

8025

Diag'd. on Diag. Ch. No. 1203

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Planimetric Air Photographic
(Shoreline)

Field No. CS-272-D Office No. T-8025

LOCALITY

State Maine

General locality Coast of Maine

Locality West Penobscot Bay-Hurricane Sound

194⁴⁵4

CHIEF OF PARTY

F.L. Peacock

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE April 25, 1949

B-1870-1 (1)

8025

DATA RECORD
Map Drawing Survey No.
T- 8025

Quadrangle (II): *Southeast part of United States* Project No. (II): C.S. 272 - D
Maine Vinalhaven Quadrangle, 15 series

Field Office:
Air Photographic Party No. 2

Chief of Party: *Henry O. Fortin*
~~Fred. L. Peacock~~

Compilation Office:
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

Chief of Party: Fred. L. Peacock

Instructions dated (II III):
April 1, 1942

Copy filed in Descriptive
Report No. ~~T-~~ (VI)
Div. of Photogram. Office Files

Supplemental Instructions dated April 20, 1943

Completed survey received in office: *28 July, 1944*

Reported to Nautical Chart Section:

Reviewed: *7 Feb 46*

Applied to chart No. *352*

Date: *3/15/49*

Redrafting Completed: *23 Sept. 1947*

Registered: *21 April, 1948*

~~Published:~~ *Shoreline (Vault copy)*

Compilation Scale: 1:9,700

~~Published Scale:~~ *1:10000*

Scale Factor (III): 1.0309

Geographic Datum (III): N. A. 1927 ✓

Datum Plane (III): *High Water*
~~Mean Sea Level~~

Reference Station (III): HURRICANE ISLAND, 1859, ~~r.1934, r.1943, r.1944~~

Lat.: *44° 02' 07.613"* (235.0m) Long.: *68° 53' 27.986"* (623.2m) ~~Adjusted~~ ✓
~~Unadjusted~~

State Plane Coordinates (VI): *Maine East Zone*

X = *397,151.40 ft.*

Y = *73,914.09 ft.*

Military Grid Zone (VI)

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

(Unmounted)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Stage of Tide</u>
7260 & 7261	10/21/41	11:20 A.M.	1:10,000	11.0' above M.H.W. ^{M.L.W.}
7312-7313	10/22/41	10:17 A.M.	1:10,000	10.1' above M.H.W.

Tide from (III): Tide Tables, Atlantic Ocean, 1941, Reference Station,
Portland, Maine with correction to Vinalhaven, Vinalhaven Island

Mean Range: 9.4'

Spring Range: 10.7'

Camera: (Kind or source) U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey nine lens camera
(focal length $8\frac{1}{4}$ ") All negatives are on file at the Washington Office

Field Inspection by: Lieut. Comdr. Henry O. Fortin

date: Season 1943

Season's Field Inspection Report previously submitted

Field Edit by:

date:

Date of Mean High Water Line Location (III): As of photographs taken on
10/21-22/41. Supplemented by the Field Inspection Data obtained in 1943

and Base Projections

Projection and Grids/ruled by (III) B.R.C.-J.T.B.-P.J.H. date: 2/3/44
Washington Office

" " " checked by: R.J.T. Washington Office date: 2/5/44

Control plotted by: Walter E. Schmidt

date: 2/8/44

Control checked by: Walter E. Schmidt

date: 2/10/44

Radial Plot by: Walter E. Schmidt

date: June 1944

Detailed by: Ruth M. Whitson (shore line-rough draft)

date: 7/1/44 - 7/26/44

Reviewed in compilation office by: Harry R. Rudolph

date: 7/26/44

Elevations on Field Edit Sheet
checked by:

date:

STATISTICS (III)

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles): 0.8

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore): 11 Statute miles

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore): 1.7 Statute miles

Number of Recoverable Topographic Stations established: 1

Number of Temporary Hydrographic Stations located by radial plot: 94

Leveling (to control contours) - miles:

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by,

(II) Field Party, (III) Compilation Party, or, (VI) the Washington Office.

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname
and initials (not initials only).

Remarks: There are no bench marks within the area of the Survey

26 CONTROL:

There are three (3) horizontal control stations appearing on the Map Drawing for Survey No. T-8025. All of these stations are U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Triangulation Stations, one of which has been identified by two Field Inspection Points. All of the triangulation stations have been shown on the Map Drawing with the conventional triangulation symbol, while the F.I.P's have been shown with small black acid ink squares.

The following horizontal control stations lie within the detail limits of the Map Drawing:

Two (2) U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Triangulation Stations:

- HURRICANE ISLAND, 1859, r.1934, r.1943, r.1944
(F.I.P. "Hur.", F.I.P. "Cane")
- WHITE ISLAND, 1868 (no recovery in 1943, not available to control radial plot)

The following horizontal control station falls just outside the detail limits of the Map Drawing:

One (1) U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Triangulation Station:

HERON NECK LIGHTHOUSE, 1868, 1934, r.1943.

27 RADIAL PLOT:

An individual radial plot was laid for the area of Survey No. T-8025. The horizontal control for the area of the Survey consists of three U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation stations (previously listed) supplemented by 8 secondary points. One of the triangulation stations WHITE ISLAND, 1868, could not be used to control the radial plot, because it was not recovered by the 1943 Field Inspection Sub-Party. The positions of the secondary points were previously determined by individual plots laid for

27 RADIAL PLOT: (Continued)

the areas of Surveys Nos. T-8024 to the North, T-8030 to the East, and T-8031 to the Northeast.

No celluloid templates were used, the photographs being oriented directly under the Map Drawing Projection. The control shown thereon as recovered in 1943 and 1944 was satisfactorily "held to". The facts pertaining to the radial plot have been fully brought out in the report on the individual radial plots laid for the areas of Surveys Nos. T-8022 to T-8025, Inclusive, and T-8030 to T-8033, Inclusive, included as an appendix to the Descriptive Report for Survey No. T-8030, previously submitted.

28 DETAILING:

According to instructions dated April 1, 1942, only the shore line and immediate adjacent detail was to be compiled for the area of Survey No. T-8025. Since the land area consists of only small islands, islets, and a very small portion of Vinalhaven Island, and therefore all interior detail is in fact closely adjacent to shore line, it was thought advisable to compile the shore line and all interior features. This has been done.

The topographic features have been detailed from *not metal mounted* portions of nine lens unmounted photographs, which were supplemented by the field inspection data. Symbolization is in accordance with the conventional symbols.

The area of the Survey was well covered by photography, the number of photographs being adequate for detailing. The field inspection data were also considered adequate.

The main bodies of water appearing on the Map Drawing are portions of Penobscot Bay and Hurricane Sound. The land area consists of several small, rocky and wooded islands, and several rocky islets. There are two small inland ponds on Hurricane Island.

The shore line of all the islands is bordered mainly by rock bluff or rock slopes, with a few

28 DETAILING: (Continued)

stretches of sand or gravel beaches.

A road, which is the only one appearing on the Map Drawing, is to be considered 0.6 mm wide. A trail has been shown with the conventional symbol, accompanied by the note "Trail." All buildings, except small outbuildings, have been shown on the Map Drawing with the conventional symbol.

The radially plotted positions of all the temporary hydrographic stations, and the recoverable topographic station, were considered relatively strong. The radially plotted positions of detail points, considered relatively strong have been shown on the glossy side of the Map Drawing with small, single blue ink circles, while the relatively weak positions of such points have been shown with small green ink circles.

The scales of the photographs and the Map Drawing were in good agreement. It was necessary, however, to use the vertical projector in detailing a few of the rocky islets.

Since all notes pertinent to the compilation have been lettered on the Map Drawing, no overlay sheet was considered necessary.

30 MEAN HIGH-WATER LINE:

The Mean High-Water Line (firm ground) which was fully identified and delineated upon the field photographs by the Field Inspection Sub-Party, has been detailed in accordance with the field inspection data and shown on the Map Drawing with a full heavy-weight black acid ink line.

There are no marsh areas bordering the Mean High-Water Line.

Shoal lines bordering the Mean High-Water Line are to be discussed under side heading No. 31

31 LOW-WATER AND SHOAL LINES:

No part of the Mean Low-Water Line could be detailed, either from the field inspection data or from office interpretation of the photographs.

The approximate outer limits of shoal areas bordering the Mean High-Water Line have been detailed in accordance with the field inspection data, and shown on the Map Drawing with a dashed light-weight black acid ink line, accompanied by the note, "Shoal."

32 DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH-WATER LINE:

The details offshore from the Mean High-Water Line appearing on the Map Drawing, consist of rocks, rocky islets and reefs. The existence of such features were verified by the Field Inspection Sub-Party.

The extent to which the offshore rocks, rocky islets and reefs bare at Mean Low-Water or Mean High-Water, has been shown by notes lettered on the Map Drawing, in accordance with the field inspection data.

32A OFFSHORE SHOAL AREAS:

The approximate limits of offshore shoal areas have been shown on the Map Drawing with a dashed light-weight black acid ink line, accompanied by the note, "Shoal."

33 WHARVES AND SHORE LINE STRUCTURES:

The existence of piers, retaining walls, and all other shore line structures located within the area of the Survey, has been verified by the Field Inspection Sub-Party. Such features have been shown on the Map Drawing with the conventional symbols, accompanied by descriptive notes.

34 LANDMARKS, FIXED AIDS TO NAVIGATION AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

There are no charted landmarks, or fixed aids to navigation within the area of the Survey.

No new landmarks or aeronautical aids were recommended for the area of the Survey.

The Field Inspection Sub-Party did not record the existence of any fixed aids to navigation for the area of the Survey.

35 HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

The selected hydrographic control for the area of the Survey consists of 94 temporary hydrographic stations and 1 Recoverable Topographic Station. Their positions have been determined by the radial plot and shown on the Map Drawing with $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm black acid ink circles.

The number, name and description of the Recoverable Topographic Station, and the numbers and descriptions of the temporary hydrographic stations, have been lettered on the Map Drawing.

Form 524 has been submitted for the following Recoverable Topographic Station;

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
3162	South Gable Plain House (<i>Spectacle Island</i>)

36 LANDING FIELDS:

There are no landing fields within the area of Survey No. T-8025.

37 JUNCTIONS:

Satisfactory junction of shore line and immediate adjacent detail has been made with Map Drawing, Survey No. T-8030 to the East.

37 JUNCTIONS: (Continued)

The portion of the meridian at Longitude 69° 00' 00", along which Map Drawings Surveys Nos. T-8008 and T-8025 junction, passes through an all-water area. No junction of details, therefore, need be considered.

South of the southern detail limits of Map Drawing Survey No. T-8025, is a portion of the Atlantic Ocean.

Satisfactory junction of shore line and immediate adjacent detail has been made with Map Drawing Survey No. T-8024, to the North.

38 GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *214✓*

In accordance with instructions, the Field Inspection Sub-Party did not investigate the geographic names within the area of Survey No. T-8025.

The geographic names appearing on the Map Drawing have been taken from a portion of Chart No. 310 and a portion of the United States Maine Vinalhaven Quadrangle, 15' series.

An alphabetical list of the geographic names pertaining to the area of Survey No. T-8025, is submitted herein. Only two (2) of the names were disputed.

39 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS:

The positions of the planimetric details appearing on the Map Drawing are believed to be within the limits of satisfactory accuracy. The compilation is complete with respect to all detail needed for charting, or the preparation of a planimetric Map, except for the absence of many rocks awash, which are to be discussed under side heading No. 45.

44 COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES:

United States Maine Vinalhaven Quadrangle,
15' series, scale 1:62,500, edition of 1944.

Since the scale difference between the Map Drawing and the above-mentioned quadrangle was very large, comparison of small planimetric details could not be readily made. By visual comparison, however, the following differences were apparent:

A feature appearing on the quadrangle as a double dash line road, located at approximately latitude $44^{\circ} 03' 15''$ and Longitude $68^{\circ} 52' 30''$, has been shown on the Map Drawing as a trail.

(a) A small islet appearing on the quadrangle to the north of Crane Island, is shown on the Map Drawing joined to Crane Island.

(a) A small islet just south of the most southerly island of the White Islands group, is now joined to that island.

Two small ponds on the Map Drawing in the interior of Hurricane Island. Only the most southerly one appears on the quadrangle.

(a) A larger number of small rocky islets appears on the Map Drawing.

No marsh areas appear on the Map Drawing in the vicinity of Dyer Island. The Field Inspection Sub-Party did not record the existence of such features in that vicinity.

(a) The shore line, as shown on the Map Drawing, is more irregular.

A building situated on a small islet located at approximately Latitude $44^{\circ} 02' 50''$ and Longitude $68^{\circ} 54' 30''$, appears on the quadrangle.

44 COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES: (Continued)

Two buildings situated on Crotch Island appear on the Map Drawing. Only one, the most northerly, appears on the quadrangle.

A building located at approximately Latitude $44^{\circ} 03' 15''$ and Longitude $68^{\circ} 52' 30''$, appears on the Map Drawing.

(a) These differences also apply to Chart No. 310.

45 COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS:

Chart No. 310, scale 1:40,000, published at Washington, D. C., August 1937, reissued June 1938, corrected to April 13, 1944.

Because of scale difference between the Map Drawing and the above-mentioned chart, comparison of small planimetric details could not be readily made. By visual comparison, however, the following differences were apparent:

No buildings appear on the Chart.

A road, located on Dyer Island and running in a northwesterly direction, appears on the Chart, but has not been shown on the Map Drawing because no field inspection data were submitted for it, and because it was not visible on any of the photographs.

A double dash line road, located on Dyer Island, running in a southwesterly direction, appears on the Map Drawing.

A trail located at approximately Latitude $44^{\circ} 03' 15''$ and Longitude $68^{\circ} 52' 30''$, appears on the Map Drawing.

Two small interior ponds appear on the Map Drawing in the interior of Hurricane Island

45 COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS: (Continued)

For the most part, rocks awash appearing on the Chart have not been shown on the Map Drawing because no field inspection data were submitted for them, and because the images of such features were not visible of any of the photographs.

The rocky bluff symbol has been shown on the Map Drawing, bordering the shore line of all islands within the area of Survey No. T-8025.

Several old foundations appear on the Map Drawing.

For other differences see those noted thusly (a) under side heading No. 44.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Undisputed

- Cedar Island ✓
- Crane Island ✓
- Crotch Island ✓
- Deadman Ledge ✓
- Dyer Island ✓
- Hurricane Island ✓
- Hurricane Sound ✓
- James and Willies Ledge ✓
- West • Penobscot Bay ✓
- Spectacle Island ✓
- White Island ✓
- Laireys Island ✓
- Laireys Ledge ✓
- ✓ • Little Hurricane Island (already on map drawing)

Names ~~underlined~~ preceded by
• are approved. L. Heck
9/19/47

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

*Names checked with L. Heck
4/14/49 KH M.*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Disputed

✓
• Laireys Island
Laireys Ledge

~~Lairey Island
Lairey Ledge~~

*Geographic Name Board
decision in favor of Laireys
Island. Authority - Hesk via
telephone today.
8 Feb 1946
SM*

IDENTIFICATION REPORT OF
THE HORIZONTAL CONTROL STATIONS FOR
THE AREA OF SURVEY NO. T-8025

Hurricane Island, 1859. Recovered. Pricking positive
White Island, 1868. Not recovered.

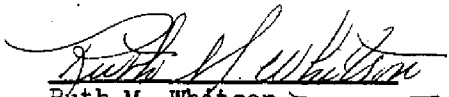
(b) Heron Neck Lighthouse, 1868. Recovered. Pricking positive

October 31, 1943

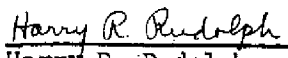
By Lieut. Comdr. Henry O. Fortin
U.S.C. & G.S.

(b) Station lies just outside the detail limits of the
Map Drawing.

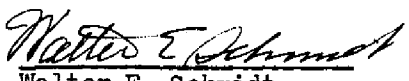
Respectfully submitted:
July 26, 1944


Ruth M. Whitson
Sr. Engineering Draftsman

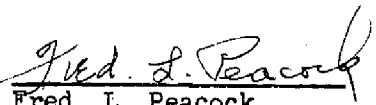
Compilation and Descriptive
Report, Reviewed by:


Harry R. Rudolph
Sr. Photogrammetric Aid

Supervised by:


Walter E. Schmidt
Asst. Photogrammetric Engineer

Approved and Forwarded:
July 28, 1944


Fred. L. Peacock
Chief, Air Photographic Party No. 2

DIVISION OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY
REVIEW REPORT FOR
Shoreline Survey Manuscript T-8025

30. MEAN HIGH WATER LINE:

Explanation of the extensive corrections made to the shoreline during review was made in the Review Report for T-5622, as follows:

"The first paragraph on page 6 and paragraphs under section 45, pages 10 to 14 of the descriptive report indicate that the Baltimore Photogrammetric Office questioned the adequacy of the field inspection in this area. However, the compiler had no other information for exact identification of the high water line, and so followed the field inspection literally. Subsequently, the Commanding Officer of the LYDONIA criticized some of the photogrammetric shoreline survey in this area as being too generalized and as showing the mean high water line too far offshore in many instances.

"From conversation with employees in the Baltimore Office and from the field report cited above, this office concludes that the field inspection was not entirely satisfactory. It appears that the field inspector may have been misled by the predicted tide of 11 feet at the time of the photography, and in general did not pay enough attention to small characteristic details of the shore.

"During this review the mean high water line has been critically examined with reference to the interpretation given on the previous survey, the field inspection notes, and stereoscopic examination of the office photographs. Considerable portions of the mean high water line have been revised in red ink on the manuscript. This revision is believed to present the best possible interpretation from all information available."

32. DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH WATER LINE:

Since the photographs for this area were taken when the tide was ten and eleven feet above MLW, it was impossible to identify all rocks and ledges between the MLW and MHW lines.

40. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS:

T-1093	1/10000	1868
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T-8025 supersedes the previous survey in thier common areas, except for fence lines, contours, and offshore detail.

44. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES:

Refer to main body of the descriptive report.

45. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS:

Refer to main body of the descriptive report.

This survey has not been applied to charts at the date of this review.

Reviewed by

Under the direction of

Jack Rihn
Jack Rihn 7 Feb. 1946

A. V. Griffith
Chief, Review Section KHM

APPROVED BY:

B. J. Jones
Technical Assistant to the
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

J. H. Edmonstone
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

K. T. Adams
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

W. M. Sciple
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. 8025

Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-2168-1

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.