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“1:1250 survey methods”

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The Society publishes a wide range of books and booklets on historic OS map series and its journal, *Sheetlines*, is recognised internationally for its specialist articles on Ordnance Survey-related topics.

1:1250 survey methods – corrections

John Cole

These update the lists in Sheetlines 67, 29 and Sheetlines 68, 48:

- 1950 *chain survey*: **add** Billingham, Redcar, Stockton
- 1954 *air graphic*: **add** Slough, Windsor
- 1955 *air graphic*: Reading, **alter to air machine**
- 1956 *air machine*: Kirkintilloch, **alter to chain survey**
- 1958 *air graphic*: Aldershot, Farnborough, Farnham, **alter to tachy**¹
- 1959 *tachy*: **add** Staveley

Although not specifically mentioned in Seymour², there is verbal evidence that Reading was also the subject of the air machine experiment at the same time as Oxford. Examination of sample maps tends to support this.

¹ A status report of about 1962 clearly indicates tachy to have been the main method (tachy 163 maps, air graphic 19, air machine 14, chain survey 5). The survey appears to have commenced at Farnham, probably in 1957, but the method here is uncertain. Ten revision points were noted on the map of Farnham Castle but none at all on the other three examples seen. The only other revision points observed (on a total of nineteen 1:1250 maps) were at Cove, north of Farnborough, and the distribution of these suggests the air graphic method.

² W A Seymour (editor), *A History of the Ordnance Survey*, Folkestone: Dawson, 1980.