FORM C&GS-504

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey SHORELINE (PHOTOMETRIC)

Field No. Office No. T-12087

LOCALITY

State Maryland

General locality Chincoteague Bay

Locality Tingles Island

1961-1962

CHIEF OF PARTY
W. M. Reynolds, Chief of Field Party
Miller J. Tonkel, Baltimore District Office

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE
## Descriptive Report - Data Record

**Project No. (III):**

PH-6103

**Field Office (III):**

Snow Hill, Maryland  
CHIEF OF PARTY  
W. M. Reynolds

**Photogrammetric Office (III):**

Baltimore, Maryland  
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE  
Miller J. Tonker

**Instructions Dated (III) (III):**

II  20 November 1961  
III  24 October 1962  
26 July 1963 - Amendment I

**Method of Compilation (III):**

Kelsh Plotter

**Manuscript Scale (III):**

1:10,000

**Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III):**

1:3,000

**Date Received in Washington Office (IV):**

**Date Reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV):**

**Applied to Chart No.**

**Date:**

**Date Registered (IV):**

**Geographic Datum (III):**

NA 1927

**Vertical Datum (III):**

M.F.W.  
EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:  
Elevations shown as (2) refer to mean high water  
Elevations shown as (5) refer to sounding datum  
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

**Reference Station (III):**

NORTH 2, 1959

**Lat.:**

38°08'11.6069"  
LONG.:  
75°10'44.8543"  
\( \times \) ADJUSTED

**Plane Coordinates (IV):**

| X = 115,650.98 | 1,323,730.58 |

**State:**

Maryland

**Zone:**

---

**Roman Numerals Indicate Whether the Item Is to Be Entered by (III) Field Party, (III) Photogrammetric Office, or (IV) Washington Office.**

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname and initials, not initials only.
# DESCRIPTIVE REPORT - DATA RECORD

## FIELD INSPECTION BY (II):
- **William M. Reynolds**
- **DATE:** May-July 1962

## MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION (III) [STATE DATE AND METHOD OF LOCATION]:
- Kelsh Plotter using field inspection, photographs.

## PROJECTION AND GRIDS RULED BY (IV):
- **A. Roundtree**
- **DATE:** 8-28-62

## PROJECTION AND GRIDS CHECKED BY (IV):
- **I.Y. Fitzgerald**
- **DATE:** 9-10-62

## CONTROL PLOTTED BY (III):
- **L.A. Senasack**
- **DATE:** 11-30-62

## CONTROL CHECKED BY (III):
- **E.L. Rolle**
- **DATE:** 11-30-62

## RADIAL PLOT OR STEREOSCOPIC CONTROL EXTENSION BY (III):
- **L.W. Fritz**
- **DATE:** 10-31-62
- **L.A. Senasack**
- **DATE:** 6-5-63

## STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENT COMPILATION (III):
- **L.O. Neterer**
- **PLANIMETRY DATE:** 1-29-63
- **CONTOURS DATE:**

## MANUSCRIPT DELINEATED BY (III):
- **J. Councill**
- **DATE:** 2-20-63

## Scribing by (III):
- **J. Cregan**
- **DATE:** 3-19-63

## PHOTOGRAMMETRIC OFFICE REVIEW BY (III):
- **E.L. Rolle**
- **DATE:** 3-23-63

## REMARKS:
**CAMERA (KIND OR SOURCE) (III):**

Wild RC-8

**PHOTOGRAPHS (III):**

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**WASHINGTON OFFICE REVIEW BY (IV):** Leo F. Beugnet, AMC

**WASHINGTON OFFICE REVIEW DATE:** Jan. 1972

**NUMBER OF TRIANGULATION STATIONS SEARCHED FOR (III):** 2

**NUMBER OF BM(S) SEARCHED FOR (II):** 0

**NUMBER OF RECOVERABLE PHOTO STATIONS ESTABLISHED (III):** 0

**NUMBER OF TEMPORARY PHOTO HYDRO STATIONS ESTABLISHED (III):** 0

**REMARKS:**

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CHINCOTEAGUE BAY
PROJECT PR 6108
PLANE TABLE MAPPING
SCALE, 1:10,000

OFFICIAL MILEAGE

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TOTAL 153.3 292
SUMMARY TO ACCOMPANY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT T-12087

Shoreline survey T-12087 covers a part of Assateague Island. It is one of twenty-one similar maps in project PH-6103. The primary purpose of the survey was to provide new shoreline for nautical charts and special charts for the State of Maryland, Department of Tidewater Fisheries.

Field operations preceding compilation included recovery and identification of horizontal control, field and shoreline inspection, selection of landmarks for charts and of fixed aids to navigation.

Compilation was at 1:10,000 scale using the panchromatic photography of March and April 1962. The manuscript was a vinylite sheet 3 minutes 45 seconds in latitude by 3 minutes 45 seconds in longitude. After scribing the survey was reproduced on cronaflex. Final review was in the Atlantic Marine Center in January 1972. One cronaflex positive and a negative are forwarded for record and registry.
2. Areal Field Inspection.

These maps are located along the eastern shore of Maryland. The land area consists of the northeastern part of Assateague Island and the mainland along the northwest side of Sinepuxent Bay.

Assateague Island is a long, low, narrow, strip of sand which separates the Atlantic Ocean from Chincoteague and Sinepuxent Bays. The island is uninhabited except for several cottages which are used during the summer season only. The island was under development and had a goodly number of summer cottages together with several miles of blacktop highway. The Coastal Storm of March 6-7, 1962 completely destroyed the road and many of the cottages. Most of the sand dunes were also leveled.

Chincoteague and Sinepuxent Bays are unimportant, shallow bodies of water. They are navigable for shallow draft boats only. They are used primarily by clam, crab, and oyster fishermen.

Field inspection is believed complete and was performed on the following photographs: 61W3247; 61W3267 through 61W3272; 61W6328 through 61W6356; 61S0064; 61S0099; 61S0080; 61S0082; 61S0078A through 61S0092A; 61S0083A; and 62S0115 through 62S0174, and color photographs 62S2 through 6562. Photography was of good quality and no difficulty was encountered in their interpretation in the field. No items were deliberately left for field sit.

3. Horizontal Control.

All Coast and Geodetic Survey Stations were searched for. Stations were identified in accordance with a special copy of the project diagram.

All stations located on Assateague Island, except NORTH BEACH 2 1962, were marked with black targets prior the 1962 photography. These black targets were then pricked direct to identify the stations.

NORTH BEACH 2 1962 was established by Geodesy in July 1962.

The following stations were reported lost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T-12090</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAR 1903</td>
<td>BEACH 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELKPOW 1909</td>
<td>SOUTH 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLPOW; ECCENTRIC 1909</td>
<td>KEYPOST 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>KELLYS 1908</td>
<td>SEASIDE 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SOUTH 2 1923</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SOUTH 3 1922</td>
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<td>SHORE 1929</td>
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<td>TRIPPO 1929</td>
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3. Horizontal Control (Cont'd.),

T-12034

GREEN 1933  SALT 1908
INSFRAA 1907  SANPOI 1908
MID 1903  NORTH BEACH LIFE
SAVING STATION 1907

T-12037
NORTH 1933

4. Vertical Control.

Inapplicable

5. Contours and Drainage.

Contours are inapplicable.

Drainage is primarily run off from the island into the bay or ocean.

6. Woodland Cover.

Woodland was inspected and had been classified on the photographs.

7. Shoreline and Alonesshore Features.

A severe storm passed through the area in March 1962. Considerable damage was done to the shoreline along the ocean. This shoreline was rephotographed after the storm and the outside shoreline has been located by measurement from identifiable points on these photographs. Little damage was suffered by the inside shoreline. The 1961 and 1962 photographs were compared in the field and where noticeable changes had taken place the 1962 photographs were used.

A traverse was run northward from triangulation station SOUTH 3 1662 to provide hydrographic control for the ship HYDROGRAPHER. A hub was set every 1200 feet for hydro signals. Angles and distances were taken from the hubs to the mean high water line. These hubs and the mean high water line were plotted on a mylar projection of map T-12033 and turned over to the HYDROGRAPHER. The outside shoreline northeast of SOUTH 3 1662 can be taken from this projection.

The low water line was not located.

The foreshore is sand. There are no bluffs or cliffs.

All docks, piers, wharves or landings have been indicated on the photographs.
7. Shoreline and Alonershore Features (Cont'd)

Two submarine cable signs were located by sextant.
There are no other shoreline structures.

8. Offshore Features

There are none.

9. Landmarks and Aids

All landmarks for nautical charts and fixed aids to navigation are adequately covered by Form 507 which is included with this report.

10. Boundaries, Monuments and Lines

The entire area is within Worcester County, Maryland and is not affected by any boundaries.

11. Other Control

There were no Recoverable Topographic Stations established for T-12080 and T-12087.

Two previously established Recoverable Topographic Stations were recovered and identified on map T-12081. They are COFFIN POINT WHITFORD (1942) 1962 and MCCABE CHERRY (1942) 1961.

Three Recoverable Topographic Stations were recovered in map T-12084. They are BEACON 25 (1942) 1962, GREEN 2 1959, AZUTH MARK and FAZ (1942) 1961.

In addition to the above copperclad rods were placed in identifiable photo points to be located for control for the Maryland Department of Tidewater Fisheries. These points were selected so that together with natural objects and triangulation stations a fix could be observed any place in the bay. A total of 27 points were established.

12. Other Interior Features

The road on Assateague Island, visible on the 1961 photographs is not to be mapped. It was completely destroyed by the March 1962 storm.

Roads on the mainland in map T-12080 have been classified on the photographs.

All landmark buildings have been indicated on the photographs.

Overhead cables across Sinepuxent Bay have been indicated on the photographs.

One small airport in map T-12080 has been indicated on the
12. Other Interior Features (Cont'd).
photographs.

15. Geographic Names.


14. Special Reports and Supplemental Data.


Form 567 submitted with this data.


Letter of Transmittal submitted with this data.

Submitted,

William M. Reynolds
Sub-Unit Photo Party 720
PHOTOGRAHMETRIC PLOT REPORT
Project 21039 (PH-6103)
Chincoteague Bay, Md.
Surveys Nos. T-12086 thru T-12094

21. AREA COVERED

This radial plot covers the areas of the surveys listed above. These are shoreline surveys along Chincoteague Bay and Assateague Island. This radial plot was needed for the compilation of the area and islands west of the Aerotriangulation Bridge Strips 10 and 11 and east of Strip 13B. This includes Tingle Island, Pirate Islands southward to the project limits on the eastern side of Chincoteague Bay. On the western side of Chincoteague Bay the radial plot starts just south of Snow Hill Landing and continues southward to the project limits.

22. METHOD—RADIAL PLOT

Map manuscripts:

Vinylite sheets, with the polyconic projections in black, Maryland Grid in red and/or Virginia South Zone in green which were furnished by the Washington Office.

The positions of all triangulation stations, substitute points and Aerotriangulation Bridge points were plotted on the manuscripts with the coordinatograph.

A sketch showing the layout of the surveys and photograph centers is attached to this report.

Photographs:

Thirty (30) photographs ratioed to the scale of 1:10,000 were used in this plot and are numbered as follows:

61-S-9066 thru 9068
61-S-9298 " 9302
62-W-3757 " 3764
62-W-3786 " 3793
63-W-3382 " 3388

All photographs were printed on single weight paper with the exception of the flight 62-W-3785 thru 3793 which were on cronapaque.
Templets:

Vinylite templets were made of all photographs. No master templet was available for these single lens photographs.

Closure and Adjustment to Control:

The radial plot was constructed directly on the map manuscripts. The construction began with the flight 62-W-3793 thru 3793, which held to the stereo-points as dropped in bridge strips number 10 and 11. Flight 62-W-3757 thru 376A was then laid using common points between flights. Flight 63-W-3382 thru 3388 was then laid tying into what was believed to be common stereo-bridge points on bridge 13B. The templets of photos on bridge 13B were added to give stronger position for lights which are aids to navigation.

While laying the templets for photos 61-S-9298 thru 9302, it was noted that it was impossible to make a tie across Chincoteague Bay. The error was as much as from 2 to 3 millimeters. Since this flight did not have any images of the aids to navigation on them and since they were printed on light weight paper, the error could be paper distortion. Since we only needed this flight for delineation of the western shore of Chincoteague Bay, the rays were cut off the templets on the eastern side of the bay. The centers will be only good for delineation on the western side of the bay. All of these centers fall in the water area, and for this reason they are dashed centers on the map manuscripts.

Transfer of Points:

The position of all photogrammetric points and photograph centers were pricked on the top templet and drilled down through the templets and map manuscripts.

23. ADEQUACY OF CONTROL

The density and distribution of identified control and stereo-bridge points was adequate.

24. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

None.
25. PHOTOGRAPHY

The photography was adequate as far as coverage, overlap and image definition. There could be only one suggestion that could be made, and that is where there is a need for a radial plot there is also a need for the photographs to be printed on double weight paper so that the photograph will lay flat and would not distort due to the paper shrinking and expanding and warping.

26. POSITIONS OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION

After all of the templates were taped down onto the map manuscripts the various field cuts to the lights in the area were checked with the radially plotted positions of the office identified lights, which were pricked using as an aid Chart 1220, Revised date 8/6/52. The following is a list of lights and how they were held as comparison with the field angles from the List of Direction. This was done to verify the radial plot.

Chincoteague Bay Light 18 - Without the aid of a radial plot it would have been impossible to locate this point. The cuts as given by the fieldsman could have been any of five different points. The cuts from Photo 12 and Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1907 Ecc. missed by approximately 1.5 mm to the southeast and 4.0 mm to the east respectively. The difference between the intersection of the cuts from Photo Point 09 and Photo Point 08 and the radially plotted position was approximately 0.5 mm. An average point was pricked and drilled.

Chincoteague Bay Light 17 - The image for this light did not fall on any of the 1963 photographs. The field cuts from Photo Point 09, Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1907, Ecc. and Cord (WFC), 1933 made a fairly good intersection. The point pricked and drilled was the mean intersection of these three cuts. The cut from Photo Point 08 fell approximately 2.6 mm to the south and was disregarded.

Chincoteague Bay Light 16 - The cuts from Photo Points 03, 11 and 12 fell within .3 mm of the radial plotted position. The point pricked and drilled was the mean of the afore mentioned. The field cut from Photo Point 08 fell approximately 1.3 mm to the east, and the cut from Boundary Monument Pope Island, 1902 Ecc. fell approximately 3.0 mm to the north. These two cuts were disregarded.
Johnson Bay Light 1 - The field cuts from Photo Points 06 and 11 agree with the strong radial plotted position. The cut from Photo Point 12 was disregarded because it fell approximately 0.7 mm to the east.

Johnson Bay Light 3 - The intersection of field cuts from Photo Points 11 and 12 fell approximately 0.7 mm from a good three cut radial plotted position. The point pricked and drilled was the mean of these two intersections. The field cut from Pluto Point 08 fell approximately 1.0 mm to the south and was disregarded.

George's Island Landing Light 2 - The field cuts from Photo Point 12 and Cord (VFC), 1933 agreed with the radial plotted position. The intersection of these five rays was pricked and drilled. The field cut from Photo Point 03 fell approximately 1.0 mm to the south while the field cut from Photo Point 13 fell approximately 4.6 mm to the west. These two cuts were disregarded.

George's Island Landing Light 4 - The field cuts from Photo Points 03, 12 and Cord (VFC), 1933 agreed with the four ray intersection of the radial plot. The only bad ray, which was disregarded, came from Photo Point 13 which fell approximately 5.3 mm to the southwest.

Greenbackville Light 1 - The position of the intersections of the radial plot, the field cuts and the position for this light as shown on Survey No. T-11660 (Project FH-5907) are all in agreement with each other.

Greenbackville Light 3 - The field cuts from Photo Points 00, 02 and 06 agree with the radially plotted position. This point was pricked and drilled. The position as shown on Survey No. T-11660 (Project FH-5907) falls 0.8 mm to the west. The field cut from Cord (VFC), 1933 fell approximately 0.5 mm to the south. These latter two were disregarded.

Respectfully submitted
July 8, 1963

Leroy A. Senaack
Cartographer (Photo)
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<th>DATUM</th>
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<th>DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS (1 FT = 304.800 M)</th>
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<td>Fischer, 1962</td>
<td>Vol 2 pg 626</td>
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There was no compilation report with the data for this survey at the time of final review.
January 14, 1972

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

FINAL NAME SHEET

PH-6103 (Maryland & Virginia)

T-12087

Assateague Bay
Assateague Island
Atlantic Ocean
Straight Marshes
Tingles Island
Tingles Narrows
Winter Quarter

Approved by:
A. Joseph Wright
Chief Geographer

Prepared by:
Frank W. Fickett
Cartographic Technician
49. NOTES TO THE HYDROGRAPHER

No new hydrographic surveys are planned for this area.
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<td>7.</td>
<td>RECOVERABLE HORIZONTAL STATIONS OF LESS THAN THIRD-ORDER ACCURACY (Topographic stations)</td>
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<td>PHOTO HYDRO STATIONS</td>
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<td>BENCH MARKS</td>
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<td>PLOTTING OF SEXTANT FIXES</td>
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<td>PHOTOGRAMMETRIC PLOT REPORT</td>
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<td>ALONGSHORE AREAS (Nautical Chart Data)</td>
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**Additional Text:**

FIELD COMPLETION ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MANUSCRIPT

42. Additions and corrections furnished by the field completion survey have been applied to the manuscript. The manuscript is now complete except as noted under item 43.

**Compiler:**

**SUPERVISOR:**

43. REMARKS
FIELD EDIT REPORT
T-12087

This survey was not field edited.
61. GENERAL STATEMENT

See Summary, which is page 6 of the descriptive report.

62. COMPARISON WITH REGISTERED TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

A comparison was made with a copy of T-8128, a 1:20,000 scale survey made in 1941. The surveys appear to be in good general agreement except for along the outer coast. Here the shore has eroded approximately 40 meters since the date of the older survey.

Shoreline survey T-12087 supersedes T-8128 for nautical chart construction purposes.

63. COMPARISON WITH MAPS OF OTHER AGENCIES

Comparison was made with U.S.G.S. TINGLES ISLAND, MD., 1:24,000 scale quadrangle, edition of 1942. The two surveys are in good general agreement.

64. COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS

There are no contemporary hydrographic surveys in this area.

65. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

A visual comparison was made with Chart 1220, 18th edition, July 17, 1971. No discrepancies were noted.
66. ADEQUACY OF RESULTS AND FUTURE SURVEYS

This survey complies with instructions and meets the National Standards of Map Accuracy.

Reviewed by:

Leo F. Beugnet
Cartographer

Approved for forwarding:

Melvin J. Umbach
Melvin J. Umbach, CDR, NOAA
Chief, Photogrammetry Division, AMC

Approved:

Alfred C. Holmes, RADM, NOAA
Director, Atlantic Marine Center

Approved:

Charles Town
Chief, Photogrammetric Branch

Jack E. Ruth
Chief, Coastal Mapping Division