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Directions for Sailing into Portland Harbor (1)

Those that are bound to Portland, and have made the land to the south and westward of Cape Elizabeth (2), if they have a leading wind & in a vessel of 15 or 16 feet draught of water, they may bring the column (3) on said Cape, to bear from north to N.E. by N., and run for it, till with a quarter, a half, or three quarters of a mile of the extreme point of the Cape; then a N.N.E. course, distance two miles, to clear Broad-cove-rock and Trundys Reef (4), or, till the light-house (5) on Portland head, bear 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 and the third of a mile: when abreast of the Light-house, at a cables distance, your course is N. by W. distance two miles, to the black buoy on Spring-point-ledge (6). In running from the Light-house to this buoy, you have from 12 to 9 fathoms, generally a bottom of shelving rock, covered with a thin strata of clay, and cannot be considered, as good holding ground.

When abreast of the black buoy, distance a half mile, you will open to view the town and the wharfs; from this buoy, the course is N.W. by N. distance three fourths of a mile, to the red buoy on Stanfords-ledge (7), 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 mile, and anchor opposite the wharfs, in 3 to 5 fathom good bottom & safe from every wind.

*1 See the notes in the latter part of this book.

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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 five miles without 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 (8), but when within four miles of the Cape, you must be careful of this reef, as it has but 2 ½ fathoms over it at low water,* it bears from the column on the Cape, S.E. ½ S. distance nearly four miles, this reef extends N.E. & S.W. the shoal part of it, is about 40 yards in extent, but the broken ground N.E. & S.W. of the 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 this reef, stretching to the westward, tack ship as soon as Portland light bears N.N.W. ½ W. but in stretching to the north and eastward, there is no danger by bringing the Light to bear W. by N. except Bulwark ledge (9), which bears from the Light E.S. E. distance 5 ¼ miles.

From Portland Light-house S.E. ½ E. 1 mile & a 4th distance, there is a small rock called Bellrock, with 20 feet over it at low tides, at which time the kelps may be seen. All round, and very near, there is from 7 to 10 fathoms, rocky bottom, it has a heavy breaker in gales of wind at low water, at which time only it is considered dangerous.

As you approach the Light-house, plying into the harbor, with a north westerly wind, and when within, or to the northward of Trundys Reef, you may stretch into the bay or cove to the south &

*thro'out these directions the depth of water is put down at low Spring tides

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westward of the Light-house, untill it bears north, before you tack, more especially with an ebb tide. in stretching to the northeastward, tack when the Light bears W. by N. untill you are within Ram Island & its ledges. (10)

Ram Island south breaker, bears from the Light, E.N.E. ½ E., and the north point of said island, N.E. by E., each at the distance of a mile & a fourth; you of course, cannot make long stretches, and tis best not to make too free with Ram Island.

The Shore near the Light-house is bold, but between Maiden cove, (which bears from the Light NW by N. ⅔ of a mile) and Simonton's cove, there are rocks, nearly showing themselves at low water, extending in two particular places, 150 yards from the shore, and it is not prudent to anchor here.

Simonton's cove, is N.N.W. from Portland Light $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 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 here, but vessels of the larger class, may as well, if the wind permits, run within House Island, where they will find safe anchorage. From this cove, the shore is rough and rocky to Spring point.

Bangs' Island (11) on your starboard hand running in, the south west point of which, bears from the Light N. by E., three-fourth of a mile distance, 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, lies a sunken ledge, the sea breaks over it at low water, and the ground continues shoal a half cables length west of it, & the kelps are seen at that distance, at low Spring tides.

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After passing this point and ledge, the shores of Bangs' Island is bold till you come to the cove on the N.W. side, where there is a wharf or landing place, here some scattering rocks lay, but not far from shore.

House Island, the south west point of it bears due north from Portland Light-house, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ miles distance, this point is quite bold, as there is 5 fathoms water, within twice the length of a ship. this island on each side, has a good depth of water, at a cables length distance from shore. On the south west end, there is a battery and block house.

If you should find it necessary to run between bangs' and Ram Islands, keep about midway the passage, and the least water you have is $4 \frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. ~~North~~ Easterly, from the southwest point of Bangs' Island one third of a mile distance, lies oa rock 50 or 70 yards from the shore, which is covered at high water.

White head, with the wind at N.E. and a strong ebb tide, no square rigged vessel, can enter the harbor by the Light-house channel. White head passage is safe and easy of access, altho narrow between the two ledges north of the head, on the ledge nearest to the head, their is a spindle and ball, which you must leave on your larboard hand running in, at the distance of 20 or 30 yards, the two ledges are about 20 yards apart. After passing the spindle, run $W \frac{1}{2} S$. direct for the north point of Bangs' Island, (over which point you will see Cape Elizabeth Meeting-house) til you are within twice the length of the vessel of this point, then a NW by N. course, one eighth of a mile (leaving a small rocky island on your starboard hand) you may anchor in 6 or 7

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fathom water, or you may run west, about midway between the two islands, and round the southwest point of House Island & up to Town, if you can weather the black buoy on Spring point, if not, you had best anchor between House & Bangs' Island, midway the passage, bringing the Block-house to bear W. to N.W.

Hog Island Roads. Frequently vessels run for Portland, with the intention of making a harbor only; under those circumstances they may, after passing the Light-house run N. by W. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, then a N.E. course between Bangs' & House Islands, about one mile distance, into Hog Island roads, where there is safe & good anchorage from 3 to 5 fathom.

Husseys Sound. (12) 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 run you to the entrance of the sound, then by giving the East point of Peaks Island a cables length birth, (for this is a foul rocky point,) it is then necessary to make your course good North, to clear the shore of Long Island & the nubble, at the west end of that island.

In this sound any where between Pumpkin (13) & Cow Islands (14), you have good and safe anchorage, from 5 to 7 fathoms, the best anchorage is N.W. from Pumpkin Island.

Vessels, more particular those in the coasting business, frequently into Husseys sound, and thence into Hog Island roads, more especially, in the winter season at the commencement of a N.e. storm.

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You may pass at the southwestern end of the Great Green Island (15), at the distance of a eighth of a mile, a NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W course for Pumpkin Island, or, you may run within, or to the north of this Great Green Island, when coming from the eastward, giving the N.E. point of the 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 Great Green Islands on the south, and the reef extending southerly from the inner Green Island.

When you run thro' this passage, or even to the southward of the outer Green Island, and are running for the entrance of Husseys Sound, be careful of a small ledge, call'd the Hussey with only 9 feet on it, bearing N.W. by W. distance one mile from the Great Green Island, and S.E. from Pumpkin Island.

The marks of this ledge, is the outer part of Ram Island dry ledge, in range with the Light-house, and the east point of Overset Island, (16) in range with the middle of Cow Island.

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Harpswell Sound and Harbor

In strong northwest gales, if you can not weather the Green Islands, and are anxious to gain a harbor, the one most easy of access, is Harpswell, 10 miles East of Portland, and is inferior to none, on the shores of Maine.

When off Cape Elizabeth, you are in sight of the Column on Little Mark Island, (17) at the entrance of Harpswell Sound.

This Column, bears from the Column on Cape Elizabeth, N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance 13 miles. You may run direct for it, when bearing between the N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E & NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E. til within a mile of the same, 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 half mile, if you choose, this rock is always above water, only a few yards in extent, and of an uneven broken surface, it is bold all round it, within a cables length. After passing this dry rock, you may run along the south side of Mark Island, at the distance of a cables length, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile if you choose, but when near the island on which the column stands, your course up to the harbor, which makes in on the larboard hand, in a

deep cove, and is directly opposite the north east end of
Bailys Island, (18) or what is generally known as Will's Straits,

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which is the first opening you have, on the starboard hand when running down this sound.

In going into the harbor or cove, give the sandy point on the larboard hand, a birth of a cables length; after running past this point $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile in a nN.N.W. direction (on your starboard hand there is nothing in the way,) you have from 8 to 5 fathoms water, fine bottom, good holding ground and safe from every wind.

In running down this sound, you have from 18 to 12 fathoms, the southern shore is boldest water.

If you wish for a pilot, or any assistance, by heaving to and displaying your colours, a boat will immediately come to your aid.

From Mark Island Column, E.N.E. two miles distance, is Mackerel cover on the north west side of Baileys Island, this cove, makes in E.N.E. nearly a half mile, is narrow the whole distance, both sides rocky, but the head of the cove is sand and mud.

A vessel, disabled by the loss of sails, short handed, much encumbered with ice, or, even destitute of cables & anchors, may run to the head of this cove, and ground on the flatts with perfect safety. The depth of water in the cove, is from 10 to 3 fathoms, very soft bottom, about half way up, is the best place to anchor, and perhaps it will be well to moore ship.

From the column E $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distance, is Turnip Island, off which $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in a W by N. direction, lays Turnip Island ledge,

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It shows itself at half tide, this ledge, is not in the way running into the sound from the westward.

The south point of the island of Jaquish, (19) bears from the column E $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Turnip Island and its ledges, lies from Mark Island, in a line with the north part of Jaquish, and in running down the sound they appear in connection with Jaquish.

Vessels that fall in a mile or two to the Eastward of Half way rock, (20) with a strong southerly wind, may run for Harpswell Sound, by bringing the southern point of Jaquish, to bear from N by E to N.W., and pass a quarter or a half mile to the south & west of it, taking care of Turnip Island ledge, before you [?] up the sound.

New Meadows

If you should fall in near Small Point, with the wind on shore, and cannot gain Harpswell, 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 N.w. by W. 5 miles from Cape Small point; the island is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, & a half mile in breadth, full of trees, principally spruce, & the island can be seen at 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 & grass on the top, call'd the White bull.

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From this white bull, W by S. three fourths of a mile, lies Bold Dick, a small broken rock, a few yard in diameter and but few feet out, at high water, with deep water all round it.

East from the white bull, one & a fourth miles, is lower Mark Island, this is a small round and high island full of trees, about a fourth of a mile in diameter, is easily distinguished, as it lies out nearer Small point, than any other island with trees on it. Southwest from this island $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, lies Mark Island ledge, which show it self at high tide. S.E. by E. from the white bull, two miles distance is the Brown Cow, a low level blackish looking rock, 80 yards in diameter, & 10 feet above the surface at high water. N.N.E. three fourths of a mile from the Brown Cow, is Wymans ledge, which is seen at half tide, this ledge is SE by E a half mile from Mark Island.

When bound into New Meadows, you pass to the eastward of the White Bull & near it, or at any distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile if you choose, but if within a quarter of a mile, your course is NE by N. distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Long-ledge, (21) leaving this ledge on your larboard hand, & when near to it, your course is N by E. one mile to Rogue Island, (22) in running this last course, you leave Goutys ledge on the starboard hand, the ledge is seen at half tide, and there is broken uneven ground from this ledge southerly, to Flag Island, (23) which island bears from lower Mar Island, N by E two miles, it also bears S.S. E. from Long ledge a half mile.

Between Long ledge and Flag Island is the passage into new Meadows. After passing Long ledge nearly a mile, and within a quarter of a mile od Rogue Island, leaving this island on the larboard hand a fourth of a mile,

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and continue your course N. by E. and run one & a quarter miles, for Condys Harbor, which is on the larboard hand, in a cove

or Great Island

making in on the eastern part, of the island of Jebaskadiggin ^ (24) .

In running this last distance, you pass to the westward of Bear Island, which has a ledge at a short distance from its N. point, but is not in the way in running in.

With a strong southerly wind, you are exposed in Condys Harbor, but if you ~~like~~ choose you may run up NNE 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, & 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 Column on Cape Elizabeth ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ E 20 miles distance.

From Cape Small point to Bald head, the course is NW by W. one mile. South from this cape a half mile, is Fullers Rock, about 100 yards in diameter and 12 feet above the sea at high water, there is a passage within it.

South from Bald head at the distance of a half mile, is bald head ledge, this is a dangerous ledge, and shows itself at high tide, there is a passage also, within this ledge.

From Bald head (which is a bare smooth rocky point), to the brown cow the course is W by N. and distance $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

When bound into Small Point harbor the eastern way, you run between Bald head & Brown cow, if about midway, a N.N.E. course, distance $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, will bring you up with Wood Island, (there are two islands here connected by a bar ~~a ledge of rock~~)

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continue your course along the eastern side of the island, and near to it, 'till the north part of of the island, bears West, 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. In running up to Wood Island, you will leave Gooseberry Island, on your starboard hand, off the south west point of the island, a ledge runs off S.W. a fourth of a mile, this is a small island and near the Maine shore, and is one mile north of Bald head. There is a ledge between Wood Island and the main, near midway the passage: It lies from the north point of Wood Island E.S.E. a half mile, there is a passage on either side of it, 'tis best to keep near ~~Wood~~ the island.

Wymans Ledge, bears N.N.E. from the Brown Cow $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, is seen at half water.

There is a safe passage in to Small point harbor, to the northward of Wood Island, by bringing Mark island to bear SW by W. & run N.E. by E. 2 miles, you will be up with the north end of Wood island, give it a small birth & 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 south west winds blow directly in, & cause some considerable sea, but small vessels, may find good shelter by running farther up.

Lumbo Ledge, bears from the White bull S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with 15 feet over it at low tide, it lies nearly West from Seguin light, or Seguin light over Fullers rock, is the range for it, this ledge is small and is not noticed by coasters, but the water over it breaks in a heavy swell.

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From Cape Elizabeth, Westward to Wood Island

Aldens rock, bearing from the Column on Cape Elizabeth SE by E. distance two miles & two thirds, and from the extreme point of the Cape, it is two miles & a half, has but four feet of water over it, at low Spring tides, the shoal part of it, is but few yards in extent, and south from this spot, at the distance of 40 yards, there is one other shoal with 7 feet on it, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms between them. West 100 yards from the rock there is 10 fathoms; and on the north east side, there is broken uneven ground, with 4 to 7 & 8 fathom; at the distance of an $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.

Between this rock & Cape Elizabeth, you will have 12, 15, 20 & 25 fathoms.

Within twenty years, fourteen vessels, have struck this reef, one totally lost, & several of the others, materially injured -- nothing prevents vessels from frequent-
striking this rock

ly ~~hitting it~~, but the small space it occupies.

S.S.E. from the Cape Column, 1 & a fourth miles, lies the Western part of Taylors reef; there are two or three broken patches of shoal uneven ground, extending N.E. & S.W. an eighth of a mile in length, having over it, at low tide from 2 ½ to 5 fathoms, in rough weather, there is heavy breakers on it.

Between this reef and the Cape, there is 8, 10, 15 & 20 fathoms water, rocky bottom.

There is another piece of shoal ground, call'd Old Anthony, W.S.W. from Aldens rock one & a third of a mile, and from the Cape S. By E. ½ E. two miles. with 3 fathoms over it; the shoal of this reef, is very small, with a depth of water near to it on all sides of 10 fathoms.

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Cape Harbor and Watch Ledge

From the outer point of Cape Elizabeth, to the outer point of Watch Ledge, the course is S.W. & distance two miles, this ledge extends East a half mile, from the eastern point of Richmonds Island, & generally shows itself at half tide, and at low water, the whole extent of it is seen, & there is bold water within a few yards of the other 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. from the outer point of Watch ledge; There is also, south from the point of this ledge, a half mile distance, one other small rock with 5 fathoms on it, all these rocks show breakers in gales of wind, near and all round them, you have 10 fathoms water.

With the Cape Column bearing N.E. by N. you are to the eastward of ~~all~~ those several rocks, in 10 to 20 fathoms water.

On the south westerly side of Cape Elizabeth, W.S.W. one & a fourth of a mile from the the Column, is Cape Harbor, or Cape Cove, this place is not much frequented, except by those well acquainted, as it is with difficult, you can find good anchorage there, among its many sunken ledges, but few vessels, except the smaller class of fishermen, ever anchor here. McKinneys point, makes the eastern part of this cove, off which point, are many sunken rocks, at the distance of the fourth of a mile, laying scattering in different directions.

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Richmonds Island

This Island, the south east part of which, lies SW byW. 2 ½ miles from the point of Cape Elizabeth, is in length, nearly one & a half mile, and its greatest breadth, three fourths of a mile, has but few trees 7 those are small & on the south western end. On the high part of the island, there is one house & two barns, which are frequently noticed as a landmark.

About the middle of the island, and on the north west side, there is a sand bar, extending N.N.W. over to the Maine shore, which is nearly dry at low water.

To the westward of this bar, (by sailing round the west end of the island) you have safe and good anchorage, in 3 to 6 fathoms, by bringing the S.W. point of the island to bear 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 S.S.E. to S.W.

From the S.W. point of this Island NW. 1/2 N. distance one mile, lies a small island call'd Ram Island. S.E. from this island a ourth of a mile, there is a ledge which frequently discovers it self at low water, you must guard against this ledge, in either beating in, or out, of this road, as you have a good passage of sufficient width for that purpose. This Ram Island, is in range with the west point of Richmonds and the entrance of Spur-wink river; this river has a bar at the entrance, and is but seldom frequented by vessels. Southwestward of this river, are many dangerous rocks, lying some distance from the shore.

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Prouts Neck, Bluff Island, & c.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the western end of Richmonds Island, there is the dangerous ledge The Ledge Old Proprietor, which is seen at half tide, the ledge being E.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the eastern point of Prouts neck, one & a fourth miles, between this ledge & the Neck, 'tis best not to pass, for off the east point of the Neck, rocks extend nearly a half mile. Avoid if possible, getting into this bay any where, between Prouts Neck and the mouth of Spurwink river.

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

In running into the anchorage at Prouts Neck, you may pass on either side of Straten & Bluff Islands; those islands lie between the south & S.S.E. from the western part of Prouts 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.

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Straten Island, is to the south east of Bluff Island, one fourth of a mile distance, no passage between, except for boats. This island is low, a half mile in length, no trees on it, neither are there inhabitants on either of these islands.

From about the middle of Straten Island, on the south east side a reef runs off S.E. by S. nearly a half mile, and in rough weather, the breakers extend to that distance; both the east and west ends of this island is rocky, at the distance of an $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile from the shore. Between bluff Island & Prouts Neck there is a good & safe passage, with 10 to 15 fathom wter.

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

Wood Island and Winter Harbor

Wood Island (25) bears from the west point of Prouts Neck S. by W. 5 ½ miles distance, in running this course you have bold water. On the south east part of Wood Island, there is a lighthouse with a revolving light the lantern is 45 feet above the sea.

From the lighthouse the following courses and distances were taken

to	Cape Elizabeth having the south		
	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

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From Wood Island light house to

	the east point of Fletchers Neck	SSW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	$\frac{3}{4}$
to	reef of Beach Island (out at low water)	S by W	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	the ledge Danceberry (seen at $\frac{1}{2}$ tide)	S by E	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
to	Flat rock (10 feet)	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 $\frac{1}{2}$
to	Carter rock (7 feet)	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	$\frac{3}{4}$

Wood Island and Todds Island on the east, Stage Island on the N.W. Gooseberry Island and Fletchers Neck on the south make what is call'd Winter Harbor.

This harbor can be entered, by passing on either to the south-westward, or north eastward, of Wood Island. The most usual way of running in, is 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 west end of Wood Island, there is a bar extending from one island to the other, which is nearly bare 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 to bear S.W. by W. and run for it. when near the last island give the N.E. point a moderate birth, and when the monument bears between the .W & N.W. anchor about midway, between Stage & Todds Island in 5 to 3 fathoms.

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If you choose to run into the Pool, run about S.W. leaving on your larboard hand, the Spindle & ball, that is placed on the Lobster rocks, a half cables length distance, and short of a mile from the monument, will bring you abreast of Mr. Cutts' wharf, when you may either make fast, or moore your vessel in the narrows, from shore to shore, where you will be secure from all winds. In running in to the Pool, the passage is very narrow, and the depth at the entrance is 12 feet low water.

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.

You may enter Winter harbor, by running to the south and westward of Wood Island, but the channel is narrow, and a stranger had best not attempt it, but should you be under the necessity of going 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 south of it, at the distance of a cables length, and 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, when near up with Todds Island, give the south west land spit a birth a half cables length & after passing the spit, anchor with the monument bearing from West to N.W. in the same situation, as if you had run in to the north & west Todds Island.

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Stage Island

Is one fourth of a mile in length, with a sand bard extending from it W.S.W. to the Maine shore. On this island near the center of it, is a stone monument, or land mark, sixty feet in height, painted white, and seen from every point of the bay from Richmonds to Wood Island.

From this monument the following bearings and distances was taken.

to	Richmonds Island Roads, outer 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	Sharks 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 Island	E ½ S	½
to	the entrance of the Pool	SSW ½ W	½
to	Wood Island light, tho' hid by the trees on Wood I.	E by S	1 ¼

Between Saco River & Scarboro', there extends a long white sand beach, which is bold 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.

[page break]

The following descriptions of harbors, islands & ledges, may be of service to those, not well acquainted with the shores of this bay. That they may not interfere with the sailing directions, they are added by way of notes.

Note 1 Portland Harbor

This harbor may justly be considered, as one of the best within

the limits of the United States. Surrounded on three sides by land of high elevation, the upper harbor, above Stanfords ledge is one and a half miles in length, and varying in breadth from one 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 shores.

(Between Stanfords ledge and Hog Island roads, may be call'd the lower harbor.)

Many not acquainted with the harbor, have the impression, that a bar extends across its entrance, this is not the fact. Ships of the largest burthen, may approach the eastern shore of Mount Joy neck, within twice there length at low water, 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.

*Hog Island ledge, on the north east side of the harbor, is an extensive broken ledge of rocks and 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 western part of it bears from the Light house N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distance 3 miles, and the eastern part extends to within a fourth of a mile of Hog Island, thro' this narrow passage there is 5 fathoms at low water, 'till a fourth of a mile N.E. end of the ledge, where it shallows to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

[end scan 11]

[begin scan 12]

There is a soft mud bank, extending N.N.W. from the middle of Stanfords ledge to the neck shore, with 15 feet over it at low Spring tides, this mud bank is only a few yards in breadth; and is caus'ed probably by the meeting of the tides from Fore River, and the waters running from the Presumscott, and Back Cover rivers, this bar has increased about a foot within the last 20 years. Also, from the northern part of this bank, one other flat, runs northeasterly along the neck shore on an $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile from the neck, with 7 feet on it at low tides, the eastern end, lies south from Fish point, this bank is not much in the way, except in plying up the harbor, you stretch in near the neck shore.

Note 2. Cape Elizabeth,

is the name of a large township to the south of Portland, , but Cape Elizabeth, as known by mariners, is the extreme point of the land, extending south from Portland Light-house $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and is 8 miles S. by E. from Portland, this extreme point of the Cape, is low land, & makes the south east side of a small cove. Vessels that may strike any of the ledges near the Cape, & beat over, and in danger of foundering, may by running into this cove possibly save her.

note: Probable in the summer of 1820, two light-houses will be built on this Cape, on the site where the Column now stands, and all bearings and distances here mentioned are taken from the Column, will then, apply to the Light-houses.

[page break]

This Column, built of stone 50 feet in height, placed on ground 75 feet above the sea, the upper half painted black, and the other half white, is one fourth of a mile N.N.W. from the outer point of the Cape. From this Column the following bearings and distances were taken.

to	Wood Island light-house	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
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	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
to	Old Anthony	S by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	shoal part of Taylors Reef	SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	Aldens rock	SE by E	2 $\frac{2}{3}$

to	Seguin Light-house	E by N $\frac{1}{4}$ N	24
to	Bullwark ledge	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	east point of Ram Island out at low water	N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E	7
to	Broad cove rock	NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
to	outer part Trundys reef out at low water	N by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
to	Portland Lighthouse	N $\frac{1}{4}$ E	4

[end scan 12]

[begin scan 13]

Note 4. Trundys Reef and Broad-cove-rock

From Trundys Point this reef extends N.E. and for the fourth of a mile, it is out at low water, and for a fourth of a mile farther, it lies in broken detached sunken rocks; on the outer point of this reef, at low Spring tide, I found only 15 feet of water. with the Light-house bearing N by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From this outer point N.N.W. a half mile distance, there is one other small reef with 3 fathoms on it.

Broad-cove-rocks, Her are two rock ledges, near parallel to each other, not more than 20 yards in length, low tides they are seen above the surface. There is on each side of them and at no great distance 5 to 7 fathoms water. They bear from the point of the Cap N.N.E. distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On this ledge and also on Trumdys Reef, there were buoys placed in 1779 with strong moorings, but the first heavy gale, the chains parted and the buoys drove on shore.

Note 5 Portland Light-house,

Stands on a point of rock, at the western entrance of Portland sound, the rocky head, on which it is placed is, 35 feet above the sea, the Light-house is 45 feet to the lantern, and is considered as a good light. It bears S.E. [?] from Portland Observatory $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, those two buildings in range, is a good mark, in the day time, to run for the Light-house, you then avoid the reefs off Cape Elizabeth by passing to the eastward of them.

[page break]

With a N.E. wind, the ebb tide jets directly onto the Light-house point, the mariner frequently meets trouble by anchoring near this Light-house at those times; under the point of Bangs' Island is best.

The following bearings were taken from the Light-house

to Aldens rock	S by E $\frac{3}{4}$ E	6
to Hue & Cry	S by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E	$7\frac{1}{2}$
to Bulwark ledge	ESE	$6\frac{1}{4}$
to Halfway rock	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N	9
to Seguin Light	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N	23

to outer pt Ram Island	ENE ½ E	1 ¼
to Bull rock	SE ½ E	1 ¼
to S.W. point of Bangs' Island	N by E	¾
to Spring Point black buoy	N by W	2
to S.W. point of House Island	N	1 ¾
to outer part Trundys Reef	S by E ½ E	2 ½
to Brown Cow rock	S ½ E	3 ¼

Note 6. Spring-Point ledge

This ledge extends from Spring Point (on which point Fort Preble is built) N.E., the black buoy is place 60 yard N.E. from the outer dry pt. of the ledge at low water, in 15 feet water, the buoy is 400 yards from high water mark, there is no passage, at very low tides, within the ledge.

[end scan 13]

[begin scan 14]

Note 7. Stanfords-ledge

Extends from the Western part of what is known as Cushings Cove, in a N.E. direction, at the distance of nearly a half mile from the up land, and 50 yards from the outer point of this ledge is placed the red buoy, in 15 feet low tides, the ledge shows it self low water. Between this ledge and the and the broken ridge of rocks that make from the shore, there is less than a foot of water at low Spring tides. From the middle of this ledge in a N.N.W. direction, the mud bank commences that extends across the harbor, with 15 feet over it at very low tides.

Note 8. Seguin Island,

Is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the entrance to the Kennebec river bearing from the Column on Cape Elizabeth 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 bold quite round it within a cables length, near the center of the island the Lighthouse is placed with a fix'd light, the lantern is 200 feet above the sea.

There is no other building on the island except the house and barn near the Light house.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebec, on the lar-board hand running in, is N $\frac{1}{2}$ W from Seguin Light $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles there is on this island, a lighthouse, with a fix'd light asa guide for the entrance of the river.

[page break]

Note 9. Bullwark ledge.

This ledge or reef bears from Portland Light-house E.S.E. distance $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and from the large Green Island S.S.E. the distance $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. I have had on this reef from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms water at very low tides, the shoal part of it is small, but broken uneven ground, extends N.E. & S.W. from the shoal nearly a fourth of a mile.

On this reef the British seventy-four Bullwark struck, when cruising on the shore in the late war, she struck once or twice, but did not loose her way & went over it, at the

at the time she struck it was half ebb.

Note 10. Ram Island,

The south east point breaker, bears from Portland light house E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and the N.W. point of the island N.E. by E. each nearly at the distance of one mile and a fourth, this island is lw about 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. by a ragged, broken rocky shore.

From the south, as well as from the east points, the breakers extend off nearly a quarter of a mile in gales of wind.

In running for Portland harbor, this island is not soon noticed, as it appears connected with Bangs' Island.

N.E. from the north point of Ram Island one third of a mile, there is a small round rock with 3 fathom at low water, White Head bearing N.W. a half mile, with bold water near and round it.

[end scan 14]

[begin scan 15]

Note 11. Bangs' Island,

Makes the N.E. side of the entrance into Portland harbor, the S.W. point is low and extends off from high water mark a cables length. The N.E. end terminated in a high bluff called White head, with deep water by the very rocks: this high part of the island, is covered with a thin growth of small trees, th south eastern side has a steep rocky shore, and with the wind blowing on, it would be attended with hazard, to land from a boat. On the south west side it has one, and on the north east side it has two or three convenient boat coves.

Note 12. Hussey's Sound,

Four miles east of Portland is the sound, in which you may find safe anchorage, or, by running thro' this sound about a north course, enter the large bay N.E. of Portland Harbor, where ships of the largest burthen, and to the number of several hundreds may find safe and secure anchorage, in 5 to 15 fathoms water. at the distance of 3 to 4 miles from Portland, & with a half hours sail of the ocean.

Note 13. Pompion Island, [Pumpkin?]

This island lies N.E. from the north point of Peaks Island, not more than 60 yards distance, there is a passage between the two islands with a depth of 15 feet at low water, alltho this passage is narrow, it has been made use of by square rigged vessels.

The island is round and full of trees, about 100 yards in diameter.

[page break]

There is a shoal piece of ground, S.E. from Pompion Island one eighth of a mile distance, with 4 fathoms over it, at low tides.

Note 14. Cow Island,

On the north side of Husseys Sound, and near to the NE end of Great Hog Island, this island is a third of a mile long, has but few trees on it; on the S.E. and E. sides, the shore is bold, between this island and hog island, there is a narrow passage

of 50 or 60 yards in width having 3 fathoms water.

At the south entrance of this passage, there is a small round island full of trees, call'd Crow Island lying E. of Diamond cove you may go on either side of Crow Island & near to it with 4 to 6 fathoms.

Note 15. Green Islands,

and lie N.W. & S.E. of each other

The two outer islands are a fourth of a mile apart, ^ and connected by a rocky bar, the southern island is about 20 yards in diameter, the northern one, a fourth of a mile long, each of them about 20 feet in height above the sea, no trees on either of them, the southern point extend off and shows a breaker an $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile in rough weather, and from off the N.E. point of the large island, there is a rock, at a cables length distance with 5 feet on it, bearing N.N.E. from the north point. The inner Green Island, lies N.E. from the other two, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance, this is a small low island without trees, and on every side except the N.W. surrounded with rocky points & reefs. From its S.W. end there is a reef

[end scan 15]

[begin scan 16]

running S.W. towards the other Green Islands $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, which generally shows it self at low water. Between the S.W. end of this reef & the Great Green Island, is a passage of a fourth of a mile or more, in width having 5 fathoms water.

Between the inner Green Island, and the S.W. point of Jewell's Island, there is also a passage, having 5 fathoms water, but is narrow and ought not to be attempted by a stranger, as the rocky points from these two islands quite interlock each other.

Note 16. Overset Island,

makes the easterly entrance into Husseys Sound, a fourth of a mile in length & full of trees, bold on the SE. & S.W. sides, it lies near the south point of Long Island, between which, there is no passage, even for a long boat at very low tides.

Note 17. Little Mark Island,

At the entrance of Harpswell Sound, and also, nearly the easterly entrance of Broad Sound, is one fourth of a mile in length, and 40 feet above the sea, with no trees on it, and bold water on all sides within a cables length, near the center of it is a pyramid or Column, with 18 feet square base and 50 feet high and painted perpendicularly in black & white wide stripes, except 10 feet from the top is [???] stone, where it is all black, not being any high land very near in the rear of it, 'tis a very conspicuous mark for the mariner. From this Column the following bearings & distances were taken.

[page break]

From the Column 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	S $\frac{1}{4}$ W to S $\frac{1}{2}$ W	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
to Mark Island ledge	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ S	$\frac{3}{4}$
to S. point Island 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 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	south west point Haskels Island	NNW	$\frac{1}{3}$
to	middle of Eagle Island	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

!8. Baileys Island,

Makes part of the south eastern side of Harpswell Sound is $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and about a half mile in breadth of considerable heighth, has some few trees, on the S.W. end, but the middle and the eastern end is clear'd land.

The eastern part of this island, is Wills Straights, quite narrow, but light coasters frequently pass thro' at high water, on the N.W. side of this island is Mackerel cove.

[end scan 16]

[begin scan 17]

19. Jaquish and Turnip Islands

The island of Jaquish is a half mile in length and the middle of it full of trees of small growth. It lies south of Baileys Island, and the broken, uneven surface of rocks, which surround Jaquish extend to within about 20 yards at low water, to Baileys Island, and thro' this passage fishing vessels and other craft frequently pass, leaving 4 feet at low water.

On the south, the S.E. and east sides of Jaquish, there are many broken rough rocks connected with the island principally above water at half tide.

Turnip Island, lies N.W, from the middle of Jaquish distance a fourth of a mile, this is a small Cow Island, without trees, and from from it W. by N. distance a fourth of a mile, lies Turnip Island ledge, which is seen before low water.

Between the south end of Baileys Island and Jaquish, there is a snug cove for the anchorage of fishermen. S.W. of the cove nearly a half mile is Turnip Island, on ~~either~~ the S.E side of which you may pass when bound into the cove, on the N.E. side are ledges; the cove is not a suitable place for the anchorage of square rigged vessels.

20. Half way rock,

is NE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E from Cape Elizabeth, distance $10 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is E $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Portland Light-house distance 9 miles, this is a low barren rock, not more than 20 yards in length at high water, but at low water it is 10 times that bigness & appears like a small island, off both the S.W. & N.E. points the breakers ~~in rough weather~~ run off an $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile, & ~~perhaps near~~ a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ~~a quarter mile~~ off the N.E. end, ^ there is a breaker in rough weather.

[page break]

Note 21. Long Ledge,

is a half mile in length, ranging nearly north & south, it makes in two parts, connected by a ridge of rocks, off the south end of it is shoal some little distance, but on each side, there is a good depth of water, about 10 feet in heighth above high water and has some soil on the top & also grass. N.E. by E. from the north part of this ledge, a half mile, lies Goutys ledge, which shows itself at half tide. This is a round smooth black ledge, in running into

New meadows river, you leave long ledge on the larboard, and Gouty ledge on the starboard hand.

22. Rogue Island,

is a small low island with few bushes on it, lying a fourth of a mile south of the S.E. part of Jebaskadiggin, or Great Island, and is N by W from Gouty ledge distance a half mile between this island & Gouty ledge is the passage into New Meadows.

23. Flagg Island,

Lying E.S.E. from long ledge distance $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, is a low island has but few trees on it, the north point is low and from it broken ground extends to Gouty ledge, E. from the middle of this island a half mile is Flagg Island ledge & also E by S. from the S. point is Jameson ledge lying between this island & the main shore, in which passage a stranger ought not to go.

[end scan 17]

[begin scan 18]

Note 24. Jebaskadiggin Island,

Or what is now call'd Great Island, within the township of Harpswell, this island is on the western side of New Meadows river, and it also makes part of Harpswell Sound, and the north part of it reaches within a few yards of the south point of Brunswick with which it is join'd by a bridge.

This island is in length 6 ½ miles & its greatest breadth 3 miles it has many small bays, coves and creeks, intersecting the outline of the island in almost every direction, altho' the island is 6 ¼ miles by S. to trace the shore and follow its several windings, you must travel the distance of 50 miles.

On its south side and at the entrance of Cohauk bay [Quohog] is Yarmouth Island, nearly ¾ of a mile in diameter, between Yarmouth Island and the eastern point of Great Island, there is a small and safe harbor with 5 to 3 fathoms water, where several vessels may find safe anchorage, secured from every wind.

25. Wood Island,

this island is full of trees

About ¾ mile in length, ranging nearly East & West; ^ except a few rods on the eastern point, where the lighthouse is erected, ~~the remainder of the island is full of trees;~~ the east & the N.E. sides of the island, has a bold and rocky shore, with a good depth of water, at a short distance, the island makes the eastern side of Winter Harbor.

*** It is to be regretted, that there are within this Bay, several islands having the same name, viz -- 3 Mark Islands, 3 Ram Islands, 3 Cow Islands, 2 Wood Islands, 2 Bangs' 2 Flagg Islands & three Green Islands & 2 Eagle Islands, &c.

[page break]

[written in pencil] April 4 1828 took the following bearings from the Column on Cap Elizabeth to Portland Lighthouse N 5 E
to monument on Stage Island N 51 E
to Seguin Lighthouse N 77 E
two lights to be built N 52 E & S 52 W 55 rods apart

[back to ink]

of the lights

On this day went with the collector & the committee to Cape Elizabeth for the locations

July 18 Went again in committee, with Mr. [??] for fixing the spot for the House

[end scan 18]

[begin scan 19]

[end scan 19]

[begin scan 20]

The following directions for Portland, and also for several of the harbors between Wood Island & Cape Small point may be of service to mariners in vessels of the larger class, as well as to those who are unacquainted with this shore.

Within those limits there are [??] two hundred islands of every description between many of which there is good & safe anchorage.

The bearings of places in these directions were taken to degrees & minutes but a quarter of a point, in as small a division of the compass as the manner generally required in running for harbor, headlands &c and are all by compass.

The distance from place to place here mentioned are less than the generally reported distances, but notwithstanding, they are considered to be correct, and are in statute miles. It is not improbable that many of the fatal disasters that have occurred to the mariner on this shore, are owing to this error in distances

For instance, from Wood Island to Cape Elizabeth is but three nautical leagues from Cape Elizabeth to Seguin seven and from Wood Island to Seguin 10 of those leagues -- the common reported distances are from Wood Island to Cape Elizabeth 4 leagues, from Cape Elizabeth to Seguin 10 leagues, and from Wood Island to Seguin 14 leagues -- and these reported distances are handed down from

[portion crossed out]

[page break]

one to the other, until long established error, has proved, and will still prove, unless corrected, fatal in many instances for the commercial interest.

The intention of the writer of these directions is to lend an aid in correcting those errors both in courses & distances of places in the vicinity of Portland, which has heretofore been considered as correct. And if one mariner is benefited by their publication, the time & labor expended in the work will not be regretted.

L.M.