

H may be obtained from the flight data or by the method of paragraph 8. Draw the lines $A''C''$ and $D''B''$ to intersect in X'' .

REVISED RESECTION

Using the same kodatrace perspective pencils, repeat the resection procedure of paragraph 5 using the points A'' , B'' , C'' , D'' and X'' in place of A' , B' , C' , D' and X' . Draw LM and KN at right angles to $A''C''$ and $D''B''$.

AIRCRAFT HEIGHT

The aircraft height above the height datum on the scale of plot is given by the third side of the right angle triangle whose hypotenuse is LM and one side of which is MN .

The construction therefore is:

About M draw a circle of radius MN ;

Draw LG tangent to this circle;

Draw GM at right angles to LG and measure LG on the scale of the plot. This is the aircraft height above the height datum.

ADDENDUM TO ARTICLE ENTITLED, "HISTORY OF STEREOSCOPY"

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The only major American development in photogrammetric equipment is the Brock process. During the First World War, into 1921, the Brock equipment was developed in Philadelphia. It was later successfully used by Brock and Weymouth, Inc. in producing topographic maps to various scales and contour intervals. The accuracy of the method is such that maps showing 1 foot contour intervals may be drawn and large areas have been mapped showing 2 foot contour intervals by the Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, present owners and operators of the equipment. A special glass plate camera is used to make the original exposures which are $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Thereafter, glass plate enlargements are made to $13'' \times 17''$ and all subsequent steps are carried forward to glass plates of this size.

The Brock process is so arranged that various steps are completed on separate units of equipment which facilitates production and makes it possible to carry on more than one project at a time. Another feature of the process is that it is the only method which enables the operator to draw contour lines while viewing the stereoscopic model as well as the contour lines that have already been drawn. Greater accuracy and expression are possible because the contours can be directly checked against the stereoscopic model as additional lines are drawn. A complete description and method appears in the "Manual of Photogrammetry," Chapter 11, page 522, or an article in PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING, 1940, Volume VI, No. 2, page 55.