9463 9464 9465

9463 9464 9465

Diag. Cht. No. 9400

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topographic

Field No. Ph-28(47) *Office No.* T-9463 T-9464 T-9465

LOCALITY

State Alaska

General locality Kotzebue Sound

Locality Hotham Inlet

1948 - 50

CHIEF OF PARTY

A. N. Stewart, Chief of Field Party
H.A.Paton, Balt.,Md. Photo. Office.
L.J.Reed, Wash.,D.C. Photo. Office.

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE May 1, 1957

8-1870-1 (1)

DATA RECORD

T-9463, 9464, 9465

Project No. (II): Ph-28(47)

Quadrangle Name (IV): T-9463 = PIPE SPIT
T-9464 = TOPO GRUB
T-9465 = NE HOTHAM INLET

Field Office (II): Portland, Oregon

Chief of Party: A. Newton Stewart

Photogrammetric Office (III): Baltimore, Md
Washington, D.C.

Officer-in-Charge: Hubert A. Paton
Louis J. Reed, Chief, Stereoscopic Mapping Section

Instructions dated (II) (III):

(II) = 21 Apr 48
(III) = 23 Oct 50

Copy filed in Division of Photogrammetry (IV)

Method of Compilation (III): Reading Plotter (B)

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:20,000

Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III): 1:20,000

Scale Factor (III):

Date received in Washington Office (IV): ~~JUL 2 1951~~ Nov 14, 1952

Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): NOV 20 1952

Applied to Chart No.

Date:

Date registered (IV): 25 Mar 1957

Publication Scale (IV):

Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III): NA 1927 (Unadjusted)

Vertical Datum (III):

Mean sea level except as follows:
Elevations shown as (25) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (5) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III):

Lat.:

Long.:

Adjusted
~~Unadjusted~~

Plane Coordinates (IV):

State:

Zone:

Y=

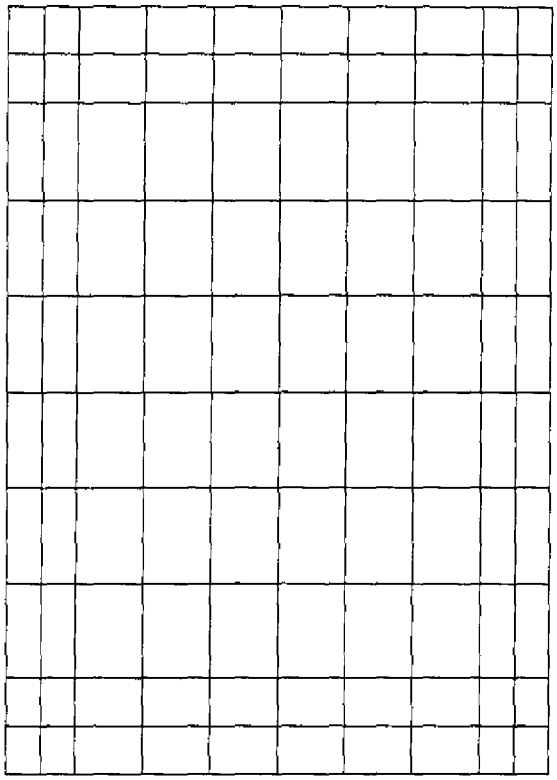
X=

Military Grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone No. 3. (T-9463)
" " 4 (T-9464&5)

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by (II) Field Party, (III) Photogrammetric Office, or (IV) Washington Office.

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname and initials, not initials only.

M-2618-12(4)



Areas contoured by various personnel
(Show name within area)
(M) (III)

100% Delineated by Louis Levin

DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): A. Newton Stewart Date: 1948

Planetable contouring by (II): None Date:

Completion Surveys by (II): None Date:

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):
MHW Line was delineated on the plotting instrument guided by 1948 field inspection location of the shoreline.

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): Theodore L. Janson (On the Ruling Machine) Date: 23 Oct 50

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): Howard D. Wolfe Date: 25 Oct 50

Control plotted by (III): Frank J. Tarcza Date: 7 Dec 50

Control checked by (III): John C. Richter Date: 8 Dec 50

Radial Plot [illegible] by (III): Frank J. Tarcza Date: 26 Jan 51
" 25 Apr 52

delineation by:
Stereoscopic Instrument [illegible] (III): Planimetry Louis Levin Date: 25 May 51
Contours " Date: 1 Oct 52

compiled
Manuscript [illegible] by (III): John B. McDonald Date: 22 Jun 51
" 22 Oct 52

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): Louis J. Reed Date: 25 Jun 51
" 14 Nov 52

Elevations on Manuscript checked by [illegible] (III): Louis J. Reed Date: 25 Jun 51
" 14 Nov 52

Camera (kind or source) (III): USC&GS 9-Lens Camera, Model B, f = 8.25 inches

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

Number	Date	Time	Scale	Stage of Tide
27580 thru 27587		1124 through 1131		
and	22 Jul 50	~~11:20~~ 1049 through 1050	20,000	~~none~~ no appreciable tide
27549 thru 27552				

33897,98,99,92(c),91(c),90,89,33981,82,83,33944,45 = 27 JUNE 51, 20,000, ~~no tide~~.

Note: Mr Disney of Tides and Currents states (7 May 51) that for all practical purposes no tide exists in this area.

Tide (III) L.J.R.

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Spring Range (Diurnal Range)
		~~.6~~

Reference Station: ~~Icy Cape~~

Subordinate Station:

Subordinate Station:

Washington Office Review by (IV): B. J. Colner Date: 9/21/53

Final Drafting by (IV): J.H. FRAZIER T-9463; J.H. FRAZIER T-9465; ~~F. Johnson T-9464~~ Date: July 8,1955; July 11, 1955

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV): Date: 8-10-55

Proof Edit by (IV): Date:

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): See remarks below

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): See remarks below

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): None

Control Leveling - Miles (II): None

Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): Recovered: Identified: 1

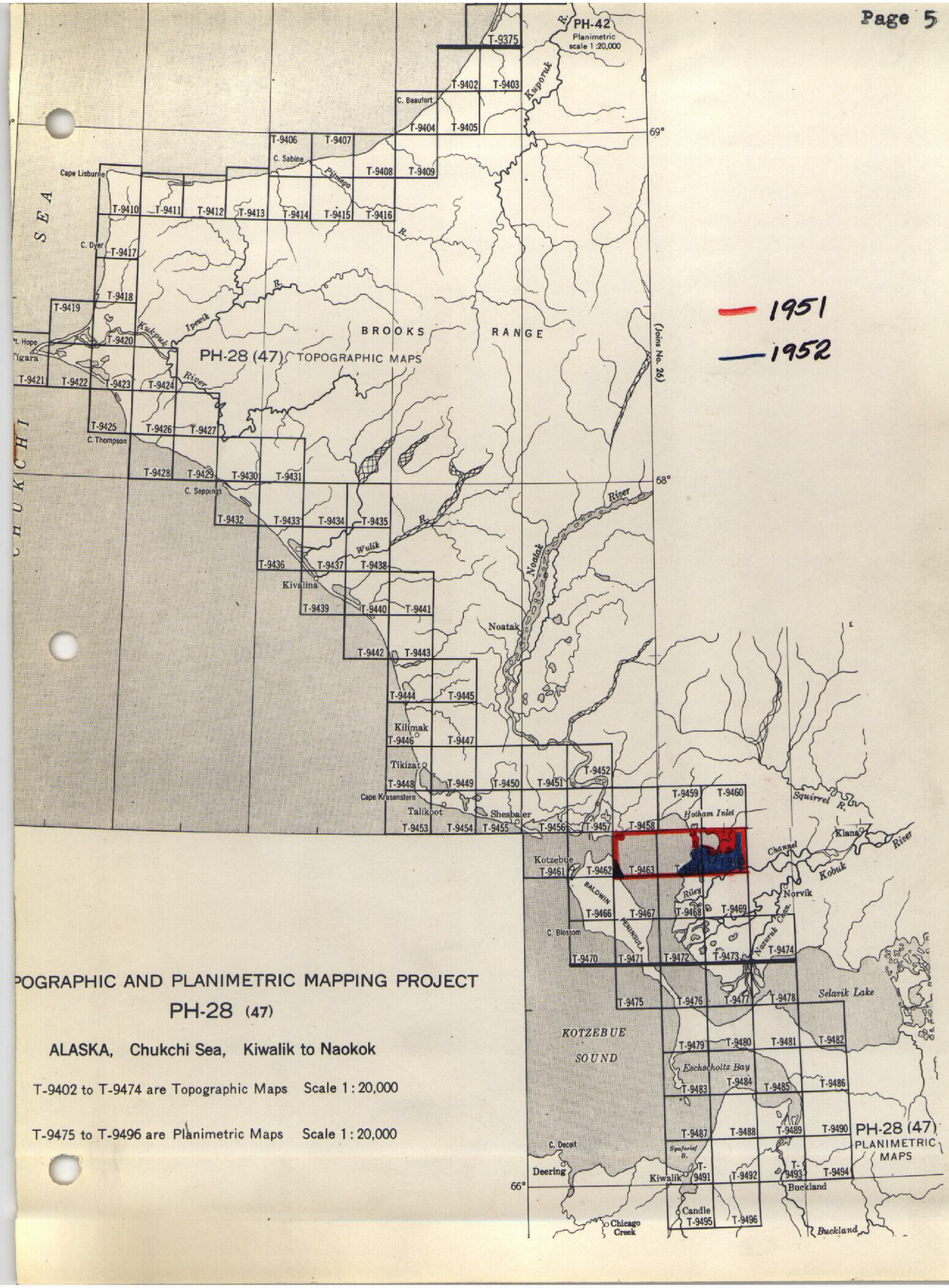
Number of BMs searched for (II): None Recovered: Identified:

Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III):

Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): 2 none

Remarks:

	T-9463	T-9464	T-9465
Area =	9	14	58 sq. mi.
Shoreline =	6	19	32 miles



POGRAPHIC AND PLANIMETRIC MAPPING PROJECT

PH-28 (47)

ALASKA, Chukchi Sea, Kiwalik to Naokok

T-9402 to T-9474 are Topographic Maps Scale 1:20,000

T-9475 to T-9496 are Planimetric Maps Scale 1:20,000

PH-28 (47) PLANIMETRIC MAPS

Summary to Accompany T-9463 through T-9465

Ph-28(47) covers the eastern shore of the Chukchi Sea in Alaska and runs from Candle on the Kiwalik River on the south to Cape Beaufort to the north.

~~Seventy-three of the quadrangles (T-9402 to T-9474) of~~ This project consists of 94 topographic surveys ~~and twenty-two~~ (T-9402 to T-9434) ~~are planimetric.~~

T-9463 through T-9465 are topographic surveys which border on the northeastern portion of Hotham Inlet. Quadrangle T-9465 contains a small part of Riley Channel.

Each map manuscript consists of one sheet, 7½ minutes in latitude and 20 minutes in longitude, at a scale of 1:20,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. A cloth-backed lighographic print of each map at the compilation scale will be registered with the descriptive report in the Bureau Archives.

Summary to Accompany T-9463 through T-9465

Ph-28(47) covers the eastern shore of the Chukchi Sea in Alaska and runs from Candle on the Kiwalik River on the south to Cape Beaufort to the north.

Seventy-three of the quadrangles (T-9402 to T-9474) of this project are topographic surveys and twenty-two (T-9475 to T-9496) are planimetric.

T-9463 through T-9465 are topographic surveys which border on the northeastern portion of Hotham Inlet. Quadrangle T-9465 contains a small part of Riley Channel.

Each map manuscript consists of one sheet, 7½ minutes in latitude and 20 minutes in longitude, at a scale of 1:20,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. A cloth-backed lighographic print of each map at the compilation scale will be registered with the descriptive report in the Bureau Archives.

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

2-20:

See separate report entitled:

PROJECT REPORT

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTROL AND INSPECTION

KOTZEBUE SOUND, ALASKA

Project Ph-28(47) July to Sept 1948

A.Newton Stewart, Chief of Party

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT

PROJECT PH-28(47)

SURVEYS T-9458, T-9459, T-9460
T-9463, T-9464 & T-9465

21. AREA COVERED

This radial plot covers the areas of six topographic surveys, Nos. T-9458 to T-9460 and T-9463 to T-9465. They are located along the north shore of Hotham Inlet an arm of Kotzebue Sound. Surveys T-9452, T-9457 and T-9462, adjoining these surveys on the west, were also used in this radial plot but due to lack of office photographs at the time this was started they could not be completed and are being held for extending the radial plot westward.

22. METHOD-RADIAL PLOT

Map Manuscripts - Vinylite sheets, with polyconic projections and U.T.M. grids ruled at a scale of 1:20,000 were furnished by the Washington Office. No base sheets were used.

All control stations and substitute stations were plotted using beam compass and meter bar.

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

Photographs - The photographs used in this radial plot are nine-lens, metal mounted photographs, scale 1:20,000. Thirty photographs were used, numbered as follows:

27549 to 27556, inclusive
27575 to 27582, inclusive
27584 to 27597, inclusive.

The symbols used on photographs were given in special instructions for radial plot with nine lens photographs which will be used later for contouring. A 4mm circle was used for control and pass points, and both 4mm and 6mm circles were used to designate centers.

Templets -Vinylite templets were made of all photographs, using a master templet to adjust for errors due to paper distortion and chamber displacements. The center was marked using 3mm and 5mm red circles. On five templets where an approximate tilt determination was made, blue circles were used instead of red. Radial lines scratched on templets are in red for shoreline (rectification) pass point and in black for all elevated image points.

Closure and adjustment to control

The radial plot was constructed directly on the map manuscripts. A preliminary radial plot was constructed to determine whether there were any badly tilted photographs. The amount of tilt was estimated

by observing the displacement of the red dots placed on the templets at the image points on the shoreline points. The preliminary plot did not disclose any photographs tilted badly enough to affect the radial plot seriously.

The final plot was begun at the eastern end where four stations appeared on photograph 27589. It was found that both PEAK 306 and SUB. PT. PEAK 312, 1950 could not be held at the same time. After some adjustment, PEAK 306 was disregarded since the radial plot could not be extended westward to hold CREEK, 1949 using this peak. The eastern half of radial plot offered no further difficulty after eliminating PEAK 306 (see p. 10).

In the western half of this radial plot, there was considerable difficulty extending the plot westward beyond QUICK, 1949. On the middle flight, photograph 27575 to 27580, SUB. PT. SHESUALEK, 1949 is on the edge of the photographs, and there is no control to the north of this flight. NOATAK, 1949 was identified on field photographs, scale 1:30,000, but 1950 office photographs do not reach this station. The positions of PEAK 321, 1948 and PEAK 322, 1948 were found to be in error and radially plotted positions will be established in the next radial plot. In order to have a good tie to control, the flight 27549 to 27556 was needed. These did not give a satisfactory plot westward beyond QUICK, 1949, but several photographs appeared tilted. A tilt determination was made on 27552, one of the five 27549 to 27553 which appeared tilted. The position of the midpoint, for use as radial center, of the other four was obtained from a graph attached to letter of instructions dated 17 February 1947 which gave a practical method for finding the midpoints. Since most image points were shoreline (rectification) pass points, the isocenter was used as the radial center and new templets were made. But the new adjusted templets did not solve the problem. After considerable attempts and adjustments, the difficulty was isolated to one bad chamber, No. 8, in the nine-lens photographs. There appears to be some distortion or vacuum failure in this chamber. When the radial plot was relaid disregarding the radials in the outer part of this chamber, a satisfactory plot was accomplished.

Transfer of Points - The positions of all centers, pass points and control were pricked on the top templets and circled with 3mm blue circles. These positions were transferred to all templets and map manuscripts by drilling down through them with a small jeweler's drill (about .01 inch diameter). All points were circled on each templet before it was removed, and on map manuscripts.

Since the positions of PEAK 321, 1948 and PEAK 322, 1948 are incorrect, there is not a good fix at the end of the flights prepared in the first plot. Points were pricked and drilled to about the middle of Surveys T-9452 and T-9457 near DELTA, 1949.

23. Adequacy of Control

Since there was some difficulty due to distortion or other error in Chamber No 8 of the photographs, control on Surveys T-9458 and T-9459 was inadequate for an accurate radial plot in interior areas and especially along the northern edges of the surveys. Where the points along the northern limits are determined by three radials, one of which is in Chamber 8 of photographs 27590 to 27597, these points are weak and circled in green on the map manuscripts. In the western part of the radial plot, the positions of PEAK 321 and PEAK 322 were found to be in error. Since the office photographs which contained the next control stations to the west were not yet prepared at the time of this plot, no good radially plotted positions could be established at this time. Therefore, positions west of DELTA, 1949 were not pricked in this radial plot.

Two horizontal control stations were not held in this radial plot:-

(1) Peak 306, 1950 - the radially-plotted position falls 6.8mm northeast of the geographic position. There is no peak at the published position which is on the slope of the ridge. When a protractor was used to check the angle from stations from which vertical angles and check horizontal angles were available, the direction was through the radially plotted position. The geographic position is apparently in error. A similar check was made on PEAK 321 and PEAK 322, previously mentioned, and similar errors were found in their geographic positions when checked with angles at station DELTA, 1949.

(2) QUICK, 1949 - The radially plotted position is 0.3 mm north of the geographic position. This is a small discrepancy and possibly due to identification. Station is pricked direct on highest point of a tundra mound. Although the identification appears good, the geographic position also falls on top of the mound. It is also possible that the radial plot is slightly in error due to giving too much weight to radials in Chamber No. 8, but the small discrepancy was not considered serious enough for any further investigation or attempt to relay the plot.

24. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

No graphic control surveys were used.

25. PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographic coverage was adequate for all shoreline areas. There is incomplete coverage on the northern part of T-9452 since NOATAK,1949 is off photographs. The definition of photographs is good. Photographs 27586 to 27590, incl. have some areas covered by clouds. There were five photographs which were noticeably tilted, 27549 to 27553, incl. A tilt determination was made on 27552 and the tilt was found to be 1°20'. For the others, the graph for finding the midpoint was used and new templets were made of all five photographs using the isocenter as radial center. Photograph 27575 was also tilted but since it is the last in the flight in this radial plot, no tilt determination was made. It will be made in the next plot if needed. Chamber No. 8 was found to be bad in several photographs. It is possible that it is bad in all photographs and should be used with caution. The master templet did not remove the error. It is

possible due to vacuum failure or error in master templet.

26. VERTICAL CONTROL

Following the completion of the radial plot, the elevations of a number of peaks and water surfaces of lakes were computed. The vertical angles were observed in the field but the positions were established in the radial plot. As an aid in field identification, single horizontal angles were observed in the field from an azimuth station to the peaks and lakes. These were also found to be of value in finding reasons for discrepancies in computed elevations. The angles were turned on the manuscripts with a steel protractor and a check could be made to see if the peak identified is the same as observed in the field. The following discrepancies were observed during this check on vertical control points and discrepancies in computed elevations.

PEAK 306 (T-9459) As mentioned previously, the radially plotted position was checked. The geographic position and elevation furnished by Division of Geodesy are in error. The elevation was recomputed from the new position.

PEAK 311 (T-9460) - Elevations from CENTER, 1949 did not check other three. PEAK 602 was mistaken for this peak. The vertical angle was used for computing PEAK 602 and the elevation checked.

PEAK 310 (T-9460) Elevation from PIPE SPIT, 1949 did not check other two. This was PEAK 602 again, as with PEAK 311. PEAK 357 (T-9459) - All three horizontal angles, from stations where vertical angles were observed, indicated that another peak of about the same elevation about 600 meters south was the correct peak. This was repricked and a new elevation computed. It was labeled PEAK 357 (OFFICE).

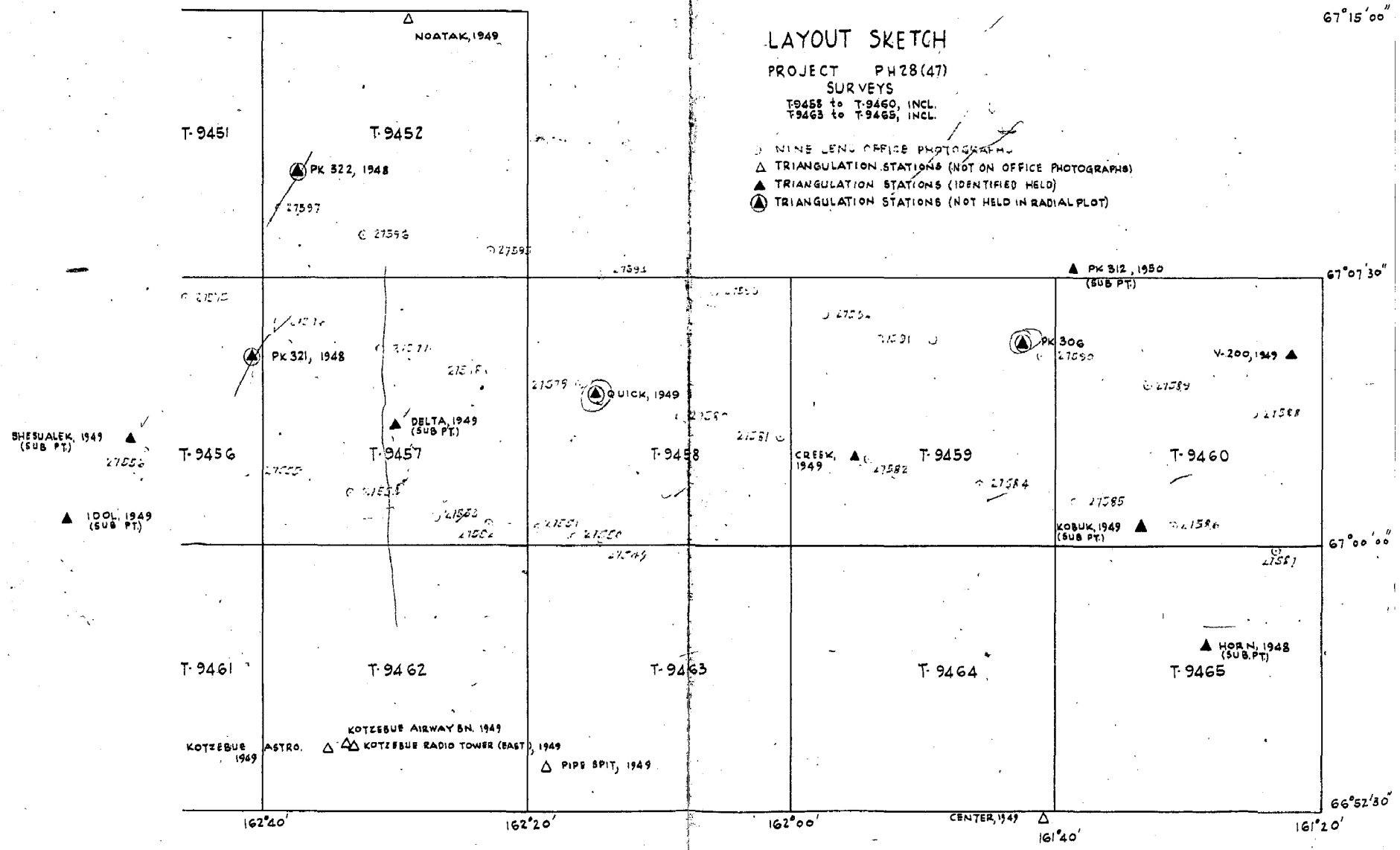
PEAK 508 (T-9458) There is no definite hill or peak at the point identified in the field. Another hill about 800 meters to the west was pricked in the office as a possible peak used. When the angle was turned with the protractor it indicated that the peak was east of the identified points. No definite peak could be found which would check with the angle. This peak should be disregarded. It is unsuitable for vertical control.

PEAK 515 (T-9458) There were two sets of elevations from two stations each, indicating that two peaks were observed for elevation. The horizontal angles from NOATAK, 1949 and SHESUALEK, 1949 checked the identified peak. Horizontal angles from V-190 and V-191 proved this to be another peak 1500 meters northeast which had been pricked as a pass point. The elevation of this peak, labeled PEAK 515 (Office) was computed from V-190 and V-191.

27. The description of topographic station SACK, 1948 did not appear to correspond to the description given. A pass point was pricked about 1000 meters southeast which appeared to fit the description. The shorelines at the two areas are similar but the elevations are different. At the point identified the substitute point appears too low, and not on the top of the bluff. The station elevation is given as 75 feet.

Approved and forwarded
Hubert A. Paton
Hubert A. Paton
Comdr., C&GS
Officer in Charge

Respectfully submitted
Frank J. Tarcza
Frank J. Tarcza
Cartographic Engineer


LAYOUT SKETCH
PROJECT PH 28(47)
SURVEYS
T-9458 to T-9460, INCL.
T-9463 to T-9465, INCL.
NINE LENS OFFICE PHOTOGRAPHS
TRIANGULATION STATIONS (NOT ON OFFICE PHOTOGRAPHS)
TRIANGULATION STATIONS (IDENTIFIED HELD)
TRIANGULATION STATIONS (NOT HELD IN RADIAL PLOT)
NOATAK, 1949
T-9451
T-9452
PK 322, 1948
PK 312, 1950 (SUB PT.)
PK 321, 1948
QUICK, 1949
PK 306
V-200, 1949
SHESUALEK, 1949 (SUB PT.)
DELTA, 1949 (SUB PT.)
IDOL, 1949 (SUB PT.)
T-9456
T-9457
T-9458
CREEK, 1949
T-9459
T-9460
KOBUK, 1949 (SUB PT.)
T-9461
T-9462
T-9463
T-9464
T-9465
HORN, 1948 (SUB. PT.)
KOTZEBUE AIRWAY BN. 1949
KOTZEBUE ASTRO. 1949
KOTZEBUE RADIO TOWER (EAST), 1949
PIPS SPIT, 1949
CENTER, 1949
67°15'00"
67°07'30"
67°00'00"
66°52'30"
162°40'
162°20'
162°00'
161°40'
161°20'

RADIAL PLOT REPORT (Continued)

The plot report on preceeding pages 8 thru 12 covers only the northern portions of the three quads of this report. The Baldwin Peninsula portion of T-9463 is included in the plot reported in the combined Radial Plot Report included/in the Descriptive Report for T-9466 and T-9467. And the southern portions of T-9464 and T-9465 is covered in the Radial Plot Report included in the Descriptive Report for T-9468 and T-9469.

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Section
Photogrammetric Engineer

COMPILATION REPORT

31. Delineation:

The area of the three quads of this report can not be worked completely at this time since two radial plots junction along a general east-west line thru their centers. Photo coverage for their area south of this line has not been obtained and no plot has been laid. The plot north of the line has been completed and the area delineated on the Reading Plotter, Model B. Only this completed area can be reported at this time. Actually, a major portion of the total area of the three quads is water area.

T-9463 now has a small land area mapped in its NW corner, T-9464 has an area in its NE corner mapped, and the north half of T-9465 is covered except for a narrow N-S strip along the east border to which photo coverage did not reach.

NOV 1952: BALANCE OF AREA NOW PHOTO-COVERED AND COMPILED.

32. Control: REFER TO PAGE 15.1

This plot is considered suitably strong as far as control governs. Refer to side-heading 23, page 10, this report, and note that no remarks are directed to this portion of the plot. Further, the area is adjacent to the shoreline where numerous pass points are selected for rectification purposes, which adds to the strength of the plot.

33. Supplemental Data:

a. Graphic Control Surveys: None

b. Hydrographic Surveys: None

c. Plotting Instrument Photos (metal-mounts):

27549 thru 27551, and 27584 thru 27587.

d. Field Inspection Photos:

20841, 42, 43, 48, 49, and 50.

34. Contours and Drainage:

Photograph quality was very good. No areas of questionable contours exist.

35. Shoreline and Alongshore Details:

Shoreline inspection was well done and quite adequate. Shoal lines were office delineated.

36. Offshore Details: Not applicable.

37. Landmarks and Aids: None recommended.

38. Control for Future Surveys:

No topo or hydro stations have been selected in the office. The field party selected no hydro stations but gave us ~~four~~ EIGHT topo points to locate by radial plot. This was done by locating the sub-stations and then computing the positions for the topo points from data furnished by the field party. The topo points themselves were not photo identifiable. All ~~four~~ EIGHT are dated 1948 and fall on the following quads:

T-9463: BAND SCUM BANK ; T-9464: PLOW GRUB CLAM ; T-9465: SPOT and SPUR.

39. Junctions:

The three quads of this report were compiled in conjunction with the three quads immediately to the north, T-9458, T-9459, and T9460, reading from east to west. All junctions involved are in good agreement.

No quads exist to the east of T-9465; no match was made.

No junction was made on the south since the southern portions of all three quads have not been completed in this first phase of their compilation; therefore no match has been made.

To the west of T-9463 no junction has been made at this time since T-9462 has not been completed yet, but a match edge has been transferred from T-9463 to that manuscript assuring a good junction when T-9462 is worked.

40. Horizontal and Vertical Accuracy: Standard.

46. Comparison with existing Maps:

a Advance proof of NOATAK, Alaska, USGS, Reconnaisance Topographic Series, Second Judicial Division, 1:250,000, 1951 edition.

b Advance proof of BAIRD MOUNTAINS, same as Noatak above.

c Compilation copy of TIGARA, Alaska, 1:200,000, USGS.

47. Comparison with Nautical Charts:

a ARCTIC COAST, Alaska, No 9400, 1:1,587,870, May 1946, 6th edition, last correction date of 27 Nov 50.

b. Provisional Chart, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES TO POINT BARROW; CHUCKI SEA, Alaska-Arctic Coast, No 9402, 1:750,000, May 1950, 1st edition.

48. Geographic Name list:

See separate numbered page, following.

49. Notes for the Hydrographer:

See separate unnumbered page, following.

50. Compilation Office Review:

See T-2 form, following.

Submitted by:

Orvis N. Dalbey
Cartographer-Photogrammetric

Approved and Forwarded by:

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Section
Photogrammetric Engineer

COMPILATION REPORT (supplement)

November 1952

Photo coverage has been obtained for the southern portions of these three quads not completed in the original compilation,, and the total land area has now been compiled, this balance having been completed on the same instrument by the same operator.

Control was adequate and the resulting maps are considered to meet map accuracy standards, with regards to horizontal positioning. Vertical control was not as dense as it might have been and as a result the far eastern portion of T-9465 may be somewhat weak. A vertical bridge was extended across two models between two east-west streams, and since it was so short a bridge, the contours are also considered to meet map accuracy(for 50ft contours).

Photographic quality was very good and no areas of doubtful contours are left. Shoreline inspection was quite adequate but all shoal areas were office delineated.

No Nautical or aeronautical aids exist and no landmarks were recommended.

All junctions are in agreement since the surrounding area (except to the east) was compiled simultaneously as a single project.

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Section
Photogrammetric Engineer

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No.

Name on Survey	A On Chart No.	B On previous survey No.	C On U. S. quadrangle Maps	D From local information	E On local Maps	F P. O. Guide or Map	G Rand McNally Atlas	H U. S. Light List	K	
T-9463										1
HOTHAM INLET										2
NOATAK RIVER DELTA										3
PIPE SPIT										4
BALDWIN PENINSULA										5
										6
T-9464										7
HOTHAM INLET										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
T-9465										13
HOTHAM INLET										14
RILEY CHANNEL										15
										16
										17
For title:										18
Alaska										19
Second Judicial Division										20
Kotzebue Sound										21
										22
				Names approval						23
				9-4-53						24
				L. Heck						25
										26
										27

49. Notes for the Hydrographer:

T-9463

SCUM, 1948 — identified on photo 20842 -- see 524 card
BAND, " —
BANK, " —

T-9464

GRUB, 1948 -- identified on photo 20849 -- see 524 card
PLOW, " —
CLAM, " —

T-9465

SPOT, 1948 — identified on photo 20849 -- see 524 card
SPUR, 1948 -- " " " 20850 -- "

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Section
Photogrammetric Engineer

Form T-2

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW

T-9463, 9464, 9465

1. Projection and grids ✓ 2. Title ✓ 3. Manuscript numbers ✓ 4. Manuscript size ✓

CONTROL STATIONS

5. Horizontal control stations of third-order or higher accuracy ✓ 6. Recoverable horizontal stations of less than third-order accuracy (topographic stations) ✓ 7. Photo hydro stations N 8. Bench marks N

9. Plotting of sextant fixes N 10. Photogrammetric plot report ✓ 11. Detail points N

✓ = checked
N = Non-existant

ALONGSHORE AREAS
(Nautical Chart Data)

12. Shoreline ✓ 13. Low-water line ✓ 14. Rocks, shoals, etc. ✓ 15. Bridges N 16. Aids to navigation N 17. Landmarks N 18. Other alongshore physical features N 19. Other alongshore cultural features N

PHYSICAL FEATURES

20. Water features ✓ 21. Natural ground cover N 22. Planetable contours N 23. Stereoscopic instrument contours N N ✓ 5 24. Contours in general N N ✓ 5 25. Spot elevations N N ✓ 5 26. Other physical features N

CULTURAL FEATURES

27. Roads N 28. Buildings N 29. Railroads N 30. Other cultural features N

BOUNDARIES

31. Boundary lines N 32. Public land lines N

MISCELLANEOUS

33. Geographic names ✓ 34. Junctions ✓ 35. Legibility of the manuscript ✓ 36. Discrepancy overlay N 37. Descriptive Report ✓ 38. Field inspection photographs ✓ 39. Forms ✓

40. N

Reviewer

Louis J. Reed

Supervisor, Review Section or Unit

Louis J. Reed, Chief
Stereoscopic Mapping Section
Photogrammetric Engineer

41. Remarks (see attached sheet)

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:

M-2623-12

Review Report T-9463 through T-9465
Topographic Maps
September 21, 1953

62. Comparison with Registered Topographic Surveys.- None

63. Comparison with Maps of Other Agencies.-

USGS Alaska Map, Selawik 1:250,000 1951 edition

Only visual comparison possible because of great scale difference.

64. Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys.- None

65. Comparison with Nautical Charts.-

9400	1:1,587,870	June 1952
9402	1:750,000	May 1950

Comparison not possible with these charts because of great scale difference.

66. Adequacy of Results and Future Surveys.-These maps comply with project instructions and are adequate as bases for hydrographic surveys and the construction of nautical charts.

Reviewed by:

B. J. Colner

APPROVED:

Chief, Review Branch
Div. of Photogrammetry

Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry
28 March 1957

Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys