

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

NINTH REVISION

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1954

FIRST ANNOTATED REVISION

IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME 3



THE MICHIE COMPANY
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Chapter 90.

Maine Coordinate System.

Sec. 1. Definition.—The system of plane coordinates which has been established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state of Maine is hereafter to be known and designated as the “Maine Coordinate System.”

For the purpose of the use of this system the state is divided into an “East Zone” and a “West Zone.”

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the east zone: Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the west zone: Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Somerset and York. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 2. East and west zones.—As established for use in the east zone, the Maine coordinate system shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated the “Maine Coordinate System, East Zone.”

As established for use in the west zone, the Maine coordinate system shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated the “Maine Coordinate System, West Zone.” (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 3. Plane coordinates of a point.—The plane coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of 2 distances, expressed in feet and decimals of a foot. One of these distances, to be known as the “x-coordinate,” shall give the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the “y-coordinate,” shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the coordinates, on the Maine coordinate system, of the triangulation and traverse stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey within the state of Maine, as those coordinates have been determined by said survey. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 4. When land extends from one zone to another. — When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into the other of the above coordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of said zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 5. Technical definition. — For purposes of more precisely defining the Maine coordinate system, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is adopted:

The Maine coordinate system, east zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian $68^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian $68^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich and the parallel $43^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: $x = 500,000$ feet and $y = 0$ feet.

The Maine coordinate system, west zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian $70^{\circ} 10'$ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 30,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian $70^{\circ} 10'$ west of Greenwich and the parallel $42^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: $x = 500,000$ feet and $y = 0$ feet.

The position of the Maine coordinate system shall be as marked on the ground by triangulation or traverse stations established in conformity with standards adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for first-order and sec-

ond-order work, whose geodetic positions have been rigidly adjusted on the North American datum of 1927, and whose coordinates have been computed on the system herein defined. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Maine coordinate system. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 6. Use of system when making official records of land boundaries.—No coordinates based on the Maine coordinate system, purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary, shall be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless such point is within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a triangulation or traverse station established in conformity with the standards prescribed in section 5; provided that said $\frac{1}{2}$ mile limitation may be modified by a duly authorized state agency to meet local conditions. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 7. Use of term "Maine Coordinate System."—The use of the term "Maine Coordinate System" on any map, report of survey or other document shall be limited to coordinates based on the Maine coordinate system as defined in this chapter. (1947, c. 69.)

Sec. 8. Use of system not mandatory.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall require any purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description, any part of which depends exclusively upon the Maine coordinate system. (1947, c. 69.)