8792 N&S

Diag. Cht. Nos. 801 &1201

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey TOPOGRAPHIC- WHITING QUAD.

Field No. Ph 11(46) Office No. T-8792

LOCALITY

State MAINE

General locality WASHINGTON COUNTY

Locality WHITING BAY

194 9

CHIEF OF PARTY
R. A. Gilmore
T. B. Reed

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE March 16, 1951

8-1870-1 (1)

8792

DATA RECORD

T - 8792

Project No. (II): PH-11(46) Quadrangle Name (IV): WHITING ($7\frac{1}{2}$)

Field Office (II): Machias, Maine Chief of Party: Ross A. Gilmore

Photogrammetric Office (III): Baltimore, Md. Officer-in-Charge: Thos. B. Reed

Instructions dated (II) (III): 9 May 1946 and 18 Sept. 1946

Copy filed in Division of Photogrammetry (IV) Office Files

Method of Compilation (III): Air photographic (multiplex)

Manuscript Scale (III): 1:8500 Stereoscopic Plotting Instrument Scale (III): 1:8500

Scale Factor (III): 1.0

Date received in Washington Office (IV): 7-26-49 Date reported to Nautical Chart Branch (IV): 8-1-49

Applied to Chart No. Date: Date registered (IV): 2-5-51

Publication Scale (IV): 1:24,000 Publication date (IV):

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 1927 Vertical Datum (III):

Mean sea level except as follows:
Elevations shown as (25) refer to mean high water
Elevations shown as (5) refer to sounding datum
i.e., mean low water or mean lower low water

Reference Station (III): KENNISON, 1886

Lat.: 44 46 50.649 Long.: 67 11 30.301 Adjusted

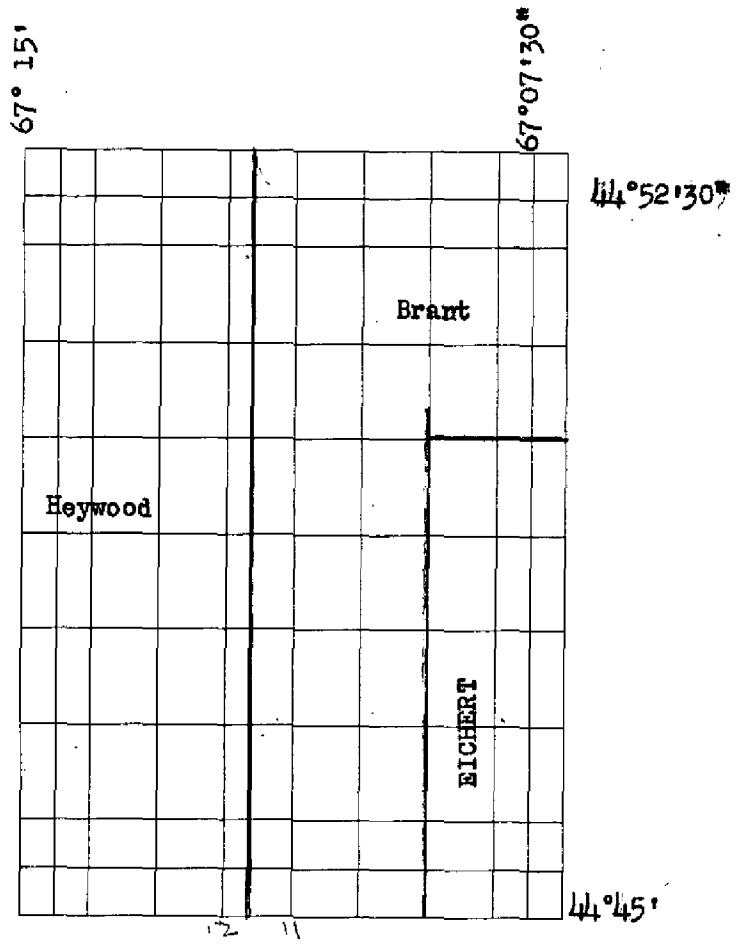
Plane Coordinates (IV): State: Maine Zone: East

Y= X=

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by (II) Field Party, (III) Photogrammetric Office, or (IV) Washington Office.

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

M-2618-12(4)



Areas contoured by various personnel
(Show name within area)
(II) (III)

DATA RECORD

Field Inspection by (II): Lewis V. Evans, III
Boynton Locke, Jr.
Irving I. Saperstein
Date: Season of 1946

Planetable contouring by (II): None
Date:

Completion Surveys by (II): G. Varnadoe
Date: 9-22-49

Mean High Water Location (III) (State date and method of location):
July and August 1946

Projection and Grids ruled by (IV): H.R.
Date: 16 Dec. 1947

Projection and Grids checked by (IV): H.R.
Date: 16 Dec. 1947

Control plotted by (III): D.M.Brant
Date: 13 Jan.1948

Control checked by (III): M.T.Jacobs
Date: 16 Jan. 1948

Radial Plot or Stereoscopic Control extension by (III): A.K.Heywood
Date: Winter 1949

D.M. Brant and A.C.Rauck,Jr.
Winter 1949

Stereoscopic Instrument compilation (III):
Planimetry D.M.Brant and A.K.Heywood
Date: Winter 1949

Contours H.P.Eichert
Date:

Manuscript delineated by (III): D.M.Brant N/2
C.A.Lipscomb S/2
Date: May to June 1949

Photogrammetric Office Review by (III): H.P.Eichert
Date: July 1949

Elevations on Manuscript checked by (II) (III): Henry P. Eichert
Date: July 1949

Camera (kind or source) (III): U.S.C.& G.S. Type "C" , 6" Metrogon Lens

PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

Number	Date	Time (EST)	Scale	Stage of Tide
460-90 to 97	5-23-46	1015-1020	1:20,000	No tidal waters
-379 to 386	5-29-46	1355-1400	1:20,000	No tidal waters
-639 to 640	5-30-46	1015	1:20,000	18.3' MLW
-641 to 646	5-30-46	1020	1:20,000	18.9' MLW
-597 to 703	5-30-46	0930	1:20,000	15' MLW

Tide (III)

Ratio of Ranges	Mean Range	Spring Range
1.0	18.2	20.7
1.0	17.6	20.0

Reference Station: Eastport, Maine
Subordinate Station: Birch, Is.
Subordinate Station:

Washington Office Review by (IV): C. Theurer Date: 10-12-50

Final Drafting by (IV): Date:

Drafting verified for reproduction by (IV): Date:

Proof Edit by (IV): Date:

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles) (III): 50
Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 21
Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore) (III): 5
Control Leveling - Miles (II):
Number of Triangulation Stations searched for (II): *Recovered:* *Identified:*
Number of BMs searched for (II): Recovered: Identified:
Number of Recoverable Photo Stations established (III): 65
Number of Temporary Photo Hydro Stations established (III): 165

Remarks:

MAP T- 8792 PROJECT NO. PH-11(46) SCALE OF MAP 1:8500 SCALE FACTOR 1.17647

STATION	SOURCE OF INFORMATION (INDEX)	DATUM	LATITUDE OR y-COORDINATE LONGITUDE OR x-COORDINATE	DISTANCE FROM GRID IN FEET, OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)	DATUM CORRECTION	N.A. 1927 - DATUM DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)	FACTOR DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)
ROCKY, 1946	New Sta. Form 288	N.A. 1927	44 49 14.395			444.4 (1407.7)	522.8 (1656.2)
			67 15 27.798			610.7 (707.5)	718.5 (832.3)
MOWES MT. 1886	G.P.List 212	"	44 52 15.382			474.8 (1377.3)	558.6 (1620.4)
			67 07 31.321			687.5 (629.6)	880.8 (740.7)
SMITH, 1887	Spec.Pub No.46	N.A.	44 52 22.082	681.6 (1170.5)	-23.8	657.8 (1194.3)	773.9 (1405.1)
			67 09 09.652	211.9 (1105.2)	- 2.4	209.5 (1107.6)	246.5 (1303.1)
KENNISON, 1886	213	" 1927	44 46 50.649			1563.5 (288.6)	1839.4 (339.6)
			67 11 30.301			666.2 (653.0)	783.8 (768.2)
LEIGHTON, 1886	210	"	44 48 13.040			402.5 (1449.6)	473.5 (1705.5)
			67 08 59.343			1304.2 (14.4)	1534.4 (16.9)
COX, 1887	212	"	44 52 06.059			187.0 (1665.1)	220.0 (1959.0)
			67 10 03.058			67.1 (1250.1)	78.9 (1470.7)
MAY, 1886	Spec.Pub. 46	NA	44 50 06.925	213.8 (1638.4)	-23.5	190.3 (1661.9)	223.9 (1955.2)
			67 08 11.575	254.3 (1063.7)	-1.8	252.5 (1065.5)	297.1 (1253.5)
LITTLE 2, 1886	210	NA 1927	44 51 09.534			294.3 (1557.8)	346.2 (1832.8)
			67 09 37.430			821.9 (495.6)	966.9 (583.1)
SUB.PT. MOWES MT. 1886			44 52			469.6 (1382.5)	552.5 (1626.5)
			67 07			678.5 (638.6)	798.2 (751.3)
SUB PT. ROCKY, 1946			44 49			437.1 (1415.0)	514.2 (1664.8)
			67 15			597.2 (721.0)	702.6 (848.2)
SUB. PT. MAY 1913			44 50			186.3 (1665.8)	219.2 (1959.8)
			67 08			258.4 (1059.6)	304.0 (1246.6)
SUB.PT. SMITH, 1887			44 52			518.3 (1333.8)	609.8 (1569.2)
			67 09			175.4 (1141.7)	206.4 (1343.1)

1 FT. = .3048006 METER

COMPUTED BY: H.P.Eichert DATE Winter 1946 CHECKED BY: E.L.Bauman DATE Winter 1946

H-2388-12

MAP T- 8792 PROJECT NO. PH-11(46) SCALE OF MAP 1:8500 SCALE FACTOR 1.17647

STATION	SOURCE OF INFORMATION (INDEX)	DATUM	LATITUDE OR y-COORDINATE LONGITUDE OR x-COORDINATE	DISTANCE FROM GRID IN FEET. OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)	DATUM CORRECTION	N.A. 1927 - DATUM DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)	FACTOR DISTANCE FROM GRID OR PROJECTION LINE IN METERS FORWARD (BACK)
SUB.PT.			44 52			118.2 (1733.9)	139.0 (2039.9)
COX, 1887			67 10			40.5 (1276.7)	47.6 (1502.0)
SUB.PT. KENNISON 1886			44 46			1563.0 (289.1)	1838.8 (340.1)
			67 11			679.4 (639.8)	799.3 (752.7)

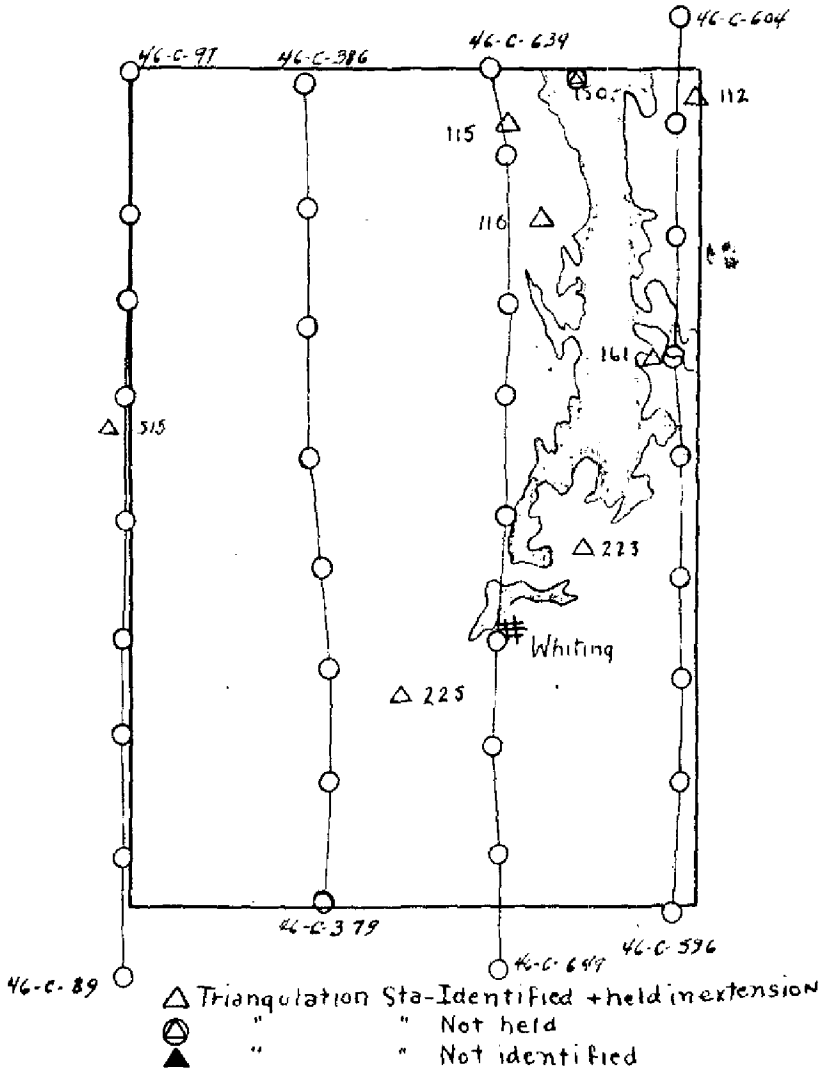
1 FT. = .3048006 METER

COMPUTED BY: Henry P. Eichert DATE Winter 1946 CHECKED BY: E.L.Bauman DATE Winter 1946

M-2388-12

112 Mowes Mtn., 1886
115 Cox, 1887
116 Little, 2

150 Smith, 1887 (Can't see)
161 May, 1886
223 Leighton, 1886
225 Kennison, 1886
515 Rocky, 1946



Ph-11(46)
T-8792

SKETCH OF HORIZONTAL CONTROL

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

QUADRANGLE 8792

PROJECT - Ph-11(46)

SEPT. 1946

1 - DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

This quadrangle extending from W. Long. 67°-07'-30" to 67°-15'-00" and from N. Lat. 44°-45'-00" to 44°-52'-30" is principally land area with the exception of a few small lakes and Whiting Bay. It is heavily wooded with much of the area accessible only on foot. U. S. Hwy. No. 1 traverses the quadrangle in a general southwest to northeast direction and Maine Highway 189 extends from Whiting easterly thru the quadrangle limits. The only town is the small one of "Whiting". The Edmunds Unit of the Moosehorn National Wild Life Refuge lies almost wholly within the quadrangle. This area has a stranded fence around most of it and contains a partially completed road making a loop thru the most wooded part of the refuge. There are innumerable trails and feeding areas and to the east of highway No. 1 there is a recreation area consisting of several log shelter cabins equipped with a fireplace.

Photogrammetric Field Inspection was accomplished during August 1946 under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. Ross A. Gilmore, according to instructions dated 9 May 1946, Project Ph-11(46) Field. The work consisted of recovery and identification of existing horizontal and vertical control, establishing additional temporary vertical control, shoreline inspection, and interior inspection. Considerable work was called for just outside the western limits of the quadrangle. This consisted of establishment of one new triangulation station and a line of temporary vertical control points.

The foreshore area, in general, consists of many rock ledges.

2 - COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION:

The field inspection for the quadrangle is completed on the even numbered photographs of the area.

All important features such as buildings and bridges were identified and vegetation and roads were classified. There are many trails in this area and only the most important are indicated for compilation with short trails not leading to any particular object left unmarked. An attempt was made to show where trails should be ended by a wavy line but it would be very wasteful of time to follow each one out, and it is thought that the compiler should examine each one thoroughly to see its extent and to pick up isolated camps.

The following 1:20,000 scale photographs were used:
46 C 90, 96, 380, 382, 598, 600, 602, and 646.

3 - INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Reference is hereby made to the report for quadrangle 8795 in which this subject is discussed in detail. Filed in ~~Div. of Photog. General Files~~ Bureau Archives

4 - HORIZONTAL CONTROL:

A search was made for every known horizontal control station within the limits of this quadrangle. All stations recovered were identified on the field photographs.

One new triangulation station, "ROCKY, 1946", was established just west of the west limit of this map to supplement the control previously established. For discussion of the method used to establish this station see "Report on triangulation, Project No. Ph-11(46)". The balance of the horizontal control consists of triangulation previously established by the C.&G.S. Filed in ~~Div. of Photog. General Files.~~ Project Completion Report in Bureau Library

The following photographs were used for identification of horizontal control: 1:20,000 scale contact prints Nos. 46 C 93, 380, 599, 601, 604, and 640.
1:8,500 " ratio " Nos. 46 C 639 and 640.

5 - VERTICAL CONTROL:

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

All points whose elevation was required for control were determined by trigonometric level lines or with short hand level lines run from the main line. A number of the required points were run from the water elevations of lakes after these levels had been determined at another point of the lake and it was ascertained that there was no appreciable flow or difference from one end of the lakes to the other.

In two cases points WH9, 10, 11 and WH48, were established in lieu of the two prescribed points on the vertical control mosaic. These required spots were extremely difficult of access and also of accurate identification once there. In both cases the points of elevation ultimately determined were positively identified and appear on all adjoining photographs. One required point (just to the northwest of WH54) was impossible to identify.

All closures are well within the limits allowed and are indicated in the indexes of the 3 volumes, "Trigonometric Levels, Quadrangle 8792".

Level points were circled on the face of the photographs, and circled, numbered, and the elevations entered on the backs. All elevations were underscored indicating that the lines from which they were determined were started and closed on bench marks or spot elevations determined during the course of the field work. The letters "WH" prefix all spot elevations including those required outside of the western limits and also WH20, 36, and 38, which actually are in quadrangle 8790 but which were determined while running the line of WH37 within quadrangle 8792.

Approximately 37 miles of the 4th order levels were run and 55 temporary elevation points were determined including the required points outside the western limits of the quadrangle. The majority of the points required the running of a complete line (in and out) of as many as 60 set-ups to get one or two points.

The following 1:20,000 single lens photographs were used: 46 C 91, 93, 95, 97, 379, 381, 383, 385, 597, 599, 639, 641, 643, 645, & 646, 387.

6 - CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE:

Inapplicable.

7 - MEAN HIGH-WATER LINE:

The mean high-water line was delineated on the photographs within 0.5mm of true position. A boat was used and sailed as far inshore as possible, at or near high water as the water drains out of the coves and along the inshore area of Whiting Bay, at low water.

The 1:8,500 scale ratio prints were used for shoreline inspection and are as follows: 46 C 600, 601, 602, 603, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, and 644.

8 - LOW-WATER LINE:

No low water line was delineated on the photographs as these photographs were taken near high water, and it would be impossible to delineate the MLWL within the prescribed accuracy.

However, the water drains out of the lower part of Whiting Bay and in the coves and along the foreshore area of the Bay, at low water.
See Review Report.

9 - WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:

There are no wharves of any consequence within the limits of this quadrangle.

10 - DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM HIGH-WATER LINE:

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

A tide gauge, about 100m south of the largest and most northerly of the Birch Islands, appears on photograph 639. This gauge consists of a Tide Staff and a metal pipe (without recorder), enclosed by a 3' triangular platform on piles.

11 - LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

There are no landmarks or permanent fixed aids to navigation within the limits of this quadrangle.

12 - HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL:

Hydrographic signals were picked and numbered, in accordance with instructions, on the photograph for use of the hydrographer. These consist mainly of lone trees, or trees that stand out, such as on points of land. Also used for hydrographic signals, were large boulders in the water, gables of houses, and chimneys.

Descriptions of hydrographic signals have been recorded in field sketchbook Vol. 5. An attempt was made to pick sufficient hydrographic signals, except in areas where it was impossible to pick signals with certainty.

In addition, recoverable topographic stations were established about 1 mile apart. Wherever possible, gables, cupolas or chimneys were used and picked direct on the photographs. Where no artificial object was within the 1 mile radius, a marked station using a standard topographic disc was established and either picked direct or the substitute station method used. A "Control Station Identification" card was submitted for one station, "FROM, 1946", which was picked by the substitute station method.

Form 524, "Description of Recoverable Topographic Station" cards were submitted for all topographic stations.

13 - LANDING FIELDS AND AERONAUTICAL AIDS:

None.

14 - ROAD CLASSIFICATION:

Roads were classified in accordance with "General Instructions - Classification and Compilation of Roads" dated 30 June 1945.
See Field Edit Report.

15 - BRIDGES:

There are no bridges over navigable water within the limits of this quadrangle.

16 - BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

Buildings and structures were identified by encircling them with red ink. It is possible that there are small isolated camps which would be of value to hunters which were overlooked. It is suggested that the compiler search the banks of streams and lakes for such buildings and show them on the compilation.

17 - BOUNDARY MONUMENTS AND LINES:

This will be the subject of a special report to be submitted by Harold A. Duffy, Photogrammetrist. Filed in Div of Phtgy, General Files

18 - GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Same as 17 above.

19 - SYMBOLS:

The symbol sheet for shoreline inspection is on back of photograph 640.

Note: Work was done on the various items as follows:-

Item 4 by Lt.(jg) Lewis V. Evans, III,

Items 1, 2, 3, 5, 14, and 16 by Boynton Locke, Jr., Photo. Aid

Items 7, 8, 9, 12, and 15 by Irving I. Saperstein, Engr. Drafts.

Respectfully Submitted:

Lewis V. Evans III by O.H.S.
Lewis V. Evans, III, Lt. (jg)

Boynton Locke
Boynton Locke, Jr., Photo. Aid

Irving I. Saperstein
Irving I. Saperstein, Engr.Draft.

Approved and Forwarded:

Ross A. Gilmore
Ross A. Gilmore, Chief of Party
10/28/44

COMPILATION REPORT

26. CONTROL

a) Horizontal Control

Refer to compilation report Project PH-11(46) Coast of Maine dated 19 January 1949. Filed in ~~Dir. of Photog. Geography File~~ Project Completion Report in Bureau Library

b) Vertical Control

Considerable difficulty was had in leveling some of the models.

In models 46C383 to 387 the diapositives were of extremely poor quality and the area was very heavily wooded. Control was adequate except in model 385-386 where points on one side were at the extreme edge and impossible to read accurately. Multiplex pass points were read and identified from adjoining models. See Review Report # 48

Model 46C642-643 contained no vertical control and was leveled by dropping multiplex pass points from adjoining models. The area was heavily wooded and it was difficult to read the points consistently. All contours in the above mentioned models have been dashed and will have to be checked in the field before accepting. Vertical accuracy test proved these contours to be within the limits of accuracy.

In model 46C90 and 91 the elevation of Indian Lake could not be held within 20 feet. Since Indian Lake is outside the limits of the project and all other control in the model held, it is believed that this area is within the limits of map accuracy. In model 645-646 the original elevation of WH-45 was given to be 172.6. An error was found in the conversion of meters to feet and the elevation was changed to 153.1. The Washington Office was requested to bridge this control and found the elevation to be 144' using the stereoplanigraph. 144' was accepted and used in the adjoining flight of model 379-380 and in the solution of model 645-646. WH-44 which also appears in this model could not be held. The elevation given was 95.4'. The adjoining model 646-647 was set by multiplex and WH-44 was found to be apprx. 162', an error of 67'. The 162' elevation was used in the level solution of model (645-646) and contoured. A vertical accuracy test along the project limits near Indian Lake proved the contours in this area to be correct. Field edit proved the findings of the compiler to be correct re. WH-44 & WH-45

In model 46C601-602, WL-29 was found to be 18' lower than the given elevation. It is recommended that the control mentioned above be checked before accepting. Vertical accuracy test proved the contours in this area to be with in the limits of accuracy

27. RADIAL PLOT

None.

28. DETAILING

All details, except shoreline, were delineated with the multiplex plotting instrument. Roads have been reclassified in accordance with instructions as amended 24 October 1947. All wooded areas have been carefully examined and with the exception of certain border line cases are within their proper limits.

Numerous swamps have been shown that were not field inspected and a check of the swamps and their limits is requested at time of completion survey. ok. ✓

29. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

None.

30. MEAN HIGH WATER LINE

Except for minor changes, the mean high water line has been shown as that furnished on the field inspection photographs. Shoreline points plotted with the multiplex were used as control for compiling shoreline.

31. LOW WATER AND SHOAL LINES

Low water line could not be delineated by this office. See paragraph 8 of the field report. See Review Report

32. DETAILS OFFSHORE FROM THE HIGH WATER LINE

Data are believed to be complete. However, there are many offshore rocks and reefs which could not be seen on the photographs and some have been shown with a dashed line around the area. See Review Report.

33. WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES

Data are believed to be complete.

34. LANDMARKS AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

None

35. HYDROGRAPHIC CONTROL

See descriptions of photo-hydro stations attached to Notes for Hydrographic Party.

37. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The geographic names appearing on this map are from the report of Harold A. Duffy. A list of the names is attached to this report.

The geographic names list shows "Moose Horn Wild Life Refuge".

"Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge" ← Correct. is shown in the following:

1) Fish and Wildlife Service map No. 39 Moo 27, dated Dec. 1941. This map was made to show boundaries of the refuge.
2) Boundary Report pg.2
3) 10copies of land tracts dated 1939
4) Wash. County Map by Me. St. Hwy Commission and E.W.A. & P.R.A.

The field edit party should investigate this geographic name'. See Field Edit Report.

38. JUNCTIONS

Junctions have been made as follows:

To the north with T-8790
To the south with T-8797
To the east with T-8793

To the west is the U.S.G.S. Gardner Lake, Me. 15 minute quadrangle. No attempt has been made to make junction with this quadrangle. Junction checked. See Review Report for results of Vertical Accuracy Test.

Check this junction before field edit.

39. BOUNDARIES

The boundary monuments located by pedograph are not in agreement with monuments picked direct on the photographs. The points were picked direct as accurately as possible but due to heavily wooded areas and poor identification of points the compilation office is not certain they are within the prescribed limits of accuracy. Positions were checked by Field Editor.

44. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES

The map manuscript compares favorably with the Eastport quadrangle of the USGS scale 1:62,500 edition 1945. More swamp areas appear on the Geological Survey quadrangle than we believe to exist at present.

45. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS

Comparison was made with the vertical projector between this map and Chart 801, published Feb. 1949 (end edition, , scale 1:40,000). Agreement was good with the exception of some discrepancies in shoreline in the vicinity of Timber Cove; also, minor discrepancies in shoreline in the vicinity of Carrying Place Cove.

There were numerous rocks and ledges which could not be seen on high water photographs. ~~After completion of the field edit and hydrographic surveys, it is recommended that this chart supersede all previously charted information.~~

Respectfully submitted
20 July 1949

Donald M. Brant
Donald M. Brant
Cartographic Draftsman

Approved and forwarded
July 1949

Thos. B. Reed
Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

51. Methods.--All roads were traversed by truck or Jeep to check their classification, to investigate questionable areas, to reclassify buildings, and to visually check contours and planimetry. Some trails were walked out, some were classified (added or deleted) in Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge on the recommendation of Mr. Eldon R. Clark, Assistant Refuge Manager, who is highly familiar with the area and aerial photographs.

The foreshore and detached ledges or rocks were inspected by walking along the shore or from a skiff and outboard motor paralleling the shoreline at or near low-water. The heights of rocks above water were noted on the photographs along with the time and date, so that this datum can be reduced to mean low water when the actual tidal datum is available from the Eastport, Maine, tide station.

Standard planetable methods were used to check elevations; to run vertical accuracy tests across dashed line and solid line contours; and to check position of Town lines and questionable positions of corners along the boundary of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge. Tape measurements or planetable methods were used to locate cultural features constructed subsequent to photography or those hidden by foliage.

Field edit information is shown on the following: Discrepancy Prints, Field Edit Sheets Nos. 1 and 2, and the photographs. Where information is shown on the photographs it is cross-referenced as to the number, on the Discrepancy Prints or Field Edit Sheets. The letter "R" following a photograph number indicates a ratio print of the photograph.

Red ink was used for all additions and corrections; green ink for all deletions. No legend is shown.

52. Adequacy of compilation.--Due to the reclassification of roads, vegetation and buildings subsequent to the field inspection, a considerable amount of corrections must be made.

Since the photographs were taken near high-water,

the offshore area is inadequately mapped. Numerous ledges, reefs and rocks uncover at halftide or less. The foreshore was classified and offshore ledges and rocks that were uncovered at the time of field edit have been indicated in their approximate position.

The mean high-water line and inshore area will be adequate and complete after application of the field edit data. See Review Report.

53. Map accuracy.--Vertical accuracy tests were run in seven areas to check dashed line and solid line contours, making a total of approximately 8.5 linear miles tested. These tests were run on the 1:8,500 scale ratio photographs. They originated at, and were terminated vertically at bench marks or trigonometric level elevations, and horizontally at identifiable topographic features. All closures were within the allowable error. The elevations along these tests were transferred from the photographs and applied to the 1:8,500 scale compilation. It is believed that the contours tested are within the specified mapping accuracy. However, these elevations should be applied to the original, distortion free, compilation and a definite statement concerning their accuracy be made a part of this report.

Advantage should be taken of these elevations in reshaping the contours where necessary. See Review Report.

54. Recommendations.--No recommendations are offered.

55. Examination of proof copy.--Mr. Eldon R. Clark, who is discussed elsewhere in this report has agreed to examine a proof copy of the map. Mr. Clark's address is Dennysville, Maine.

Geographic names.--All sources contacted agreed that the name "Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge" is correct.

Respectfully submitted,
Sept. 22, 1949

George E. Varnadoe

George E. Varnadoe,
Cartographic Engineer

NOTES
FOR
HYDROGRAPHER

TOPOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPT

PROJECT NO. PH-11(46)
SURVEY NO. T-8792

Descriptions of photo-hydro stations for use as hydrographic signal sites, are attached.

Respectfully submitted
25 July 1949

Donald M. Brant
Cartographic Draftsman

Approved and forwarded
25 July 1949

Thos. B. Reed
Officer in Charge
Baltimore Photogrammetric Office

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
9201	642	10' lone bushy spruce at the head of a small cove and on the top of a grassy slope.	20'
9202	642	25' lone spruce on the NE side of a creek and about 1 m NE of MHWL.	1'
9203	642	S gable of a grey wooden shingle building located at the head of a small creek only building in vicinity.	20'
9204	642	NE gable of a grey wooden shingle barn with a window in the gable. There is a white house about 12 m E of the barn.	40'
9205	642	15' bushy spruce in a group of three. It is the most westerly.	3'
9206	642	15' lone spruce on point of land. Most prominent spruce in vicinity.	3'
9207	642	20' lone spruce about 1m W of MHWL. Very prominent.	2'
9208	642	15' double spruce on top of a steep bank and largest in vicinity.	12'
9209	642	10' pointed spruce at the head of a small cove. The most southerly spruce.	0'
9210	643	15' spruce about 1 m W of MHWL. The most NE'LY spruce.	1'
9211	643	20' spruce on a rock ledge -- the most easterly spruce on the MHWL.	0'
9212	643	25' spruce on MHWL on the N side of a small cove. The most easterly spruce.	0'
9214	643	15' lone spruce tree on the N side of a small cove. The most prominent spruce in vicinity.	3'
9215	643	15' pointed spruce about 8 m W of MHWL. It is the most southerly spruce.	2'
9216	643	25' lone spruce about 4 m W of MHWL at the edge of tree line.	3'
9217	643	15' lone juniper about 2 m W of MHWL; only juniper in vicinity.	2'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
9220	644	35' spruce on the N side of a group of spruces.	
9221	644	15' double spruce on the S side of a cove. Most northerly spruce on point of land.	3'
9222	644	N gable of a white shingled barn and is attached to a white shingled house with two white chimneys.	50'
9227	644	Small point of land on the E side of a creek. Point is gravely and there is a 4' mud bank on point.	4'
9229	644	25' flat top pine on the N side of a cove. Largest pine in vicinity.	3'
9230	644	20' spruce on a very prominent point of land;only spruce on point.	3'
9231	644	25' spruce about 2 m East of MHWL - most prominent in group.	2'
9232	643	20' pine about 1 m E of MHWL; it is the largest and only pine in vicinity.	2'
9233	643	25' spruce about 5 m E of MHWL. It is the most northerly spruce.	4'
9234	643	25' double spruce on the east side of a small cove. It is the largest spruce in vicinity	3'
9235	643	25' spruce on point of land on the edge of a ledge bluff. The most northerly spruce.	3'
9236	643	15' bushy spruce on the N side of a small cove about 10 m W of MHWL. It is the most southerly spruce.	2'
9237	643	10' bushy spruce on the N side of a small cove, most southerly spruce.	1'
9238	643	3' spruce on the edge of a dirt bank. Smallest spruce between two groups of spruces.	6'
9239	643	8' spruce on a high bank in a clearing. There are two 30' pine trees about 5 m S of the spruce.	20

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
9240	643	20' bushy maple on the E side of a small cove - only maple in vicinity.	4'
9241	643	25' spruce in group on the side of a bank. It is the most easterly spruce in group.	6'
9242	643	25' pointed spruce on a point of land. It is largest spruce on point.	6'
9243	643	30' double spruce; largest in vicinity.	4'
9244	643	25' lone spruce on the S side of a cove, most prominent in vicinity.	15'
9245	643	30' triple spruce in clearing by itself.	6'
9246	643	20' lone spruce on a point of land; only spruce on point.	6'
9247	643	25' spruce about 10m S of MHWL; it is the most easterly spruce.	6'
9248	643	10' bushy spruce about 3m S of MHWL; it is the most northerly spruce.	4'
9249	643	20' pointed spruce about 3 m E of MHWL. It is the most northerly spruce.	4'
9250	600	15' lone spruce about 2 m E of MHWL on the east side of a small cove.	6'
9251	600	20' lone flat top spruce about 2m S of MHWL	2'
9252	600	20' pointed spruce on the E side of a small cove, largest spruce on point.	4'
9253	600	30' lone pointed spruce about 2 m W of MHWL.	2'
9254	600	20' leaning spruce on the W side of a cove, most easterly spruce.	1'
9256	600	10' lone spruce on point of land; it is the most northwesterly spruce.	4'
9257	600	30' lone pine;largest tree in vicinity.	8'
9258	600	25' lone spruce, about 8 m S of MHWL	4'
9259	600	30' lone pine; it is the largest tree in vicinity.	3'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
9260	600	25' pine on point of land and about 3 m west of MHWL; most southerly pine.	4'
9261	600	20' spruce about 2 m W of MHWL: it is most easterly spruce.	2'
9262	600	30' leaning spruce on the N side of an inlet; most southerly spruce.	2'
9263	600	25' flat top spruce on a point; it is the most southerly spruce.	3'
9264	600	20' lone pointed spruce about 3 m E of MHWL.	2'
9266	600	20' pointed spruce at the head of a small cove and about 4 m E of MHWL.	4'
9267	600	25' pointed spruce at the head of a small cove and on the edge of the tree line.	4'
9268	600	25' spruce on a point; largest spruce in vicinity.	20'
9269	600	20' lone juniper about 6 m S of MHWL	2'
9270	600	25' spruce at the head of a small cove. The most easterly spruce.	3'
9271	600	15' lone bushy spruce; most southerly in group.	1'
9272	600	25' lone spruce on the N side of a small cove.	3'
9273	600	5' lone spruce at the head of a cove.	3'
9274	600	20' spruce on MHWL and located on the top of a ledge rock.	3'
9275	600	15' lone spruce on a point of land. The most southerly tree.	4'
9276	600	20' lone spruce about 2 m N of MHWL. The only spruce in vicinity.	
9277	600	20' lone spruce on the N side of a rocky cove.	2'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
9278	601	10' lone spruce in a group of trees at the edge of a bank.	4'
9279	601	20' double spruce at the head of a small gravel cove.	3'
9280	601	20' lone spruce about 12 m E of MHWL. It is the most prominent spruce .	3'
9281	601	25' double blue spruce on the east side of a small cove. The most northerly spruce.	5'
9282	601	5' lone spruce on the S side of a bay. The most westerly spruce.	2'
9283	601	10' lone spruce tree about 35 m S of MHWL.	2'
9284	601	5' spruce on a ledge and most southerly of three spruces.	3'
9285	600	15' lone spruce located on a rock ledge, only tree in vicinity.	3'
9286	600	25' pointed lone spruce about 5m E of MHWL on edge of tree line.	2'
9287	600	20' lone pine on the N side of an island.	3'
9288	600	25' spruce on the S side of an island, the largest spruce.	2'
9289	600	20' lone spruce on the southern end of an island.	3'
9293	601	20' pointed spruce on MHWL and most northerly spruce on tree line.	0'
9294	601	25' leaning spruce tree on MHWL. The most northerly leaning spruce.	0'
9295	601	10' lone spruce on neck of land and about 3m E of MHWL.	3'
9298	601	25' spruce on point. The most easterly spruce.	2'
9299	601	20' lone pine. It is the most southerly tree on point.	3'
92100	601	15' spruce on the side of a ledge about 1 m E of MHWL. There is a 25' spruce about 5 m N of signal.	3'
92101	601	20' pointed spruce at the head of a small cove and about 2 m E of MHWL.	3'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
92102	601	25' pointed spruce on a point of land. It is the most westerly spruce.	1'
92103	601	30' lone pine leaning out. It is the largest tree in vicinity.	1'
92104	601	25' spruce on point of land and the most southerly spruce.	3'
92105	601	30' pointed spruce about 1 m E of MHWL and largest spruce on tree line.	2'
92106	601	20' pointed spruce on a point and about 1m W of MHWL	1'
92107	601	25' pointed spruce about 2 m N of MHWL The most southeasterly spruce.	
92109	601	35' lone pine on MHWL - largest tree in vicinity.	0'
92110	602	25' spruce on point of land-largest tree on point.	3'
92111	602	30' leaning spruce about 1 M W of MHWL. The largest tree in vicinity.	1'
92112	602	10' bushy spruce on point of land and most southerly spruce.	2'
92113	602	20' double lone spruce; the most southerly spruce on island.	2'
92114	602	30' spruce at the head of a small cove and largest spruce in vicinity.	2'
92115	602	20' pointed spruce on the E side of a small cove and the most prominent spruce.	3'
92116	602	15' lone spruce about 4 m E of MHWL and only spruce in vicinity.	4'
92117	602	20' lone spruce on MHWL; largest spruce in vicinity.	3'
92118	602	25' bushy spruce at the head of a small cove; it is the most southerly spruce.	4'
92119	602	30' spruce on MHWL and the most southerly spruce.	3'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
92122	602	20' cedar at MHWL and about 15 m S of a lone cedar.	1'
92124	603	15' pointed spruce about 1m E of MHWL	4'
92125	603	30' spruce on MHWL and most southerly spruce of two 30' spruces.	1'
92126	603	20' lone spruce; it is the most southerly spruce.	1'
92127	603	30' spruce on MHWL; it is the largest and most western spruce.	2'
92128	603	30' lone spruce at the head of a small cove. Largest spruce in vicinity.	2'
92130	603	15' scrubby spruce on a small island. The only tree on island.	3'
92131	603	30' pine about 1 m E of MHWL. Largest and most westerly pine.	3'
92132	603	5' lone spruce in a small clearing about 4m E of MHWL.	3'
92133	603	10' pointed spruce on MHWL at the head of a small cove.	1'
92135	639	A block of concrete 4' high and 7' long on the MHWL.	0'
92136	639	20' flat top spruce about 2 m W of MHWL. It is the largest and most prominent spruce in area.	21'
92137	639	30' lone spruce the largest spruce in vicinity.	4'
92138	639	15' spruce on top of a grey ledge; the most southerly spruce.	3'
92139	639	25' leaning pine on the E side of an island.	1'
92140	639	10' spruce on the W side of island the most westerly spruce.	1'
92142	639	30' spruce on the S side of a small cove. The largest spruce in vicinity.	2'
92143	640	25' pointed spruce about 3 m W of MHWL and the most northerly spruce.	2"

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
92144	640	25' spruce on top of a high bank; the most southerly spruce.	8'
92145	640	20' spruce on point of land; it is the most easterly spruce.	2'
92146	640	35' leaning spruce; it is the largest spruce in vicinity.	2'
92147	640	10' spruce on the northern point of land; it is the most northerly spruce.	2'
92148	640	20' spruce on the point of land; it is the most easterly spruce.	3'
92149	640	15' lone spruce on point - the most easterly spruce.	3'
92150	640	10' spruce about 2 m N of the MHWL. It is the most northerly spruce.	3'
92152	640	20' lone spruce at the head of a small cove and about 3 m N of MHWL	6'
92153	640	30' lone spruce on point and the largest spruce in vicinity.	10'
92155	641	20' pointed bushy spruce on the MHWL... the most southerly spruce.	0'
92156	641	Group of three 20' spruces on the W side of an island.	3'
92157	641	30' lone pine on the side of ledge - largest pine in vicinity.	1'
92158	641	25' bushy spruce about 5 m E of MHWL and largest spruce.	-
92159	641	30' pine on the E side of a cove - only pine in vicinity.	1'
92160	641	30' lone pine at the head of a small cove.	3'
92161	641	25' lone pine on a rocky point - largest tree in area.	3'
92162	641	15' leaning spruce on point and most southerly tree on point.	2'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
92163	641	30' lone spruce on the W side of a small cove;largest spruce in vicinity.	2'
92164	641	35' lone spruce tree at the head of a small cove, and largest spruce in vicinity.	1'
92165	641	10' flat top spruce on the E side of a cove - It is N of MHWL.	0'
92166	641	25' lone spruce about 4 m W of MHWL.	2'
92167	641	20' spruce on a point - it is the most southerly spruce.	4'
92169	641	25' leaning spruce about 1 m W of MHWL on the W side of a small cove.	1'
92170	641	20' lone spruce 2 m W of MHWL, largest spruce in vicinity.	7'
92172	641	20' spruce on the N side of an island and the most northerly spruce.	3'
92174	641	10' lone spruce in a clearing and the most southerly tree.	1'
92175	641	10' lone bushy spruce about 10 m N of MHWL and at the head of a small cove.	5'
92176	641	25' lone spruce on a point of land. The most southerly tree.	2'
92177	641	15' lone spruce on the E side of a small cove on MHWL.	0'
92179	641	15' lone pine on the E side of a cove about 1 m E of MHWL.	1'
92180	641	30' overhanging pine, largest pine in vicinity on MHWL.	0'
92183	641	30' spruce on the W side of a cove and largest spruce in vicinity.	3'
92184	641	15' flat top spruce, largest spruce on island.	2'
92185	641	20' leaning spruce on point of land, on E side of cove and most easterly spruce.	2'
92186	641	30' spruce on the E sid3 of cove and largest spruce in vicinity.	3'

Signal No.	Photo. No.	Description	Height above MHW
92187	641	30' pine on MHWL -- most northerly and prominent pine.	0'
92190	642	25' lone spruce on point of land--the most southerly spruce.	7'
92191	642	10' lone bushy spruce at the head of a small cove on MHWL.	0'
92192	642	10' spruce on the W side of a small cove; it is the most southerly spruce.	2'
92193	642	25' lone spruce on the bottom of a 20' dirt bank;most easterly spruce.	1'
92194	642	20' lone spruce between two 20' earth banks and between two 10' spruces.	20'
93237	603	Taller of two spruces in small cove.	22'

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

T - 8792

- Bar I
- Bells Mt
- Birch Is
- Broad Cove
- Burnt Cove Brook
- Burnt Cove

- Card Brook
- Carryingplace Cove
- Commissary Pt
- Cranberry Brook
- Crane Brook (near Whiting)
- Crane Meadow Brook
- Crane Mill Brook
- Crane Mt
- Cunningham Mt
- Crow Neck = 1948 USBGN decision
- East Stream
- East Stream Sch.
- Eastern Lake
- Edmunds (village and district)
- Estey Mt

- Fields Pt.
- Freds Is.
- Finnegan Brook (pending with USBGN)
- ~~Grand Pt.~~ Gravelly Pt.

- Hobart Meadow Mt.
- Hobart Stream
- Keniston Mt.

- Leighton Cove
- Leighton Pt
- Lively Brook
- Littles Mt.
- Little Lake

- Moose Horn Wild Life Refuge *
- Moons Brook

- North Trescott

- Orange Lake
- Orange River

- Pughole Mt.

- Raft Cove
- Reynolds Brook
- Roaring Lake
- Rocky Lake
- Sunken Stream
- Talbot Cove
- Timber Cove
- Trescott (district)

- Western Lake
- Whiting (village and district)
- Whiting Bay
- Weir ~~Weir~~ Cove
- Wilbur Pt.
- Yellowbirch Mt.

- U.S. No. 1
- State No. 189

Names preceded by • are approved. 8-3-49
L. Heck

* The official name is Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
(also applies to T-8790, etc. other quads. in this area)

HISTORY OF HYDROGRAPHIC INFORMATION

T-8792

Whiting, Maine Quadrangle

Hydrography was applied to the manuscript of this quadrangle in accordance with Division of Photogrammetry request of 6 February 1950, and with general specifications of 18 May 1949.

The depths are in feet at mean low water and originate with the following surveys and charts:

Hydrographic Survey 1838 (1888) 1:10,000 C&GS.
Nautical Chart 801 (1949) 1:40,000 (corrected to 27 March 1950) C&GS.

Depth curves are shown at 0 (represented by a dotted line), 6, 12, 18, and 30 feet.

The hydrography was compiled by R. E. Elkins and checked by G. F. Jordan and R. H. Carstens.

Roy E. Elkins
R. E. Elkins
4-11-50
Nautical Chart Branch

Review Report T-8792
Topographic Map
October 12, 1950

26. Control.-Eight USC&GS and two USGS bench marks were recovered in the field and are shown on the map manuscript.

31. Mean Low Water Line.-The photographs covering the tidal water areas on this quadrangle were taken at nearly high water making delineation of the foreshore from the photographs impossible. The location of the approximate MLW line and several offshore rocks, shown on the map manuscript in purple ink, was taken from the Hydrographic Surveys. The field editor indicated the nature of the foreshore and the symbolization is in accordance with his notes. All offshore information shown in purple ink, will not appear on the registered copy. See attached letter "History of Hydrographic Information" for sources.

44. Comparison with Existing Surveys.-

a) USGS Eastport Quad, 1:62,500, 1945

Boundaries of Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge do not agree. Positions of recovered corner monuments were checked by the field editor and are correct on the map manuscript.

Construction of dams SW of Whiting, added several lakes to the area that are not shown on the USGS quadrangle.

b)	T-1780	1:10,000	1887
	T-1838	"	1888

This map supersedes these surveys for nautical charting purposes.

47. Adequacy of the Compilation.-This map, T-8792, 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.-A vertical accuracy test, run along the western edge of this quadrangle at the project limits, proved the contours in that area to be within the required accuracy.

The vertical control points, mentioned in paragraph 26b of the Compilation Report, that could not be held in the multiplex models, were tested by the field editor. The elevations supplied by the field inspector were incorrect and the areas as contoured by multiplex are within the required accuracy.

Models 46-C-383 to 387 cover an area from latitude 44° 49.5' to 44° 53' and from longitude 67° 11' to 67° 14' on T-8792 and T-8790. During the 1949 field edit, four profiles were run through this area to test vertical accuracy. The southernmost of these tests proved the contours south of latitude 44° 50.5' to be within the required accuracy. Only eighty per cent of the test points through the heavily wooded area on the three other profiles were within one half of the contour interval. This area was then recontoured by the Kelsh Plotter using the same control that was used by the Multiplex. Difficulty was encountered with poor quality photographs, insufficient overlap and dense woods. The Kelsh Plotter contours varied as much as forty feet from the Multiplex contours, however, the vertical accuracy tests were applied to the Kelsh Plotter contours and only eighty one per cent of the test points were within one half contour interval.

In the summer of 1950, a field edit party ran 18.9 miles of planetable traverse and 9.2 miles of hand levels through the questionable area. Elevations of approximately 50 peaks and bottoms in stereoscopically selected areas were also obtained. Approximately 190 field elevations were applied to the Multiplex and Kelsh Plotter contours as an accuracy check. ~~Eighty~~ Eighty six per cent of the Kelsh plotter contours were within one half the contour interval.

The contours in this area were then recompiled under a stereoscope and extensively changed to conform with the field elevations. The general shaping of the Kelsh Plotter contours was followed and a stereocomparagraph was used in areas where this shaping did not agree with field elevations. The contours are now within the National Map Accuracy Standards.

49. Overlays.-An overlay was prepared showing the border information, road classification, triangulation stations, bench marks, selected spot elevations and soundings that are to be shown by the draftsman.

Reviewed by

Charles Theurer

C. Theurer

APPROVED

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Div. of Photogrammetry

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