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<td>Locality</td>
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**1961-1963**

**CHIEF OF PARTY**
Ray M. Sundeen, Chief of Party
Miller J. Tonkel, Baltimore Dist., Office

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

**DATE**
**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD**

**T- 12086**

**PROJECT NO. (III):**

PH-6103

**FIELD OFFICE (III):**

Snow Hill, Maryland

**CHIEF OF PARTY**

Ray M. Sunden

**PHOTOMGRAMMETRIC OFFICE (III):**

Baltimore, Maryland

**OFFICER-IN-CHARGE**

Miller J. Tonkel

**INSTRUCTIONS DATED (III) (IV):**

II 20 November 1961
III 24 October 1962
26 July 1963 - Amendment I

**METHOD OF COMPILATION (III):**

Kelsh Plotter

**MANUSCRIPT SCALE (III):**

1:10,000

**STEREOSCOPIC PLOTTING INSTRUMENT SCALE (III):**

Pantograph 1:6,000

**DATE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON OFFICE (IV):**

**DATE REPORTED TO NAUTICAL CHART BRANCH (IV):**

**APPLIED TO CHART NO.:**

**DATE:**

**DATE REGISTRED (IV):**

**GEOGRAPHIC DATUM (III):**

NA 1927

**VERTICAL DATUM (III):**

**EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:**

Elevations shown as (25) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (2) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

**REFERENCE STATION (III):**

BEACON CLUMPS (Md.), 1907

**LAT.:**

38°08'12.218"

**LONG.:**

75°12'21.796"

**X ADJUSTED**

☑ UNADJUSTED

**PLANE COORDINATES (IV):**

115,559.42 x = 1,315,985.12

**STATE:**

Maryland

**ZONE:**

**ROMAN NUMERALS INDICATE WHETHER THE ITEM IS TO BE ENTERED BY (III) FIELD PARTY, (III) PHOTOGGRAMMETRIC OFFICE, OR (IV) WASHINGTON OFFICE.**

**WHEN ENTERING NAMES OF PERSONNEL ON THIS RECORD GIVE THE SURNAME AND INITIALS, NOT INITIALS ONLY.**
### DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

**FIELD INSPECTION BY (III):**

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<tr>
<td>Jerome E. Tolodziecki</td>
<td>Jan.-Feb.1962</td>
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**MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION (III) (STATE DATE AND METHOD OF LOCATION):**

- MHWL delineated by Kelsh Plotter using Field Inspection photographs.

**PROJECTION AND GRIDS RULED BY (IV):**

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Roundtree</td>
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**PROJECTION AND GRIDS CHECKED BY (IV):**

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<tr>
<td>I. Y. Fitzgerald</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. A. Senasack</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. L. Rolle</td>
<td>11-30-62</td>
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**RADIAL PLOT OR STEREOSCOPIC CONTROL EXTENSION BY (III):**

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<tr>
<td>L. A. Senasack</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. P. Eichert</td>
<td>3-22-63</td>
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**STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENT COMPILATION (III):**

- **PLANIOMETRY**
  - L. O. Neterer | 1-29-63
- **CONTOURS**

**MANUSCRIPT DELINEATED BY (III):**

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<tr>
<td>J. Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Cregan</td>
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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

CAMERA (KIND OR SOURCE) (III):

Wild RC-8

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

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<td>63W3380</td>
<td>3 Mar. 1963</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1:30,000</td>
<td>0.2 ft. above MLW</td>
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TIDE (III)

REFERENCE STATION: Sandy Hook, New Jersey

COORDINATE STATION: Snow Hill Landing, Maryland

SUBORDINATE STATION:

WASHINGTON OFFICE REVIEW BY (IV): Leo F. Beugnet, AMC

DATE: Jan. 1972

NUMBER OF TRIANGULATION STATIONS SEARCHED FOR (III): 1

RECOVERED: 1

IDENTIFIED: 0

NUMBER OF BM(S) SEARCHED FOR (III): 0

RECOVERED: 0

IDENTIFIED: 0

NUMBER OF RECOVERABLE PHOTO STATIONS ESTABLISHED (III): 0

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY PHOTO HYDRO STATIONS ESTABLISHED (III): 0

REMARKS:

-
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<td>Jan. 1972</td>
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# CHINCOTEAGUE BAY

**PROJECT PK 3103**

**PLANE TRIG MAPPING**

**SCALE, 1:10,000**

## OFFICIAL MILEAGE

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<tr>
<td>12094</td>
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**TOTAL** 153.3  292
SUMMARY TO ACCOMPANY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT T-12086

Shoreline survey T-12086 covers a part of Chincoteague Bay. It is one of twenty-one similar surveys in project PH-6103. The primary purpose of the project was to provide new shoreline for nautical charts and special maps for the State of Maryland, Department of Tidewater Fisheries.

Field operations preceding compilation included recovery and identification of horizontal control, field and shoreline inspection, selection of landmarks for charts and location of fixed aids to navigation.

Compilation was at 1:10,000 scale using the panchromatic photography of May 1961 and April 1962. The manuscript was a vinylite sheet 3 minutes 45 seconds in latitude by 3 minutes 45 seconds in longitude. The survey was subsequently scribed and reproduced on cronaflex. One positive and a negative of the final reviewed survey are forwarded for record and registry.
FIELD INSPECTION REPORT
MAPS T-12085, T-12086, T-12088
T-12089, T-12091, and T-12092

PROJECT PH-6103
CHINCOTEGUE BAY, MARYLAND

2. Areal Field Inspection

The area covered by these six maps is located on
the western and northern sides of Chincoteague Bay.
The maps of the Barrier Islands were purposely excluded
at this time because of revision needed due to the
corral storm of 6 March, 1942. The other maps will
be submitted when the new photography has been inspected
and control identified.

Chincoteague Bay is generally shoal with the major
small boat channels marked by aids. The bay is chiefly
used by small pleasure boats and shallow-draft vessels
operated by commercial crab and oyster fishermen.

The land area of the maps consists mainly of marsh
areas along the shore.

On maps T-12083 (to be submitted later) and T-12086
color photography was taken of fixed aids to navigation. Most of these photos were over open water; therefore, the aids were cut-in from triangulation stations.
The quality of the photographs was fair. The aids on maps T-12085, T-12089, T-12091, and T-12093 (to be submitted later) were cut-in from photo points as they could not be seen on the photographs.

It is believed enough photographic tones have been
labeled to clarify all tones for the compilers.

3. Horizontal Control

All stations indicated on the project diagram were
searched for. Requirements for horizontal control identi-
fication as indicated on a special copy of the project
diagram were met. Triangulation station LAWRENCE, 1957
was substituted for station CLAYTON, 1942 which could not
be recovered.
3. **Horizontal Control Cont'd**

The following stations are lost or destroyed and reported on Form 526:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T-12085</th>
<th>T-12091</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BORPES MARTH 1933</td>
<td>MONEY 1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-12086</td>
<td>T-12092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>LONG (VFC) 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-12088</td>
<td>LONG POINT 1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>LONG POINT (K.S.F.C.) 1907</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. **Vertical Control**

There are no tidal bench marks within the areas of these maps.

5. **Contours and Drainage**

Drainage consists of small creeks and systems of mosquito control ditches in marsh areas. The ditches are readily apparent and were indicated on the photographs.

6. **Woodland Cover**

The tree areas are mostly pine with some small areas interspersed with hardwoods.

7. **Shoreline and Alongshore Features**

The shoreline is mostly apparent. Nearly all the shoreline on these maps is a fringe of marsh. The entire shoreline was inspected by skiff and has been indicated on the photographs. There are occasional short stretches of shoreline that are fast land containing sand or shell.

The shoreline was reinspected by skiff after the coastal storm of 6 March, 1962. Due to the flooding of the marsh areas the storm had no effect on the shoreline on the west side of Chincoteaque Bay.

On map T-12092 some alongshore features were changed. These have been indicated on the photographs.
8. **Offshore Features**

There are no offshore features worthy of mapping.

9. **Landmarks and Aids**

There are no outstanding landmarks on these maps to be charted.

Fixed aids to navigation are adequately covered on Form 567.

10. **Boundaries, Monuments, and Lines**

The Maryland-Virginia state line can be established from the geographic positions of the three monuments along the line which are triangulation.

A copy of the General Highway Map of Worcester County Maryland is enclosed.

The approximate limits of the Girdletree Wildlife Demonstration Area controlled by the state of Maryland was delineated according to information supplied by Mr. Hamilton Brimer, caretaker of the reserve.

11. **Other Control**

Four previously marked topographic stations were searched for and two were recovered.

BEVENS WINDMILL (T-12085) and C-58 (T-12088), were recovered. BAY (T-12089) and HBO (T-12092) were not recovered. Forms 524 have been submitted on all these stations.

The recovered topographic stations were reidentified on the photographs for this project.

Photo points of natural and physical features were marked with copperhead stakes to provide supplemental horizontal control for the Maryland Department of Tidewater Fisheries. These points were spaced to provide control for visual sextant fixes anywhere in the bay area. The points are identified on the ratio prints and a descriptive sketch of each location was made on the backs of the photographs.

12. **Other Interior Features**

All roads and buildings have been inspected and classified in accordance with Photogrammetry Instructions Numbers 54 and 56.

The shore ends of all overhead power lines and submerged cables have been indicated on the photographs.
12. Other Interior Features Cont'd

There are no airports or landing fields within this area.

13. Geographic Names

A special report on geographic names will be submitted at a later date.

14. Special Reports and Supplemental Data

Special Report Geographic Names, Project PE-6103, to be submitted at a later date.
Special Report Coast Pilot, Project Pi-6103, to be submitted at a later date.
Worcester County Highway Map enclosed with this data.

The field photographs and all other data for the compilation of these maps are submitted by Letter of Transmittal dated 23 March 1962.

Respectfully submitted
23 March 1962,

Ray M. Sundeen
Chief, Photo Party 723
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT
PH-6103
Chincoteague Bay, Md.

March 1963

21. Area Covered

Complete or partial coverage of the following surveys in Chincoteague Bay:

T-12074 thru T-12086
T-12083
T-12089
T-12091
T-12092

See previous reports and sketches covering strips 7, 10, 11.

22. Method

Three strips were bridged and adjusted by analytic aero-triangulation, namely 13a, 13b, and 14.

The attempt was made at first to run one strip from 618 9044 thru 9053. As the result was not satisfactory, the strip was run in two parts with an overlap of six models. This afforded a common area for comparison. In this second attempt photograph 618 9044 was eliminated as its very short base caused a poor cantilever solution.

The bridges turned out satisfactorily as indicated by the closures in the sketch attached. Strip 13a appeared to be the stronger of the two and since the discrepancies between the two in the overlap area were small (only four points out of 57 as great as 0.3 mm at 1:10,000 scale and the majority insignificant) it was decided to accept the values from strip 13a rather than the mean of the two.

Strip 14, to the west, was needed as several models were required to complete coverage. It was run on one control point, DOWNS, 1935 Sub. Pt. "B" and five pass points from strip 13a. The adjustment was very satisfactory with closures of less than 0.2 mm at 1:10,000 scale.

23. Adequacy of Control

Horizontal control complied with project instructions and was adequate. The sub points for station PINE, 1934, used as
a check showed closures larger than expected (see sketch attached). Seven other triangulation points in this strip held closely. Bridging results comply with National Standards of Map Accuracy for 1:10,000.

24. Supplemental Data
None

25. Photography
Photography was adequate with regard to overlap and definition. Additional photographic coverage is needed for compilation and will be provided. No further bridging is anticipated.

Submitted by:

[Signature]

Henry P. Elchert

Approved by:

[Signature]

Everett H. Nance
Chief, Aerotriangulation Sec.
LEGEND

△ Control used in adjustment
△ Control used as check
Closure of bridge to control shown in parenthesis ( )
21. AREA COVERED

This radial plot covers the areas of the surveys listed above. These are shoreline surveys along Chincoteague Bay and Assateague Island. This radial plot was needed for the compilation of the area and islands west of the Aerotriangulation Bridge Strips 10 and 11 and east of Strip 13B. This includes Tingle Island, Pirate Islands southward to the project limits on the eastern side of Chincoteague Bay. On the western side of Chincoteague Bay the radial plot starts just south of Snow Hill Landing and continues southward to the project limits.

22. METHOD-RADIAL PLOT

Map manuscripts:

Vinylite sheets, with the polyconic projections in black, Maryland Grid in red and/or Virginia South Zone in green which were furnished by the Washington Office.

The positions of all triangulation stations, substitute points and Aerotriangulation Bridge points were plotted on the manuscripts with the coordinatograph.

A sketch showing the layout of the surveys and photograph centers is attached to this report.

Photographs:

Thirty (30) photographs ratioed to the scale of 1:10,000 were used in this plot and are numbered as follows:

61-S-9066 thru 9068
61-S-9298 " 9302
62-N-3757 " 3764
62-W-3786 " 3793
63-W-3332 " 3388

All photographs were printed on single weight paper with the exception of the flight 62-N-3786 thru 3793 which were on cronapaque.
Templates:

Vinylite templates were made of all photographs. No master template was available for these single lens photographs.

Closure and Adjustment to Control:

The radial plot was constructed directly on the map manuscripts. The construction began with the flight 62-W-3756 thru 3793, which held to the stereo-points as dropped in bridge strips number 10 and 11. Flight 62-W-3757 thru 3764 was then laid using common points between flights. Flight 63-W-3302 thru 3308 was then laid tying into what was believed to be common stereo-bridge points on bridge 13B. The templates of photos on bridge 13B were added to give stronger position for lights which are aids to navigation.

While laying the templates for photos 61-S-9298 thru 9302, it was noted that it was impossible to make a tie across Chincoteague Bay. The error was as much as from 2 to 3 millimeters. Since this flight did not have any images of the aids to navigation on them and since they were printed on light weight paper, the error could be paper distortion. Since we only needed this flight for delineation of the western shore of Chincoteague Bay, the rays were cut off the templates on the eastern side of the bay. The centers will be only good for delineation on the western side of the bay. All of these centers fall in the water area, and for this reason they are dashed centers on the map manuscripts.

Transfer of Points:

The position of all photogrammetric points and photograph centers were pricked on the top template and drilled down through the templates and map manuscripts.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

The density and distribution of identified control and stereo-bridge points was adequate.

2h. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

None.
25. PHOTOGRAPHY

The photography was adequate as far as coverage, overlap and image definition. There could be only one suggestion that could be made, and that is where there is a need for a radial plot there is also a need for the photographs to be printed on double weight paper so that the photograph will lay flat and would not distort due to the paper shrinking and expanding and warping.

26. POSITIONS OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION

After all of the templates were taped down onto the map manuscripts the various field cuts to the lights in the area were checked with the radially plotted positions of the office identified lights, which were pricked using as an aid Chart 1220, Revised date 8/6/52. The following is a list of lights and how they were held as comparison with the field angles from the List of Direction. This was done to verify the radial plot.

Chincoteague Bay Light 16 - Without the aid of a radial plot it would have been impossible to locate this point. The cuts as given by the fieldman could have been any of five different points. The cuts from Photo 12 and Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1907 Ecc. missed by approximately 1.5 mm to the southeast and 4.0 mm to the east respectively. The difference between the intersection of the cuts from Photo Point 09 and Photo Point 08 and the radially plotted position was approximately 0.5 mm. An average point was pricked and drilled.

Chincoteague Bay Light 17 - The image for this light did not fall on any of the 1963 photographs. The field cuts from Photo Point 09, Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1907, Ecc. and Cord (VFC), 1933 made a fairly good intersection. The point pricked and drilled was the mean intersection of these three cuts. The cut from Photo Point 08 fell approximately 2.6 mm to the south and was disregarded.

Chincoteague Bay Light 16 - The cuts from Photo Points 03, 11 and 12 fell within .3 mm of the radial plotted position. The point pricked and drilled was the mean of the afore mentioned. The field cut from Photo Point 08 fell approximately 1.3 mm to the east, and the cut from Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1902 Ecc. fell approximately 3.0 mm to the north. These two cuts were disregarded.
Johnson Bay Light 1 - The field cuts from Photo Points 08 and 11 agree with the strong radial plotted position. The cut from Photo Point 12 was disregarded because it fell approximately 0.7 mm to the east.

Johnson Bay Light 3 - The intersection of field cuts from Photo Points 11 and 12 fell approximately 0.7 mm from a good three cut radial plotted position. The point pricked and drilled was the mean of these two intersections. The field cut from Pluto Point 08 fell approximately 1.0 mm to the south and was disregarded.

George's Island Landing Light 2 - The field cuts from Photo Point 12 and Cord (VFC), 1933 agreed with the radial plotted position. The intersection of these five rays was pricked and drilled. The field cut from Photo Point 03 fell approximately 1.0 mm to the south while the field cut from Photo Point 13 fell approximately 4.6 mm to the west. These two cuts were disregarded.

George's Island Landing Light 4 - The field cuts from Photo Points 03, 12 and Cord (VFC), 1933 agreed with the four ray intersection of the radial plot. The only bad ray, which was disregarded, came from Photo Point 13 which fell approximately 5.3 mm to the southwest.

Greenbackville Light 1 - The position of the intersections of the radial plot, the field cuts and the position for this light as shown on Survey No. T-11660 (Project PH-5907) are all in agreement with each other.

Greenbackville Light 3 - The field cuts from Photo Points 00, 02 and 06 agree with the radially plotted position. This point was pricked and drilled. The position as shown on Survey No. T-11660 (Project PH-5907) falls 0.8 mm to the west. The field cut from Cord (VFC), 1933 fell approximately 0.5 mm to the south. These latter two were disregarded.

Respectfully submitted
July 6, 1963

Leroy A. Senasack
Cartographer (Photo)
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<th>SOURCE OF INFORMATION (INDEX)</th>
<th>DATUM</th>
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<th>LONGITUDE OR X COORDINATE</th>
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<td>Pg. 502</td>
<td>NA 1927</td>
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<td>75°12'21.796&quot;</td>
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COMPILATION REPORT

T-12036

There was no compilation report with the data for this survey at the time of final review.
January 14, 1972

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

FINAL NAME SHEET

PH-6103 (Maryland & Virginia)

T-12085

Assateague Island
Chincoteague Bay
Outward Tump
Robins Marsh
Straight Marshes
Tingles Island
Tingles Narrows

Approved by:
A. Joseph Wright
Chief Geographer

Prepared by:
Frank W. Pickett
Cartographic Technician
49. NOTES TO THE HYDROGRAPHER

There are no hydrographic surveys planned in the area of this map.
### PHOTOGRAHMATIC OFFICE REVIEW

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<th>2. TITLE</th>
<th>3. MANUSCRIPT NUMBERS</th>
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<td>ELR</td>
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### CONTROL STATIONS

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<th>6. RECOVERABLE HORIZONTAL STATIONS OF LESS THAN THIRD-ORDER ACCURACY (Topographic stations)</th>
<th>7. PHOTO HYDRO STATIONS</th>
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### BENCHMARKS

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<th>8. BENCHMARKS</th>
<th>9. PLOTTING OF SEXTANT FIXES</th>
<th>10. PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT</th>
<th>11. DETAIL POINTS</th>
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### ALONGSHORE AREAS (Nautical Chart Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. SHORELINE</th>
<th>13. LOW-WATER LINE</th>
<th>14. ROCKS, SHOALS, ETC.</th>
<th>15. BRIDGES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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### AID TO NAVIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. AID TO NAVIGATION</th>
<th>17. LANDMARKS</th>
<th>18. OTHER ALONGSHORE PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>19. OTHER ALONGSHORE CULTURAL FEATURES</th>
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### PHYSICAL FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. WATER FEATURES</th>
<th>21. NATURAL GROUND COVER</th>
<th>22. PLANETABLE CONTOURS</th>
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### STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENT CONTOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENT CONTOURS</th>
<th>24. CONTOURS IN GENERAL</th>
<th>25. SPOT ELEVATIONS</th>
<th>26. OTHER PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
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### CULTURAL FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. ROADS</th>
<th>28. BUILDINGS</th>
<th>29. RAILROADS</th>
<th>30. OTHER CULTURAL FEATURES</th>
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### BOUNDARIES

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<tr>
<th>31. BOUNDARY LINES</th>
<th>32. PUBLIC LAND LINES</th>
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### MISCELLANEOUS

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<tr>
<th>33. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES</th>
<th>34. JUNCTIONS</th>
<th>35. LEGIBILITY OF THE MANUSCRIPT</th>
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### DISCREPANCY OVERLAY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>36. DISCREPANCY OVERLAY</th>
<th>37. DESCRIPTIVE REPORT</th>
<th>38. FIELD INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS</th>
<th>39. FORMS</th>
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### REVIEWER

<table>
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<tr>
<th>40. REVIEWER</th>
<th>41. REMARKS (See attached sheet)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELR Rolle</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### 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-12086

This survey was not field edited.
61. **GENERAL STATEMENT**

See Summary which is page 6 of the Descriptive Report.

62. **COMPARISON WITH REGISTERED TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS**

A comparison was made with a copy of registered survey T-8128, a 1:20,000 scale survey made in 1941. The two surveys are in good agreement with the exception of small changes in the position of the shoreline in the area of Outward Tump and Tingles Narrows.

Survey T-12086 supersedes the older survey for nautical chart construction purposes.

63. **COMPARISON WITH MAPS OF OTHER AGENCIES**

Comparison was made with USGS TINGLES ISLAND, MD., 1:24,000 scale quadrangle, edition of 1942. The surveys are in good agreement, no discrepancies were noted.

64. **COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS**

There are no contemporary hydrographic surveys in the area of this map.

65. **COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS**

A visual comparison was made with chart 1220, 18th edition dated July 17, 1971. No discrepancies were noted.
66. ADEQUACY OF RESULTS AND FUTURE SURVEYS

This survey complies with instructions and was found to be adequate for nautical chart construction purposes.

Reviewed by:

Leo F. Beugnet
Cartographer

Approved and forwarded:

Melvin J. Umbach, CDR, NOAA
Chief, Photogrammetry Division, AMC

Approved:

Alfred C. Holmes, RADM, NOAA
Director, Atlantic Marine Center

Approved:

Chief, Photogrammetric Branch

Chief, Coastal Mapping Division