

8642

Diag'd. on Diag. Ch. No. 1201

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey TOPOGRAPHIC

Field No. CS-272-F Office No. T-8642

LOCALITY

State Maine

General locality Washington County

Locality Jonesboro - Whitneyville

1944-'48

CHIEF OF PARTY

R.A. Gilmore

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE

Feb 16 - 1950

8642

DATA RECORD

T-8642

Quadrangle (II):

WHITNEYVILLE, 7½ minute

Project No. (II): CS-272-F

Field Office:

Machias, Maine

Chief of Party:

Rose A. Gilmore

Compilation Office:

Baltimore, Md.

Chief of Party:

Thos. B. Reed

Instructions dated (II III):

June 19, 1945

May 9, 1946; Sept. 18, 1946

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

Completed survey received in office: 2-24-49

Reported to Nautical Chart Section: 2-28-49

Reviewed: 8-29-49 Partially Applied to chart No. 304 Date: 6-14-49

Redrafting Completed:

Registered: 11-16-49

Published:

Compilation Scale: 1:10,000

Published Scale: 1:24,000

Multiplex Scale: 1:8,500

Scale Factor (III): None

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 1927

Datum Plane (III): Mean Sea Level

Reference Station (III): HARKINS RIDGE, 1885

Lat.: 44° 41' 36.614"

Long.: 67° 31' 55.140"

Adjusted
~~Unadjusted~~

State Plane Coordinates (VI): Maine East State Grid.

X =

Y =

Military Grid Zone (VI)

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

Number	Date	E.S.T. Time	Scale	Stage of Tide
44-C-1000-1007	5/17/44	1100	1:20,000	1.1' above MLW
" 1014-1020	"	1115	"	0.7' " "
" 1042-1048	"	1130	"	0.4' " "
" 754	5/9/44	1015	"	10.0 " "

Predicted Tables, 1944; Roque I. Harbor,

Tide from (III):

Mean Range: 12.3

Spring Range: 14.0

Camera: (Kind or source) U.S.C. & G.S. "C"; 6" Metrogon Lens.

Field Inspection by: Boynton Locke
John R. Smith
Irving I. Saperstein

date: May, June 1946

Field Edit by: G. Varnadoe

date: Sept 3, 1948

Date of Mean High-Water Line Location (III):

Same as the date of the photographs. However, the field inspection interpretation of the location of the mean high water line was not shown on the photographs until May and June 1946.

Projection and Grids ruled by (III) T.L.J.

date: 6-2-47

" " " checked by: T.L.J.

date: 6-2-47

Control plotted by: Albert K. Heywood

date: 11-18-47

Control checked by: Donald M. Brant

date: 12-22-47

Radial Plot by: None

date:

Manuscript Detailed by: Bernadette A. Dew

date: June 1948

1:8500 detail - A.K. Heywood and A.C. Rauck, Jr.

Dec. 1947

1:8500 shoreline - M.T. Jacob

Jan. 1948

Reviewed in compilation office by:
A.C. Rauck, Jr.

date: June-July, 1948

Elevations on ^{manuscript} ~~photographs~~ checked by: A.C. Rauck, Jr.

date: June, 1948

STATISTICS (III)

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles): 50

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore): 12 statute miles

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore): 3 statute miles

Number of Recoverable Topographic Stations established: 18 (Includes 16
monumented boundary monuments)

Number of Temporary Hydrographic Stations located by radial and multiplex
plot: 32

Leveling (to control contours) - miles: See item 5 of field report.

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:

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

QUADRANGLE NO. 8642

Project CS-272-F

JUNE 1946

1 - DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

This 7½ minute quadrangle lies within Washington County, in Eastern Maine. It is bounded on the north by N. lat. 44°-45'-00", on the south by N. lat. 44°-37'-30" and on the east and west by W. Long. 67°-30'-00" and W. Long. 67°-37'-30" respectively. The area covered is approximately 53 square statute miles.

Photogrammetric Field Inspection was accomplished in May and June of 1946 under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. Ross A. Gilmore, according to Instructions dated 9 May 1946 for Project Ph-11(46) Field (including completion of Project CS-272-F). The work consisted of recovery and identification of existing horizontal and vertical control, establishing additional temporary vertical control, shoreline inspection, and interior inspection.

The principal cultural features are U. S. Highway No. 1 which enters the southwestern edge of the area and runs in a general northeasterly direction to the eastern limits, U. S. Highway No. 1A which branches off No. 1 near the center of the area and runs approximately northward to Whitneyville, the Maine Central Railroad which traverses the area in a general east and west direction in the upper half, the Chandler River, and the Machias River. There are two fair-sized settlements, viz. Jonesboro, located in the lower half of the area on the Chandler River; and Whitneyville, located in the northeast corner on the Machias River.

The vegetation consists mainly of pine, spruce, fir, hackmatack, maple, birch, and alder. There are marshy areas along the stream beds and several peat bogs. Except for small garden spots, there is practically no cultivated land in the area. However, areas from which blueberries are harvested is discussed at length under No. 19 in this report.

The shore along the Chandler River is, for the most part, grassy. In the other water areas in the quadrangle the shoreline consists, in general, of ledges and boulders.

2 - COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION:

The field inspection is complete. All important features such as buildings, roads, railroads, bridges, and vegetation were identified or classified in accordance with current instructions.

3- INTERPRETATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photographic tone varies from the dense, smooth black of ponds and streams to the near white of plowed ground. Softwood areas generally have a heavy dark, somewhat grainy appearance, with the exception of hackmatack, a coniferous tree, which has a very small light green leaf giving almost the same appearance as birch or alder and other hardwoods. Mixed coniferous and deciduous trees (WM) present a more rough pebbly texture than mixed hackmatack and other conifers (WS).

Peat bogs have a powdery gray tone with the edges well defined, while blueberry barrens (See No. 19, this report) usually have the smooth gray tone mottled with lighter gray, and the edges of the area are generally ragged, except recently burned over areas which show as a dark gray and usually have sharply defined limits as the fires are controlled at property lines.

Marshy areas follow the irregular course of most streams and the tone is irregular white to gray, darker than that of peat bogs, depending on the relative amounts of dead marsh grass and alders or birch trees.

Ledge outcrops have a light tone criss-crossed by very angular darker lines giving the whole a hard, angular appearance.

4 - HORIZONTAL CONTROL:

Three triangulation stations fall within the limits of the quadrangles viz: HARKINS RIDGE, 1886; SAWYER, 1862; and HIGH, 1934. The latter was recovered by the party of Lieut. Dale E. Sturmer during the 1945 season. SAWYER, 1862 was recovered but not identified for photographic control. This station is located on a densely wooded hill and the time required to determine a sub-station that could be positively identified would have been excessive. This station was not indicated as a "Must" station on the Horizontal Control Layout Sheet. HARKINS RIDGE, 1886 was recovered and identified direct on photograph 1004. It was not feasible to pick a sub-station here due to excessive growth which would have required considerable time and expense to establish an azimuth. Positive identification was established by ties to 3 well defined objects and to a road. The mark at this station was loose in the ground when recovered and apparently had not been disturbed as to position. The granite monument was firmly re-cemented in place.

No new horizontal control was established.

Note: Stations Tardy & Tardy Ecc. were established in 1946.

5 - VERTICAL CONTROL:

All vertical control stations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geological Survey were searched for and those stations recovered were identified on the photographs.

Additional temporary vertical control was established by trigonometric methods carrying elevations to the nearest tenth of a foot. No closures exceed the maximum allowable. The average error of closure was less than one foot. A few short hand level lines were run where thickly wooded areas were found. These hand level lines were closed back on the trigonometric level lines, the average error of closure being less than one foot. Level lines with a closure exceeding one foot were adjusted.

Level points were identified, pricked and circled on the front of the photographs. The points were then circled, numbered and the elevations noted on the back of the photographs, with the exception of tide water closures. These were circled and numbered on the back but no elevation inked. The code letters JN prefix all spot elevations.

Elevations underscored by a solid line indicate the loop was closed on a previously determined elevation point or on a standard bench mark.

58 linear miles of 4th order levels were run. 80 temporary elevation points were established. The following 1:20,000 single lens photographs were used: 44 C 979, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1045.

It is worthy of noting that a large number of the elevation points requested by the Washington Office were difficult to locate. The woods are very thick, making accurate identification almost impossible. Attention is called to the fact that the overhanging branches are so closely knitted that they form a sort of umbrella some 20 feet above the ground, yet on the photograph this appears to be the ground or low brush. This cover is a light gray color on the photographs and is composed of birch and alder trees. Under them the ground is covered with a spongy, damp moss which the sun seldom reaches. This situation is especially prevalent on photograph numbers 44 C 1005, 1015 and other photographs in that vicinity. It is suggested this situation be discussed with Mr. John M. Neal, of the Washington Office. Mr. Neal visited some of the points while inspecting this Party and can, no doubt, add pertinent information to this paragraph.

6 - CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE:

Inapplicable.

7 - MEAN HIGH WATER LINE:

The mean high water line was identified on the 1:8,500 scale enlargements furnished for that purpose. This was done by indicating its location with short dashes in red ink and is within 0.5mm of true position. Photographs 44 C 754, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1018, 1019, 1020, and 1102 were used for shoreline inspection.

The work was done by boat, running the boat as close to the shore as possible. This was done at high water along practically all the shoreline.

8 - LOW WATER LINE:

The 1:8,500 scale enlargements were taken at or near low water. The low water line was identified on these using the symbol alternate dot and dash where identification was positive and dots alone where approximate. Though the channel in Chandler River is narrow at low tide, a small boat can navigate it and the low water line was inspected at that stage of tide.

9 - WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

There are a few abandoned stone loading piers in the Chandler River that were used for loading granite. These are identified and labelled on the photographs.

10 - DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH WATER LINE:

Wherever rocks or ledges were awash at, or below mean high water a note was made on the photographs, as to how much the rock or ledge bared, the time and date.

11 - LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

There are no landmarks worthy of charting.
There are no aids to navigation in the area.

12 - HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

Objects suitable for hydrographic signals were pricked on the photographs for future use by the hydrographer. They were numbered in accordance with the instructions for the project and a short description recorded in field sketchbook Vol. 5. These consist mainly of lone trees or trees that stand out, such as those on points of land. Also used for hydrographic control were large boulders in the water and gables of houses and chimneys.

In addition to the above, recoverable topographic stations were established at intervals not in excess of 1 mile. These are recoverable objects such as cupolas and chimneys of houses or standard bronze topo discs set in rock and appropriately named and stamped.

All topo stations were pricked direct on the photographs and Form 524, Description of Recoverable Topographic Station, were submitted. There are 11 such stations in this quadrangle.

13 - LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

There are no landing fields or aeronautical aids in the area.

14 - ROAD CLASSIFICATION:

Roads were classified in accordance with "General Instructions - Classification and Compilation of Roads" dated 30 June 1945. | <

15 - BRIDGES:

All bridges in the area were identified as a part of the Interior Inspection. There are no bridges over navigable streams.

16 - BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

Buildings and structures were identified by encircling them with small red ink circles. Public buildings and isolated mills, plants, etc., were labelled. "D" and "B" designate dwelling and barn respectively. Only those buildings encircled should be shown on the photographic compilation. However, this applies only to those settlements along the well-traveled roads and does not apply to isolated fishing and hunting cabins which are quite often situated on seldom used trails far from the road and were not visited. Sportsmen using the maps would no doubt consider these buildings important and it is suggested that the compiler carefully examine all trails and especially search the banks of streams for such buildings and show them on the compilation.

17 - BOUNDARY MONUMENTS AND LINES:

This is the subject of a special report to be submitted by Harold A. Duffy, Prin. Photo. Aid, in which boundary lines and monuments for the area worked by this party will be discussed.

18 - GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: 8/4✓

Same as 17 above.

19 - BLUEBERRY BARRENS:

Blueberries are harvested from plots of ground in this section of Maine which probably could be considered cultivable ground. The soil is never tilled but the vegetation is burned off every third year to eliminate the foreign growth and get a new crop of blueberry plants. (See 3. Interpretation of Photographs) These plants are very thick on the

ground and grow to about 18 inches in height. The ground has the appearance of a neglected pasture as here and there may be seen bushes or clumps of brush. Since the Instructions did not provide a classification termed satisfactory to cover these areas they have been labelled "BB". An inquiry was made of the Chief, Division of Photogrammetry on 4 June 1946, and reference is hereby made to his reply dated 25 June 1946, reference No. 711-RCR.

20 - SYMBOLS:

Legend of shoreline symbols for this quadrangle may be found on the back of 1:8,500 scale enlargement No. 1018.

Note: Work on item Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16 was done by Boynton Locke, Jr., Topo. Engr. in May and June 1946.

Work on item No. 5 was done by John R. Smith, Engr. Aid during May and June, 1946.

Work on items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 was done by Irving I. Saperstein, Engr. Drafts. during May and June 1946.

Respectfully Submitted:

Boynton Locke, Jr.
Boynton Locke, Jr., Topo. Engr.

John R. Smith
John R. Smith, Engr. Aid

Irving I. Saperstein
Irving I. Saperstein, Engr. Drafts.

Approved and forwarded:

Ross A. Gilmore
Ross A. Gilmore, Chief of Party

COMPILATION REPORT
TOPOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPT
SURVEY NO. T-8642

26. CONTROL:

This survey is a part of a multiplex bridged plot. Refer to "Horizontal Control Extensions", Compilation Report for this project.
Filed in Div. of Photogrammetry - General Files

27. RADIAL PLOT:

Inapplicable

28. DETAILING:

The field inspection was adequate for the delineation of the topographic, hydrographic, and cultural features on this manuscript. The photographs were not. In general, they were dark and lacked sharpness of image.

The manuscript compilation drafting was done as per Photogrammetry Instructions No. 17.

Topography, culture, and shoreline detail points were plotted with the multiplex to a scale of 1:8500.

Shoreline was traced on the work sheets orienting the 1:8500 scale field photographs to the multiplex plotted shoreline points.

The completed work sheets were then photographically reduced to a 1:10,000 scale film positive and traced to the 1:10,000 scale manuscript.

A strip, approximately 1½ minutes in width along the west limit of the quadrangle, has been detailed except for contours. This strip could not be contoured due to poor photography. The contouring will be done from a re-flight of photographs. See "Addendum to Descriptive Report."

29. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

The field inspection party furnished the compilation office blue print copies of Washington County Courthouse records to supplement the delineation of township boundary lines on this survey. They are: (1) Plan of the Town of Whitneyville, Maine; (2) - Print of a portion of Whitneyville, Marshfield, Machias town line. (Title block missing). Neither of these prints were in agreement with the field inspection data on boundary monuments and lines. The compilation office is without sufficient data to complete the town lines in the northeast corner of this survey. See item 39 of this report. & Review Report

30. MEAN HIGH WATER LINE:

Refer to item 7 of the Field Inspection Report. There is no deviation from the field inspection of mean high water line.

31. LOW WATER AND SHOAL LINES:

Low water lines are shown with a dotted line symbol, and labeled to differentiate between approximate low water lines and low water lines.
See letter "History of Hydrographic Information" and Review Report

The compilers interpretation of shoal areas have been shown with a dashed line and are labeled "Shallow".

32. DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH WATER LINE:

Refer to item 10, of the Field Inspection Report.

The offshore rock ledge north of Kilton Pt. is labeled "Below M.H.W.". by the field party. How much this ledge bares at M.L.W. is not known. This is noted on the manuscript for investigation by the hydrographic party.
Note deleted. This ledge does not require special attention.
Numerous fish traps are shown and labeled.

33. WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

One abandoned pier and a log and rock crib are shown. No other structures were encountered during compilation.

34. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

Refer to item 11, of the Field Inspection Report.

35. HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

Due to poor photography in this area, many photo-hydro points and photo topo points could not be plotted by the multiplex. Of these, a few were recovered and plotted by radial resection, and the remainder were rejected.

See Review Report.

Points rejected are as follows:

Photo-Hydro Points			Photo-Topo Points	
4213	4226	4241	4207	4227
4214	4228	4248	4210	4255
4215	4229	4249	4212	4258
4218	4230	4251 (a)	4216	4263
4224	4231	4252	4217	
4225	4240	4256	4219	
		4260		

36. LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

None.

37. JUNCTIONS

To the north, no junction was made due to the difference in scale of the two surveys. This is the north limit of this project and joins U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle, Wesley, scale 1:62,500, edition of 1943. Vertical Accuracy Test run along junction. See Review Report.

To the east, junction is completed with T-8795 of Project PH-11.

Junction to the south with T-8646 is complete.

To the west, a junction of planimetry only is complete with T-8641. The junction of contours will be completed after contouring from a re-flight of photography. All junctions were checked during review.

38. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Approved list filed in Geographic Names Section.

All names on the manuscript are the results of a geographic name survey made by Harold A. Duffy and final name sheets by L. Heck, Jan. 19, 1948. These names are the decisions of the U. S. Board of Geographical Names, and are listed to accompany this report.

39. BOUNDARIES:

Filed in Div. of Photogrammetry - General Files

Refer to "8642" of Special Report, Boundaries, Project CS-272-F, May 9, 1946, by Harold A. Duffy, and item 29, Supplemental Data, of this report. The boundaries in the northeast corner of this survey could not be plotted and are to be completed by the field edit party.

All instances of discrepancies in field data for boundary monuments and lines are noted on the overlay for further investigation.
See Field Edit Report.

The boundary monument for the north end of the Whitneyville-Marshfield town line is shown in an inset off the northeast limits of this manuscript. To plot the position of this monument, a four model cantilever was extended to reach the monument. Models 44-C-1006-1008 are within the limits of the survey and are controlled vertically and horizontally. Models 44-C-1008 - 1010 were brought to the same scale as the controlled models.

As the monument lies outside of the stereoscopic model, it was necessary to set the platen table to a known elevation equal to that of the monument and then plot the position of the monument from the projected image of one diapositive. Its position was then scaled from the multiplex work sheet. The images of near equal elevation are a bench mark (elev. 131) and the monument (elev. 132).

39. BOUNDARIES:(Continued)

Upon completion of field edit of boundaries on this manuscript, this monument may be needed to close the north end of the Whitneyville-Marshfield township line. See Field Edit and Review Report.

40. VERTICAL CONTROL:

Refer to "Vertical Control" Compilation Report, Project CS-272-F, Dec. 1947.

There is a discrepancy concerning one vertical control point. JN 60, (elev. 144.2) lies at the junction of models 44-C-1006-1007, and 1007-1008. Since all other vertical control in these models were held to within 3 feet of true elevation, and JN 60 read plus 14 feet, it is believed to be in error and should be field checked. See Review Report, PP 48

41. REMARKS:

A discrepancy overlay has been prepared for only the $\frac{N}{2}$ of the manuscript. On it are references to boundary lines and monuments.

Only a few field edit notes were required for the $\frac{S}{2}$, and these are noted outside the neat line of the manuscript.

In the Machias River approximately 1/2 miles above the dam and saw-mill at Whitneyville, is evidence of what may be sawdust or bark strippings, etc. This made it difficult to delineate the shoreline in this area. However, as this area is above the head of navigation, it is thought that it need not be field checked. This area was checked during Field Edit.

~~The topographic, cultural, and hydrographic features of this manuscript are believed to be within the limits of error established under War Mapping Project CS-290, items 42 and 70, November 16, 1942.~~

44. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES:

A comparison was made with U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle, Columbia Falls, 1:62,500 scale, edition 1921, reprinted 1944.

Contours in general are in fair agreement except for discrepancies of from 20' to 40' in the heights of tops and ridges.

Log booms and timber cribs of the saw mill on the Machias River at Whitneyville are not shown on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle.
See Review Report.

There are many swamp areas shown on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle. These are shown as peat bogs on this manuscript and are not as numerous.

Culture is in good agreement.

45. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS:

Comparison was made with U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 304, scale 1:40,000, December 1943.

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By utilizing the vertical projector, an enlarged projected image of this chart was superposed upon the manuscript. Shoreline in general was in good agreement.

This comparison was made with the south half of the manuscript only, as the waters of the Machias River on the north half, are beyond the head of navigation.

~~After completion of hydrography, the hydrographic features shown on this manuscript should supersede all other charted data.~~

47

Respectfully submitted

Albert C. Rauck, Jr.

Albert C. Rauck, Jr.
Engineering Draftsman
Descriptive Report and Review

Stanley W. Trow

Stanley W. Trow
Cartographer
Supervisor

Bernadette A. Dew

Bernadette A. Dew
Engineering Aid
Compiler

Approved and forwarded
July 1948

Thos B Reed

Thos. B. Reed
Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric
Office

Compilation
ADDENDUM TO DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

SURVEY T-8642

PROJECT CS-272-F

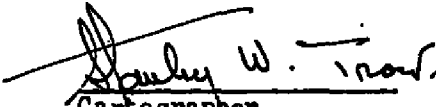
The dashed contour in the northwest corner of this quadrangle was sketched with a stereoscope and photos to close a gap. This contour will have to be checked in the field before being accepted. See Review Report # 28

Photographs 48-0-36 to 44 were used with the stereoplanigraph to compile the western strip on this map. All stereoplanigraph contours have been edited in the compilation office. ~~Shapes have been changed considerably to make the contours conform to the shape of the terrain.~~


~~A general smooth was given to these contours to make them conform with the multiplex contours previously compiled.~~

The areas burned over in 1947 have been shown as trees. The summer of 1948 these areas had a growth of white birch about 4 feet high. It is believed by the time this map is published and a few years after publication this will definitely be a tree area. Classified as trees.

Respectfully submitted
21 February 1949


Cartographer

Approved and forwarded
23 February 1949


Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

NOTES TO HYDROGRAPHER
FOR
SURVEY NO. T-8642

Only one rock or ledge, north of Kilton Pt., has been noted on the manuscript for your investigation.


Following are photo-hydro points within this survey:

Signal No.	Description	Photo. No.	Height above M. H. W.
4201	E. gable of grey shingled barn on N.E. shore of Look Head. Barn has window under E. gable.	1000	40'
4202	35' slender spruce tree on S. part of small cove and S. of small creek.	1001	35'
4203	Lone 35' spruce tree on NW part of small cove. Station is about 10 M. N. of Tamarack tree.	1001	3'
4204	15' spruce tree, the most SE on point of land. Immediately S of small bluff and N. of small boulder beach.	1020	1'
4206	Most southerly 20' spruce on Kilton Pt. 3 m. N. of MHWL. Another 18' spruce is 10 M. E. of station.	1001	20'
4209	Most northerly 20' spruce in group of spruces on S. side of Chandler River. A 3' boulder which bares 1' at MHW is immediately N. of station	1018	1'
4211	5' boulder about 10 M N. of a 10' gravel bluff at point of land and about 10 M. N. of MHWL.	1018	5'
4220	Station is center of small earth bank at base. Bank is approximately 15' and is surrounded by alders.	1019	1'
4221	Lone 10' spruce surrounded by alders and NW of Kilton Pt. A 30' tamarack tree is about 75 M. N. of station.	1019	5'
4222	Lone 30' spruce tree, surrounded by alders and N of group of spruces. Tallest spruce in vicinity.	1019	4'

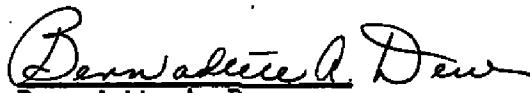
Signal No.	Description	Photo. No.	Height above M.H.W.
4223	Prominent, slender 15' spruce tree on point, about 7 m. W. of MHWL. and 100 m. SE of group of 25' spruces.	1018	1'
4232	25' leaning spruce tree on W. part of island. Extends farthest N. over HWL.	1001	1'
4233	20' spruce tree, most westerly tree on point. 3 m. E. of MHWL. on ledge	1000	2'
4234	8' spruce tree, about 2 m. W. of group of birch trees and about 12 M NW of 2 - 15' bushy spruce trees. Station is W. of line of alder bushes.	1000	5'
4236	20' spruce tree at edge of grass line on W side of small gravel cove. 5m W of MHWL	1000	1'
4237	15' spruce tree on W part of small cove. 5 M S. of 2 20' birch trees. 5 m. W. of MHWL.	1000	5'
4238	20' leaning spruce tree on W side of small grassy cove, about 20 m. S. of another 15' leaning spruce.	1000	2'
4239	18' spruce tree on extreme NE opening of small clearing. About 5 m. S. of 2 dead birch trees.	1000	3'
4242	20' spruce tree on N side of clearing on W side of inlet. 10 m. N. of group of dead trees which are in clearing. 5 M W of MHWL	1001	1'
4243	25' slender spruce tree S of group of alder bushes. At S side of small clearing.	1001	1'
4244	Lone 25' spruce tree on W side of inlet, near the head. 5 m. N. of 3' white boulder.	1001	2'
4245	20' leaning spruce tree at N. entrance to small inlet. About 12 m. SW of another 15' leaning spruce.	1001	1'
4246	Lone 20' spruce immediately S of 4' grass bank. About 10 M SE of 2 - 15' bushy spruces.	1001	1'


Signal No.	Description	Photo. No.	Height above M.H.W.
4247	15' leaning spruce, leaning over MHWL. About 10 m SE of 20' dead tree.	1001	1'
4250	20' leaning spruce on top of 10' earth bank on extreme tip of land. 10 m. S of group of spruces.	1001	10'
4251	15' spruce on N part of small cove, surrounded by alders. 15 m. NE of 15' leaning spruce in center of cove.	1001	3'
4253	15' spruce on N shore of small inlet. 3 M SE of 15' leaning birch and 4 M SW of a 20' leaning spruce and about 10 M S. of old log cabin.	1000	3'
4254	10' leaning spruce at N part of cove and S of an 8' earth bank immediately N of small gravel and boulder beach. A smaller leaning spruce projects from same base as station.	754	1'
4257	7' leaning spruce about 30 m NE of small inlet and the first leaning spruce E of inlet on MHWL.	754	0'
4259	Lone 25' spruce tree, tallest and most prominent in vicinity. On N side of small clearing and S. of group of alders.	754	4'
46146	15' evergreen 6 M N of MHWL. About 8 m E of ridge at point.	1020	19'
46147	Large boulder 9 m W of overhanging pine. Only large boulder on point.	1020	2'

Approved and forwarded
July 1948


Thos. B. Reed
Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

Respectfully submitted


Bernadette A. Dew
Engineering Aid
Compiler


Albert C. Rauck, Jr.
Engineering Draftsman
Review

HISTORY OF HYDROGRAPHIC INFORMATION

T-8642

Whitneyville, Maine - Quadrangle

Hydrography was applied to the manuscript in accordance with Division of Photogrammetry requisition 1 September 1949, and general specifications 18 May 1949.

The soundings and depth curves are expressed in feet referred to mean low water; and originate with surveys made by this Bureau, supplemented by a survey made by the Corps of Engineers.

H-1684 (1885) 1:10,000

H-1685 (1885) 1:10,000

USE BP 30512, 30513, ~~30513~~, 30514
(1937) 1:2,000

The depth curves are drawn at intervals of twenty feet in order to be in harmony with the other quadrangles of this project.

The hydrography compiled by R. K. DeLawder and checked by G. F. Jordan.

R. K. DeLawder

R. K. DeLawder
Nautical Chart Branch
Sept. 9, 1949

Depth Curves and Soundings have not been shown on the registered copies.

July 23, 1948

Memorandum to Accompany Descriptive Report T-8642

Subject: Gap in contours on the western edge of
T-8642.

As of this date, T-8642 is in the Washington Office for office inspection prior to field edit. It will be field-edited in the summer of 1948.

With reference to the gap in contours along the west margin of the manuscript, the planimetry in this area shall be field-edited along with the remainder of the manuscript, but no work is required of the field editor as regards the contours.

Contouring will be accomplished in the fall or winter of 1948 on the mutliplex or stereoplanigraph, using the new 1948 photographs and using the same vertical control as originally established and identified by the field inspection. The contours will be applied to the manuscript by the Baltimore Office.

The need for additional field edit or vertical accuracy tests along the west margin will be decided in the winter of 1948 and 1949 and taken up in the field in the summer of 1949 if necessary.

See Review Report TP 48

B. G. Jones
B. G. Jones

Technical Assistant to the
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

23 July 1948

To: Commander Thomas B. Reed
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
518 East Thirty-second Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Subject: Manuscript and descriptive report T-8642

The statement in descriptive report T-8642 indicates that the omission of contours along the west margin was entirely due to poor photography. It is inferred from this that the vertical control as established and identified by the field edit is not questioned, and if this is the case it is believed that the area can be satisfactorily contoured on the stereoplanigraph. Enclosed with this letter is a memorandum which has been inserted in the descriptive report. Please notify me if you have any question concerning this.

The following note is shown on the extreme southeast corner of manuscript T-8642:

"Due to large water areas in models 999-1000, and 1000-1001; a poor parallax solution resulted in the multiplex plotting. Shoreline and hydro points in this area and in the Sanford Cove area should be checked before being accepted as up to the map standard."

It is assumed that what is wanted here is a planetable check as regards the accuracy of position of the shoreline and photo hydro stations in Great Cove. This will require a planetable traverse, and I think before the sheet goes to field edit the field party should be informed as to whether this traverse should extend into T-8795 and T-8799, and informed as to which control stations the traverse can start and close on. If this traverse is to include sections of T-8795 and T-8799, it might be better for the Washington Office to make up a metal-mounted planetable board to cover the area.

Since you are making a special plot of ~~Reck~~ Island from the new 1:40,000 scale single-lens photographs, the question arises as to whether this plot can be extended sufficiently far north to check points in Great Cove, and I should like to have you consider this before instructing the field edit party to do the planetable work discussed above. Please inform me as to your recommendations regarding this.

K. T. Adams
Chief, Division of Photogrammetry

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: 518 E. 32nd Street, Baltimore-18, Maryland.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS ADDRESS:

26 July 1948.

To: Chief, Division of Photogrammetry
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Washington-25, D. C.

Subject: Manuscript of T-8642 -CS-272 E

In reply to the last part of your letter of 23 July (No. 711-rs) it has been found that the radial plot of the 1:40,000 scale photographs of Roque Island can be extended far enough north to give two cuts on most of the questionable area. It is believed that the two cuts will be sufficient check on the multiplex work and it is suggested that no plane-table check of this area be made unless found necessary after completion of the radial plot. No Field Check necessary
See Addendum to Compilation Report-T8646

In connection with extending the radial plot it is requested that the photograph and pricking card for triangulation station HIGH, 1934, be returned to this office. It is believed that this station was pricked on photo No. 44-C-1002 which was forwarded with the records for T-8642.

To Reed

Thos B Reed

Thos. B. Reed
Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

7-
n || It is also requested that the photographs on which the hydrographic stations in the questionable area were pricked, be returned to this office.

WBC

78 Please insert this letter
in descriptive report T8642
and forward Baltimore the data
requested in this letter
WBC

54

LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

T-8642

- Alder Brook —
- Arna Meadow Brook —
- ~~Bald Mt.~~
- Beaver Brook —
- ~~Big Falls Dam~~
- Board Pt. —
- Bobs Cove —
- ~~Dry Creek~~
- Cothell Meadow Brook —
- Centerville (township) —
- Chandler River —
- Cottontail Hill —
- Dan Hill Brook —
- Deep Hole Pt. —
- Dry Brook —
- East Branch —
- Ebenezer Brook —
- Gilman Hill —
- Great Cove —
- Halls Ridge —
- Hawkins Ridge —
- Hemlock Hill — shift name per F. Ed.
- High Hill —
- Half Rock Ridge —

- Jonesboro * —
- Kilton Mt. —
- Kilton Pt. —
- Look Head —
- Look Pt. —
- Longfellow Brook —
- Machias (township) —
- Machias River —
- Machias Road —
- Maine Central —
- Marshfield (township) —
- Middle River —
- Mt. Misery —
- Porcupine Ledges —
- Roque Bluffs (township) —
- Roque Bluffs Road —
- Round Cove —
- Sanford Cove —
- Samade Brook —
- Tenney Cove —
- Tide Mill Creek —
- White Creek —
- White School —
- Whitneyville * —

* Town and Township name

- U. S. No. 1 —
- U. S. No. 1A —
- State No. 187 —
- Jonesport (township) —
- ~~Maine Central~~

Names preceded by .
are approved. 8/4/48
L. Heck

No changes 12-1-49
L.H.

FIELD EDIT REPORT

PROJECT CS-272-F

QUADRANGLE T-8642

Riley J. Sipe, Chief of Party

The field edit of this quadrangle was accomplished during the period 19 August to 1 September 1948 by Charles E. Theurer, Photogrammetrist, with the exception of one vertical accuracy test which was completed by Donald G. Flippo, Photogrammetric Aid. All work was performed in accordance with Field Edit Instructions, dated 24 August 1945, and Supplement I, dated 4 February 1946.

46. Methods: The features such as roads, structures, drainage, and contours were checked either by examination from traveling along the roads or by planetable methods.

Delineation and some additions were made directly on the field edit sheet. Some additions and corrections were noted on the photographs with a reference to the photograph on the field edit sheet. A legend showing symbols and the color ink used by the field editor is shown on the field edit sheet.

47. Adequacy of the Compilation: The map compilation is believed to be adequate and correct with the exception of the delineation of woodland cover (See paragraph 47(1) of Field Edit Report for Quadrangle T-8641). A forest fire in 1947 destroyed the trees in a large area that runs diagonally across the NE corner of sheet S/2 and the SE corner of sheet N/2. This area has been reclassified as brush. See Addendum to Descriptive Report.

48. Vertical Accuracy Tests: The vertical accuracy test requested in the southwest corner was run by planetable. Contours have been shown on the field edit sheet as requested on the discrepancy print. The traverse was run between two trigonometric level elevations and the error of closure was within the required accuracy.

The vertical accuracy test requested in the northeast corner was run by starting at BM T 75 and closing on a trigonometric level elevation. Closure was within the required accuracy.

It is believed that the error in contour displacement along the vertical accuracy tests is slightly in excess of the maximum allowable error as set forth in the standard vertical accuracy requirement. However, the general contour expression appears to be satisfactory. 95% of points tested are within 1/2 contour interval after allowable shift.

A planetable traverse was run on Look Head to locate the contours above 100 feet. The line was run up to triangulation station Sawyer - 1862, the highest point on Look Head. The located contours and the peak elevation are shown on the field edit sheet. The 80 and 100 ft. contours proved to be in their correct positions except where they have been changed at the quadrangle limits. The line was closed on the starting point with no appreciable error.

49. Boundaries and Monuments: Additional points on line were obtained for the town line between the towns of Whitneyville and Marshfield and it is believed that the compilation office will encounter no difficulty in compiling this line. If this cannot be achieved it is then suggested that the line be compiled as approximate since no other information is obtainable. See Review Report

No additional points or information could be obtained for the Centerville-Whitneyville town line and it is suggested that this line be shown with the angle as shown by the town plan of Whitneyville as this seems to be the most reliable information available.
Line completed as suggested.

50. Review of First Proof: It is recommended that a copy of this sheet be sent to the Chief Engineer, St. Regis Paper Company, Whitneyville, Maine.

Submitted:
3 September 1948

Charles X. Theurer
Charles X. Theurer
Photogrammetrist
1948

Approved:
3 September 1948

George E. Varnadoe
George E. Varnadoe
Topographic Engineer

cc: Comdr. Sipe

Review Report T-8642
Topographic Map
29 August 1949

26 Control

Seven USC&GS and four USGS bench marks have been recovered in the area covered by this quadrangle and have been shown on the map manuscript. Recovery cards are filed in the Division of Geodesy. Copies are filed in the Division of Photogrammetry General Files.

28 Detailing

Extensive changes in woodland classification were made during review. Areas covered with deciduous trees were mistaken for cleared areas by the Compiler. See Field Edit Report for T-8641.

The boundary line at the junction of Whitneyville, Marshfield and Machias was compiled from contradictory information furnished by the field inspector, plans of the town of Whitneyville and the legal description of Whitneyville. Although the boundary is compiled from the best available sources, it should be considered approximate in this area.

Log booms delineated in the Machias River above navigable water were deleted from the map manuscript because they are floating and their positions change. Timber cribs in this area are shown with small circles.

The dashed contour in the NW corner of the Quadrangle, mentioned in the Addendum to the Compilation Report, was changed to a solid line. The area was examined under a stereoscope and because of the lack of relief, it is evident that the contour is within the required accuracy.

31 Low Water and Shallow Lines

See Review Report for T-8647

37 Topographic and Photo-Hydro Stations

Ten Topographic Stations were rejected by the Compiler in the Chandler River and Great Cove areas. See Paragraph 35 of the Compilation Report. The number of Topographic Stations shown in these areas do not meet the project requirements and an attempt was made during Review to cut in additional stations. One station, Chimney, 1946, was located. The nine remaining stations have been rejected because of insufficient photo coverage. The Form 524 cards have been retained in the Division of Photogrammetry, General Files.

See Addendum to Compilation Report for T-8646 for results of a radial plot accuracy test in the Great Cove area.

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40 Depth Curves and Soundings

See attached letter "History of Hydrographic Information"
Depth Curves and Soundings have not been shown on the registered copies.

44 Comparison with Existing Surveys

a) USGS Columbia Falls Quadrangle 1:62,500 1921 Repr. 1944

The boundary lines shown on the map manuscript do not agree with those on the Quadrangle. Because of the number of recovered corners and points on the lines, the boundaries on the map manuscript are correct. See Paragraph 28 of this Review Report.

b) T-1536	1:10,000	1883-84
T-1666	1:10,000	1885

The map manuscript supersedes these surveys for nautical charting purposes.

47 Adequacy of the Compilation

This map, T-8642, is a complete topographic map and has been compared and reconciled with all hydrographic and topographic surveys of record in this Bureau and is, therefore, the most complete and accurate topographic map of record in the area covered.

48 Accuracy Tests

Vertical control point JN-60 was checked by the Field Editor and found to be 146 feet instead of 144 feet. The contours in the vicinity were checked by a Vertical Accuracy Test along the northern limits of the Quadrangle and proved to be within the required accuracy. Contours immediately adjacent to JN-60 were adjusted.

A vertical accuracy test was run through the gap in the contours along the western edge of the quadrangle in the 1948 Field Edit. This test was applied after the contours were compiled by the Stereoplanigraph.

This map complies with the national standards of map accuracy requirements.

49 Overlays

An overlay was prepared showing the border information, road classification and route numbers, triangulation stations, bench marks, topographic stations and spot elevations that are to be shown by the smooth draftsman.

Reviewed by:

Charles Theurer
C. Theurer

Approved by:

A. V. Griffith
Chief, Review Section *K.H.M.*
Division of Photogrammetry

J. S. Reading
Chief, Div. of Photogrammetry

H. B. Edmondson
Chief, Nautical Chart Branch
Division of Charts

Wm. A. Aife
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys
142

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. 78642 1944-48

Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-2168-I

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.

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