GRAND MANAN

THE HEAVY OUTLINE REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE HIGH TIDE LEVEL; THE LIGHTER AND OUTER LINE REPRESENTS THE LOW TIDE THE STIPPLED AREAS ARE THEREFORE DRY AT LOW TIDE

SCALE IN STATUTE MILES (IM. = 5280 FT.)

THE GREATEST LENGTH OF THE ISLAND IS 15.31 STATUTE MILES; THE GREATEST WIDTH (ATRIGHT ANGLES TO THE LENGTH) IS 6.70 STATUTE MILES. THE MILEAGE PRINTED ALONG THE ROADS PERTAINS TO THE DISTANCE BETWEEN CROSSES (+) ON THAT SIDE OF THE ROAD ON WHICH THE MILEAGE IS PRINTED, WHETHER SIDE ROADS INTERVENE OR NOT. THE MAIN ROAD FROM NORTHERN HEAD TO SOUTHERN HEAD IS 19.8 MILES LONG.

THE OCEAN DEPTHS ARE IN FEET, AT APPROXIMATE AVERERGE LEVEL OF LOWEST LOW TIDES. THE ROCK FORMATIONS TO THE LEFT OF THE BROKEN LINE ARE COMPOSED OF VOLCANICS, OF THE TRIASSIC PERIOD, 160,000,000 TO 185,000,000 YEARS OLD;

THE FORMATIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THE BROKEN LINE, INCLUDING ALL THE SMALL ISLANDS, ARE COMPOSED OF VOLCANICS, INTRUSIVES, AND SEDIMENTS,

OF THE PALÆOZOIC AND PRECAMBRIAN ERAS, 360,000,000 TO 1,500,000,000 YEARS OLD
THE NUMBERED CIRCLES ALONG THE SHORES INDICATE WEIRS, THE NAMES OF WHICH ARE GIVEN ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHART 2539 (SURVEY OF 1855), U.S. HYDROGRAPHIC CHART 1057 (SURVEY OF 1886), AND CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP 259A (15SUED IN 1931)
WITH THE ADDITION OF MANY IMPORTANT FEATURES THAT HAVE NEVER BEFORE APPEARED ON ANY MAP.

