

# 8284

# 8284

Form 504	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Type of Survey	Topographic
Field No. T-8284	Office No.
LOCALITY	
State	MARYLAND
General locality	Chesapeake Bay
Locality	Sassafras River
Betterton Quadrangle	
1943	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
K. G. Crosby, Compilation	
Ray L. Schoppé, Field	
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES	
DATE June 24, 1946	

## DATA RECORD

T- 8284

Quadrangle (II): T-8284 Betterton

Project No. (II): CS 288 A

Field Office:

War Mapping Field Party #2

Chief of Party: Ray L. Schoppe

Compilation Office: Tampa Florida

Chief of Party: K. G. Crosby

Instructions dated (II III):

May 13, 1943

Copy filed in Descriptive  
Report No. T- (VI)

Completed survey received in office: 12/43

Reported to Nautical Chart Section: 1/45

Reviewed:

2/1/44

Applied to chart No.

Date:

Redrafting Completed:

9/44

Registered:

5/46

Published:

11/44

Compilation Scale: 1:20,000

Published Scale: 1:31,680

Scale Factor (III): 1.00

Geographic Datum (III): N. A. 1927

Datum Plane (III): M.S.L. 1929

Reference Station (III): Still Pond, 1896

Lat.: 39°18'54.409" (1677.9m) Long.: 76°02'39.100" (936.7m) <sup>18</sup> Adjusted  
Unadjusted--

State Plane Coordinates (VI): Maryland (Single zone)

X = 1,070,433.82 ft.

Y = 541,059.52 ft.

Military Grid Zone (VI)

A

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Stage of Tide</u>
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This sheet is a red-line celluloid print of reductions from previously compiled sheets. Revisions and additions were made in the compilation office from field edit notes recorded on red-line paper prints similar to the celluloid print.

*Photographs used in compiling the planimetric base, comprising T-5657, T-5658, T-5692 & T-5693 were taken in the spring of 1937.*

Tide from (III); ----

Mean Range; ----

Spring Range; ----

Camera: (Kind or source) U. S. C. and G.S. Nine lens

Field Inspection by: Carl A. Moritz Jr. Topo. Engr. date: May-Aug. 1943

Field Edit by: Carl A. Moritz Jr. Topo. Engr. date: May-August 1943

Date of Mean High-Water Line Location (III):

Red line Celluloid print

Projection and Grids ruled by (III) Washington Office date: June 1943

" " " checked by: " " date: "

Control plotted by: (Printed on projection) date: ----

Control checked by: " " date: ----

Radial Plot by: ---- date: ----

Detailed by: Betty R. Finch, Jr. Engr. Draftsman date: December 1943

Reviewed in compilation office by: J. A. Giles, Ass't Photo Engr. date: " "

J.H.S. Billmyer, Ass't Photo Engr.

Elevations on Field Edit Sheet

checked by: *R. J. Tallman*

date: *2/1/44*

STATISTICS (III)

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles): Previously reported

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore): Previously reported

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore):      "              "

Number of Recoverable Topographic Stations established; ----

Number of Temporary Hydrographic Stations located by radial plot; ----

Leveling (to control contours) - miles; 80

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

(II) 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. 288A, 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 and were published in on the scale of . 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 planetable sheet.~~



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. ~~No radial plot was made for this work.~~ *This revision was made by transfer of details from the planimetric sheet.*

#### 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 planimetric 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  
QUADRANGLE T-8284  
PROJECT CS-288 A

Ray L. Schöppe, Chief of Party

1. DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

Quadrangle 8284 represents a maturely dissected portion of the coastal plain of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, bounded on the north by the Sassafras River, on the east by longitude  $76^{\circ}00'$ , on the south by longitude  $76^{\circ}15'$ , and on the west by  $76^{\circ}07\frac{1}{2}'$ . The area is characterized by numerous small streams and an even greater number of smaller tributary streams and drainage lines. These streams exhibit a fairly regular dendritic pattern which is equally well reflected by the contours. The maximum elevation is approximately 102 or 103 feet, the highest elevations occurring in the northwestern portion of the quadrangle. Physiographically, the region is now passing through the stage of maturity, as is shown by the presence of numerous valleys and the maximum relief of the area.

The presence of a number of drowned valleys and marshes indicates that the region has undergone subsidence in the recent geological past. Two characteristics of these marshes are indicative of subsidence; (1), the present upper surface of the marsh is just within reach of the high tide, and (2), the marsh deposits have been laid down on a floor which formerly was under subaerial conditions. The two principal drowned valleys in the area are Churn Creek and Lloyd Creek. Marshes have formed and are continuing to form along the upper reaches of the small estuaries; deposition of sand across the mouths of the friths will eventually dam the streams and produce ponds.

The most conspicuous topographic features of the region are the small, relatively steep-sided valleys through which flow small streams. Many of the valley bottoms are occupied by intermittent streams, and these have been indicated on the map by the symbol I. S. A number of these may be omitted on the final map, if it is so desired; for, in a strict sense they should be classified merely as drainage lines rather than intermittent streams. In a humid, coastal plain region all streams which warrant inclusion on a topographic map, should be shown as permanent streams. In some cases it may be desirable to show the upper reaches of a stream and some of the tributary drainage lines as intermittent streams in order to give a complete picture of the drainage system.

Included in the culture of the quadrangle are several small towns and a number of small rural communities or villages. The towns of Betterton, Lynch, Stillpond, and Worton belong in the former group, whereas the villages of Butlertown, Coleman, and Bigwoods are included in the latter group. These small villages are all negro settlements, and, as has been noted on the map, many of the buildings are in very poor condition and may be deleted, if desired.

Several state highways and one federal highway traverse the region in various directions. These have been classified on the map and need no further comment. A branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad system -- the Chestertown Branch -- represents the only railroad serving this area. All the power lines in the area follow the principal roads and highways and are therefore not shown on the map.

The remainder of the culture is comprised of a number of farm buildings, and all those which merit inclusion on the final map are shown.

## 2. COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION:

All field inspection for the clarification of detail and the classification and identification of features such as roads, buildings, schools, churches, etc., has been completed. The roads, with the possible exception of a few short farm roads and lanes, may all be shown on the final map as class 4UP roads, unless classified otherwise on the compilation. The names of all the churches and schools have been investigated and included in the field inspection.

Camp Howell, a small U. S. Army camp, is situated in the northwestern part of the quadrangle near Howell's Point. All the permanent structures in the camp have been located and named. The boundary limits of this camp had not been determined by the Army authorities at the time the contouring was completed on this quadrangle. *See TP 47, page 6*

## 3. INTERPRETATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS:

It is unnecessary to say a great deal concerning the interpretation of the photographs, for most of the work was done on a compilation. Only a small amount of field inspection was done on several 1:10,000 scale photographs including numbers. These photographs as a whole were not very clear and in some cases the buildings were not easily recognized so that it was found necessary to determine their positions by taping the distance from a readily recognizable point and then placing the buildings on the pictures in red ink.

## 4. HORIZONTAL CONTROL:

This phase of the work was done by the recovery and traverse parties. See their reports for information concerning horizontal control. (Refer to report of traverse "Travilla (1934) - Stillpond (1896)").

## 5. VERTICAL CONTROL:

Supplemental level lines were run on this sheet by Walter F. Robohn, Senior Photogrammetric Aid.



Three second-order level lines, with benches set about one mile apart, divided this quadrangle roughly into four parts. There were also several groups of tidal bench marks, and additional bench marks by the U. S. Engineering Corps and the U. S. Geological Survey, which gave an excellent base for level operations.

Level lines were run between the bench marks, and closed within the allowable error of 0.50 foot. Loops were then run, where needed, between points on these lines. These lines were closed with an allowable error of 0.75 foot. Any lines with any error whatsoever were adjusted to the correct elevation.

In several instances lines were closed by unusually long shots. This condition existed because of the shape of the land (long necks with a deep ravine or body of water between them). Lines were run on these necks and then a short T. P. was taken to a position where a shot could be taken across the water to tie the lines together.

The RAI and the RF3 lines had closures of 0.60 and 0.57 foot respectively, but as they were minor loops, they were adjusted and not rerun. The adjustment was made by dividing the total error by the number of setups and applying the proportional part to each setup and its accompanying elevation(s).

All bench marks by the U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the U. S. Corps of Engineers, known to exist in this quadrangle, were searched for, and proper descriptive forms were submitted.

There are approximately eighty miles of levels in this quadrangle.

#### 6. CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE:

The contouring was done by Carl A. Moritz, Junior Topographic Engineer, on a compilation by standard methods, using the standard U. S. C. and G. Survey planetable and alidade. Hand level-pace traverses were used to establish supplemental elevations in wooded areas or at the bottom of deep drainage lines. The positions of the streams on the compilation were found to be very accurate wherever they were checked. As often as possible these were checked with the planetable and alidade; and in heavily wooded areas where this was not practical, the position was checked by pacing from some recognizable point to the stream bed.

The usual closure error of planetable traverses between vertical control points averaged about 0.3 or 0.4 foot. Planetable traverses which were closed upon the high-water line or on marshy areas closed very satisfactorily, rarely with an error exceeding one foot.

9. WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

All wharves and shoreline structures have been shown on the map. Most of them were already shown on the compilation, and all new ones were located.

10. DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH WATER LINE:

The attention of the field party was called to a sunken piling near Betterton, but it could not be located by the information given by the local people and without a boat.

11. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

All aids to navigation, including Howell Point light, Grove Neck Channel south front range light, and Grove Neck Channel rear range light are shown on the compilation.

13. LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

There are no landing fields and aeronautical aids in this quadrangle.

14. ROAD CLASSIFICATION:

The road classification is complete, as has been mentioned in Item 2, and requires no further comment.

15. BRIDGES:

Bridge classifications were made by C. C. Fryer, Junior Topographic Engineer, while operating as a special two-man field party.

16. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

The buildings and structures have been classified, and all new buildings which should be shown on the final map have been added to the compilation or to the aerial photographs. The public buildings in the towns and villages, as well as those in rural areas have been indicated and named.

17. BOUNDARY MONUMENTS AND LINES:

Boundary lines of political subdivisions, reservations, and incorporated places were drawn on the sheet by C. C. Fryer, Junior Topo-

graphic Engineer, from maps furnished by the Washington Office and other reliable sources, after they were verified locally in the field.

18. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

See report of Geographic Names.

19. VERTICAL ACCURACY TEST:

A vertical accuracy test was run on Quadrangles T-8283 and T-8284 between latitudes  $29^{\circ}16.7'$  -  $39^{\circ}17.1'$  and longitudes  $76^{\circ}07'$  -  $76^{\circ}08.5'$  on July 8, 1943, by Charles Hanavich, Principal Photogrammetric Aid. This is at the junction of the two quadrangles, both of which were contoured by Carl A. Moritz, Junior Topographic Engineer.

The method used for this vertical accuracy test was a planetable traverse, which was run along the highway with side shots taken to detail within rodable distances. Essential and controlling elevations were determined and located on the compilations to the nearest foot. These elevations were then transferred to the compilations, on which the contouring was done, and checked. The accuracy of the contours was found to be within the requirements of the instructions.

The transferred elevations ascertained in the field by the vertical accuracy test party are denoted in yellow ink on the compilations.

Submitted by:

9-20-43

*Carl A. Moritz*

Carl A. Moritz

Junior Topographic Engineer

Approved:

*Ray L. Schoppe*

Ray L. Schoppe

Chief of Party

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY  
QUADRANGLE T-8284  
Project CS 288 A

ADDENDA

7. Mean High-Water Line. See descriptive report, original map drawings.

8. Low-Water Line. See descriptive report, original map drawings.

12. Hydrographic Control. See descriptive report, original map drawings.

19. Contouring, and the majority of the field edit, were done direct on lithographed print. The vertical accuracy test is shown in yellow on the same print on which the contouring was accomplished. The supplementary fly levels, bench marks, bridge classifications, and political subdivisions, are on a separate lithographed print. Three photographs on a scale of 1:10,000 were submitted. The field inspection of Lynch is shown on 1562; the field inspection of Betterton is shown on 1565; and the field inspection of Stillpond is shown on 1688.

There is only one incorporated town within the quadrangle. This is Betterton. Its limits are shown on the same print with the political subdivisions.

It should be noted that deletions are indicated by x's. The majority of the deletions are shown in green. Several colors of ink have been used to show additions and classifications of topographic detail. The reason for this is that it was extremely hard to find an ink that would take satisfactorily to these lithographed prints.

46. Methods. Field edit of this quadrangle has been done according to instructions, with the exception that various colored inks have been used, both for contours and classification of topographic features. It is felt that there should be no trouble, however, as notes are self-explanatory.

In order to expedite the work, identification of the buildings in the towns of Betterton, Lynch, and Stillpond, was accomplished on photographs of scale 1:10,000. This work will have to be reduced and added to the compilation. For the most part, the field inspection was carried on at the same time as the contouring.

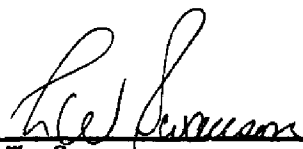
47. Adequacy of the Compilation. For the most part the compilation was found to be adequate, except for certain known deficiencies as stated in the instructions, which were the addition of buildings in some communities, and their classification, and the correction and addition of some drainage. At the time the work on this quadrangle was accomplished, the limits of Camp Howell, which is situated in the northwest portion of the quadrangle, had not been defined. These since have been added, and are shown on the contouring print.

8284

48. Accuracy Tests. The vertical accuracy test for this quadrangle is shown in yellow on the print containing the contouring. It is well within the limits of required accuracy.

A horizontal accuracy test was run from Triangulation Station "Travilla" to Triangulation Station "Stillpond". The results were well within the required limits of accuracy. This test was forwarded August 25, 1943, and a copy is incorporated in this report.

Dated October 22, 1943

  
 L. W. Swanson  
 Lieut. Comdr., C. & G. Survey

COMPILATION REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY  
SHEET-T-8284

28. DETAILING

Sheet T-8284 is a revision of a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minute quadrangle made from portions of sheets previously compiled from aerial photographs on a scale of 1:10,000.

The quadrangle was furnished the compilation office in red-line on celluloid. Corrections and additions were made on this sheet in ink, from field edit notes, which were recorded on red-line paper prints similar to the celluloid sheet. All additions and revisions are shown in black ink, except the contours, which are shown in red.

The buildings in the three villages, Betterton, Stillpond and Lynet, were traced on transparent celluloid from 1:10,000 scale field prints and then reduced on paper to 1:20,000 with the aid of a projector.

34. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

A water tank is shown at Camp Howell near the shoreline and on top of a 25 foot bluff. This tank quite probably makes a good landmark and should be investigated in the field.

44. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE

In comparing the sheet with U. S. Geological Survey Betterton, (Md.) Quadrangle, quite a number of small discrepancies were noted, but the information shown on the newer compilation should supersede that on the Geological Survey quadrangle as the latter was made from surveys in 1895 and 1899.

The only outstanding difference between the two maps of any importance was the delineation of Jack's Cove on Sheet T-8284. This cove was not shown on the Geological Survey Map and has evidently been formed since the previous survey was made.

45. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Although the area shown on this sheet is covered by U. S. C. AND G. S. Nautical Charts No. 572 and No. 1226, no comparison could be made in the compilation office as these two charts were not available.

Respectfully submitted,

Forwarded:

*Kenneth G. Crosby*  
Kenneth G. Crosby,  
Chief of Party....

Betty R. Finch, *B.R.F.*  
Jr. Engr. Draftsman



Tests for Horizontal Accuracy  
 Quadrangle T-8284  
 Project CS-288-A

1943 AUG 20 AM 10:47

826

This test consists of a traverse between triangulation station Travilla (1934) and triangulation station Stillpond (1894). The traverse is 9.2 statute miles in length and contains 23 test points, 6 of which are within the limits of this quadrangle. The traverse closure is one part in 19,230, and a discrepancy of 0.8 meters was adjusted through the traverse. The test points are referred to in the computations as P.P. (photograph point number) and the test points are scaled from the map manuscript and referred to as M. M. no.

Tabulation of Test Points

Description of point	Test Point No.	Latitude	Longitude	Diff. in mm.
Inter. of R. R. & Drive, 45 degrees	P.P.No.18 M.M.No.18	39-18-666.7 39-18-670.2	76-00-435.8 76-00-432.8	.230
Inter. of R. R. & Stream, 85 degrees	P.P.No.19 M.M.No.19	39-18-619.9 39-18-620.8	76-00-1422.1 76-00-1419.6	.134
Inter. of R. R. & Drive, 60 degrees	P.P.No.20 M.M.No.20	39-18-586.7 39-18-581.4	76-01-803.4 76-01-800.7	.140
Inter. of R. R. & Road, 60 degrees	P.P.No.21 M.M.No.21	39-18-537.5 39-18-539.0	76-02-264.5 76-02-264.9	.081
Inter. of Road & Fence, 80 degrees	P.P.No.22 M.M.No.22	39-18-756.2 39-18-755.8	76-02-473.7 76-02-470.6	.156
Inter. of Road & Road, 70 degrees	P.P.No.23 M.M.No.23	39-18-1002.0 39-18-1004.8	76-02-829.5 76-02-826.6	.201

LJB

All test points are well defined and the map manuscript error is less than 0.5 mm. at these points tested. The horizontal accuracy of this map is good and within the requirements of the instructions.

Submitted by: *Charles Haxavich*  
 Charles Haxavich  
 Prin. Photo. Aid

Approved by:  
 Ray L. Schoppe  
 Chief of Party

FROM WAR MAPPING FIELD PARTY NO. 2

IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
AND NOT THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AND REFER TO NO. 826-RCR

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON 25

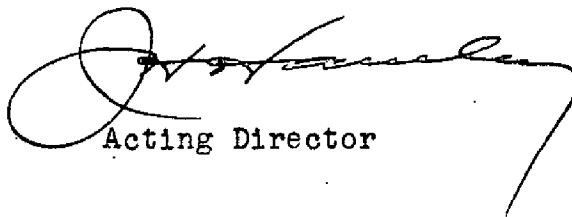
February 5, 1944

To: Commander Ray L. Schoppe  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey  
P. O. Box 8  
Tappahannock, Virginia

From: The Director  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Subject: Incorporate Limits of Betterton, Md.  
Quadrangle - T-8284

Field photograph No. 1565 and a red line print of T-8284 used in field edit are being forwarded to you for clarification. Note that the corporate limits of the town of Betterton are shown differently on these two surveys. Please attempt to ascertain which boundary is the correct one and return the material to this office with your reply.

  
Acting Director

*Comdr Schoppe thought this  
in Feb 15 and stated that boundary  
shown on photograph 1565 is correct  
Rag*



T-8284

1

Remarks

Decisions

1		
2		County Map
3		"
4		"
5		Railway Guide
6		Road Maps
7		"
8		
9		393760
10		392760
11		392759
12		392760
13		"
14		"
15		392761
16		"
17		"
18		393760
19		"
20		"
21		"
22		" USGB
23		393761 "
24		"
25		"
26		" USGB
27		"

# GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-8284

BETTERTON quadrangle

1	Name on Survey	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	
	Kent County	✓									1
	No. 2 Kennedyville	✓									2
	No. 3 Worton	✓									3
	No. 6 Fairlee	✓									4
	Pennsylvania R.R. (Chestertown Branch)	✓									5
	U.S. Highway No. 213	✓									6
	State Roads 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 (not marked on compilation), 297, 298, 442, 443, 447, 561	✓						✓		662	7
		✓									8
	Sassafras River	✓									9
	Morgan Creek	✓									10
	Morgnac	✓									11
											(very little, if any, on this quadrangle)
	Worton	✓									12
	Bigwoods	✓									13
	Lynch	✓									14
	Butlertown	✓									15
	Smithville	✓									16
	Flat Land Road	✓									17
	Lloyd Creek	✓									18
	Betterton	✓									19
	Coleman	✓									20
	Hepbron	✓									21
	Stillpond	✓									22
											(village)
	Stillpond Neck	✓									23
	Stillpond Neck Road	✓									24
	Kinnaird Point Road	✓									25
	Churn Creek	✓									26
	Harris Wharf	✓									27

## Remarks

## Decisions

1		393761	USGB
2		"	
3		393760	
4		"	
5		"	
6		"	
7		393761	
8		"	
9			
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27			

# GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-8284

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES		Survey No. T-8284									
		<div>On Chart No.</div> <div>On previous survey No.</div> <div>On U. S. quadrangle Maps</div> <div>From local information</div> <div>On local Maps</div> <div>P. O. Guide or Map</div> <div>Rand McNally Atlas</div> <div>U. S. Light List</div>									
2	Name on Survey	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	
	Stillpond Creek	✓									1
	Howell Point	✓									2
	Jacks Cove	✓									3
	Services Pond	✓									4
	Stoneton Lane	✓									5
	Yapp Marsh	✓									6
	Camp Tockwogh (Y.M.C.A.)	✓				?					7
	Codjus Cove	✓									8
											9
	Following names are in report on names of this area, but their positions must await return of names sheet:										10
											11
	Betterton Elementary School										12
	Betterton M.E. Church	✓									13
	Big Marsh	✓									14
	Butlertown School										15
	Coleman School										16
	Fountain Church	✓									17
	Gut Marsh	✓									18
	M. Lynch P. Church	✓									19
	Mt. Olive Church	✓									20
	Mt. Zion M.E. Church	✓									21
	Precious Blood Catholic Church										22
	Stillpond Met. Church										23
	Stillpond School										24
	St. Johns Episcopal Church	✓									25
	Union Met. Church	✓									26
	Worton School										27
	Worton Union Church										28

Names underlined in red approved  
by L. HECK on 2/26/44

M 234

Names underlined in red approved  
by L. Heck on 2/26/44



## 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, ~~marsh~~, and ~~swamp 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 - red-line print.

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- 8284

#### BETTERTON 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

A horizontal accuracy test was run in this area and found to be satisfactory. The report of this test is inclosed in this Descriptive Report.

A vertical accuracy test was run in this area and found to be satisfactory. See this Descriptive Report page 5, Item 19.

#### Previous Surveys

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-212	1:20,000	1845
T-279	1:20,000	1897
T-469	1:20,000	1854
T-2296	1:20,000	1897
T-2368	1:20,000	1898
T-2381	1:20,000	1899-1900
T-3024	1:20,000	1909-10

#### Comparison with Nautical Charts Nos. 572 & 1226

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:

The details of T-8284 are complete and adequate for chart correction.

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 Jan. 28, 1944 By Raymond G. Tallman  
under direction of D. H. Benson (per D.M.)

Inspected by B. G. Jones B.G. Jones 5/46

Examined and approved:

K.T. Adams  
Chief, ~~Surveys Branch~~  
Division of Photogrammetry

~~Chief, Topography Section~~

Robert W. Ketch  
Chief, Div. of Charts  
Nautical Chart Branch  
Raymond G. Tallman  
Chief, Div. of Coastal  
Surveys

## NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. T-8284

### Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-2168.1

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.