Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
Superintendent.

State: Virginia

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
Top: Sheet No. 3095

LOCALITY:
Eastern Shore of Virginia
Pocomoke River
Inlet to Little Mallows Bay
Inlet

190

CHIEF OF PARTY:
Hehman Forney
Original

Descriptive Report

To Accompany

Topographic Sheet 3094

Revision of Coast Shore Line

Eastern Shore of Virginia Peninsula

From

Metsomkin Inlet to Little Machapongo Inlet

And partial Hydrographic Examination

Of

Wachapreague Inlet

1910

Scale 1/20,000

Surveyed by the party of

[Signature]

Assistant, C. & G. Survey

Chief of Party
(a) General appearance of the Coast Shore,

The general appearance of the shore from Metomkin Inlet to Little Machipongo Inlet, is low, backed by sand dunes from ten to thirty feet in height, with a few scattering pines and cedars Cedar Island.

On Paramore Beach Island, the sand dunes reach an altitude of thirty-five feet and are covered with a thick growth of scrub pine and Cedar, backed by stagnant water ponds and marsh where millions of mosquitos lie in wait to devour everything that comes along, after passing through this army of torture one is met on the sand hills by millions of Horse flies, whose sting is as vicious as that of a hornet.

About one third the way from the northern end of the island to the south end on the beach, is located the U. S. Life Saving Station, here the crew have to wear masks and leather gloves day and night to protect them from the mosquitos and Horse flies.

Cedar Island

The Wachapreague Life Saving Station is located at the southern end and on the western shore of Cedar Island, with a broken down decayed worm eaten wharf. A summer hotel, annex to the Hotel Wachapreague, is also located here.

Revels Island, which is inside and at the southern end of Paramore beach Island's low and sandy with a hammock of pines at its northern end, here is located the Revels Island Club House, owned by a Philadelphia and Pittsburg hunting club.

The northern end of Hog Island is a low sandy shore backed by sand dunes thirty feet high, back of these salt marsh with a net work of seashore, and stagnant ponds infested with mosquitos and horse flies.

(5) Change of Coast Shore line Between Metomkin and Little Machipongo Inlet since the survey of 1871,

Southern point of Cedar Island Has made out in to Wachapreague Inlet 275 Met N, E, Point of Paramore Beach Island has made out 375 Metres.

Central part of Paramore Beach Island Has made out in to the Ocean 230 Met
Southern part of Paramore Beach Island, on the coast, has eroded 530 Met.
A sand spit 300 Metres wide, has made out from the southern end of Par-
amore Beach Island 2650 Metres in to Little Machipongo Inlet.
Northern end of Hog Island has eroded 150 Metres.
N, E, Point Of Hog Island has made out 600.
400 Metres south of Fletcher (2) Δ signal on the sea side of Hog Island there has been no change in the shore line since the survey of 1871.

Survey Methods.
The projection and Δng points were carefully traced traced from Original topographic sheet No I200 surveyed in 1871, and carefully transferred to this sheet, As my triangulation progressed the new points were computed and plotted on the field sheet.
The new shore line was run by plane table traverse lines, star-
ing from a Δng point along the coast and checking on interior Δng signals.
The shore line shown in blu, represents the survey of 1871, and that in black represents the survey of 1910. The new shore line was extended inside of the inlets until it joined with the shore line of 1871.

Hydrographic Examination,
There was a partial examination made of Wachapreague Inlet, not having a suitable sounding boat, I abandoned this work August 1st 1910, In a letter of August 9th to the superintenden I advised him of what I had done, giving my reasons in detail, and suggested that with a suitable launch I could make Hydrographic examinations of all the inlets to which I have never received a reply, consequently the hydrographic examination of Wachapreague Inlet was not completed or that of the others taken up. The motō in the 16 foot Yawl boat, attached to my party was not reliable,
The day I abandoned the work, the sounding came near capsizing at the edge of the breakers, just at the critical moment when I needed the work of the motor; it balked and refused to back, and the men had to resort to their oars to back her out of the surf.

Partial Hydrographic Examination of Wachapreague Inlet

Changes in depths since the late corrections were made on chart No 129, Chincoteague to Hog Island,

Middle of channel off Cedar Island point Chart No 129, shows 61 feet my survey 52 & 58 feet near by. Entrance to Horse Shoe Lead and Finneys Creek, no changes were developed, 31 & 32, & 25 & 25 on both,

Soundings,

The soundings were made in an 16 foot Yawl boat propelled by a 6 horse power Gray Motor, (that was constantly balking) With observer-recorder leadsman and engineer. The boat positions were determined by sextant angles taken from the boat on well determined signals on shore.

The plane of reference was derived from 12 low waters observed on a plane staff gauge, located at Wachapreague Island Life Saving Station wharf, (the mean of the 12 low waters were used for the plane of reference) The soundings on the sheet are expressed in feet and show the depths at mean low water.

The inlets on this sheet are of very little commercial value. The channel at Littli Machipongo Inlet is treacherous - shallow and changeable, and should never be attempted by sail boat, unless with a steady and strong

for wind, the currents on the flood and ebb tides are

strong and swift. The North & South channels at Wachapreague inlet are good for boats drawing 5 & 7 feet, sailing boats should not attempt to come in or go out, except under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide.
TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET 3095.

Metomkin Inlet to Little Machipongo Inlet, Virginia, by Asst. Stehman Forney, 1910.

TIDES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Wachapreague L.S.S. ft.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean low water, or plane of reference on staff</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest tide observed</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean range of tide</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
APR 6 1911
FINAL DIVISION