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The following Directions for Portland Harbor, and also for several of the harbors, & road steads, between Wood Island and Cape Small point, may be of service to the mariner navigating the larger class of vessels, as well as to those, who are unacquainted with these shores.

The bearings of places here mentioned, were taken to degrees and minutes, but a quarter of a point, is as small a division of the Compass, as the mariner generally requires in running for harbors, mentioned in these directions head-lands, etc. and all courses ^ are by compass.

The distances from place to place on the shores of this bay are much less than the commonly repeated distances, but notwithstanding those distances here mentioned are presumed to be correct, and are in statute miles.

The greatest principal motive in publishing these directions, is to lend my aid assistance in correcting those errors. both in courses & distances of places in the

[see below]

vicinity of Portland, and if ^ but a small percentage of our mariners is benefited by this publication the time and labor expended in the work, will not be regretted.

L.M.

^ And if but few of our mariners, [? my ?] from these directions, the time and labour expended in the work, will not be regretted.

[end scan 1]

[begin scan 2]

and adjacent
Directions for Sailing into Portland ^ Harbor

Those that are bound to Portland¹ and have made the land to the S. and westward of Cape Elizabeth², if they have a leading wind & in a vessel of fifteen or more feet of draught water, they may bring the north eastern Light on said Cape, to bear from N by W. to NE by N. & run for it, ^ till within a quarter, a half, or three fourths of a mile of the extreme point of the Cape, then a NNE course, distance two miles to clear Broad Cove rock³ and Trundys reef⁴ or till the Light-house on Portland head bears N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. when they may run for the entrance of the harbor with safety, leaving the Light-house on the larboard hand, at any distance, between a cables length & the third of a mile. When abreast of the Light-house at a cables length distance, your course is N by W. distance two miles to the Black buoy on Spring-Point-ledge⁵. In running from the Light-house to this buoy, you have from 12 to 9

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

² On Cape Elizabeth, there are two Light-houses each at the height of 50 feet and the lanterns are 125 feet above the sea, they bear NE by E & SW by W. of each other
400 yards N.W. of the pt. of the Cape.

distant apart 55 rods, the S. western is revolving, the other a fixt light, and are ^

³ This rock bears from the eastern light on the Cape NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance one and a fourth miles, is small and seen above water at low Spring tides.

⁴ This reef makes off in detached parts NE from Trundys point nearly a half mile. From its outer part in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water
Portland light bears N by W $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance two & a half miles.

⁵ Spring point ledge extends of N.E. from the point on which Fort Preble stands, the black buoy is placed on the outer part of the ledge in 15 feet at low water, at the distance of yards from the point of upland -- this ledge shows itself at half tide.

^at this mark add, "If you come in from the eastern quarter, you may run for the Cape, when bearing between the NW by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W & W by S."

[end scan 2]

[begin scan 3]

fathoms, generally a bottom of shelving rock, lightly covered with clay & mud, and is not considered as good holding ground.

When abreast of the black buoy, (which bears N.W. by W. from the south west point of House Island, distance a half mile) you will open to view the town & wharfs, from the buoy the course is N.W. by W. three fourths of a mile to the red buoy on Standfords ledge (this ledge is seen before low water) leaving this buoy also on the larboard hand, at the distance of 50 yards, or double that distance if low water, you may then run west, a half or $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and anchor opposite the wharfs in 3 to 5 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 5 miles without Cape Elizabeth, and without the range of the called Hue & Cry, you may stretch if you choose, from Wood Island to Seguin Island. But when within four miles of the Cape you must be careful of this reef, as it has but $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 this reef 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.

When within the range of this reef stretching to the westward, tack ship as soon as the lights on Cape Elizabeth bear NW by W but in standing to the eastward their is no danger till said lights bear W.S.W. or Portland Light W by N except Bulwark ledge+
+this ledge bears E.S.E. 6 miles from Portland light and E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N from Cape Elizabeth lights, it has on it at low water from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms, the shoal of it is small but broken uneven ground, extends NE & S.W. of it nearly a fourth of a mile; on this reef the British [?] Bulwark, struck, in the last war.

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From Portland light house S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. one and a fourth mile distance, there is a small rock called Belrock, with 20 feet over it at low tides, at which times the kelps may be seen on it, all round it and near to it you have from 7 to 10 fathoms rocky bottom, it shows a heavy breaker in gales of wind.

As you approach Portland light-house, plying into the harbor with a north westerly wind, and when within or to the northward of Trundys reef, you

may stretch in to the cove, to the south & westward of the light, till it bears north before you tack, more especially with an ebb tide; in stretching to the north & eastward, tack when the light bears W by N. until you are within the range of Ram Island and its ledges, the south breaker of this island bears from Portland light ENE $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 on it and those are on the N.E. end surrounded on every side except the N.W. with a ragged, broke, rocky shore; from the south as well as from east point breakers extend off 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, till you are near up with Portland light. North east, from the north point of Bangs island one third of a mile distance, there is a small round rock with 3 fathoms on it at low water, white head bearing from it N.W. a half mile, with bold water all round it.

The shore near Portland light house+ is bold, but between Maiden cove, which

+This Light house stands on a point of rough rocks at the western entrance of Portland sound, the nearby head on which it is placed is 35 feet above the sea the light house is 45 feet to the lantern; with a N. or N.E. wind, the ebb tide sets directly on to this head, under those circumstances it is not prudent to anchor near the light-house point, as the water is deep and bad holding ground. Vessels are frequently endangered, by standing in near this head in a north east wind.

[end scan 3]

[begin scan 4]

bears from the light N.W. by N. two thirds of a mile and Simontons cove, their are rocks, nearly showing themselves at low tides, extending in two particular places 150 yards from the shore, tis best not to anchor here.

Simontons cove is N.N.W. from Portland light, 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 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 & safe anchorage.

Bangs' Island, on your starboard hand running in, the south west point of which bears from the Light-house N. by E. 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, there is a ledge showing itself at very low tides and the ground continues shoal at a half cables length west of it, and the kelps are seen at that distance, at low Spring tides.

After passing this point & ledge, the shores of Bangs' Island is bold till you come to the cove on the north west side of the island, where there is a wharf or landing place, here some scattering rocks lie off a short distance.

White-head, is the north eastern bluff of this island, with the wind at N.E. 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 with a NE'ward,

~~with a N.E. wind~~ is easy of access ^ tho' narrow between the two ledges N of the head. On the ledge nearest to the 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 n. of this, distance 80 yards and the depth between them at low water is 4 ½ fathoms.

After passing the spindle, run W ½ S. directly for the north part of Bangs' Island (over which point you will see Cape Elizabeth meeting house)

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till you are within twice the length of your vessel of this point thence a N.W. by N. course and eighth of a mile (leaving a small rocky island on your starboard hand) you may anchor in 5 or 7 fathoms water, or you may run west midway between Bangs' and House island, & round the S.W. point of the latter and up to the town, provided you can weather the black buoy on Spring point ledge, if not, you had better anchor between Bangs' & House island, midway the passage, bringing the Block-house to bear from W. to N.W. here you have good holding ground.

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

Husseys Sound. It has been mentioned that from Cape Elizabeth a N.N.E. course will run you into this sound, this is not correct. If at the distance of half a mile from the Cape a N by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E course made good will carry you to the entrance of the sound, then by giving the East point of Peaks Island a cables length berth (for this is a foul rocky point) it is then necessary to make your course good north to enable you to clear the shores of Long Island & the nubble at the west end 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 of Pumpkin Island. Vessels, more particular those in the coasting business frequently into Husseys sound and thence into Hog Island Roads.

Green Islands. ~~You may~~ pass to the southward ~~& westward~~ of the outer Green Island at the distance of a fourth of a mile, or as much farther as you choose but when near these islands a NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W course runs you into Hussey Sound and

[end scan 4]

[begin scan 5]

or to the northward of

up with Pumpkin Island. Or you may run within ^ the Outer Green islands when coming from the Eastward, by giving the N.E. point of the great Green Island a birth of an eighth of a mile, you have a passage of a third of a mile in width, this passage is made by the two outer Green Islands on the south and the reef extending S.W. from the inner Green Island which lies near to Jewel's Island. When you run thro' this passage, or even to the southward of the two islands and are hauling in for the entrance of Husseys Sound, be careful of a small ledge call'd the Hussey with only 9 feet on it at low water bearing N.W. by W. one mile distance from the Great Green Island, and S.E. from Pumpkin Island. The marks for this ledge is the outer part of Ram Island dry ledge, in range Portland Lighthouse, and the Eastern point of Overset Island in range with the middle of Cow Island.

The two outer Green Islands, are the fourth of a mile apart and bear N.W. and S.E. of each other and 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, no trees 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 largest island, there is a rock at a cables length distance with 5 feet on it at low water bearing N.N.E. from the north point. The inner Green 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. surrounded with rocky points & reefs, from the S.W. end, a reef runs S.W. towards the other Green Islands three fourths of a mile in length, which generally shows it self at low water.

Between the S.W. point of the reef, and the two outer Green Islands, is the already described

passage ^ a fourth of a mile or more in width, having 6 fathoms at low water.

Others in

^ between the inner Green Island and the S.W. point of Jewels Island ~~there is a~~

narrow

passage, having 5 fathoms water, but is ~~a narrow passage~~ & ought not to be attempted by a stranger, as the rocky points of those two island, nearly interlock each other.

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Harpswell Sound & Harbor

In strong northwest 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 SW by W. from the Column a half mile distance) a birth of a quarter or even a mile if you choose, note, this rock is always several feet above high water, tis only a few yards in extent, and 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 the distance of a cables length, or even two thirds of a mile if you choose: But when near the island on which the column stands your course up Harpswell Sound is NE $\frac{1}{4}$ E, continue this course three & a half miles brings you to harbor of Harpswell 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 shore of these streights, their is a fishing stand, with a white house & two or three stores & a wharf. N.N.W. from these buildings is the

+This ~~round~~ island, is near the entrance of Harpswell Sound & also at the eastern entrance of Broad Sound, is one fourth of a mile in length, & and about 40 feet above the sea & bold water all round it, near its center their is a stone column 50 feet in height, painted perpendicularly in black & white wide stripes, and is a very conspicuous land mark for the mariner.

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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 this point an eighth of a mile in a N.N.W. direction (on your starboard hand there is nothing in the way) you have safe anchorage from 8 to 5 fathom, a fourth or a half mile from the maine shore, opposite a wharf with a white store on it.

In running down the 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, is frozen over, but the sound has seldom frozen over.

From the column, on little Mark Island ENE two miles distance is Mackerel cove on the north west side of Bailys Island, which island makes the south eastern side of Harpswell Sound. Vessels in any manner disabled, or without Cables & Anchors, may ground at the head of this 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 anchor, and by its being very narrow tis best to move [or moore]

fit to enter

your vessel. But this cove is not ~~suitable~~ for large vessels ^ unless they are much disabled ~~by loss of cables and anchor~~.

Jaquish Island, the south point of this island bears from the column E $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance one & a half miles, this island a half-mile in length, the middle of it full of trees, surrounded on all sides with an uneven 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 large class frequently anchor, secure from a N or N.E. wind.

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Halfway rock.+ If you are a mile or two to the Eastward of this rock, with a strong southerly wind, you may run for Harpswell by bringing the southern point of Jaquish from N by E. to N.W. and pass a quarter or a half mile to the S.W. of it, taking care of Turnip Island ledge before you bear up for Harpswell sound, but here also, you have Mark Island Column for a guide.

New Meadows River and Harbor

If you should fall in near Small point, with the wind on shore and can not gain Harpswell Harbor, you have a safe harbor under your lee in New Meadows River. In this New Meadows Bay 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 some considerable 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 & 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 broken rock a few yards in diameter & but few feet out at high water, 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 full of trees, and is easily distinguished, as it lies out nearer Cape Small point, than any other

+This 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 10 times this length and appears like a low island, off both the S.W. & N.E. ends, there are breakers in gales of wind extending an ½ of a mile distance, which is seen in rough weather.

[end scan 6]

[begin scan 7]

island with trees on it. S.W. from this Mark Island one third of a mile lies Mark island ledge, which shows it at half tide.

S.E. by E. from the white bull, two miles distance is the Brown Cow, a low level black rock, 80 yard in diameter & 10 feet above the surface at high water.

N.N.E. from Brown Cow three fourths of a mile is Wymans ledge which is 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 to it (as it is very bold) or at any distance within three fourths of a mile, but if within a quarter 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 B 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, which is seen at half tide, from this ledge, there is broken uneven ground, extending southerly to Flag Island++, this island bears from lower Mark island N by E two miles dist.

*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 of some little distance, but on each side there is a sufficient depth of water near to it.

+Rogue Island, is a small low island, few bushes on it, lying a fourth of a mile south of the south east part of Great Island or Jebaskadiggin [Sebascodegan] & is N by W from Goutys ledge a half mile distance.

++This island is E.S.E. from Long ledge $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile 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, between this island & the main it is dangerous.

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Between Long ledge & Flag island, is the passage into New Meadows. After running past Long ledge, nearly a mile, and when within a quarter of a mile of Rogue Island, give this island a berth on your larboard

hand of a fourth of a mile & continuing your course N by E, one & a fourth mile farther, you will come 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, & 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 and anchor in safety, having from 10 to 5 fathoms water.

Cape Small Point

This cape bears nearly west from Seguin Light, distance 4 miles, and from the lighthouses on Cape Elizabeth ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ E distance 20 miles.

From Cape Small point to Bald head (this is a bear smooth 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 feet above the sea at high water, with a good passage within it.

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

[end scan 7]

[begin scan 8]

In running up to Wood Islands from the south eastward, you pass Gooseberry Island on your starboard hand, this is a small island near the Maine shore, off the S.W. of which runs a reef S.W. a fourth of a mile.

There is a ledge between Wood Island and the Maine shore, near midway the passage, bearing from its north point ESE. a half mile, with a passage on each side, the best is, between the ledge & the island.

Wymans Ledge is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NNE from the Brown Cow, is out a low water.

There is a good passage into Small point harbor to the northward of Wood Islands, by bringing lower mark island to bear S.W. by W. & running NE by E, two miles from this island, will bring you up with the north part of Wood islands, giving this point a small berth & 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.

Lumbos 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 Seguin light, or Seguin light over Fullers rock is the range for it, this is a small ledge & not regarded by coasters, but the water over it breaks in a heavy gale.

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From Cape Elizabeth to Wood Island

Aldens Rock, bearing from the eastern light on said Cape SE by E. two miles & two thirds, and from the extreme point of the Cape, two & a half miles, it has but four feet of water over it at low spring tides, this shoal part is only a few yards in extent and south of it 40 yards is one other shoal, with 7 feet over it, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms between them. West 100 yards of these shoals, there is 10 fathoms, and on the north eastern side of them, there is broken uneven ground with 4 to 8 fathoms of water at the distance of an eighth of a mile. Between this rock & Cape Elizabeth, you will have 12, 15, 20 & 25 fathoms

S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E from the same lighthouse 1 & a fourth miles, lies the western part

of Taylors reef, here are two or three broken patches of uneven ground, extending N.E. & S.W. an eighth of a mile in length, having at low tide from 2 ½ to 5 fathoms, in rough weather it shows a heavy breaker, between this reef and the Cape, their is 8, 10, 15 and 20 fathom water.

Old Anthony so call'd is a small rock bearing from the lights on the Cape S by E ¼ E. distance two miles, with 3 fathom on it at low water, with a depth near to, and all round it of 10 fathoms, it.

Watch Ledge, bearing from the eastern point of Cape Elizabeth, S.W. distance two miles, this ledge extends from the eastern point of Richmonds Island East, and is a half mile in extent, and generally shows itself at half tide, & 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 on them, one bearing East, and the other N.E. from the outer point of this ledge. Their is also, south from the point of this ledge a half mile distance, one other rock with 5 fathoms on it, all these rocks show breakers in gales of wind, near and all round them their is 10 fathoms water.

[end scan 8]

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Cape Harbor, on the southwesterly side of Cape Elizabeth, one & a fourth of a mile 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 anchor, as their 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 the fourth of a mile lying scattering in different directions.

Richmonds Island

This Island, the south east point, bearing SW byW. two & a half miles from Cape Elizabeth lights, is in length nearly one & a half mile & its greatest breadth three fourth of a mile, has but few small trees, and those are on the S.W. end, on the high part of the island their is one house & two barns, which are frequently noticed as a landmark.

From the middle of the island and on the north west side, their is a sand bar extending NNW, away 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 3 to 6 fathoms, bringing the S.W. point of the island to bear ~~from~~ S. or S by E between a half & the fourth of a mile distance. Here you have a good road stead, except the wind is strong from the SSE to SW. From the S.W. point of this Island NW 1/2 N. distance one mile, lies a small island called Ram Island. SE from it one fourth of a mile, their is a ledge which frequently discovers itself at low water, you must guard against this ledge, in either beating in, or out of this road. This Ram Island is in range with the S.W. point of Richmonds Island & the entrance of Spurwink river, this river has a bar at the entrance, almost dry at low water & is but seldom frequented by vessels. South westerly of this river, are many dangerous rocks lying some distance from the shore.

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The Ledge Old Proprietor, this is a dangerous ledge & bears W 1/2 N from the S.W. end of Richmonds Island, distance two & a half miles, and lies ENE 1/4 E from the east point of Prouts neck, one & a fourth miles, the ledge shows itself at half tide, the passage between this ledge & Prouts Neck is dangerous, as the point of rock from the north eastern part of the neck, extend off nearly

a half mile. Avoid if possible, getting into this bay any where between Prouts Neck & the entrance to of Spurwink.

(a peninsula) has on Prouts Neck, ^ its south east side, as well as on the south & the west sides bold water to near the shore, having a depth from 6 to 10 fathoms within a cables length of the rocks. Good anchorage may be had by running round the west end of the Neck, bring 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 Scarboro' River bearing N by W. The river has a bar at its entrance, which is nearly dry at low tides & extends nearly a half mile from the entrance.

Straten & Bluff Islands In running into the anchorage at Prouts Neck, you may pass on either side of those islands, they lie between the south & SSE points from the western end of the Neck, at the distance of one & a half miles. 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 is 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 of these islands.

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

Between Prouts Neck & Bluff Island their is a good passage, with 10 to 15 fathom. From the outer part of Prouts Neck to the outer part of Richmonds Island the course is due east & distance 4 ½ miles and free from every danger.

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Wood Island,

(Richmonds Island in range)

bears from Cape Elizabeth Lights SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W distance 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles [^]. On the eastern point of Wood island there is a revolving light, the lantern is 45 feet above the lowest of the sea. The east side of this island has a bold rocky shore. This island, and Todds island on the east, Stage Island on the N.W, Gooseberry Island & 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 Wood & Todds Islands, this latter island is quite small, has no trees, but one house & store on it and is almost connected with the westward of 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 Todds Island, a spit of land extends off S.W. a half cables length.

When bound in Winter Harbor from the Eastward, with a fair wind, bring the monument on Stage Island SW by W. & run for it, when near the last island, give the N.E. point a moderate berth, and when the monument bears between the W & N.W. anchor about midway between Stage & Todds Island in 5 to 3 fathom.

If you choose to run into the pool, continue your course about S.W. leaving ~~on the larboard hand~~ the spindle & ball, that is placed on your larboard hand $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile the Lobster rocks a half cables length distance [^] and short of ~~a mile~~ from the monument will bring you ~~into~~ the entrance of the Pool abreast of Mr Cutts' wharf, when you may either make fast, or move your vessel in those narrows from shore to shore, where you will be secure from all winds. In running into the Pool, the passage is very narrow & the tide runs in and out quite strong, the depth at the entrance of the narrows is 12 feet at low water, full sea here, the 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.

[page break]

The passage in to Winter Harbor to the south & westward of Wood

Island is narrow, and a stranger had best not attempt it, but should you be necessitated to go in this way, you may after having the light to bear within a point or two of the west, run for it, & pass to the southward of it a cables length distance, when the light bears north run about a west course, or midway the passage, having Gooseberry Island on the larboard hand at a short distance, and when near up with Todds Island, give the south west land spit a birth a half cables length & after running past this spit anchor with the monument on Stage Island bearing between the W. and N.W. in the same situation, as if you had run in to the north & west Todds Island, as before described.

Stage Island, is the fourth of a mile in length, with a sand bar extending from it WSW to the Maine & dry. On this island, near its center, there is a stone column or land mark, sixty feet in height, painted white, and is seen from every part of the bay between Richmonds & Wood Islands.

Between Saco River & Scarboro' there extends a long white sand beach, where there is a good depth of water to within a half mile of the shore, in gales of wind there is a heavy rolling surf on this hard sand beach. The beach east of Saco River is called Old Orchard.

*** It is to be regretted that there are, between Wood Island & Cape Small point several islands bearing the same name, viz 3 Marl Island, 3 Ram Islands 3 Green Islands, 3 Cow Islands, 3 Wood Islands, w Bangs' 2 Flag Islands 2 Eagle Islands & 2 Gooseberrys.

[end scan 10]

[Begin scan 11]

Portland Harbor,

Above Standfords ledge, is one & a half mile in length and and varying ~~from~~ in breadth from three fourth to a half mile, with a depth of water from 3 to 5 fathoms, good holding ground & 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 an error, 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 call'd Fish point, they may carry to sea a depth not less than 9 fathoms. Within a ships length of the Western part of Hog Island ledge*, you have 10 fathoms at low water..

Their is a soft mud bank, extending N.N.W. from the middle of Standfords ledge 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 flatt call'd the middle ground runs northeasterly along the neck shore at the distance of the eighth of a mile from the neck, with 7 feet over it at low water, it lies S. from Fish point & is not much in the way, except in plying up the harbor, you stretch in near the neck shore.

++ add: Between, the buoy on Standfords ledge. and Hog & House islands, may be call'd the lower harbor, where for the space of a mile, their is from 5 to 10 fathoms water, good holding ground.

+Hog Island ledge, on the north east side of the harbor, is an extensive broken ledge of rocks & land, at high tides the whole of the ledge is nearly covered, but at low water, it shows a surface of 4 or 5 acres. The western part bears from Portland Light house, N $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance 3 miles, and its eastern part extends to within a fourth of a mile of little Hog Island, between this island and the ledge, their is a narrow passage having 5 fathoms of water, till a half mile past the north it then shoalens to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, Spring tides.

[page break]

From Portland Light house the following bearings were taken,
the distances, are also added in statute miles courses all by compass

to	the north east light on Cape Elizabeth	S ¼ W	4 ¼ miles
to	Broad Cove rock	S ½ E	3 ¼
to	outer part Trundys reef in 2 ½ fathoms	S by E ½ E	2 ½
to	Hue & Cry	S by E ¼ E	7 ½
to	Aldens rock	S by E ¾ E	6
to	Bell rock	SE ½ E	1 ¼
to	Bulwark ledge	ESE	6 ¼
to	Half way rock	E ½ N	9
to	Seguin Light-house	E ½ N	23
to	the point of outer Green Island	E by N	4 ½
to	outer point Ram Island	E by N ½ N	1 ¼
to	S.W. pt. Bangs' Island	N by E	¾
to	S.W. pt. of House Island	N	1 ¾
to	Spring Point black buoy	N by W	2

From the north eastern light on Cape Elizabeth

to	Wood Island light (Richmonds Island in range)	SW ½ W	10 ¼
to	S.E. side of Richmonds Island	SW	2 ½
to	outer breaker of Watch ledge	SW ¼ S	2
to	Hue and Cry	SE ½ S	3 ¾
to	Old Anthony	S by E ½ E	2 ¼
to	shoal part of Taylors Reef	SSE ½ E	1 ¼
to	Aldens rock	SE by E	2 ⅔
to	Seguin light house	E by N ¼ N	24
to	Bulwark ledge	E by N ¼ N	6 ¼
to	Column on little Mark Island	NE ½ E	13
to	Half way rock	NE by E ½ E	10 ½
to	outer Green Island	NE	7

[end scan 11]

[begin scan 12]

to	eastern pt of Ram Island	N by E ½ E	4 ¾
to	Broad cove	NNE ½ E	1 ¼
to	outer pt. Trundy's reef low water	N by E ¼ E	1 ¾
to	Portland Light house	N ¼ E	4
to	Portland Observatory	N by W	7 ⅓

From the Column on Little Mark Island

to	light on Cape Elizabeth	SW ½ W	13
to	the outer Green Island	SW by W	6
to	Half way rock	S by W ¼ W	4
to	Drunkards ledge`	S ¼ W to S ½ W	1 ½
to	Mark Island ledge	SE ¼ E	¾
to	south pt. Island of Jaquish	E ½ S	1 ½
to	Turnip Island	E ½ N	1 ¼
to	Cape Small point	E by S	10
to	Whale rock, out of water	SW by W	½
to	Haddock rock or island, N pt	NW ½ W	½
to	S.W. point of Haskels Island	NNW	⅓
to	middle of Eagle Island	WNW ½ W	1 ¼
to	Mackerel Cove in Bailys Island	ENE	2
	Course up Harpswell Sound	NE ½ E	1 to 4

From Wood Island light house

To	Cape Elizabeth, having the S. side of Richmonds Island in range	NE ½ E	10 ¼
to	the N.W. point of Richmonds Island	NE	7
to	outer pt of the Straten Island reef	NE by N	3
to	west pt of Straten Island	N by E ½ E	3 ¼
to	east pt 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

[page break]

to	Flat rock (10 feet)	SE ½ S	¼
to	Yellow rock (5 fathoms)	SSE ½ E	1 ½

to	Dearings rock (4 ½ fathoms)	ESE	1 ½
to	Carter rock 7 feet	NW ½ W	¾

From the monument on Stage Island, in Saco Bay

to	Richmonds Island roads, the outer pt Straten Island reef in range	NE ½ E	8
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	Spindle & ball on SharKs rocks	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 Island	E ½ S	½
to	the entrance of the Pool	SW ½ W	¾
to	Wood Island light, tho' hid by the trees	E by S	1 ¼

[end scan 12]

[scans 13-16 are blank]

[begin scan 17]

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 there lies a rock, north easterly one third of a mile from the south point of Bangs' island, extending 60 or 70 yards from the shore, and is covered at high water.

[end scan 17]