

[scan 1 begins]

Cape [?] harbor, On the south westerly side of Cape Elizabeth, one & a fourth mile distance from the lighthouses, is this Harbor or Cove, this place is not much

tis can

frequented, except by those well acquainted, ^ with difficulty you ^ find safe anchorage amongst its many sunken ledges, but few people, except the familiar clan of fishermen anchor here. McKenney Point, makes the eastern point of this cove off which point, are many sunken rocks [?], at the distance of the fourth of a mile, lying s eastward in different directions.

Richmonds Island, This Island, the southeast point, bearing S.W. from Cape Elizabeth Lights, two and a half miles, is in length nearly one & a half miles, & its greatest breadth three fourth of a mile, has but few trees & those are small & on the S.W. end: on the high part of the island, there is one house & two barns, which are frequently noticed as a landmark. From the middle of the island, and on the north west side, there is a sand bar, extending N.W. over to the Maine shore, which which is nearly dry at low water: to the westward of this bar (by running round the S.W. end of the island,) you have safe and good anchorage, in 6 to 3 fathoms, by bringing the S.W. point of the island, to bear S. or S by E between the half and a fourth of a mile distance: here you have a good roadstead, except the wind is strong from the N.E. to S.W.

From the S.W. point of this Island, N.W. & N. one mile distance, lies a small island called Ram Island, and from this island S.E. one fourth of a mile, lies a ledge which frequently discovers itself at low water, you must guard against this ledge, in either beating in, or out of the roadstead. This Ram Island lies in range of the S.W. point of Richmonds Island and the mouth of Spurwink river, which river, has a bar at the entrance, that is nearly dry at low water, this river is but seldom frequented by any vessel except coasters.

South westerly of this river, are many dangerous rocks, lying some distance from shore.

The Ledge Old Proprietor. This is a dangerous ledge, and bear W $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the S.W. end of Richmonds Island, distance two & a half miles, & lies ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ E for the eastern point of Prouts neck, distance one & a fourth miles, this ledge shows itself at half tide: of the passage between this ledge and Prouts Neck, is not safe for a stranger, as the points of rock from north east point of the neck, extends off nearly a half mile: avoid if possible getting into this bay, any where, between Prouts Neck and entrance to Spurwink river.

Prouts Neck, is a peninsula projecting nearly a mile into the sea, the south east side, as well as the south west side, have bold water to near the shore, having a depth of 6 to 10 fathoms within a cables length of the rocks. Good anchorage may be obtained, by running round the west end of the Neck, and bring the west point of it, to bear about S.E. distance the fourth of a mile, in 6 to 3 fathoms, having the entrance of Scarboro' River, bearing N by W. The river of Scarboro', has a bar at the entrance, which is nearly dry at low tides, and extends nearly a half mile from the entrance of the river.

Straten & Bluff Islands. In running into the anchorage at Prouts Neck, you pass on either side of those islands. They lie between the S. & S.S.E. points from the western end of the Neck, & the distance of one & a half mile. Bluff Island is nearest the Neck, one fourth of a mile in length

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Directions for Sailing into Portland and Harbors adjacent-- by L. Moody

Note: all Courses here mentioned are by Compass --the distances are in statute miles.

Cape Elizabeth. The extreme south-east point of which, is 7 miles S.S.E. of Portland*, and 4 miles south of of Portland Light-house, this part of Cape Elizabeth, is of high elevation, and has a bold rocky shore, within the fourth of a mile of the outer point, on high land, there has ~~been~~ been

lately ^ erected two Light house, each of the height of fifty feet, and the lanterns are 140 feet above the sea, they bear SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W and NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E of each other, distance apart 300 yards, the south-western one, is a revolving, the other a fixed light, and are seen in clear weather, the distance of 8 leagues.

From the north-eastern lighthouse, the following bearings and distances of a number of reefs, rocks and shoals are taken.

Hue and cry. This reef bears from said Light SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance three miles and three fourths, the shoal part of it is above 40 yards in extent, but the broken, uneven ground, extending N.E. and S.W. of it nearly the fourth of a mile each way; with from 5 to 7 fathoms water: in rough weather the sea breaks over this with great violence.

Aldens Rock, Bearing SE by E distance two miles and two thirds from the light, is a dangerous reef having only four feet water over it in low tides; the shoal part is only a few yards in extent: and south of this spot 40 yards distance is one other shoal with 7 feet on it, with a depth of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms between them. West 150 yards of those shoals there is 9 to 10 fathoms water and on the north-eastern side of them, there is broken, uneven ground, with 4 to 8 fathoms extending the fourth of a mile. I have in recollection seventeen vessels that have struck on this rock.

Between this reef & Cape Elizabeth, you will find between 12, 15, and 20 fathom water. Taylors Reef, bears from the same light SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance one & a fourth miles, here are two or three patches of broken uneven ground, extending NE & S.W. an eighth of a mile in length, having at low tides, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms over it; in rough weather it shows a heavy breaker. Between this reef and the cape, there is 8, 10, 15, and 20 fathoms water.

said

Old Anthony, Is a small rock, bearing from the ^ light S by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distance two miles & a fourth, three fathom over it at low water, with a depth near to, and all around it, of 10 fathoms.

Watch Ledge, Bearing from the eastern light SW by S. distance two miles, this ledge extends East from the eastern point of Richmonds Island a half mile in length, and generally shows itself at half tide, and at low water the whole of it is seen: but there is bold water near its outer point.

A half mile from the outer point of this ledge, there are two small rocks, with 3 fathoms on them, one bearing east and the other N.E. a fourth of a mile distance from the main ledge. Also, south from the outer point of Watch Ledge, a half mile distance, there is one other rock, with all 5 fathoms on it, all those rocks show breakers in gales of wind; ^ round them there is dark water.

Broad Cove Rock, bears from the eastern light NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance one & a fourth miles, is small in extent, between this rock and the Cap shore shows itself at low water, ^ ~~within it~~ there is 6 or 7 fathoms water.

Trundys Reef, **makes [?]** off in detached points, NE from Trundys Point, nearly a half mile in length; from the

of it, other part ^ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, Portland lighthouse N by W $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 1799. Buoys now placed on Broad Cove Rock and Trundys Reef, but the first gale in the following then it winter, drove them from their moorings, and since ^ has been deemed useless to attempt to keep any there.

*see the note at the latter part of these directions.

[end scan 1]

[scan 2 begins]

When bound to Portland, and have made the land to the south and westward of Cape Elizabeth, with a leading wind, and in a vessel of a heavy draft of water, you may bring the north-eastern light on said Cape to bear from N by W to NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and run for it, leaving the reefs and rocks off the Cape to eastward. If you are running in from the eastern quarter, by bringing these lights to bear by N.N.W. and W by S. you will leave these reefs and rocks to the westward of you. When within a half mile of the point of the Cape run a NNE course, two miles to clear Broad-cove-rock and Trundys Reef, or till the lighthouse on Portland head bear NNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W, when you may run for it: leaving Portland light as you pass it on your larboard hand, at any distance between the third of a mile & a cable length: If near the light, your course is N by W. two miles to the black buoy on Spring-point ledge.* In running from Portland light to the buoy, you may have from 12 to 7 fathoms water, over a bottom of shelving rock, lightly covered with clay & mud, and is but indifferent holding ground. When abreast of the black buoy, leave it on your larboard hand, a short distance (it bears from the SW point of House Island, NW by W. distance a half mile) and run N.W. or NW. by W. three fourths of a mile for the red buoy on Standfords ledge, this ledge is generally seen before low water, the buoy is placed on its outer point in 12 feet at low water Spring tides. You must also, leave this buoy on your larboard hand, at the distance of 50 yards, & double that distance if low water; you may the run west, a half or three fourth of a mile and anchor opposite the wharfs, in 5 to 3 fathoms good bottom & safe from every wind.

The foregoing directions are sufficient with a leading wind, but in the event of a contrary one, and you are under the necessity of beating in, other precautions are necessary. If at the distance of four or five miles, from Cape Elizabeth, and without the range of the Hue & Cry, you may stretch if you choose, from Wood Island to Seguin Island,** but when within four miles of the Cape lights & bearing not far from N.W. you must be careful of this reef, and when standing from the eastern quarter, and near the range of this Hue & Cry and Aldens rock tack ship as soon as the lights on the Cape, bear W.N.W. but in stretching to the north eastward there is no danger, till said lights bear W by S. or Portland light bears West, except Bulwark ledge,
ledge

which ^ bears ESE six miles from Portland Light, E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N from Cape Elizabeth lights; on this ledge, there is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at low water, the shoal part of it is small, but broken uneven ground extend NE & S.W. nearly the fourth of a mile. On this reef the British [?] Bulwark struck two or three times and passed over it, during the late war.

+ Spring-pont-ledge, extends N.E. from the point of land on which Fort Preble stands, the black buoy is placed on the outer point of this ledge in 15 feet at low water, at the distance of 350 yards from the Fort or point of upland, the ledge shows itself at half tide.

++ Seguin Island, two & a quarter miles south of the entrance of the Kennebeck river, bearing from the light houses on Cape Elizabeth, E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distance 24 miles. The Island is high & has but few trees on it, the lighthouse is near the center of the island, the lantern is 200 feet above the sea, with a steady light, no other buildings on the island except the keepers house, and a barn.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebeck river, on the larboard hand running in, is N $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Seguin light, two & a quarter miles distance. On this island there is a low fixed light, as a guide for the entrance of the river.

[page break]

From Portland light house,* SE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. one & the fourth of a mile distance, lies a small rock called Bellrock, with 20 feet over it at low tides, at which time the kelps may be seen, all round it and near to, you have from 7 to 10 fathoms, it shows a heavy breaker in gales of wind.

When you have made Portland light, by bringing to to bear, at any point, between NNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and West, you may run for it, (with the exception of Bulwark ledge and Bellrock) and it may be here remarked, that in violent gales of wind and a heavy ground swell a number of breakers are seen in many locations, south-easterly of Portland light, distance from 2 to 5 miles, but these reefs have in them from 8 to 7 fathoms water. I have noticed these breakers, in heavy gales, and a vessel bound in toward them could not run a direct course for Portland light.

As you approach Portland light-house, flying into the harbor, with a NW wind, and when within or to the northward of Trundys reef, you may stand in to the cove, to the south & westward of Portland light, till it bears north before you tack, more especially with an ebb tide:

bears

In stretching to the south & eastward, tack ship as soon as the light ^ west, till you are within Ram Island and its ledges, the south border of this island bears from the light ENE $\frac{1}{2}$ E & the north part of said island NE by E each at the distance of one mile & a fourth; this is a low island, the fourth of a mile in length, has but few trees and those are on the N.E. end, surrounded on all sides except the N.W. with a ragged, broken rocky shore, and dangerous to approach: from the south as well as from the east points, breakers extend nearly the fourth of a mile; in running for Portland this island is not soon noticed, as it appears connected with Bangs Island. Northeast from the south point of Ram Island, one third of a mile, there is a small round rock, with 3 fathoms over it, at low tides, with bold water all round it from it

white dead bearing ^ N.W. a half mile [?].

Between the Lighthouse and the western side of Ram Island, and also between the light and Bangs Island there is a good beating refuge.

If you should find it necessary to run between Bangs and Ram Islands, keep about midway the passage, and the least water you have at low tides, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms: in this passage there lies a rock, north easterly one third of a mile, from the southwest point of Bangs Island extending 60 to 70 yards from the shore and is covered at high water.

The shore near Portland lighthouse is bold, but between Maiden cove (which bears from the light NW by N. two thirds of a mile) and Simonton's cove, there are 2 rocks nearly showing themselves at low tides, extending in two particular places 150 yards from the shore: avoid if possible anchoring here. Near the lighthouse and between it and Maiden cove is Ship cove, but is not a suitable place of anchorage even for boats.

Simontons Cove, is N.N.W. from Portland light, distance one mile & three fourths, there are ledges lying off north, a short distance, from the south point of this cove, they are seen before

+This light house, 45 feet in height to the lantern, stands on a point of rough rocks, at the western entrance of Portland harbor, the head on which the light-house is placed is 35 feet above the sea, with a north or N.E. wind, the ebb tide gets directly onto this head, under those circumstances, it is not prudent to attempt anchoring here, as the water is [?] & bad holding ground, which are frequently endangered by standing in near this head, with a N.E. wind and an ebb tide.

[end scan 2]

[scan 3 begins]

low water: many fishing craft anchor in this cove, but vessels of a larger class may as well if the wind permits, run within House Island, where they will find safe anchorage.

Bangs' Island, On your starboard hand running into Portland, the S.W. point of this island bears from the lighthouse, N by E distance three fourths of a mile, this is a low point and must have a birth of a cables length: N & W from this point at the distance of 100 yards, lies a ledge showing itself at low tides, and the ground continues distance,

shoal off its western point a half cables length ^ and the kelps are seen at that distance in low Spring tides.

After passing this point and ledge, the shore of Bangs' Island is bold, till you come to the cove on the N.W. side of the island, where there is a wharf & landing place, here are some scattering rocks lying off a short distance.

House Island, is north of Bangs' Island, distance a half mile, the southwest point of House Island, bears due north of Portland lighthouse, distance one and three fourths of a mile. This point is quite bold, having a fathom within a half cables length, and the water is quite bold all around the island, on the S.W. end there is a Battery & Block house. There is a good passage between this island and Bangs.

White head, is the northeastern bluff of Bangs' Island: with the wind from NE and an ebb tide, no square rigged vessel, can enter the harbor of Portland, by the lighthouse channel, but the passage by Whitehead, with a northeast or east wind, is safe and easy of access, tho' the passage is narrow between the two ledges north of the head: on the ledge nearest to Whitehead, there is placed a spindle & ball, which you must leave on your larboard hand running in, at the distance of 20 or 25 yards: the other ledge north of this at the distance of 30 yards, is seen before low water: the passage is between those two ledges: the depth of water is 4 ½ fathoms, at low Spring tides.

After passing the Spindle, run W ½ S. directly for the north point of Bangs' Island (over which point you will see Cape Elizabeth Meeting House), till you are within
coarse

twice the length of your vessel at this point, then a N.W. by N. ^ an eighth of a mile (leaving a small rocky island on your starboard hand), you may then anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms or, you may run west, midway between Bangs' and House Islands, and round the S.W. point of the latter and on to town, provided you can weather the black buoy on Spring-point ledge, if not you had better anchor between Bangs' and House Islands, midway the passage, bringing the Block House to be [?] from NW to WNW. [?] you have good holding ground in 6 to 8 fathoms.

frequently

Hog Island Roads. Vessels ^ run for Portland, with the intention, only of

making a harbor, in this case they may, after passing Portland light house, run N by W. distance one and a half mile, then a N.E. course between Bangs' & House Islands [page break] one mile farther, which will bring you into Hog Island Roads, where there is good and safe anchorage in 3 to 5 fathoms.

[ALT.] is easy of access if you wish to make a harbor here with a W or NW Husseys Sound, ^ if you wish to beat into this sound or make a harbor here with a West wind, after passing Cape Elizabeth, at the distance of a half mile, your course is N by E ½ E, to the entrance of this sound, then by giving the point of Peaks Island on on your larboard hand, a birth of a cables length, (for this a a foul rocky point) it is then necessary to make your coarse good north, to enable you to clear the shores of Long Island and the nubble of the west point of that island, lying on your starboard hand.

In this sound any where between Pumpkin & Cow Islands, you have good and safe anchorage, from 5 to 7 fathoms, the best anchorage is N.W. of Pumpkin Island. Vessels more particular those in the coasting trade, with a northeast wind, frequently run thro' this sound and thence ~~into Hog Island Roads~~ between Peaks and Hog Island in to Hog Island Roads.

Green Islands, three in number, the outer two, are the fourth of a mile apart, connected by a rocky bar, bearing N.W. & SE of each other, the small southern island is about 20 yards in diameter, the other the fourth of a mile in length, each of them about 20 feet above the sea, at high water, no house or trees on either, the southern point extends off & shows a breaker in rough weather, an eighth of a mile in length: and from off the N.E. point of the larger island, there is a rock at a half cables length distance, with only 5 feet on it at low water, bearing NNE from the north point.

The third or inner Gree Island, bears N.E. from the other two, one and a half miles distance. This is a small low island, without trees, and on every side excepting the N.W. is surrounded with rocky points and reefs: from the S.W. end a reef runs south westerly, towards the two other Green Islands, three fourths of mile in length, which show itself before low water.

Between the inner Green Island and the southwest point of Jewels Island, there is also a passage, having 5 fathoms water, this passage is narrow & should not be attempted by a stranger, as the rocky points of the two islands, nearly interlock each other.

When coming from the eastward & you make those two outer Green Islands & wish to run into Husseys Sound, you may pass to the south east-side of them, at the distance of the fourth of a mile, or as much farther as you choose, and by giving the south point of the outer one, a birth of the fourth of a mile, and when the entrance of Hussey's Sound bears NW ½ W you may run in or, you may coming from the eastward, run within or to the north of the two outer islands, by giving the N.E. point of the large island a birth of an eighth of a mile, here you have a passage of nearly the third of a mile in width. When you run into this passage, or even to the southward of the islands, and are bound into Hussey's Sound, be careful of a ledge, called the Hussey with only 7 feet on it at low water, bearing NW by W. one mile from the great Green Island. [end scan 3]

[scan 4 begins]

The mark for the ledge is, the outer dry ledge of Ram Island, in range with Portland lighthouse, and the eastern point of Overset Island, in range with the middle of Cow Island, there is deep water all round this ledge; the sea but seldom breaks over it.

From Cape Elizabeth Westward to Wood Island

Cape Harbor, so called, is on the south-westerly side of Cape Elizabeth, one and the fourth of a mile distance from the Light-houses: this harbor or cove, is not much frequented, except by fishermen, it is with difficulty, that you can find good anchorage here, amongst its dangerous sunken ledges. McKinneys Point makes the eastern point of the cove, off which point are many ragged ledges, under water, lying from the shore the fourth of a mile, feathered in different directions: from those ledges eastward there is a fine bold shore to the Lighthouses.

Richmonds Island, This island the southeast point, bearing S.W. from the Cape lights two & a half miles, is in length, nearly one & a half miles and in breadth, about a half mile, has but few trees, & those are small and on the S.W. end. On the high point of this island there is one house and two barns, which are frequently noticed as a land mark.

From the middle of this island, and on the northwest side, there is a sand bar extending NNW, over to the Maine shore, a distance of a half mile, which is nearly dry at low tides; to the westward of this bar (by running round the southwest point of the island) you have safe and good anchorage from 6 to 3 fathoms, by bringing the S.W. point of the island to bear from S. to S by E, between the half & fourth of a mile distance: here you have a secure roadstead, except the wind is strong from the SSE to S.W.

From the south-west point of Richmonds Island, N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. one mile distance lies a small rocky island called Ram Island, and from its south-east point, a fourth of a mile, in a S.E. direction, lies a sunken ledge, which generally shows itself at low water. You must guard against this ledge in either beating in, or out of this roadstead, and between this ledge & the western point of Richmonds Island, you have a beating passage of three fourth of a mile wide, the western shores of this Island have bold water

you may approach any part of this Island, within the fourth of a mile, till you come to the eastern point, off which extends Watch ledge, as before described.

in a northwest direction

From the S.W. point, ^ distance two miles is the mouth of Spurwink river, this river has a bar at the entrance which is nearly dry at low water, this river is not much frequented, except occasionally by coasters, south westerly of this river, are many dangerous rocks, lying some distance from the shore.

ledge

The Ledge Old Proprietor, this is a dangerous ^ & bears W $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the south-west point

of Richmonds Island, distance two & a half miles, and lies ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ E from the eastern point of Prouts Neck, distance one & a fourth miles, this ledge shows itself at half tide. The passage between this ledge and Prouts Neck, is not safe for a

a rocky nearly stranger, as the point of ^ point extends from the north-east point of the Neck, ^ a half mile.
[page break]

Avoid if possible, running into this bay, any where between Prouts Neck and the entrance of Spurwink River.

Prouts Neck, is a peninsula projecting nearly a mile into the sea, from nearly the eastern side of Scarborough rive. It is midway between Cape

the next in a direct line on Elizabeth and Winter harbor; ^ this next has a good bold shore ^ all round, till you the

but neck come West, the south, and south-east sides, ^ the eastern point is rocky, the land ^ is of considerable height and full of trees and bushes; good anchorage may be obtained here, by running round the west end of the neck, and bringing the west point of it, to bear about S.E. distance a half or the fourth of a mile, in 6 to 3 fathoms, having the entrance of Scarborough River bearing N. by W. This river has a bar at the entrance, which is nearly dry at low water and extends nearly a half mile from the mouth of the river, between this bar and the West point of Prouts Neck, is the ~~roadstead~~ anchorage.

Bluff & Straton Islands [in pencil]bearing from the west end of Prouts Neck between the S & SE ~~Straton and Bluff Islands~~, lies between the S. and SSE, points from the west end of Prouts Neck distance one & a half miles, in running in to the anchorage at Prouts Neck, you may pass on either side of these islands. Bluff Island is nearest the neck, one fourth of a mile in diameter, is quite a high island and full of trees, off the west point at no great distance, lie some scattering rocks.

Straton Island, to the southeast of Bluff Island, one fourth of a mile distance, no passage between them, except for boats; This island is low, a half-mile in length, with a ragged rocky shore, no trees, no inhabitants either on this or Bluff Island; From about the middle of the south-east side of Straton, a reef of rocks, extends off SE by S. nearly a half mile in length and in rough weather shows a heavy breaker: From both the east & west points of this Island, the rocks extend off nearly one eighth of a mile: Between Bluff Island & Prouts Neck, there is a good passage, with 10 to 15 fathoms water.

From the south-east side of Prouts Neck to the south side of Richmonds Island the course is due East and distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles & free from every danger.

Wood Island and Winter Harbor. Wood Island bears from Cape Elizabeth Lights SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (south side of Richmonds Island in range) the distance ten & a quarter miles.

On the eastern point of the island, there is a revolving light, the lantern is 45 feet above the sea.

This island and Todds or Negro Island, make the east, Stage Island the north-west, Gooseberry Island and

Fletchers Neck the south side of what is called Winter Harbor. This harbor, can be entered by passing on either side of Wood Island, the most usual way is by running to the northward of Wood and Todds Islands, this latter island is quite small, bearing west of Wood Island, and only a half cables length from it, with a rocky bar running from one to the other, which is nearly dry at low water Todds Island has a house & store on it, no trees, has a land spit running S.W. from it, a half cables length.

When bound in Winter Harbor, from the eastward, with a free wind, bring the monument on Stage Island to bear S.W. by W. & run for it, when near the N.E. point of Stage Island, give it a moderate birth, on the starboard hand, and when the monument, bears between N.W. and west, distance about the fourth of a mile, you may anchor midway between Stage & Todds Islands, in 5 to 3 fathoms.

If you choose to run into the Pool, stand on about S.W. leaving the spindle & ball, that are placed on the Lobster rocks, a half cables length on your larboard hand, and by running three fourth

[end scan 4]

[Begin scan 5]

of a mile distance from the monument will bring you into the entrance of the Pool, abreast of Mr. Cutts' wharf, where you may either make your vessel fast, or move from shore to shore, secure from every wind, this place is very narrow and the tide runs in & out quite strong, the depth of water at the entrance is 12 feet low tides, full se here, same time as at Portland.

Note you may always obtain a pilot for Winter Harbor, by his playing the usual signal, when within a few miles of Wood Island, if the weather is such that a boat can board you.

The passage into Winter Harbor, to the south & westward of Wood Island, is narrow & should not be attempted by a person unacquainted. Should you be necessitated to run in this way, you may, after bringing the lighthouse on Wood Island to bear within a point or two of the west run for it, & pass to the southward of the light house, a cables length distance, and when the light house bears north steer about a west course, or midway the passage, having Gooseberry Island a short distance on the larboard hand, and ~~after passing~~ Wood Island on the starboard hand, and the monument on Stage Island direct ahead, when near with Todds Island, give the south west a birth of a half cables length, passing the spit you may anchor, with the monument, bearing from N.W. to west in the same situation, as if you had run to the north & westward of Wood and Todds Island, as before described.

Stage Island, is the fourth of a mile in length, without either house or trees, has a which is dry at low water sand bar, ^ extending from its south west point in a W.S.W. direction, over to the maine shore shore which is dry at low water. On this island and near the center, there is a stone monument sixty feet high, painted white, and is readily seen from every part of the bay, westward of Richmonds Island.

Saco River, This river, has a bar at the entrance with only two or three feet of water over it at low tides. A wooden Pier is placed in this bar, & bears east from the mouth of the river, a half mile distance. From the northeast side of the river, their extends northeasterly, a long white sand beach to Scarboro' River, with a clear shore, and a good depth of water within a half-mile of it: in gales of wind, their is a heavy rolling surf on this hard sand beach.

[page break]

From the Column on little Mark Island ENE two miles distance in Mackerel cove, on the N.W. side of Baileys Island, which island makes the southeastern side of Harpswell Sound. This cove makes in ENE nearly a half-mile, is narrow the whole distance, both sides rocky, but at the head of the cove tis sand and mud. Vessels in any manner disabled, or without cables and anchors, may ground at the head of the cove on the flats without injury; the depth of water in this cove is from 10 to 3 fathoms, very soft bottom.

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[end scan 5]

[begin scan 6]

[top seven lines repeat text from previous scan]

From Cape Elizabeth, eastward to Kennebeck River Cape Small point

Harpswell Sound & Harbor, In strong N.W. gales, if you cannot weather the Green Islands, and are anxious to gain a harbor, the one most easy of access is Harpswell, 10 miles eastward of Portland.

When off Cape Elizabeth, you will have in sight, the column or land mark on Little Mark Island,* bearing from the Cape Lights NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance 13 miles. You may run for this Column, when bearing between the N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E., till within a mile of it, you must then give Whale Rock, (which bears from the Column S.W. by W. a half mile distance) a birth of a quarter, or even a mile if you choose, this rock is always several feet above high water, tis only a few yards in extent, and of an uneven broken surface, bold all around within a cables length. After passing this rock, you may run along the S.E. side of Little Mark Island, at a cables length distance, or even two thirds of a mile if you choose, as there is nothing in the way, till you come to Mark Island ledge, which bears from the column S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distance three fourth of a mile, with 3 feet water on it at low tides. But when you pass Little Mark Island & near it your course to Harpswell Sound is NE $\frac{1}{4}$ E., continuing this course, three & a half miles brings you to Harpswell Harbor, making in on the larboard hand, in a deep cove, and directly opposite the N.E. end of Baileys Island, or what is generally known as Wills Streights, Those streights may be known by being the first opening, you have on the starboard hand in running down this sound. On the eastern side of these streights, there is a fishing establishment, with a white house & two or three stores, & a small wharf; N.N.W. from these buildings, is the harbor of Harpswell. In running into the harbor or cove, give the give the sandy point on the larboard hand, a birth a cables length, after passing this point an eighth of a mile, in a NNW direction (on your starboard hand there is nothing in the way,) you have anchorage, from 8 to 5 fathoms, a fourth of a mile from the shore opposite a wharf with a white store on it.

In running down Harpswell Sound, you have from 10 to 12 fathoms. If you wish for a pilot, or other assistance, by heaving to & displaying your colours, a boat will immediately come to your assistance. This harbor in very severe weather, freezes over the sound but
~~but~~ ^ seldom freezes over.

*This island is near the entrance of Harpswell Sound, & also at the entrance of Broad Sound, is one fourth of a mile in length, and about 40 feet high, with bold water all round. Near the center, there is a stone Column feet feet high, painted perpendicularly in black & white stripes and is a very conspicuous land mark for the mariner.

[page break]

From the Column on Little Mark Island ENE two miles distance is Mackerel cove on the N.W. side of Baileys Island, which island makes the eastern side of Harpswell Sound.

This cove makes in ENE nearly a half mile, is narrow the whole distance, both sides rocky, but the head of the cove is sand & mud. Vessels in any manner disabled, or without cables and anchors, may ground at the head of the cove on the flats without injury: the depth of water in this cove is from 10 to 3 fathoms, very soft bottom, about midway up the cove, is the best place of anchor, and by its being very narrow tis best to move your vessel. But this cove is not recommended for large vessels, unless they are in a distressed situation.

Jaquish Island, The south point of this island, bears from Mark Island Column E by S. distance one and a half mile. This island is a half mile in length, the middle of it full of trees: surrounded on all sides with an uneven, broken and rocky shore many of the rocks are not seen till low water. Between this island and Baileys, there is a boat passage of 5 feet depth at low water. Near the western entrance of this passage fishing vessels of the larger class frequently anchor secure from a north or northwest wind.

Halfway Rock,* If you are mile or two to the eastward of this rock, with a
and unable to fetch Portland
strong southerly wind, ^ you may run for Harpswell, by bringing
the southern point of Jaquish to bear from N by E to N.W. and pass about a half mile
to the S.W. of it, but take care of Turnip Island ledge,+ before you bear [up?] for
Harpswell Sound, but here, you have the column on Mark Island for a guide.

New Meadows River. If you should fall in near Small Point, with the wind on shore, and can not gain Harpswell Sound, you have a safe harbor under your lee in New Meadows River. In this bay of New Meadows, the most conspicuous mark is Ragged Island, three fourths of a mile in length & a half mile in width, full of trees, and may be seen several miles distance. From the east point of this island, S.E. a half mile distance, lies a round gray rock or island, about 80 yards in diameter, and 12 feet above the sea at high water, called the White Bull has some little soil and grass on it. From this bull W by S. three fourths of a mile is Bold Dick, a small uneven broken rock, a few yard in diameter and but few feet out at

*This lone rock SE by E nearly 4 miles from the southwest end of Jewells Island, its nearest land is a low barren rock, 10 feet above the sea and about 20 yards in length at full sea, but at low water tis ten times that length and appears like a low island: off both the S.W. and N.E. points, there are breakers, in gales of wind, extending an eighth of a mile. Also, off the N.E. point there is a detached breaker ~~a fourth~~ of a half mile distance, which is seen in rough weather.

+Turnip Island, bears from the west point of Jaquish NW a fourth of a mile distance, is a small low rocky island, and
the ~~island~~ ledge lies W by N of it, a fourth of a mile distance.

[end scan 6]

[begin scan 7]

high tides, with deep water all around it. East from the white bull, one & a fourth mile is lower Mark Island, this is a small round & high island, very full of trees and is easily distinguished, as it lies out nearer Cape Small Point, than any other island with trees on it. S.W. from this Mark Island, one third of a mile, is Mark Island ledge, which shows itself at half tide. SE by . from the White Bull, two miles distance is the Brown Cow, a low level black rock, 80 yards in diameter & 10 feet above the surface at high tide. NNE from the Brown Cow, three fourths of a mile is Wymans ledge, seen at half tide, this ledge bears SE by E a half mile from lower Mark Island.

When bound into New Meadows you pass to the eastward of the Wite Bull & near it (as it is very bold) or, at any distance, within three fourths of a mile, but if within a fourth of a mile, your course is NE by N. and distance two & a half miles to Long Ledge.* Leaving this ledge on your larboard hand, and when near it, the course is N by E one mile to Rogue Island, in running this last course, you have Goutys Ledge on your starboard hand, this is a round, loud black ledge, & seen at half tide, from this ledge their is broken uneven ground, extending southerly to Flag Island+ this island bears from lower Mark Island N by E. two miles distance. Between Long ledge and flag island is the passage into New Meadows: after running past long ledge, nearly a mile, & when within a quarter of a mile of Rogue Island, giving this island a birth of a fourth of a mile, on your larboard hand, and continuing your course on N by E, one & a fourth mile further, brings you to Condys Harbor making in on the larboard hand in a cove, in Great Island. In running this last distance, you pass westward of Bear Island, which has a ledge laying off the north point at no great distance, and it is not in the way running into New Meadows.

With a strong southerly wind, you are exposed in Condys Harbor, but you may run up N.N.E. two or two & a half miles further and anchor in safety, in 10 to 5 fathoms water.

*This ledge is a half mile in length, ranging north & south, 10 feet out at high water, some soil on it, and makes in two separate parts, off the south point a shoal extends some little distance, but on each side, their is a sufficient depth of water.

+Rogue Island, is a small low island, with few bushes, laying a fourth of a mile, south of the south east point of Great Island or great Gebaskadiggin [Sebascodegan] and bears N. by W. of Goutys Ledge a half mile distance.

[page break]

Cape Small point, this cape bears nearly West of Seguin Light, distance four miles, and from the Light houses on Cape Elizabeth ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ E distance 20 miles.

From Cape Small point to Bald Head (this is a bear south point) the course is NW by W. distance one mile. South from Small Point, a half mile distance is Fullers Rock about 100 yards in diameter and 12 fee above the sea at high water,

with a good passage within it.

South from Bald Head, a half mile distance, is bald head ledge, this is a large and dangerous ledge, showing itself at half tide, there is also a passage within this ledge.

From Bald head, one & three fourths of a mile W by N. is the Brown Cow, already mentioned. When bound into Small Point harbor, the eastern passage you pass between bald head & the brown cow & when about midway between them a N.N.E. course, distance one & three fourths miles, will bring you even with Wood Islands (these are two islands connected with a bar) continue your course, along the eastern side of these islands and near them, till the north part bears W. you may then run N.E. a half or three fourths of a mile, and anchor in the harbor at 4 or 5 fathoms.

In running up towards Wood Islands, from the southward, you pass Gooseberry Island on your starboard hand. This is a small island near the Maine shore, off the S.W. point of which runs a reef southwesterly a fourth of a mile. There is a ledge in that passage to Small Point harbor, between Wood Islands and the Maine shore, near midway the passage, bearing from the north part of Wood Islands ESE a half mile. There is a passage on each side of it, but the best between the ledge and the islands.

The best passage way into Small Point harbor is to the north & westward of Wood Islands, by bringing lower Mark Island to bear SW by W. & running two miles NE by E. from the island, will bring you even with the north part of Wood Islands giving this point a small birth, then run E by N. short of a mile, you will have anchorage in the harbor in from 4 to 5 fathoms. This is not a safe harbor for large vessels, as the southerly winds blow directly in. But vessels of the smaller class by running farther up, may find safe anchorage secure from every wind.

Lumber Ledge, bears from the White Bull S by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. two & a half miles distance, with 15 feet over it at low tides, it lies nearly west from Seguin light house, or Sequin Light house over Fullers Rock is the range for it. This is a small ledge, and not much regarded by coasters, but the sea breaks violently over it heavy gales of wind.

[end scan 7]

[begin scan 8]

Note -- Portland Harbor

This harbor, above Stanfords ledge, is one & a half miles in length and in varying breadth from three fourths to a half mile, with a depth of water from 3 to 5 fathoms, good holding ground, and void of rocks of every description except near the south eastern shore.

Many not well acquainted with the harbor, have the impression that a bar extends across its entrance. fact.

This is not the case. Ships of the largest burthen may enter the harbor and approach the eastern shore of neck+ can

Mount Joy hill, within a cables length; and from this part called Fish point, they ^ carry to sea, a depth not less than 9 fathoms. Within a cables length of the Western part of Hog Island ledge* their is 10 fathoms water.

[following text seems to be on a paste-over]

The lower harbor, is between House Island on the south east, Hog Island and Hog Island ledge SW &

on the north east & north, Spring Point and Stanfords ledge on the ^ West. This capacious anchoring ground

is sufficient for ships of the largest burthen, completely landlocked smooth bottom, good holding ground, from 4 to 2 fathom and secure from every wind, and between one & a half & two & a half miles from the town.

*Hog Island ledge, on the north east side of the harbor, is an extensive broken ledge of rocks & land, at high

tide the whole of the ledge is nearly covered, but at low water it shows a surface of 4 or 5 acres: the western part of it bears from Portland Light-house N $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance 3 miles, the eastern part extend to with a fourth of a mile of Little Hog Island. Thru this narrow passage their is at low water 5 fathoms, till you are a half mile past the north east end of the ledge, where their is only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Land

+Mount Joy Neck, is the old ^ name of this high elevation of land, a half-mile north east of the town, but

formerly it was called The Neck, then denominate it Fort Hill, and ^ lately Mount Joy, the most elevated part is 154 feet above the level of the harbor, one mile in length from N.W. to S.E. its medium breadth three fourths of a mile ~~nearly an oval in form and extending 300 [?], principally pastorage, the bold eastern point is called Fish point.~~

The following courses & distances of rocks & shoals, from the different Light houses & monuments within the bay, may be of service, by giving them at one view.

From Portland Light house	to Cape Elizabeth eastern light	S ½ W	4 miles
	to Broad Cove rock seen at low water	S ½ E	3 ¼
	to eastern part of Trundy's reef in 15 feet of water	S by E ½ E	2 ½
	to Aldens rock 4 feet at low water	S by E ¾ E	6
	to Hue & Cry 2 ½ fathoms at low water	S by E ¼ E	7 ½
	to Bulwark ledge 2 ½ fathoms ditto	ESE	6 ¼
	to Halfway rock always above water	E ½ N	9
	to Seguin Light house	E ½ N	23
	to Green Islands out point	E by N	4 ½
	to Ram Island out point	ENE ½ E	1 ¼
	to Bangs Island SW. point	N by E	¾
	to Spring Point buoy	N by W	2
	to House Island S.W. point	N	1 ¾

[page break]

Cape Elizabeth north eastern light to Wood Island light Richmonds Island in range SW ½ W 10 ½

to	Richmonds Island S.E. side	SW	2 ½
to	Watch ledge outer breaker	SW ¼ S	2
to	Hue and Cry	SE ½ S	3 ¾
to	Old Anthony 18 feet low water	S by E ½ E	2 ¼
to	Taylors reef 15 feet ditto	SSE ½ E	1 ¼
to	Aldens rock 4 feet ditto	SE by E	2 ⅔
to	Seguin Island lighthouse	E by N ¼ N	2 ½
to	Bulwark ledge 15 feet low water	E by N ¼ N	6 ¼
to	Little Mark Island Column	NE ½ E	13
to	Half way rock	NE by E ½ E	10 ½
to	Green Island outer one	NE	7
to	Ram Island center point	N by E ½ E	7
to	Trundys reef out point at low water	N by E ¼ E	1 ¾

From the Column on Little Mark Island to Cape Elizabeth		SW ½ W	13 miles
to	Green Island out one	SW by W	6
to	Half way rock	S by W ¼ W	4
to	Drunkards ledge seen at low water	S ¼ W to S ½ W	1 ½
to	Mark Island ledge 3 feet low water	SE ¼ E	¾
to	Island of Jaquish south point	E ½ S	1 ½
to	Turnip Island with its ledge in range	E ½ N	1 ¼
to	Cape Small point	E by S	10
to	Whale rock, always out water	SW by W	½
to	Head rock or island N point	NW ½ W	½
to	Haskels Island S.West point	NNW	⅓

to	Eagle Island the middle	WNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
to	Mackerel Cove in Bailey Island	E.N.E.	2
	Course up Harpswell Sound	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N	1 to 4

From Wood Island light	to Cape Elizabeth south side Richmonds island in range	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	to Richmonds island nw point	NE	7
	to Straten Island reef outer point	NE by N	3
	to Straten Island west point	N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	to Fletchers Neck east point	SSW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	$\frac{3}{4}$
	to Beach Island outer point of reef	S by W	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	to the ledge Danesberry seen at half tide	S by E	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
	to Flat rock 10 feet low water	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S	$\frac{1}{4}$
	to Yellow rock 5 fathoms	SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	to Dearings rock 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms	ESE	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
	to Center rock 7 feet	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	$\frac{3}{4}$

[end scan 8]

[Begin scan 9]

[scan 9 appears to be a duplicate of scan 8, although there is a strip of paper overlaying and obscuring some of the text. Check this when you get back to OML]

[End scan 9]

[begin scan 10]

From the Column on Stage Island to Richmond Island roads	NE ½ E	2 miles
the point of Straten Island reef in range		
to the anchorage at Prouts Neck Ram Island ledge in range	NNE	5 ½
to Eagle Island	N ½ W	1 ¾
to Eagle Island ledge	N ½ W	1 ¼
to Ram Island	N by W ½ W	¾
to Ram Island ledge	NNE	¾
to Sharks rocks, on which is Spindle & Ball	NNW	½
to the pier on Saco bar	NW by W ½ W	¾
to Center rock 7 feet	ENE ¼ E	¾
to Todds or Negro Island the middle	E ½ S	½
to the entrance of the pool	SSW ½ W	½
to Wood Island light, but hid by trees on Wood Island	E by S	1 ¼

[end scan 10]

[begin scan 11]

[appears to be the title page]

The Portland Pilot

Directions for sailing into Portland, and harbors adjacent

by Lemuel Moody 1827

Note, all courses herein mentioned are by compass and the distances in statute miles

[Note: the following lines are written in pencil]

If I ever publish these directions, this is
the correct book to publish from.

Decem 8, 1930

[end scan 11]

[begin scan 12]

[this appears to be page 1]

Directions for Sailing into Portland, and harbors adjacent, by Leml Moody

Note, all courses here mentioned are by compass--the distances, are in statute miles

When bound to Portland¹ and have made the land, to the South and Westward of Cape Elizabeth², with a leading wind, and in a vessel of a heavy draft of water, you may bring the north eastern light on Cape Elizabeth to bear from N by W to NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E and run for it, having the reefs and rocks off the Cape to the eastward. If you are running in from the eastern quarter, by bringing these lights to bear by N.N.W. and W by S. you will leave these reefs and rocks to the westward of you. When within a half mile of the point of the Cape run a NNE course, two miles, to clear Broad-cove-rock³ and Trundys Reef⁴ or till the lighthouse on Portland head bear NNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W. when you may run for it: leaving it on your larboard hand, as you pass it, at any distance between the third of a mile, & a cable length: if near the light, your course is N by W. two miles to the black buoy on Spring-point ledge⁵: In running from Portland light to this buoy, you may have from 12 to 7 fathoms water, over a bottom of shelving rock, lightly covered with clay & mud, and is but indifferent holding ground.

When abreast of the black buoy, leave it on your larboard hand, a short distance (it bears from the SW point of House Island, NW by W. distance a half mile) and run NW by W. three fourths of a mile for the red buoy on Standfords ledge. This ledge is generally seen before low water, the buoy is placed on its outer point in 12 feet at low Spring tides, you must also, leave the red buoy on your larboard hand, at the distance of 50 yards, or double this distance if at low water. You may then run west a half or three fourth of a mile, and anchor opposite the wharfs, in 5 to 3 fathoms good bottom & safe from every wind.

¹See the note at the latter part of these directions.

²On Cape Elizabeth, there are two lighthouses, each of the height of 50 feet, and the lanterns are 140 feet above the sea, they bear SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W and NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E from each other, distance apart 300 yards. The southwestern one, is a revolving, the other a fixt light, and are 400 yards, north westerly of the outer extreme part of the Cape.

³Broad cove rock, bears from the eastern light on the Cape, NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E distance one & a fourth miles, is small in extent, shows itself at low water, within it there is 6 or 7 fathoms water.

⁴Trundys reef, makes off in detached parts N.E. from Trundys point, nearly a half mile in length. from this outer point in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, Portland light bears N by W $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. call'd Spring Point.

⁵Spring Point ledge, extends N.E. from the point of land, on which Fort Preble stands ^ The black buoy is place on the outer point of the ledge, in 15 feet at low water, at the distance of 350 yards from the point of upland on Spring Point: this ledge shows itself at half tide.

[end scan 12]

[begin scan 13]

The foregoing directions are sufficient with a leading wind, but in the event of a contrary one, and you are under the necessity of beating in, other precautions are necessary.

If at the distance of four or five miles from Cape Elizabeth, and without the range of the reef ~~called the Hue & Cry~~, you may stretch, if you choose, from Wood Island to Seguin Island.* But when within four miles of the Cape lights, & bearing not far from N.W. you must be careful of this reef, it has but 2 ½ fathoms over it at low tides: this reef extends NE and S.W. The shoal part of it, is above 40 yards in extent, but the broken ground NE and S.W. of it is nearly a half mile in length, with from 5 to 7 fathoms water: in rough weather, the sea breaks over it, with great violence; it bears from the Cape light, SE ½ S. distance three miles & three fourths.

When standing from the eastern quarter, and near the range of this reef, and also Aldens rock
NNW

tack ship, as soon as the lights on the Cape bear NW by W ½ W and in stretching to the north and eastward, there is no danger, till said lights bear W by S. or Portland light bears West, except Bulwark ledge, which bears ESE six miles from Portland light, and E by N ¼ N. from Cape Elizabeth lights, on this ledge, there is 2 ½ fathoms at low water, the shoal part of it is small, but broken, uneven ground, extends N.E. & S.W. of it nearly the fourth of a mile. On this reef the British [?] Bulwark, struck two or three times and past over it, during the late war.

From Portland lighthouse, SE ½ E. one & the fourth of a mile distance, lies a small rock called Bellrock, with 20 feet over it at low tides, at which time, the kelps may be seen; all round it, and near to, you have from 7 to 10 fathoms, rocky bottom; it shows a heavy breaker in gales of wind.

As you approach Portland light-house, flying into the harbor, with a north west wind, and when within or to the northward of Trundys reef, you may stand into the cove, to the south & westward of Portland light, till it bears north before you tack, more especially with an ebb tide: In stretching to the north & eastward, tack ship as soon as the light bears west, till you are within Ram Island and its ledges, the south border of this island bears from Portland light ENE ½ E and the north part of said island NE by E. each at the distance of one mile & a fourth. This is a low island, the fourth of a mile in length, has but few trees and those are on the N.E. end, surrounded on all sides, except the N.W, with a ragged, broken rocky shore, & dangerous to approach. From the south, as well as from the east points, breakers extend nearly the fourth of a mile in rough weather. In running for Portland, this island is not soon noticed, as it appears connected with Bangs Island. N.E. from the south point of Ram Island, one third of a mile distance, there is a small round rock, with 3 fathoms over it at low water, with bold water all round it white head bearing from it, N.W. a half mile distance.

*Seguin Island, two & a quarter miles south of the entrance of the Kennebeck River, bearing from the lighthouses on Cape Elizabeth E by N ¼ N. distance 24 statute miles.

The island is high, and has but few trees on it, the water is quite bold round it, within a cables length; the light house is near the center of the island, the lantern is 200 feet above the sea, with a steady light, no other buildings on the island, except the House & Barn of the keeper.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebeck, on the larboard hand running in, is N $\frac{1}{2}$ W from Sequin light, two & a quarter miles distance, on this island, there is a low fix'd light as a guide for the entrance of the river.

[page break]

The shore near Portland light-house* is bold, but between Maiden cove (which bears from the light NW by N. two thirds of a mile) and Simontons cove, there are rocks, nearly showing themselves at low water, extending in two particular places, 150 yards from the shore: avoid if possible anchoring here. Near the light house, and between it and Maiden cove, is Ship cove, but is not a suitable place for anchorage even for boats.

Simontons cove, is N.N.W. from Portland light, distance one mile and three fourths, there are ledges lying off a short distance north, from the south east point of this cove, they are seen before low water; many fishing crafts anchor in this cove, but vessels of a larger class, may as well if the wind permits, run within House Island, where they will find safe anchorage.

Bangs Island. On your starboard hand running into Portland, the south west point of which, bears from the lighthouse N by E, distance three fourths of a mile, this is a low point & must have a birth of a cables length: N.N.W. from this point, at the distance of 100 yards, there is a ledge, showing itself at very low tides, and the ground continues shoal west of this ledge, a half cables length, and the kelps are seen at that distance, at low Spring tides.

After passing this point and ledge, the shore of Bangs' Island is bold, till you come to the cove on the N.W. side of the island, where there is a wharf & landing place, here are some scattering rocks, lying off a short distance.

If you should find it necessary to run between Bangs' and Ram Islands, keep about midway the passage, and the least water you have at low tides, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms: in this passage, there lies a rock, north easterly one third of a mile, from the southwest point of Bangs Island, extending 60 to 70 yards from the shore, & is covered at high water.

White Head, is the north eastern bluff of Bangs' Island: with the wind at north east, and an ebb tide, no square rigged vessel, can enter the harbor of Portland by the light house channel: but the passage by white head, is easy of access with a north east, or east wind, tho' the passage is narrow, between the two ledges of the Head: on the ledge nearest to white head, there is placed a Spindle & Ball; which you must leave on your larboard hand running in, at the distance of 20 or 25 yards; the other ledge north of this, at the distance of 80 yards, is seen before low water, the passage is between these two ledges, the depth of water there is, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low Spring tides.

*This light house 45 feet to the lantern, stands at a point of rough rocks, at the western entrance of Portland harbor, the head on which the light house is placed, is 35 feet above the sea.

House Island, north of Bangs' Island distance a half mile, the south west point of House Island

is due north from Portland light-house, distance one & three fourth of a mile, this point is quite bold, having 4 fathom, within a half-cables length, & the water is quite bold all round the island, on the south west end, their is a battery & block house.

[end scan 13]

[Begin scan 14]

[Almost all of this scan appears to be an exact repeat of “scan 13,” except for the very last paragraph, which in “Scan 13” is pasted over with a description of House Island. The following text is that last paragraph at the bottom of the right page,]

This light house 45 feet to the lantern, stands on a point of rough rocks, at the western entrance of Portland Harbor, the head on which the lighthouse is placed, is 35 feet above the sea. with a north or north east wind, the ebb tide, sits [?] directly on to this head, under those circumstances, it is not prudent to anchor, near the lighthouse point, as the water is dark, [?] with bad holding ground: vessels are frequently endangered by standing in near this head with a northeast wind and an ebb tide.

[end scan 14]

[begin scan 15]

After passing the Spindle, run W $\frac{1}{2}$ S directly for the north part of Bangs' Island (over which point you will see Cape Elizabeth meeting-house) till you are within twice the length of your vessel of this point, thence a NW by N course, an eighth of a mile (leaving a small rocky island on your starboard hand) you may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, or, you may run West, midway between Bangs' and House Islands, and round the S.W. point of the island and up to town, provided you can weather the black buoy on Spring Point ledge, if not, you had better anchor between Bangs' and House Islands, mid-

WNW to NNW

way the passage; bringing the block house, on House Island, to bear from ~~W.~~ to ~~N.W.~~ here you ground have good holding ^ in 6 to 8 fathoms.

Hog Island roads, Frequently vessels run for Portland, with the intetion only of making a harbor, in this case they may, after passing Portland lighthouse, run N by W which will bring you into Hog Island roads, where their is good & safe anchorage in 3 to 5 fathoms.

Husseys Sound, if you wish to make a harbor in this sound, and when at the distance of half a mile from the point of Cape Elizabeth, a N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E course, made [illegible] with [?] run you to its entrance, then by giving the point of Peaks Island, on your larboard hand, a birth of a cables length, (for this a a foul rocky point) it is then necessary to make your coarse good north, to enable you to clear the shores of Long Island, and the nubble off the west point of that island. In this sound, any where between Pumpkin & Cow Islands, you have good & safe anchorage, from 5 to 7 fathoms, the best anchorage is N.W. of Pumpkin Island. Vessels, more particularly those in the coasting business, frequently run into Husseys sound and thence into Hog Island Roads between Hog Island & Peaks Island.

.Green Islands, three in number, the outer two, are the fourth of a mile apart, and bear N.W. & SE of each other, connected by a rocky bar, the southern island is about 20 yards in diameter, the other the fourth of a mile in length, each of them, about 20 feet above the sea at high water, no house, or trees on either, the southern point extends off & shows a breaker in rough weather, an eighth of a mile in length, and from off the N.E. point of the larger island, their is a rock at a half cables length distance, with only 5 feet on it at low water, bearing NNE from the north point. Those two islands bear N.E. from Cape Elizabeth 7 miles distance, and E by N $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Portland light.

The third or inner Gree Island, bears N.E. from the other two, one & a half miles distance; this is a small low island, without trees, and on every side except the N.W. is surrounded with rocky points and reefs, from the S.W. end a reef runs south westerly, towards the two other Green Islands, three fourths of mile in length, which generally shows it-self at low water. Between the S.W. point of this reef & the north point of the Great Green

Island, there is a passage a fourth or third of a mile in width, having 5 fathoms at low water.

Between the inner Green Island, and the S.W. point of Jewels Island, there is also a passage, having 5 fathoms water; the channel is narrow, and ought not to be attempted

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by a stranger, as the rocky points of the two islands nearby interlock each other.

When coming from the eastward, & you make those two outer Green Islands, & wish to run into Husseys Sound, you may pass to the south east & south side of them, at the distance of the fourth of a mile, or, further as you choose, by giving the south point of the outer one, a berth of a fourth of a mile, and when the entrance of Husseys Sound bears NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W, you may run in. Or you may come from the eastward, run within, or to the northward of the two outer islands, by giving the N.E. point of the large island, a berth of an eighth of a mile, here you have a passage of nearly a third of a mile in width. When you run thro' this passage, or even to the southward of the islands, & are bound into Hussey Sound, be careful of a ledge call'd the Hussey with only 7 feet on it at low water, bearing NW by one mile distance, from the Great Green Island, and S.E. from Pumpkin Island. The marks for this ledge are, the outer dry ledge of Ram Island, in range with the middle of Cow Island, there is deep water all round this ledge, the sea but seldom breaks over it.

From Cape Elizabeth Northward to Wood Island

From Cape Elizabeth eastern light, S.E. by E. two miles & two thirds, lies a dangerous reef call'd Aldens rock, with only 4 feet water over it, at low tides; the shoal part is only a few yards in extent, south of this spot, 40 yards, is one other shoal, with 7 feet on it, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms between them. West 150 yards of those shoals, you have 10 fathoms water, but on the north-eastern side of them, there is broken, uneven ground, with 4 to 8 fathoms extending a fourth of a mile.

Between this reef, and Cape Elizabeth, you will find 12, 15, 20 & 25 fathoms water.

Taylor's Reef, bears from the same light SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E, distance one & a fourth mile, here are two or three patches of broken, uneven ground, extending NE & S.W. an eighth of a mile in length, having at low tides, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms over it. In rough weather it shows a heavy breaker. Between this reef and the Cape, there is 8, 10, 15, and 20 fathoms water.

Old Anthony, is a small rock bearing from the same lighthouse, S by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E distance two miles & a fourth, with three fathoms over it at low water, with a depth near to, and all around it, of 10 fathoms; it shows itself in a heavy sea.

Watch Ledge, bearing from the eastern light on Cape Elizabeth, SW by S. distance two miles, this ledge extends East, from the eastern point of Richmonds Island

a half mile in length, and generally shows itself at half tide, and at low water, the whole of it is seen: there is bold water, near its outer point. A half mile from the outer point of this ledge, there are two small rocks, with 3 fathoms in them, one bearing East, and the other N.E, a fourth of a mile from the main ledge. Also, south from the point of the ledge, a half mile distance, there is one other rock, with 5 fathoms on it, all these rocks show breakers in gales of wind, round them, there is dark water.

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