

## A SIMPLE METHOD OF SURVEYING FROM AIR PHOTOGRAPHS

by

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 Professionnal Papers of the Air Survey Committee, No.8.

(Published by H. M. S. O., London, 1933 — 8vo, 145 pp. Plates and 46 Figs.).

### PARALLAX TABLES

(Supplement to above, 82 pages).

The evolution of aerial photography as applied to topography has necessitated a recasting of the various publications issued by the BRITISH AIR SURVEY COMMITTEE. This Committee has given most of its attention to the production of medium scale maps whose contours are drawn with sufficient accuracy, while making use of comparatively simple instruments to co-ordinate the work of aerial photography, ground survey and drawing.

The object of the present volume is threefold :

(i) To make clear to the air photographer the demands made upon him by the surveyors; these are stated in chapter III. (ii) To give the surveyor an idea of the intimate relation between the survey work carried out on the ground and the plotting processes based upon it, carried out subsequently in the office. This information will be sufficient to enable him to plan his field work to the best advantage both for himself and the cartographer. (iii) The book finally forms a manual for the cartographer who makes use of the photographs, giving the principles underlying the construction of a map from air photography and a definite procedure to be followed in plotting.

An index at the end of the book contains references to other Professional Papers of the AIR SURVEY COMMITTEE relating to the same subject, such, for example, as the treatise entitled *Surveying from Air Photographs* by Captain M. HOTINE, R.E.

## L'ASTROLABIO A PRISMA — DESCRIZIONE ED USO

(THE PRISM ASTROLABE — DESCRIPTION AND USE).

by

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(In 8vo - 44 pages - 10 fig. - 4 tables - Istituto Idrografico della Regia Marina, Genova - 1932).

The equal altitude method recommended at a comparatively early date by GAUSS received a new impulsion when the prismatic astrolabe appeared towards the year 1903; improved by Messrs. CLAUDE and DRIENCOURT in 1910, the use of the astrolabe became general in 1916 concurrently with the introduction of wireless telegraphy. Colonel WOODROFFE, in an article entitled *The Astrolabe and Wireless* which appeared in the *Geographical Journal* of May 1916, refers to its application. In 1919 there was published in Egypt *A Handbook of the Prismatic Astrolabe* by Drs. J. BALL and H. KNOX-SHAW; during 1926 the astrolabe was extensively used in connection with the international operations for the determination of longitudes (1).

Improvements in the prismatic astrolabe carried out in England, at the instigation of Captain T. Y. BAKER have been mentioned in the *Hydrographic Review* (2).

(1) Armand Lambert: *La participation française à la révision des longitudes mondiales* — Oct.-Nov. 1926.

(2) See *Hydrographic Review*, Vol. IX, N° 1, May 1932, page 218.