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Directions for Sailing into Portland, and adjacent Harbors, by Lem'l Moody  
Note, all courses here mentioned are by compass, the distances in statute miles

When bound to Portland\* and have made the land to the south and westward of Cape Elizabeth+, if you have a leading wind, and in a vessel drawing over 15 feet of water, you may bring the North Eastern Light on Cape Elizabeth, to bear from N by W. to

you then leaves all these rocks & reefs off Cape Elizabeth to the Eastern NE by N, and run for it ^ (if you come in from the Easter quarter, you may run for the Cape, when bearing at any point between the NW by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W to W by S.)

you then pass to the eastward of the reef,  
If at the fourth ^ of a mile from the extreme point of the Cape, run a NNE course, distance two miles, to clear Broad Cove rock++ and Trundys reef+ or till the Light house on Portland head bears NNW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W, when you may run for it, leaving Portland light on your larboard hand, at any distance, between a cables length and the third of a mile, if at a cables length distance your course is N by W. distance two miles, to the black Buoy on Spring-Point-ledge\*\*. In running from Portland Light to this buoy, you have from 12 to 9 fathoms, generally a bottom of shelving rock, lightly covered with clay & mud, and is not considered a good holding ground. When abreast of the black buoy (leave it on your larboard hand, it bears from the south west point of House Island NW by N. distance a half mile) run NW by N. three fourth of a mile to 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, leaving this buoy, also, on your larboard hand, at the distance of 50 yards, or double that distance if low water, you may then run west, a half or three fourth of a mile and anchor opposite the wharf in 3 to 5 fathoms, good bottom & safe from every wind.

\*See the note at the latter part of these directions.

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

++Broad Cove rock, bears from the eastern light on the Cape NNE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E distance one & a fourth miles a small [?] shows itself above water at low tides.

\*\*Spring Point ledge, extends off N.E. fro the point of land on which Fort Preble stands, the black buoy is placed on its outer point in 15 feet at low water, at the distance of 350 yards from the point of upland, this ledge shows itself at half tide.

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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 & bearing not far from N.W.

Cape lights ^ you must be careful of this reef, as it has but 2 ½ fathoms over it at low water.

This reef extends N.E. and S.W. the shoal part of it as about 40 yards in extent, but the broken ground N.E. & S.W. of it, is nearly a half-mile in length, with from 5 to 7 fathoms and in rough weather the sea breaks over it with great violence. It bears from the Cape lights S.E. ½ S. three & three fourths of a mile.

When within the range of this reef, stretching to the westward, tack ship as soon ( as Aldens rock bears from the Cape SE by E) as the lights on Cape Elizabeth bear NW by W. ½ W. ^ but in standing to the eastward, their is no danger till said lights bear W by S. or Portland Light West except Bulwark-ledge, which bears E.S.E. six miles distance from Portland Light, and E by N ¼ N from Cape Elizabeth lights, on this ledge their is 2 ½ fathoms at low water, the shoal of it is small, but broken, uneven ground, extends NE by S.W. of it nearly a fourth of a mile; on this reef the British [?] Bulwark, struck, in the last war.

From Portland light SE ½ E. one & a fourth mile distance, lies a small rock called Bellrock, with 20 feet over it at low tides, at which times the kelps map 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 N. westerly 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. In stretching to the north and eastward, tack when the light bears W by N. until you are within Ram Island & its ledges, the south breaker of Ram island bears from Portland light ENE ½ E, and the north point 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 every side 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 a fourth of a mile in rough weather. In running in for Portland Harbor, this island is not soon noticed, as it appears connected with Bangs' Island.

Northeast, from the north point of this island one third of

with bold water all round it

a mile distance, their is a small round rock, with 3 fathoms on it at low water ^ white head bearing from it N.W. a halfmile [?].

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the shoar near Portland lighthouse+ is bold, but between Maiden cove (which bears from the light NW by N. two thirds of a mile) and Simontons cove, their are rocks nearly

nearly showing themselves at low tides, extending in two particular places 150 yards from the shore, avoid if possible anchoring here between the lighthouse and Maiden cove their is Ship cove, but is not a suitable place for anchorage even for boats. Simontons cove, is NNW from Portland light, one mile and three fourths, their are ledges lying off a short distance north from the south east point of this cove, they are seen before 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 good anchorage.

Bangs' Island, on your starboard, in running in to Portland, the southwest point of which bears from the Light-house N by E, distance three-fourth of a mile, this is a low point, and must have a birth of a cables length. N.N.W. from this point at the distance of 100 yards, their 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, atn low Spring tides. After passing this point and ledge, the shores of Bangs' Island is bold, till you come to the cove, on the north west side of the island, where their 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 tide is 4 ½ fathoms in this passage their lies a rock, north easterly one third of a mile, from the south west point of Bangs' island, extending 60 or 70 yards from the shore and is covered at high water.

White head, is the north eastern bluff of Bangs' island: with the wind at N.E. and an ebb tide, no square rigged vessel can enter the harbor by the light house channel, but the passage by white head, is easy of access with a northeast or easterly wind, tho' the passage is narrow between the two ledges north of the head: on the ledge nearest to white head, their 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, distance the passage is between these ledges 80 yards, is seen before low water, ^ the depth of water thro' here is 4 ½ fathoms, at lowest Spring tides.

45 feet in height to the lantern,

\*This Light house, ^ 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 NE wind the ebb tide setts [?] directly on this head, under those circumstances, it is not prudent to anchor near the light house point, as the water is deep with bad holding ground. Vessels are frequently endangered by standing in near this head, with a north east wind and ebb tide.

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[this scan seems to be identical to scan 3, except that the bottom portion of the left hand page has been overlaid with another sheet with different text on it. The following text transcribes only that portion of scan 4. ]

Seguin Island, 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of the entrance of Kennebeck River, bearing from the light houses on Cape E by N  $\frac{1}{4}$  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, near the center of the island, the lighthouse is placed, with a fixed light, the lantern is 200 feet above the sea. There is no other building on the island, except the house & barn, which are near the light house.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebeck, on the larboard hand running in, is N  $\frac{1}{2}$  W from Seguin Light 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles distance. There is on this island, a low light house, with a fix'd light, as a guide for the entrance of the River.

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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 twice the length of your vessel of this point, thence a N.W. 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 latter island and up to town, provided you can weather the black buoy on Spring point ledge, if not you had better anchor between Bang's and House Island, midway the passage, bringing the Block House to bear from W to NW. then you have good holding ground in 6 to 8 fathoms.

Hog Island Roads. Frequently vessels run for Portland, with the intention only of making a harbor, in this case they may, after passing Portland light house  
about one mile  
run N by W. distance one and a half mile, then a N.E. course ^ between Bangs' & House Islands will bring you into Hog Island roads, where there is good & safe anchorage in 3 to 5 fathoms.

Husseys Sound It has been mentioned that from Cape Elizabeth an N.N.E. course will run you into this sound, this is not correct. If at the distance of a half mile from the Cape, a N by E ½ E made good will carry you to the entrance of this sound, then by giving the east point of Peaks Island a cables length birth (for this a a foul rocky point) tis then necessary to make your coarse good north, to enable you to clear the shores of Long Island & the nubble of the west point of that island. 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. from Pumpkin Island. Vessels, more particularly those in the coasting business, frequently run into Hussey Sound, and thence in to Hog Island Roads.

Green Islands, the outer two are the fourth of a mile apart and lie N.W. & SE of each other, connected by a rocky bar, the southern island is about 20 yards in diameter, the other a fourth of a mile in length, each of them about 20 feet above the sea at high water, no trees or house on either, the southern point extends off & shows a breaker in rough weather an eighth of a mile; and from off the N.E. point of the larger island, their is a rock at a 1/2 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 ½ miles from Portland Light.

The third or inner Gree Island, bears N.E. from the other two, distance one & a half mile, this is a small low island, without trees, and on every side except the N.W.

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surrounded with rocky points and reefs, from the S.W. end a reef runs south westerly towards the two outer Green Islands, three fourths of a mile in length, which generally shows it-

self at low water. Between the S.W. point of this reef and the outer Great Green Island their is a passage, a fourth or a third of a mile in width, having 5 fathoms in low water. Between the inner Green Island & the S.W. point of Jewels Island, their is also a passage, having 5 fathoms water, but is narrow & ought not to be attempted by a stranger, as the rocky points of these two islands, nearly interlock each other.

When coming from the eastward & make those outer Green Islands, & wish to to run into Husseys Sound, you may pass to the S.E. & south side of them, at the distance of the fourth of a mile, or farther if you choose, and by giving the south point of the outer one, a birth of the fourth of a mile, you may run NW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W for the entrance of Husseys Sound, or, you may run 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 birth 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 them, & are bound into Husseys Sound, be careful of a ledge call'd the Hussey with only 7 feet on it at low water, bearing NW by W. one mile distance from the great Green Island and S.E. from Pumpkin Island. The marks for this ledge are the outer part of Ram Island and ledge, in range with Portland Lighthouse, and the eastern part of Overset Island in range with the middle of Bangs Island.

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 East 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 & NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E till within a mile of it, you must then give whale rock (which bears from the Column SW 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 & of an uneven broken surface, bold all round it within a cables length distance, after passing this rock, you may run along the South East side of Little Mark Island, at a cables length distance, or, even two thirds of a mile if you choose. But when near the island column, you come up

\*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 it, near its center their is a stone column 50 feet high painted perpendicularly in black & white wide stripes, and is a very conspicuous land mark for the mariner.

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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 north east end of Bailys 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 the sound.

On the eastern side of these streights, there is a Fishing Establishment, with a white house & two or three stores & a small wharf, NNW from these buildings is the Harbor of Harpswell. In running into this harbor or cove, give the sandy point on the larboard hand, a birth of a cables length; after passing the point an eighth of a mile in a NNW direction (on your starboard hand there is nothing in the way), you have safe anchorage from 8 to 5 fathom, a fourth of a mile from the maine 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.

The harbor, in very severe weather is frozen over, but the sound seldom freezes.

From the column, on little Mark Island, ENE two miles distance, is Mackerel cove on the N.W. side of Bailys Island, which island makes the south eastern side of Harpswell Sound. Vessels in any manner disabled, or without Cables & Anchor, 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 fathom, very soft bottom, about halfway up the cove, is the best place to harbor, and by its being  
recommended  
very narrow, tis best to move your vessel. But this cove is not fit ^ for large vessels, unless they are ~~much disabled~~ in a distressed situation.

Jaquish Island, the south point of this island bears from Mark Island column E  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. distance one & a half mile, this island a half-mile in length, the middle of it full of trees, surrounded on all sides with an uneven, broken rocky shore, many of them not seen till low water. Between this island and Bailys, there is a boat passage of 5 feet depth as low water. Near the western entrance of this passage, fishing vessels of the larger class, frequently anchor, secure from a north or north east wind.

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New Meadows. If you should fall in near Cape Small Point, with the wind on shore, and can not gain Harpswell Sound, you have a safe one under your lee in New Meadows River. In this bay of New Meadows, the most conspicuous mark is Ragged Island, bearing NW by W 5 miles from Cape Small Point. This Ragged Island, three fourths of a mile in length & a half mile in breadth, is full of spruce trees, which is seen at considerable distance. From



the east point of this island, S.E. a half mile distance, lies a round gray rock or  
called the White Bull  
island, about 80 yards in diameter & 12 feet above the sea at high water ^ has  
some little soil and grass on it ~~called the White Bull~~, from this bull, W by S.  
three fourths of a mile lies Bold Dick, a small uneven broken rock, a few  
yards in diameter and but few feet out at high tides, with deep water all round 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 disting-  
uished, 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, lies Mark Island ledge, which  
shows itself at half tide.

S by E 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 water.

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 White 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.

\*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 it is 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 1/8 of a mile. Also, off the N.E. point, there is a detached breaker  
a fourth of a mile distance, which is seen in rough weather.

[end scan 6]

[Begin scan 7]

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 leave Goutys Ledge, on your starboard hand this is a round, smooth black ledge, is 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 & Flagg 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, give this island a birth of a fourth of a mile, on your larboard hand, and continuing your course N by E, one & a fourth mile farther, 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 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 NNE. two or two & a half miles farther, and anchor in safety, having from 10 to 5 fathoms water.

Cape Small Point. This cape bears nearly west, from 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

ranging north & south

\*This ledge is a half mile in length ^ 10 feet out at high water, has on it some soil, ~~lying north & south~~ making in two 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 on it, lying a fourth of a mile south of the south east part of Great Island or, great Jebaskadiggin, [Sebascodegan] and bears N by W. from Goutys ledge a half mile distance.

++Flag Island is E.S.E. from Long ledge two thirds of a mile distance, has but few trees on it. East from the middle of it, is Flagg Island ledge; and also E by S. from its south point is Jamesons ledge, both of those ledges are between this island & the Maine shore, therefore, not in your way running into New Meadows.

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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, their 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 those two places and when about midway between them a N.N.E. course distance one & three fourths of a mile, will bring you up with Wood Islands, (here are two islands connected by 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, in 4 or 5 fathoms water.

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 this passage to Small Point harbor, between Wood Islands and the Maine shore, near midway the passage, bearing from the north part of Wood Islands E.S.E. a half mile, there is a passage on each side of it, but the best between the ledge & islands.

Wymans ledge is three fourths of a mile N.N.E. from the Brown Cow, is out at low water.

The best passage 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 up 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 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 secure anchorage secure from every wind.

Lumbo's Ledge, bears from the White Bull S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distance two & a half miles, with 15 feet over it at low tides, it lies nearly W. from Sequin light, or Sequin light over Fullers rock is the range for it, this is a small ledge and not much regarded by Coasters, but the water over it breaks violently in gales of wind.

[end scan 7]

[begin scan 8]

## From Cape Elizabeth to Wood Island

Aldens Rock, bearing from the eastern light on said Cape SE by E. two and two thirds of a mile distance, and from the extreme point of the Cape two & a half miles, with only four feet over it, at low spring tides, the shoal 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 ½ fathoms between them. West 100 yards of these shoals, their is 10 fathoms water; and on the north eastern side of them, their is broken uneven ground, with 4 to 8 fathoms, extending an eighth of a mile. Between this reef & Cape Elizabeth, you will find 12, 15, 20 and 25 fathoms of water. Taylor reef bears SSE ½ E from the same lighthouse, distance 1 ½ mile, here are two or three patches of broken uneven ground, extending N.E. & S.W. an eighth of a mile in length, having at low tides from 2 ½ to 5 fathoms over it, in rough weather it shows a heavy breaker, between this reef and the Cape, their is 8, 10, 15 & 20 fathoms water.

Old Anthony, is a small rock, bearing from the same lighthouse S by E ¼ E, distance two miles, with 3 fathom on it at low water, with a depth near to, and all round of 10 fathoms, it shows itself in a heavy sea.

Watch Ledge, bearing from the eastern light on Cape Elizabeth, SW 1/2 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, their is bold water, near its outer point.

A half mile from the outer point of this ledge, their are two small rocks, with 3 fathoms in them, one bearing East, and the other N.E. ~~from the outer point of this ledge~~ Also, south from the point of this ledge, a half mile distance their is one other rock with 5 fathoms on it, all these rocks show breakers in gales of wind, near & all round them, their is 10 fathoms.

Cape Harbor, on the southwesterly side of Cape Elizabeth, one & a fourth miles from the light houses is this harbor or cove, this place is not much frequented, except by those well acquainted, it is difficult to find safe anchorage here, amongst its many sunken ledges, but few vessels except the smaller class of fishermen ever anchor here. McKinneys point, makes the eastern point of this cove, off said point are many sunken rocks, at the distance of a fourth of a mile, lying s eastward in different directions.

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Richmonds Island. This Island, the south east 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 side, there is a sand bar extending NNW, over to the Maine shore, 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 & a fourth of a mile distance, here you have a good roadstead, except the wind is strong from the SSE to SW.

From the S.W. point of this Island NW  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. distance one mile, lies a small island, called Ram Island & 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 road. This Ram Island lies in range with the S.W. point of Richmonds Island & the mouth of Spurwink river, this river has a bar at the entrance, almost dry at low water, and is but seldom frequented by any vessel except coasters. South westerly of this river, are many dangerous rocks, lying some distance from the shore.

The Ledge Old Proprietor. This is a dangerous ledge, and bears 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, one & a fourth miles distance, this ledge shows itself at half tide; the passage between this ledge and Prouts Neck is not safe for a stranger, as the points of rock from the N.E. part of the neck extends off nearly a half mile. Avoid if possible, getting in to this bay any where between Prouts Neck & the entrance to Spurwink river.

Prouts Neck, a peninsula projecting nearly a mile into the sea, the south east side as well as the south west sides, have bold water to near the shores, 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, by bringing the western point of it, to bear about S.E. distance the fourth of a mile in 6 to 3 fathoms, having the entrance of Scarborough River bearing N by W. The river has a bar at the entrance, which is nearly dry at low tides, and extends nearly a half mile from the entrance.

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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. from the western end of the Neck, at the distance of one & a half mile. Bluff Island is nearest the Neck, one fourth of a mile in length, & full of trees, off the west point at no great distance, lie some scattering rocks.

Straten Island, to the south east 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, no trees, nor inhabitants on either this, or Bluff Island.

From about the middle of Straten Island, on the south east side a reef of rocks runs off SE by S. nearly half a mile, and in rough weather the breakers extend to that distance. Both the East & West ends of this island is rocky extending off nearly an eighth of a mile.

Between Bluff Island and Prouts Neck to the outer part of Richmonds Island, the course is due east distance 4 ½ miles & free from every danger.

Wood Island, bearing from Cape Elizabeth Lights SW ½ W (Richmonds Island in range) the distance 10 ½ miles. On the eastern point of the island, there is a revolving light, the lantern is 45 feet above the lowest of the sea.

The eastern side of this island has a bold rocky shore. This island, and Todd or Negro Island on the east, Stage Island on the N.W, Gooseberry Island and Fletchers neck on the south, make 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 Woods & Tods Islands, this latter island is quite small, has no trees, but one house & store on it the westward of and is almost connected with ^ Wood Island, there is a bar extending from one to the other, which is nearly dry at low water.

From the S.W. side of Tods Island, a spit of land extends off S.W. a half cables length.

When bound in Winter Harbor, from the eastward, with a free wind, bring the monument on Stage Island to bear SW by W. & run for it, when near this island, give the N.E. point a moderate birth, and when the monument, bears between the W & N.W. at the distance of about the fourth of a mile you may anchor, about mid-way between Tods & Stage Island in 5 to 3 fathoms.

If you choose to run into the pool, continue your course, about S.W. leaving

[page break]

the spindle & ball, that are placed on the Lobster rocks, a half cables length on your larboard hand, and by running three fourth of a mile distance from the monument will bring you to the entrance of the Pool, abreast of Mr Cutts' wharf, where you may either make fast,

or move your vessel in the narrows from shore to shore, where you will be secure from every wind. In running into the pool, the passage is very narrow and the tide jets in, and out, quite strong, the depth at the entrance of the narrows is 12 feet at low water; full sea here same time as at Portland.

You may always obtain a pilot for Winter Harbor, by displaying 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, and should not be attempted by a stranger. 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 a cables length distance, and when the light bears N. steer about a west course, or midway the passage, having Gooseberry Island on the starboard hand, at a short distance and when near up with Tods Island, give the south west land spit a birth a half cables length, and after passing the spit, you may anchor with the monument on Stage Island bearing between the W. and N.W. in the same place and situation as if you had run in to the north & westward of Wood & Tods Island, as before described.

Stage Island, the fourth of a mile in length, no trees, with a sandbar extending from its south west point over to the Maine land in a WSW direction, which is dry at low water.

On this island and near its center, there is a stone monument sixty feet high, painted white, and is readily seen from every part of the bay W. of Richmonds Island.

Saco River. This river has a bar at the entrance with only two or three feet in it at low water, a wooden Pier is placed in this bar, & bears east from the mouth of the river distance a half mile. From the N. eastern point of the river, there extends a long white sand beach to Scarborough river, with a clear shore, and a good depth of water, to within a half mile of it, in gales of wind, there is a heavy rolling surf on this hard sand beach.

[end scan 9]

[begin scan 10]

## Portland Harbor

This harbor, above Stanfords ledge, is one & a half mile in length and in varying in breadth from three fourth 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, this is not the case. Ships of the largest burthen may enter the harbor and approach the eastern shore of Mount Joy neck within a cables length, and from this part called Fish point, they may carry to sea a depth not less than 9 fathoms.

Within a cables length of the Western part of Hog Island ledge\*, their is at low water 10 fathoms.

Their is a soft mud bank, extending N.N.W. from the middle of Standfords ledge, over to the neck shore, with 10 feet on it, at low Spring tides, this bar has increased about a foot within 20 years. Also, from the northern part of this bank, one other flat called the middle ground, runs northeasterly along the neck shore at the distance of the fourth of a mile from the neck, with 7 feet over it at low tides, the eastern part of it lies south from Fish point, it is not much in the way, except in plying up the harbor, you stretch in near the neck shore.

+the note of Hog Island ledge must be placed here.

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

From Portland Light house to Cape Elizabeth eastern light	S ¼ W	4 miles
to Broad Cove rock (out at low water)	S ½ E	3 ¼
to outer part Trundys reef in 2 ½ fathoms at low 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	S by E ¼ E	7 ½
to Bulwark ledge (14 feet low water)	ESE	6 ¼
to Halfway rock (10 feet out at low water)	E ½ N	9
to Seguin Light	E ½ N	23
to outer point Green Island	E by N	4 ½
to outer point Ram Island	ENE ½ E	1 ¼
to S.W. point of Bangs Island	N by E	¾
to Spring Point buoy	N by W	2
to S.W. point of House Island	N	1 ¾
to western point Hog island ledge	N #/4 W	3

[page break]

+Hog Island ledge, on the north east side of the harbor, is an extensive broken ledge



of rocks & sand, at high tides the whole of the ledge is nearly covered; at low water it shows a surface of 4 or 5 acres: the western part of it bears from Light house N  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. distance 3 miles; the eastern part extends to within a fourth of a mile of Hog Island, thro' this narrow passage there is at low water 5 fathoms, till you are a half mile past the north east end of the ledge, where there is but 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

From the North Eastern Lighthouse on Cape Elizabeth			miles
to	Wood Island light (Richmonds Island in range)	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	S.E. side of Richmonds Island	SW	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	outer breaker of Watch ledge	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S	2
to	Hue and Cry (15 feet at low water)	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
to	Old Anthony (18 feet at low water)	S by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	Aldens rock (4 feet at low water)	SE by E	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
to	Seguin Island light house	E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
to	Bulwark ledge 15 feet, low water	E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	Column on Mark Island	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E	13
to	Half way rock	NE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	outer Green Island	NE	7
to	eastern point of Ram Island (out at low water)	N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	7
to	outer part Trundys reef (out at low water)	N by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
to	Bell rock 20 feet low water	N $\frac{1}{4}$ E	4
to	Portland Light house		

From the Column on Little Mark Island

to	Cape Elizabeth	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	13 miles
to	the outer Green Island	SW by W	6
to	Half way rock	S by W $\frac{1}{4}$ W	4
to	Drunkards ledge (bare at low water)	S $\frac{1}{4}$ W to S $\frac{1}{2}$ W	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	Mark Island ledge (3 feet low water)	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ E	$\frac{3}{4}$
to	south point of Island of Jaquish	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	Turnip Island	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	Cape Small point	E by S	10
to	Whale rock, always out of water	SW by W	$\frac{1}{2}$
to	Haddock rock or island, north point	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	$\frac{1}{2}$
to	S. West point of Haskels Island	NNW	$\frac{1}{3}$
to	middle of Eagle Island the middle	WNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	Mackerel Cove	ENE	2
	Course up Harpswell Sound	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N	1 to 4

[begin scan 11]

From the Stone Column on Stage Island, Winter Harbor

From the column to Richmonds Island Roads

point of Straten Island reef in range	NE ½ E	8 miles
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 Sharps rock on which is a spindle & ball	NNW	½
to the pier on Saco bar	NW by W ½ W	1 ¼
to Carter rock	ENE ¼ E	¾
to middle of Todds or Negro Island	E ½ S	½
to the entrance of the Pool	SW ½ W	½
to Wood Island light, tho' hid by the trees on Wood I.	E by S	1 ¼

Wood Island

From Wood Island light (a revolving one)

to Cape Elizabeth		
the south side of Richmonds Island in range	NE ½ E	10 ½ miles
to the N.W. point of Richmonds Island	NE	7
to the outer point of the reef off Straten Island	NE by N	3
to the west point of Straten Island	N by E ½ E	3 ¼
to the eastern point of Fletchers Neck	SSW ½ W	¾
to reef of Beach Island (out at low water)	S by W	1 ½
to the ledge Danceberry (seen at ½ tide)	S by E	½ to ¾
to Flat rock (10 feet at low water)	SE ½ S	¼
to Yellow rock (5 fathoms)	SSE ½ E	1 ½
to Dearing's rock (4 ½ fathoms)	ESE	1 ½
to Carter rock (7 feet)	NW ½ W	¾

[end scan 11]

[begin scan 12] [note: this page appears to be a very rough draft of text found elsewhere]

Cape Elizabeth, the extreme south east point of which is 7 miles S by E of Portland and 4 mile south of Portland light house, this part of Cape Elizabeth is of high elevation, and has a bold rocky shore with the fourth of a mile of the outer point, on high land. There is another two light houses, each of the height of 50 feet, and the lanterns are 140 feet above the sea, they bear SW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W & NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E of each other, distance about 300 yards, the south western one is a revolving, the other a fixt light, & are discovered in clear weather the distance of 8 leagues -- from the north eastern light the following reefs & rocks are taken.

Hue and cry. This reef bears from said Light SE  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. distance 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles, 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 a 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, with only four feet on it at low tides, the shoal part is only a few yards in extent, 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 you will find 9 & 10 fathoms water, but on north east side of them, there is broken ground, with 4 to 8 fathoms extending a fourth or third of a mile. I have in recollection seventeen vessels that have struck on this rock.

\*When you have made Portland light, by bringing 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 with a heavy ground swell several breakers are seen in many locations, south-easterly of the Portland light house, distance 3 to 5 miles, but these reefs have in them from 5 to 7 fathoms water, I have noticed these breakers in gales of wind, and a vessel bound in toward them could not run a direct course for light.

[end scan 12]