet was field inspected prior to the receipt of instruction for field inspection and detailing of Chesapeake Bay Sheets, May 13, 1938. However the field inspection was complete enough to allow the compiler to detail according to those instructions.

DETAIL

Additional radial points shown by small blue circles were established during the detailing in areas where the photographs were off scale and / or where were differences in relief. Adjustments of several meters per hundred were not uncommon in these areas.

In general all the detail shown on the sheet is in accordance with instruction regarding detailing of Chesapeake Bay Sheets of May 13, 1938. Marsh areas were shown in accordance with Field Memorandum No.1, 1938.

During the detailing the pricked positions of triangulation stations "R"-2, U.S.E. and "Q"-2, U.S.E. were questioned. As a result the radial control below Romney Creek was adjusted holding station "R"-2, U.S.E. and disregarding "Q"-2 U.S.E. The shoreline below Romney Creek was plotted holding to the adjusted radial control and disregarding "Q"-2, U.S.E. The plotted position of of "Q"-2 U.S.E. on the map Drawing relative to the shoreline as then plotted was according to the field inspection, that is, the triangulation station fell back 5 meters from the shoreline. The pricked positions of "Q"-2, U.S.E. on photographs 1258, 1259 and 1268 are questioned.

A copy of the boundary line survey of the U.S. Reservation at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds was obtained from the War Department. The boundary line was plotted to the scale of the sheet on an overlay. By field inspection it was known that several of the Reservations bounds fell along fence lines and roads. Adjusting the overlay so that the correct bounds fell along the fence lines, roads, and thru known points as detailed on the map drawing a very close approximation of the Reservation was found and detailed on the sheet.

Boundary line is shown only on copy of T 5677

Except for the control and and the U.S. Reservation Line all information shown on this sheet was taken from the field inspection and from the photographs.

Additional information within the Aberdeen Proving Ground was furnished by the Ordnance Dept, 1939, and has been added upon review.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

A comparison between this Air Photograph Survey Sheet and a bromide enlargement of Plane Table Survey T-2377, 1900 was made.

In general there was good agreement in the shorelines of the two surveys. Most of the discrepancies were in the marshy areas where there was probably a difference in the interpretation of the high water line.

*Date of survey shown here details on T 5677
are of the date of the photographs, after 30 1937,
interior details corrected to date of 1939.
Haggren*

4

The Air Photographic Survey Sheet shows the creeks and streams in much more detail and much further inland than the plane table sheet. This is probably due to the greater amount of detail that shows on the photographs and that the plane table survey was done on a scale of 1/20 000. The roads and other detail on the inland areas of the sheets are in good agreement.

A few of the larger discrepancies are listed below:

Between Latitudes 39 22.6' and 39 23.5' along the Cheasapeake Bay side of Taylors Island and at Latitude 39 24.4' just south of Stony Point there is evidence of considerable erosion. Little Romney Creek at Latitude 39 24' has cut thru to Cheasapeake Bay filling in the old creek bed at that point.

Locust Point, a sand spit, at Latitude 39 22.9' has extended approximately 100 meters compared to its length shown on the 1900 Plane Table Survey.

COMPARISON WITH RECENT HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

Sounding Lines run using for control signals located by radial plotting on this sheet show no jumps or offsets for the entire length of the sheet indicating no inaccuracies in the radial location of the signals. Also, the sounding lines run at high water along or next to the shore line show perfect agreement with the shore line as detailed on this sheet.

COMPARISON WITH CHART NO. 1226 Corrected to Feb 24, 1938

Little Romney Creek should be shown as cut thru to Cheasapeake Bay at Latitude 39 24.0'.

Several of the roads shown on the chart have been changed and many of the roads especially within the limits of the U.S. Army Reservation At Aberdeen. Many of the roads shown on the chart in this area are no longer in existence having been abandoned and grown up entirely to brush.

JUNCTIONS

This sheet forms a junction with T-5676 on the North, With T-5675 on the East and with T-5678 on the West.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Geographic Names shown on this sheet are listed on form M234 herewith.

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✓ LANDMARKS

Landmarks falling on this sheet are not recommended for charting because of their Military Importance, in connection with Aberdeen Proving Grounds. *See review at back.* *

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

This sheet is believed to be complete in all detail of importance for charting and no additional surveys are required.

The probable error is not greater than 5 meters for all radial points and well defined objects along the shoreline and in the areas well controlled. The error of the other detail of importance on the sheet is probably not greater than 10 meters.

Respectfully Submitted,

L.W. Swanson

L.W. Swanson,
Jr. H. & G.E.,
Chief of Party.

*

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

TO BE CHARTED }
TO BE DELETED } STRIKE OUT ONE

I recommend that the following objects which have (*have not*) been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks, be charted on (*deleted from*) the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing.

Chief of Party.

[illegible]

This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

Remarks

Decisions

1		394761	USGB
2		"	
3		393761	
4		"	
5	One word	393761	
6		393762	
7		"	
8		394762	
9		393761	USGB
10		"	
11	on T 5678	393762	
12		394761	
13		393761	
14		394761	
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22	Local information from:		
23	Mr. Norman Reynolds, Havre de Grace Mr. Herbert Reynolds, Havre de Grace		
24	(not related)		
25			
26			
27			
M 234			

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5677

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES		Survey No. T-5677		On Chart No. 1226		On previous survey		On U. S. quadrang. Maps		From local information		On local Maps		P. O. Guide or Map		Rand McNally Atlas		U. S. Light List	
Name on Survey		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	K.									
✓	<u>STONY POINT</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														1
✓	<u>DELPH CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														2
✓	<u>TAYLOR ISLAND</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														3
✓	<u>LITTLE ROMNEY CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														4
✓	<u>ELM TREE POINT</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														5
✓	<u>BACK CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														6
✓	<u>BRIDGE CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														7
✓	<u>LONG BRIDGE CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														8
✓	<u>ROMNEY CREEK</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓												9
✓	<u>LOCUST POINT</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓														10
✓	MONKS ISLAND	✓	✓		✓														11
✓	<u>OLD WOMANS GUT</u>	✓	✓		✓		✓												12
✓	<u>TAYLOR ISLAND POINT</u>	✓	✓	✓															13
	<u>Michaelsville</u>																		14
	<u>Chesapeake Bay</u>																		15
																			16
																			17
																			18
																			19
																			20
																			21
																			22
																			23
																			24
																			25
																			26
																			27
																			M 234 1/2

Names unconfirmed listed approved
by L. Heck on 8/31/39

PLANE COORDINATE GRID SYSTEM

Positions of grid intersections used for fitting the grid to this compilation were computed by Division of Geodesy and the computation forms are included in this report.

Positions plotted by H. D. REED, JR.

Positions checked by "

Grid inked on machine by "

Intersections inked by "

Points used for plotting grid:

x = 1,040,000 FT
y = 585,000 FT

x 1,030,000
y 570,000

x 1,040,000
y 555,000

x
y

x 1,020,000
y 585,000

x
y

x 1,020,000
y 555,000

x
y

Triangulation stations used for checking grid:

x = 1,043,694 - y = 575,435

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. <u>"O" (U.S.E.), 1937 (Ref. Sta.)</u> | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

5677

Plane coordinates on Lambert projection

$$x = \frac{1,020,000}{2,220,000}$$

$$y = 585,000$$

State md. Station

$$\phi = 39^{\circ} 26' 13.42 \quad \lambda = 76^{\circ} 13' 16.00$$

Tabular difference of R for 1" of $\phi =$

R (for min. of ϕ)		y' (for min. of ϕ)	
Cor. for sec. of ϕ	-	Cor. for sec. of ϕ	+
R	25,785,052	y'	584,061 4
	" " "	y'' (= $2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$)	+ 939
θ (for min. of λ)		y	585,000
Cor. for sec. of λ	-		" " "
θ	+ 0 29 19.8861	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	
θ''	For machine computation	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	For machine computation
	"	log θ''	.0000363987
log θ''		colog 2	9.69897000
S for θ		S for $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
log sin θ	sin θ .0085320650	log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log R		R sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
log x'		log sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$
x'	R sin θ	log R	
	800,000.00	log 2	0.30103000
	-2,000,000.00	log y''	
x	2,220,000		
	1,020,000		

$$x = 2,000,000.00 + R \sin \theta$$

$$y = y' + 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

y' = the value of y on the central meridian for the latitude of the station

S = log of ratio for reducing arc expressed in seconds to sine

(see log tables)

R, y', and θ are given in special tables

5677

Plane coordinates on Lambert projection

1,040,000
 $x = 2,240,000$

State

Md.

Station

 $y = 585,000$ $\phi = 39^{\circ} 26' 11''.65$ $\lambda = 76^{\circ} 09' 01''.10$ Tabular difference of R for 1" of $\phi =$

R (for min. of ϕ)		y' (for min. of ϕ)	
Cor. for sec. of ϕ	-	Cor. for sec. of ϕ	+
R	25,785,231	y'	583,882.3
	" " "	$y'' (= 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$	+ 1,117
θ (for min. of λ)		y	584,999
Cor. for sec. of λ	-		" " "
θ	+ 0 31 598700	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	
θ''	For machine computation		For machine computation
		log θ''	.0000433172
log θ''		colog 2	9.69897000
S for θ		S for $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
log sin θ	sin θ	log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log R			R sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log x'		log sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$
x'	R sin θ	log R	
	800,000.00	log 2	0.30103000
	2,000,000.00	log y''	
x	2,240,000		
	1,040,000		

$$x = 2,000,000.00 + R \sin \theta$$

$$y = y' + 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

y' = the value of y on the central meridian for the latitude of the station

S = log of ratio for reducing arc expressed in seconds to sine

(see log tables)

R, y' , and θ are given in special tables

5677

Plane coordinates on Lambert projection

 $1,040,000$
 $X = 2,240,000$
State Ind.

Station

 $Y = 555,000$
 $\phi = 39^\circ 21' 15.15''$
 $\lambda = 76^\circ 09' 04.66''$
Tabular difference of R for $1''$ of $\phi =$

R (for min. of ϕ)		y' (for min. of ϕ)	
Cor. for sec. of ϕ	-	Cor. for sec. of ϕ	+
R	25,815,230	y'	553,883.3
		$y'' (= 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$	+ 1116
θ (for min. of λ)		y	554,999
Cor. for sec. of λ	-		
θ	+ 0 31 57.6356	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	
θ''	For machine computation		For machine computation
		$\log \theta''$.0000432167
$\log \theta''$		$\csc 2$	9.69897000
S for θ		S for $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
$\log \sin \theta$	$\sin \theta$	$\log \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	$\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$
$\log R$		$R \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	
$\log x'$		$\log \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$	$R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$
x'	$R \sin \theta$	$\log R$	
	200,000.00	$\log 2$	0.30103000
	-2,000,000.00	$\log y''$	
x	2,240,000		
	1,040,000		

$$x = 2,000,000.00 + R \sin \theta$$

$$y = y' + 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

y' = the value of y on the central meridian for the latitude of the station

S = log of ratio for reducing arc expressed in seconds to sine

(see log tables)

R, y' , and θ are given in special tables

5677

Plane coordinates on Lambert projection

1,030,000

 $x = 2,230,000$

State

Md.

Station

 $y = 570,000$ $\phi = 39^\circ 23' 44.31''$ $\lambda = 76^\circ 11' 10.25''$ Tabular difference of R for 1" of $\phi =$

R (for min. of ϕ)		y' (for min. of ϕ)	
Cor. for sec. of ϕ	-	Cor. for sec. of ϕ	+
R	25,800,138	y'	568,975 - 2
		$y'' (= 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})$	+ 1025
θ (for min. of λ)		y	570,000
Cor. for sec. of λ	-		
θ	+ 0 30 38.8111	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	
θ''	For machine computation	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	For machine computation
		log θ''	.0000397367
log θ''		colog 2	9.69897000
S for θ		S for $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
log sin θ	sin θ	log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log R		log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log x'		log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
x'	R sin θ	log R	
	800,000.00	log 2	0.30103000
	2,000,000.00	log y''	
x	2,230,000		
	1,030,000		

$$x = 2,000,000.00 + R \sin \theta$$

$$y = y' + 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

y' = the value of y on the central meridian for the latitude of the station

S = log of ratio for reducing arc expressed in seconds to sine

(see log tables)

R, y' , and θ are given in special tables

5677

Plane coordinates on Lambert projection

 $\lambda = 1,020,000$
 $\lambda = 2,220,000$

State

Md.

Station

 $y = 555,000$ $\phi = 39^\circ 21' 16.92''$ $\lambda = 76^\circ 13' 19.26''$ Tabular difference of R for $1''$ of $\phi =$

R (for min. of ϕ)		y' (for min. of ϕ)	
Cor. for sec. of ϕ	-	Cor. for sec. of ϕ	+
R	25,815,051	y'	554,062 3
		$y'' (= 2R \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2})$	+ 937 5
θ (for min. of λ)		y	555,000
Cor. for sec. of λ	-		
θ	+ 0 29 17.8400	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	
θ''	For machine computation	For machine computation	
		log θ''	.0000363143
log θ''		colog 2	9.69897000
S for θ		S for $\frac{\theta}{2}$	
log sin θ	sin θ	log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log R		log sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$
log x'		log sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$	R sin ² $\frac{\theta}{2}$
x'	R sin θ	log R	
	800,000.00	log 2	0.30103000
	2,000,000.00	log y''	
x	2,220,000		
	1,020,000		

$$x = 2,000,000.00 + R \sin \theta$$

$$y = y' + 2R \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

y' = the value of y on the central meridian for the latitude of the station

S = log of ratio for reducing arc expressed in seconds to sine

(see log tables)

R, y' , and θ are given in special tables

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO.

Chief of Party: *L.W. Swanson*Compiled by: *Don A. Jones*Project: *H.T. 215*Instructions dated: *May 13, 1938*

1. The charts of this area have been examined and topographic information necessary to bring the charts up to date is shown on this compilation. (Par. 16a, b, ~~c~~, d, e, g and ~~h~~; 26; and 64)
2. Change in position, or non-existence of wharfs, lights, and other topographic detail of particular importance to navigation which affect the chart, is discussed in the descriptive report. (Par. 26; and 66 ~~g, h~~)
3. Ground surveys by plane table, sextant, or theodolite have been used to supplement the photographic plot where necessary to obtain complete information, and all such surveys are discussed in the descriptive report. (Par. 65; and 66 d, e)
None
4. Blue-prints and maps from other sources which were transmitted by the field party contain sufficient control for their application to the charts. (Par. 28)
None
5. Differences between this compilation and contemporary plane table and hydrographic surveys have been examined and rectified in the field before forwarding the compilations to the office and are discussed in the descriptive report.
No contemporary plane table survey
No comparison made with hydrographic survey as it was not available to this party at this time.
6. The control and adjustment of the photo plot are discussed in the descriptive report. Unusual or large adjustments are discussed in detail and limits of the area affected are stated. (Par. 128; 44; and 66 ~~c, h, i~~)
7. High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, and 44)

NOTE: Strike out paragraphs, words or phrases not applicable and modify those requiring it. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the Topographic Manual. Refer also to the pamphlet "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps from Five Lens Air Photographs."

8. ~~The representation of low water lines, reefs, coral reefs and rocks, and legends pertaining to them is satisfactory. (Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41)~~
9. ~~Recoverable objects have been located and described on Form 524 in accordance with circular 30, 1933, circular letter of March 3, 1933, and circular 31, 1934. (Par. 29, 30, and 57)~~
10. A list of landmarks was furnished on Form 567 and instructions in the Director's letter of July 16, 1934, Landmarks for Charts, complied with. (Par. 16d, e; and 60)
Land marks falling on this are not recommended for charting because of their military importance in connection with Aberdeen Proving Ground.
11. All bridges shown on the compilation are accompanied by a note stating whether fixed or draw, clearance, and width of draw if a draw bridge. Additional information of importance to navigation is given in the descriptive report. (Par. 16c) -
None
12. Geographic names are shown on the overlay tracing. The accepted local usage of new names has been determined and they are listed in the report, together with a general statement as to source of information and a specific statement when advisable. Complete discussion of place names differing from the charts and from the U. S. G. S. Quadrangles is given in the descriptive report, together with reasons for recommendations made. (Par. 64, and ~~65~~)
13. The geographic datum of the compilation is *N.A. 1927* and the reference station is correctly noted.
14. Junctions with adjoining compilations have been examined and are in agreement. (Par. 66j)
15. The drafting is satisfactory and particular attention has been given the following:
 1. ✓ Standard symbols authorized by the Board of Surveys and Maps have been used throughout except as noted in the report.
 2. ✓ The degrees and minutes of Latitude and Longitude are correctly marked.

- ✓ 3. All station points are exactly marked by fine black dots.
 - ✓ 4. Closely spaced lines are drawn sharp and clear for printing.
 - ✓ 5. Topographic symbols for similar features are of uniform weight.
 - ✓ 6. All drawing has been retouched where partially rubbed off.
 - ✓ 7. Buildings are drawn with clear straight lines and square corners where such is the case on the ground.
- (Par. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48)

✓ 16. No additional surveying is recommended at this time.

17. Remarks:

18. Examined and approved;


Chief of Party

DIVISION OF CHARTS

Section of Field Records

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY T-5677

There were no graphic control surveys in this area.

Previous Topographic Surveys.

T-190 (1845) 1:20,000.
T-212 (1845) 1:20,000.
T-2377 (1899) 1:20,000.
T-2388 (1899) 1:20,000.

Because of the difference in scale and the length of time since the previous surveys only a general comparison was made.

T-5677 is complete and adequate to supersede the sections of the above surveys which it covers except for contours.

Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys.

H-6366 (1938) 1:10,000.

T-5677 and H-6366 have been compared during this review and are in agreement.

Chart 1226 (April 5, 1939) and Chart 572 (Compilation in progress)

T-5677 was applied to Chart 572 prior to completion of this review. Confidential details within the Aberdeen Proving Ground have since been removed from T-5677.

Confidential Information.

T-5677 is partly within the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Confidential copies of T-5677 have been furnished the Commanding Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground and a confidential plate is filed in the vault for possible future printing. Confidential information has been painted off of the negatives in accordance with instructions from the Commanding Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground and a new non-confidential plate made for printing the file copy and copies for sale to the public.

The instructions regarding the removal of confidential details consisted of notes made on a copy of T-5677.

T-5677


This copy has been destroyed. The original celluloid drawing and all confidential prints of T-5677 have been destroyed.


Instructions regarding removal of confidential information from T-5677 have been reported to the Nautical Chart Section, September 10, 1940.

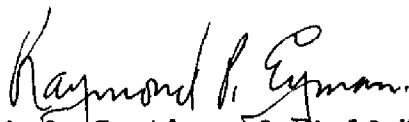
Reviewed in the office by - T. M. Price, January 1940.

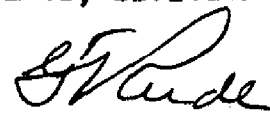
Inspected by - B. G. Jones, September 17, 1940.

Examined and approved:


T. B. Reed,
Chief, Section of Field Records.


J. S. Borden
Chief, Division of Charts.


Raymond P. Egan
Chief, Section of Field Work.


G. W. Hude
Chief, Division of H. & T.