8255

Diag'd. on Diag. Ch. No. 77-4

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Air Photographic TOPO.

Field No. CS-288-A Office No. T-8255

LOCALITY

State Maryland

General locality Chesapeake Bay

Locality Gales ville

West River Quadrangle

1942-'43

CHIEF OF PARTY

R.L.Schoppe

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE June 6, 1946

8-1870-1 (1)



DATA RECORD

T-8255, \$256

* T-8255 and T-8256 were combined. T-8256 is now reassigned and all the Bureau records changed accordingly. 6/1/49 sw. See below Quadrangle (II): 7½ minute

Project No. (II): CS 288 A

Field Offices

Chief of Party: Ray L. Schoppe

War Mapping Field Party #2

Compilation Office: Baltimore, Md.

Chief of Party: Fred. L. Peacock

Instructions dated (II III) 8

November 16, 1942 and May 13, 1943 Copy filed in Descriptive Report No. T- (VI)

Completed survey received in office: 5/12/44

Reported to Nautical Chart Section: 5/13/44

Reviewed: 6/9/44 Applied to chart No.

Date:

Redrafting Completeds 8/3/44

Registered: 5/46

Published: 1944

Compilation Scale: 1:20,000

Published Scale: 1:31,680

Scale Factor (III): None

Geographic Datum (III) 8 N. A. 1927

Datum Plane (III): Mean Sea Level

Reference Station (III): FAIRHAVEN 2, 1898, R.1934 and 1943

Lat.: 38° 45' 15.830"(488.1m) Long.: 76°, 33' 54.605"(1318.5m) Adjusted Unadjusted

State Plane Coordinates (VI): Mary and single zone

X = 924,005.04

Y = 3.35,724.55

Military Grid Zone (VI) A + B

*T-8256, an area between T-8255 and T-8257,
has been combined with the adjacent sheets.
T-8256 has been assigned to another map area,
Little Sitkin, Project Ph 34, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

Number	Date	Time	<u>Scale</u>	Stage of Tide
Nine Lens 12806 to 12810 Inc. 12821 to 12827 Inc.	12/4/42 12/4/42	3:38 P.M. 3:38 P.M.	1:20,000	0.8' above M.L.W. 0.8' above M.L.W.
Single Lens AHR 5-44,45 AHR 5-47,48	4/14/38 4/14/38	Unknown "	1:20,000	Unknown "
AHR 5-50 to 52 AHR 4-140 to 142	4/14/38 4/12/38	n n	11	n n

Tide from (III): Predicted tables, Reference Station Baltimore, Md., with corrections for Shadyside, West River

Mean Range: 0.9'

Spring Range: 1.0'

Camera: (Kind or source) U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey nine lens camera (84 focal length)

Field Inspection by: Harland R. Cravat, Jr. Topo. Engr.

date: December 1943

Field Edit by:

date:

Date of Mean High-Water Line Location (III): Same as date of nine lens photographs

Projection and Grids ruled by (III) Washington Office	date:
n n checked by:	date:
Control plotted by: Joseph Steinberg	date: 2/10/44
Control checked by: J. Edward Deal, Jr.	date: 2/11/44
Joseph Steinberg Radial Plot by: J. Edward Deal, Jr.	2/12/44 to date: 2/15/44
Detailed by: Mary Moore	date: 2/21/44 to 5/10/44
Reviewed in compilation office by: A. C. Rauck, Jr.	date: 5/1/44 to 5/10/44

Elevations on Field Edit Sheet checked by: Lillian A Lec (Noshington Office)

date: 6/3/99

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles): 42

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore): 25 Statute Miles

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore): 15 Statute Miles
Measured along approximate centerline

Number of Recoverable Topographic Stations established: 28(8 fixed aids to navigation, 18 Bench Marks and 2 Azimuth Reference Monuments)

Number of Temporary Hydrographic Stations located by radial plot: None

Leveling (to control contours) - miles: 75

Roman numberals indicate whether the item is to be entered by,

(III) Field Party, (III) Compilation Party, or, (VI) the Washington Office.

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

Remarks:

General Procedure in the Production of Topographic Quadrangles for the War Department

This quadrangle, together with similar adjoining maps produced under Project C.S.2884 was prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the War Department under "General Specifications for War Department Mapping Program" issued about December 1941, in which is incorporated the "Standard of Accuracy for a National Map Production Program" issued by the Bureau of the Budget under date of June 10, 1941.

The general procedure in the production of this and the adjoining quadrangles was:

PREPARATION OF BASE MAPS

Assembly into quadrangle base sheets by photographic means of previously produced planimetric maps of the area. These maps were compiled by this Bureau from aerial photographs taken in 1938 and were published in 1940 on the scale of 1:10,000. Lithographic prints of the quadrangle base sheets on cloth-mounted paper were furnished to the field parties and similar prints in red ink on celluloid sheets were furnished to the compilation office.

FIELD SURVEYS

Aerial photography with the Coast and Geodetic Survey nine-lens camera, with airplane and flight crew furnished by the U.S. Coast Guard. The photographs were taken to the scale of 1:20,000.

Ground inspection of the photographs for identification of control points, and classification and clarification of planimetric details on the photographs. The field parties were permitted to make field inspection notes either on the photographs or on the planimetric base sheet.

Contouring by planetable, directly on the photographs or on the planimetric base sheet at the option of the field party. The contouring for this quadrangle was done on the photographs.

Supplementary vertical control was established by means of an extensive subordinate level net, furnishing unmarked elevations at road intersections, driveways, and numerous other points identifiable on the photographs.

COMPILATION OF MANUSCRIPT

Revision of the planimetric base map from the new photographs and addition of contours and corrections obtained by the field parties. A-No-radial plot was made for this work, using a red line print as a base.

FIELD EDIT

Comparison of a copy of the corrected manuscript with the ground. This included inspection for completeness and accuracy as well as the location by planetable methods of additional details, checking of nautical and aeronautical aids to navigation, etc.

Accuracy Tests - Application of systematic horizontal and vertical accuracy tests to check the maps for conformity with the specifications. These tests consisted of comparison of the map position and elevation of selected random points with the true position and elevation as independently determined by standard survey methods.

PROCESSING IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Review - Examination of the manuscript for accuracy and completeness of compilation and compliance with specifications, correcting where necessary; addition of military and state grids and other special features; and verification of the general adequacy of the manuscript as a basis for the production of a finished map.

Drafting and Reproduction - Preparation of smooth color separation drawings on 1:20,000 scale on metal-mounted "blueline" copies of the manuscript. From these drawings, negatives and printing plates were prepared for reproduction of the finished map on the scale of 1:31,680 or 1:25,000.

Descriptive Report to Accompany

Quadrangles 8255 & 8256

Maryland

War Mapping Project CS 288 A

Ray L. Schoppe, Chief of Party

1. Description of the Area:

Quadrangle 8255 is a seven and one-half $(7\frac{1}{2})$ minute quadrangle bounded as follows: on the West the 76-37-30 meridian, on the North the 38-52-30 parallel, on the East the 76-30-00 meridian and on the South the 38-46-00 parallel. Of this about forty-eight (48) square miles are land and the remaining Eastern portion comprises of the Chesapeake Bay and inlets.

Quadrangle 8256 is a seven and one-half (7) minute quadrangle bounded as follows: On the West the 76-30-00 Moradian, on the Morth the 38-5236-55 parellel, on the East the 76-22-30 meridian, and on the Fouth the 39-45-00 parellel. Of this about one square mile is land in the North Westerly portion and a part of Poplar and Coackes Islands in the South Eastern part of the area. Most of the area consists of the Chesapeake Bay. Recause this last area was so small, it was mapped as a unit with the adjoining quadrangles.

About one-fourth $(\frac{1}{4})$ of the land is wooded; these areas are found along the streams and the bottom lands. The remaining portions are given to agriculture, suburban residences and beach resort properties adjoining Chesapeake Bay and inlets.

The area is divided into an Easterly and Westerly topographic region. The terrain in the Westerly portion is very rough, characterized by deep drains, long ridges with abrupt changes in elevation near the drains, and many isolated contours. Elevations vary from mean sea level to over 240 feet above mean sea level near the village of Lothina, Maryland.

The Easterly portion of the area is very flat with most of the area below the 20 foot contour interval.

2. Completeness of Field Inspection:

A planemetric map was furnished for the area, but since the contouring was done on photographs, the field inspection for the clarification and classification of details was completed on the photographs with the exception of aids to navigation for which the work was done on a planemetric map.

3. Interpretation of the photographs:

The work was done on both 9-lens and single lens contact prints.

The 9-lens photographs were taken at such a time of day, that extremely long shadows of the details give a fuzzy effect to the photographs and obscure large portions of other detail.

On both types of photographs, evergreen (pine) trees appear in the darker tones and the deciduous trees in the lighter tones. The evergreens are usually found on the higher land and the deciduous trees in the lower land and along the slopes. A narrow band of deciduous trees growing in a region of predominent evergreen trees is a good indication of drainage.

There are many culture changes on the single lens contact prints, and it was necessary to exercise much care in picking the true position of points due to these changes. Also, these photographs had widely var ying scale factors; most of them ranged between 3 to 9% from the true scale.

4. Horizontal Control:

Most of the recovery was completed at the time of field work for the planemetric map. Refer to descriptive report of the original maps.

A few stations were recovered by Wendell Bever, Jr. Topo. Eng., on Photos # 12806, 12808, 12809, 12823, and 12824.

5. Vertical Control:

All U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and Geological Survey Bench Marks were recovered, or searched for by Wendell Bever, Jr. Topo. Eng., Emory Bancroft, Jr. Topo. Eng. and Philip A. McAdam, Jr. Topo. Eng., and picked on photographs #12807, 12809, 12821, and 12824. Several U.S.E.D. tidal bench marks were recovered, but were not included in the level lines because of the uncertainty of their elevations.

Philip A. McAdam, Jr. Topo. Engr. ran supplemental fly levels with a wye level along roads to provide additional vertical control. No stations were monumented and elevations were located with blue ink dots on Photographs # 12807, 12809, 12821, 12822, and 12825.

Fly levels were run within one half foot of error; all closures over 0.10 foot were adjusted over the entire loop in which they occurred. Seventy four and one-tenth (74.1) miles of levels were run on Quadrangle 8255. One mile of levels was run on Quadrangle 8256, now a part of T-8255.

Contours and Drainage :

The contouring was started on October 25, 1943, and completed on December 22, 1943.

The contouring was done on the following photographs: 9-lens Photos # 12821, #12822, #12823, #12824, #12825, #12826, #12806, #12807, #12808, and #12809, and single lens contact prints #AHR 5-44, #AHR 5-45, #AHR 5-47, #AHR 5-48, #AHR 5-50, #AHR 5-51, #AHR 5-52, #AHR 4-140, #AHR4-141, #AHR 4-142,

All of these photographs had the areas marked by the Washington Office they wished contoured. Their instructions were carried out carefully with the exception of occasionally working to a natural boundary to facilitate the work if it closely approximated the boundary as marked by the Washington Office.

The contour interval was 20 feet, and done directly on the photographs. No attempt was made to keep the work of one photograph in one quadrangle, in fact to obtain a good coverage and as marked by the Washington Office the same photographs for this quadrangle contains a portion of the next Westerly and Northerly quadrangles. The chief attempt was to keep the work as near the center portion of the photographs as possible in an effort to minimize distortion and large changes in scale.

The field work was done by a 4 man plane table party thoroughly covering the area in an effort to locate all surface changes and to classify the culture of the land.

The elevations were carried by direct levels, vertical angles, and the step method. All plane table traverses were closed. The usual closure was less closure? than one foot; in a few instances they were over one foot. However, none were over two feet.

Along the shore line there were a few isolated hills with the supplemental levels generally some distance back. In order to expedite the work many elevations were taken on the high water mark, then when needed the high water mark served as an elevation for a starting point.

Distances were measured by stadia and plotted directly on the photograph. Many cuts were taken to points of detail and elevations computed for these points by vertical angles and scaled distances.

The contours were drawn in pencil in the field, based on points of elevation determined in the field. In the evening, the day work was viewed under the stereoscope and occasionally slight changes in the contour lines were justified and the contour lines inked in brown.

The drainage on the photos was drawn by the Washington Office. It was checked by stadia in all the main draws and the majority of the short drains of 1000 or less in length. It was found to be very good. Occasionally changes were

made where it was found to be in error. It was corrected with blue ink and the office drainage deleted.

By using the center portions of the photographs as marked by the Washington Office and determining the scale factor for the area in question, it was found that traverses checked very well and the planetable positions could be relied upon because overlay was reduced to a minimum. There were large differences in scale between the 9-lens and single lens contact prints. Most of the 9-lens photographs were of true scale, while the single lens varied from 3 to 9% less than the true scale. Contour junctions between all photographs were checked by tracings using control prints nearest the contours to be checked.

7. Mean High Water Line:

Inasmuch as the area was covered by planmetric maps, there was no systematic investigation made to determine the location of mean high water line. In regions where it was convenient, the mean high water line was located on the photograph, and later compared with the compilation. Changes are noted on both the photograph and compilation.

8. Low Water Line:

No attempt was made to locate the low water line.

9. Wharves and Shoreline Structures:

Most of the shoreline structures are correct on the compilation. The principal wharves are shown. Wharves which are new are marked on the photographs and are to be shown, and some shown on the compilation which are out of existence have been deleted on the compilation.

Buildings along the shore, as field inspected on the photographs, are correct and no attempt was made to check them against the compilation.

10. Details Offshore from the High Water Line:

None noted at time of contouring -- Refer to the original report of Planemetric Maps.

11. Marks and Aids to Navigation:

Aids to navigation were noted in the field and a visual comparis on was made with those on U. S. Coast and Geodetic Chart # 550 (Herring Bay to Magothy River).

Fixed aids to navigation were located on U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Air Photo Compilations #T5348 and #T5347, scale 1:10,000.

The Position of such aids were picked and circled in red. The numbers and names of beacons and lights were placed near the location. In the West River vicinity some of them bear no identification and local inhabitants were of no aid. In such instances the **s**ids to navigation were marked either beacon or light.

Due to black-out regulations the lights have been removed from their standards, but are expected to be replaced when the black-out is lifted.

It will be noted that the lights at the entrance of Rockhold Creek have been moved considerably due to a new channel. This information is correct in the Supplement to United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast, Section C. Sandy Hook to Cape Henry, Fourth (1937) Edition, October 30, 1942.

12. Hydrographic Control:

Refer to original report of Planemetric Maps.

13. Landing Fields and Aeronautical Aids:

There are no landing fields within the limits of these quadrangles.

14. Road Classification:

All roads were classified per instructions, and where a road classification changes from one classification to another it was noted on the photograph. Roads obscured by trees were marked by a dashed red line.

15. Bridges:

Bridges were classified according to instructions by C. C. Fryer, Junior Topographic Engineer.

16. Buildings and Structures:

All buildings were classified or deleted. Classified buildings were circled in red and bear a symbol, except dwellings, which bear no symbol, except where it was deemed necessary. Many buildings were not shown on the single lens contact prints; these were located and circled.

17. Boundary Monuments and Lines:

Boundaries for all cemeteries were marked on the Photographs at the time of the contouring.

Political boundaries and lines were located by C. C. Fryer, Jr. Topo. Engr., on Photo # 12823.

18. Geographic Names:

Subject of a special report to be submitted at a later date.

LA

19. Quadrangle Junctions:

There were no contour junctions between quadrangles # 8255 & # 8256.

The junction between quadrangles # 8255 and # 8264 made on photograph # 12809, #12821, and single lens contact print #AHR 5-44.

The junction between Quadrangles 8255 and 8254 were made on photograph # 12821, #12822, #12823 #12824 and #12825, and 12826.

A fair junction was made on the South with U.S.G.S. Prince Fredrick Quadrangle, 1938. The general form of the contour junction was very good; however, there is some discrepancy in the share and size of some ridges and isolated contours along the boundary line. A plane table traverse was run along the Southern boundary and all contours are believed to be correct on this traverse.

20. Comparison with U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle.

There are wide culture changes between the new work and the old U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle.

In the Eastern portion of the area where there are few or no contours, the differences between the two were not marked, but in the more rugged Western portion there were large differences in elevation between the two.

It can be noted at the road junction South of Lothian, Maryland, the U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle has a spotted elevation of 181, our supplemental level elevation at that point is 171.6 feet M.S.L. Within a distance of 1000 feet to either side of the road at Lothian there are isolated contours over 200 feet above M.S.L. The old quadrangle shows this same area enclosed by a 180 foot contour interval. Throughout the entire Western portion of the quadrangle there are differences up to 60 feet in elevation between the old and the new work.

48. Accuracy Tests

A line of profile levels was run on photograph #12821 by William A. Rasure, Principal Photogrammetric Aid. After completing this traverse of profile levels, a tracing of the contours was made of this area and checked against the numerous points of elevation. All contours fell well within the required limits of accuracy.

The profile traverse is blocked off and inked with red ink on Photograph # 12821 for future reference.

Respectfully Submitted

Harland R. Cravat Jr. Topo. Engr.

Approved:

Ray L. Schoppe Chief of Party

26 CONTROL:

mand what was originally

The Compilation Office was furnished a red line print on celluloid, Scale, 1:20,000, for the combined land area of Surveys Nos. T-8255 and T-8256. Reproduced thereon were portions of recent planimetric Surveys Nos. T-5347 and T-5348. These reproduced surveys covered most of the land area included in this Map Manuscript. A portion of the area, two minutes in longitude along the entire western length of the Map Manuscript and a small area along the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay, is new work.

Six U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation stations, which lie within the limits of this Map Manuscript, were recovered and identified by the Field Inspection Party. They are:

DAR, 1933 FAIRHAVEN 2, 1898, r.1934, 1943 GRAY, 1933 MARRIOTT 2, 1933 McKINLEY, 1933 TOBACCO, 1933

One U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station which falls just outside the limits of the Map Manuscript was recovered and identified by the Field Inspection Party. It is:

OWENS, 1934

At six of the above stations the Field Inspection Party established field inspection points at well defined points of detail near the stations. This enabled the Compilation Office to make a more satisfactory use of the horizontal control.

All of the above horizontal control was used to establish photograph centers, secondary, and detail points.

In addition, there is shown inside and just outside the limits of this Map Manuscript, 21 horizontal control stations. These were probably used for the compilation of Surveys Nos. T-5347 and T-5348. This Compilation Office has not been furnished any data concerning these stations.

27 RADIAL PLOT:

The radial plot for this Map Manuscript is part of Main Radial Plot No. 1 of Project C.S. 288, the descriptive report for which was submitted to the Washington Office on March 24, 1944.

28 DETAILING:

Nine lens, unmounted photographs were used to revise and complete this Map Manuscript.

Satisfactory field inspection data was furnished the Compilation Office, partly on nine lens and partly on single lens photographs.

New roads, drainage, buildings, shoreline structures and other details were added and those details found not existing were deleted, according to field inspection data and office examination of the nine lens photographs. All revision on this Map Manuscript was accomplished by orienting the 1:20,000 photographs under the reproduced previous surveys, using common detail as control and then making the necessary changes. The new work was accomplished in the usual manner of air photo compilation from hime lens photographs.

29 SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

The following previous surveys, portions of which fall within the area of this Map Manuscript, were made by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. They are:

Survey No.	Date	Scale .
T-198	1846	1:20,000
T-2395	1903	1:20,000

Copies of these surveys were not available to the Compilation Office.

In addition, the Field Inspection Party furnished the Compilation Office black and white prints of previous Surveys Nos. T-5347 and T-5348, Scale 1:10,000, on which were shown positions of numerous fixed aids to navigation.

30 MEAN HIGH-WATER LINE:

The stage of tide of the nine lens photographs was computed and found to be at or near Mean High-Water.

The Field Inspection Party did not make any inspection of the High-Water Line, and any revision which has been made was delineated from office examination of the nine lens photographs.

31 LOW-WATER AND SHOAL LINES:

Approximate Low-Water and Shoal Lines visible on the nine lens photographs were detailed.

32 <u>DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH-WATER LINE:</u>

Visible on the nine lens photographs are numerous structures of uniform size and appearance, located approximately \(\frac{1}{4} \) mile offshore, along the entire length of the portion of the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay which falls within the limits of this Map Manuscript. Eighteen of these structures have been shown, and appropriate notes on the overlay request the Field Edit Party to identify them at the time of the field edit.

33 WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

All wharves and shoreline structures indicated by field inspection data or visible on the office photographs, have been detailed. Those marked for deletion have been removed from the red line print of the reproduced previous surveys.

34 LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

Numerous fixed aids to navigation were shown on the red line print of the reproduced planimetric surveys. The Field Inspection Party locations of these fixed aids were furnished the Compilation Office on copies of Surveys Nos. T-5347 and T-5348, Scale 1:10,000. By use of the vertical projector it was found that all of these fixed aids except eight verified the position shown on the

34 LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION: (Continued)

red line print of the reproduced planimetric surveys. These eight aids which could not be verified were then transferred to the Map Manuscript by graphic methods, from the copies of Surveys Nos. T-5347 and T-5348.

Form 567 is being submitted for the new positions of these eight fixed aids to navigation. They are:

See Chart Letter 338, in this report.

PARISH CREEK 1, Fl.W. ev. 5 sec.

PARISH CREEK 3, Fl.W. ev. 5 sec.

PARISH CREEK BEACON 4, Red triangular daymark on pile, red reflector

PARISH CREEK BEACON 6, " " " " " " " "

DEEP POINT BEACON, Black slatted daymark with white square center on pile

ROCKHOLD CREEK BEACON 6, Red triangular daymark on pile, white reflector

ROCKHOLD CREEK 2, Fl.R. ev. 5 sec.

ROCKHOLD CREEK ENTRANCE, Fl.W. ev. 5 sec.

The names and descriptions of the above aids to navigation were obtained from the Light List, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S., dated 1944.

35 HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

Form 524 is being submitted for the eight aids to navigation mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, geographic positions are available for all of the remaining fixed aids shown on the Map Manuscript. All of these fixed aids are of value as partial hydrographic control as long as they remain in position.

Numerous temporary hydrographic signals shown on the red line print of the reproduced planimetric maps have been retained. It is believed that any of these found standing will be of value as partial hydrographic control for future hydrographic surveys.

36 LANDING'FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

There are no landing fields or aeronautical aids within the limits of this Map Manuscript.

37 DISCREPANCY OVERLAY:

A discrepancy overlay has been prepared to accompany this Map Manuscript. On it are notes recommending investigation during the field edit, of detail believed to be uncertain. A set of general notes is included to aid in the interpretation of symbols shown on the Map Manuscript. A section of the Anne Arundel - Calvert County boundary line is also shown.

38 GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

The results of a geographic names investigation have been furnished the Compilation Office on a copy of the U. S. Geological Survey, Cwensville, Md. 15 minute quadrangle. Only the undisputed names appear on the Map Manuscript. A list of undisputed, disputed and recommended geographic names is attached to this descriptive report.

39 HORIZONTAL ACCURACY:

The horizontal accuracy of this Map Manuscript is believed to be within the limits set forth, for well defined and less well defined points of detail, for War Mapping Projects.

40 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS:

The planimetry as presented on this Map Manuscript is believed to be complete. It is subject to corrections, additions, and deletions at the time of the field edit.

41 JUNCTIONS:

Satisfactory junctions have been completed with the following:

To the North with Map Manuscript for Survey No. T-8264 To the West with Map Manuscript for Survey No. T-8254

To the South no recent survey is available to the Compilation Office for junction purposes. A junction of contours with the U. S. Geological Survey contour data is discussed in the field report.

To the East is the Chesapeake Bay.

42 REMARKS:

An adequate description of the area covering this Map Manuscript has been made in the field report.

43 RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS:

Seventeen bench marks, one tidal bench mark, and two azimuth reference monuments have been radially plotted within the limits of this Map Manuscript.

44 COMPARISON VITTH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES:

Comparison was made with the U. S. Geological Survey, Owensville, Md. 15 minute quadrangle, edition of 1905, Scale 1:62,500.

Many man made changes are evident since the quadrangle was made. Parker Island shown on the quadrangle is not visible on the nine lens photographs and has not been detailed on the Map Manuscript. Common planimetric features seem to be in general fair agreement.

45 COMPARISON TITH NAUTICAL CHARTS:

Comparison was made with the following U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey charts.

Chart No. 550, Dated Nov. 18, 1940, Scale 1:40,000 No. 1225, "Dec. 12, 1941, Scale 1:80,000

The High-Water Line and common topographic features were in general fair agreement.

Respectfully submitted: May 11, 1944

Mary More

Photogrammetric Aid

Map Manuscript, Discrepancy Cverlay and Descriptive Report Reviewed by:

Albert C. Rauck, Jr.
Senior Photogrammetric Aid

Compilation of Map Manuscript Supervised by:

Joseph Steinberg
Asst. Photogrammetric Engineer

and

J. Edward Deal, Jr.

Asst. Photogrammetric Engineer

Approved and Forwarded: May 12, 1944

Fred. L. Peacock

Commander, C. & G. Survey

Officer-in-Charge

Baltimore Photogrammetric Office.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Undisputed

Nakland Church Anne Arundel County Avalon Shores Owensville Catholic Church Back Bay Beach -Owings Beach Battees Point Parish Creek Broadwater Creek Parker Island(notvisible on Popham Creek
Rhode River
Rockhold Lalvert County photos) ∠Carrs Creek Cedar Grove Church Rockhold Creek &edarhurst Cedar Point St. Johns Church ∕St. Marks Church Chalk Point Chesapeake Bay St. Matthews Chapel Chester Creek 8t. Pauls Church(not visible Chester Point on photos) ✓Chews Memorial Church Scaffold Creek 8hadyside Churchton Churchton School -Shadyside Road Councillors Point ✓Shadyside School Cox Creek Ahadyside School (Colored) ∕Cumberstone Smith Creek Curtis Point South Creek Deale Southern High School Deale School Steiners Wharf Dutchman Point Sudley Æbenezer Church Tenthouse Creek Æbenezer Met. Church The Three Sisters (not visible /Fairhaven /Franklin Church 🤟 ·Tracy · Creek -Franklin Manor Tracys Landing √Galesville Church Tracys Landing School Galesville School Arotts Br. Galesville School (Colored) JUnion Chapel · Hartges Wharf West River West River Church /Herring Bay West Shadyside Herring Bay View . Horseshoe Point -Idlewilde Jáck Creek √Jewell Johns Creek .Kamp Kahlert · Lerch Creek Lothian School Lyons Creek Marriott Hill 👋 ✓ Masons Beach (Maryland 2,4,255,256,257,258,393,423,468 ∨McKendree McKendree School Mount Zion Church Murray Wharf Road √Nutwell _Nutwell School

on photos)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Disputed

Disputed

Recommended

Butlers

Harwood

Harwood P. O.

Deep Cove Creek Franklin Creek

Deep Cove Creek

Galloways P. O. (Galesville)

Galesville

Leitch

vLeitch\$

Lothian P. O.

Lothian

Mt. Zion

West River P. O. (West River)

/Owensville

West River Church

_Owensville Church

Parker Creek

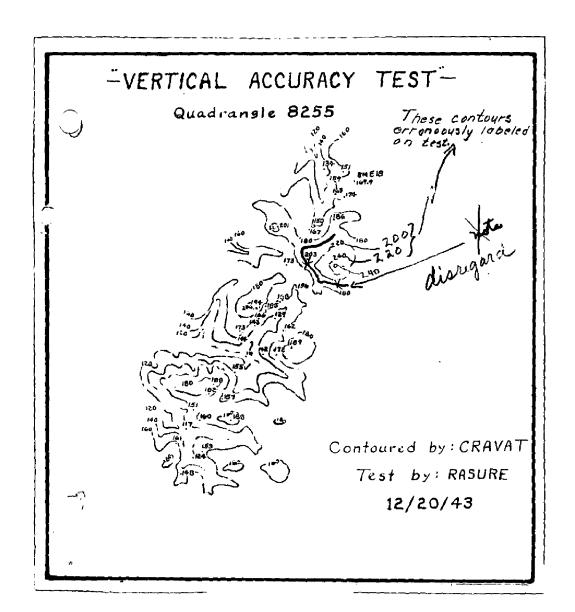
Parkers Creek

Herring Creek Church

St. James Church

Note:

The above lists of disputed and recommended names are not clearly defined on the geographic name overlay. The system of 3 names at many places has confused the Compilation Office. It is recommended that this matter be clarified.



46. METHODS: This quadrangle was field edited on an ozalid and later transferred to a duplicate ozalid in the office. Discrepancies not covered by a suitable symbol were noted on the compilation by a sentence are an arrow to the point in question.

All symbols used are standard topographic symbols, except that a green X was used for deletions and a tick mark was used to show limits of deletion and points of change in road classification. The following color scheme was used.

- 47, ADEQUACY OF COMPILATION: The compilation of this sheet, as governed by field inspection, was complete and adequate.
- 48. ACCURACY TESTS: See field inspection report.

Submitted By:

Wendell Beyer

Junior Topographic Engineer

Approved & Forwarded By;

H. Hallen

F. L. Gallen

Chief of Party

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:

2 TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

Tappahannock, Va.

82 EXPRESS ADDRESS:

BOO DEC 28 PW ;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

December 27, 1943

To:

The Director

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Washington, D. C.

From:

Ray L. Schoppe,

Comdr., U. S. C. & G. Survey

Subject:

Vertical Accuracy Test - Quadrangle 8255.

Proj288

I am forwarding herewith a tracing which shows the result of an accuracy test which Mr. William A. Rasure has recently made. The yellow contours were taken from Mr. Cravat's field sheets and the blue elevations show the actual readings which were recorded by Mr. Rasure. It appears that this test is satisfactory.

Ray L. Schoppe,

Comdr., U. S. C. & G. Survey.

12



MMERCE C SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF G U. S. COAST AND GEOD

1944

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Baltimore, Md.

Nay 9

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

The positions given have been checked after listing.

STRIKE OUT ONE

TO BE CHARTED

NEW POSITION

Fred. L. Peacock

GENERAL West River and Bockhold		 - 		POSITION	z					i}		
	Ì 	LATITUDE	'UDE	۲۵	LONGITUDE	J J J		METHOD	DATE	SE CH	3801	CHARTS AFFECTED
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ROCKHOLD CHEEK BEACON 6, in 6 feet 38	38	4.6	(377.73	76 3) 66	76 33 (682.6)	12	t	t			
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This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." Positions of charted landmarks and nonfloating aids to navigation, if redetermined, shall be reported on this form. 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.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 18-27869-1

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RECORDS

Between January, 1942 and July, 1944, this Bureau completed 323 quadrangles. These maps have been published, or are in the process of being published on scales of 1:31,680 or 1:25,000. This series of quadrangles includes a land area of approximately 15,000 square miles. Incident to this work, a considerable volume of survey records and data has accumulated which will be filed for future reference. This material is filed as follows:

Registered and Filed in the Vault

Cloth-mounted copy of the published quadrangle.

published quadrangle at 1:20,000 scale

Black and white cloth-mounted copy of the/map

manuscript. This copy is filed to preserve

original survey detail shown on the manuscript

at 1:20,000 scale which may not have been shown

on the published sheet. For political-boundaries,

woodland, marshy-and-twemp-limits, refer to the

published quadrangle for the finally adopted

positions.outlines.

Descriptive Report.

Division.

Filed in the Photogrammetric Section -- Surveys-Branch

Field inspection photographs.

Contoured photographs (on which planetable contouring work was performed.)

Field edit sheet.

Descriptions of recoverable topographic stations (Form 524), filed in Reviewing-Unit. Section.

Supplementary traverse and level records.

Field notes, computations, lists of positions, and tabulations of results of horizontal and vertical accuracy tests.

Reproduction proof.

Correction sheet (copy of quadrangle showing in red changes to be made when next printed.)

Check lists of work performed on each sheet in the Washington Office during review, drafting, edit, and reproduction.

Original celluloid manuscript.

Copies of specifications and all instructions to field parties and field offices.

Filed in Reproduction Branch

Glass negatives of the color separation drawings.

Filed in the Library

Special report on field work by Commander K. T. Adams, 1944.

Special report on office work by B. G. Jones, 1944.

Season's report on field work by Commander F. L. Gallen, 1944.

Season's report on field work by Commander R. L. Schoppe, 1944.

Delivered to the Army Map Service in accordance with the contract

Film negatives and film positives of the color separation drawings.

All color separation drawings.

Original celluloid manuscript.

A correction sheet consisting of a copy of the first edition of the quadrangle with notes in red indicating changes desirable at the next printing.

DIVISION OF CHARTS

SURVEYS BRANCH

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY T-8255

WEST RIVER QUADRANGLE

This quadrangle manuscript has been examined for completeness, accuracy, and conformity with the specifications. It is adequate for smooth drafting, reproduction and publication. Revisions found to be necessary in this office are discussed on the next page.

Horizontal and Vertical Accuracy

No horizontal accuracy test was run in this quadrangle. For the nearest test see T-8254.

A vertical accuracy test was run in this quadrangle and found to be satisfactory. The test is inclosed in this Descriptive Previous Surveys

Report.

This manuscript has been compared with the following previous topographic surveys of this Bureau and other agencies. This map is satisfactory to supersede the previous surveys over the common area.

T-198	1846	1:20,000
T-2394	1899	1:20,000
T-2395	1903	1:20,000

Comparison with Nautical Charts Nos. 550 & 1225

The manuscript has not been applied to the charts at the date of this review. The following comments are pertinent to the compilation and correction of nautical charts:

There is good agreement between this quadrangle and the nautical charts.

The following revisions of the map manuscript were found to be necessary and were accomplished as a part of this review:

Only changes of a minor nature were necessary during the review of this map manuscript.

Reviewed June 9, 1944 By Sillian a See under direction of D. H. Benson (par 1.3.m.)

Inspected by B. G. Jones My Jones

Examined and approved:

Ghiefy-Surveys-Branch Division of Photogrammetry

Ohief,-Topography-Section

Chief, Div. of Charts Nustical Chart Branch

Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys