

5439

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY  
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Form 504  
Rev. April 1933  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

Air photo  
Topographic }  
Hydrographic } Sheet No. T-5439

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State FLORIDA:

LOCALITY

Florida Bay

Fox Lakes  
Snake Bight to Cormorant Point.

*Field inspection and supplemental  
ground surveys 1936 1937  
compiled 1936 1937*

~~188~~  
*Photographs of Jan. 1935*

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. R. McCarthy

T-6525 April 7, 1937

5439

Applied to Chart Cor. 1250 March 14, 1938. H.E. MacSwen

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO.

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

**T5439**

Field No. ....

REGISTER NO. **T-5439**

State Florida

General locality Florida Bay

Locality Snake Bight to ~~Cornwall Point~~ Fox Lakes photographs.

Scale 1:20,000\* Date of ~~survey~~ January 26, 1935

Vessel Field Party No. 11, Project: RT 158

Chief of party E. R. McCarthy

Surveyed by See data sheet attached to descriptive report.

Inked by " " " " " " " "

Heights in feet above.....to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval.....feet

Instructions dated November 17, 1933

Remarks: Compiled from aerial photographs at a scale of 1:20,260 for reproduction by the photo-lithographic process at a scale of 1:20,000.

Reference Station: Cactus, 1934  
Lat. 25° 07' 24.794" 762.9 m.  
25.623" (788.4 meters)  
Long. 81° 00' 13.641" (382.2 meters)  
13.422" (376.0 m.) (Unadjusted)  
(Position from Field Computation H. A. C. 1934)

Supplemented by other surveys to April, 1937

Figures in blue -  
North American 1927 Datum  
adjusted.

DATA SHEET

Sheet Register No. T-5439

Portion of work	Performed by	Date completed
Projection made by	Washington Office	
Projection checked by	E. R. McCarthy	May 26, 1936
Control plotted by	E. R. McCarthy	May 26, 1936
Control checked by	M. B. Gill	May 26, 1936
Radial plot developed by	John C. Mathisson	July 21, 1936
Radial plot verified by	M. B. Gill	Sept., 22, 1936
Compiled in pencil by	John C. Mathisson	Sept., 29, 1936
Inked by (shoreline)	M. B. Gill	October 8, 1936
(marsh & shoals)	P. A. Weber	March 11, 1937
(symbols)	F. Natella	March 19, 1937

STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline, mainland	45.3
" " " " , keys	20.9
" " " " , lakes and ponds	<u>20.6</u>
TOTAL STATUTE MILES OF SHORELINE	86.8'
Statute miles of creeks, rivers and canals	30.4'
Area, square statute miles, mainland	63.0
" " " " , keys	1.5
" " " " , shoals	<u>31.0</u>
TOTAL AREA, SQUARE STATUTE MILES	95.5'

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET

REGISTER NO. T-5439

SNAKE BIGHT TO CORMORANT POINT

FLORIDA BAY

FLORIDA

1936 - 37

Scale of Compilation 1:20,280.

PROJECT INFORMATION:

General information in regard to this sheet is contained in the General Descriptive Report. This report gives information of a general nature in regard to the project as a whole and is bound with and made a part of the report for Sheet Register No. T-5538.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

The area shown on this sheet covers part of the Florida mainland just east of Cape Sable and south of Whitewater Bay and a portion of the Keys in the area of Florida Bay. It is an area of little commercial importance and few residents. At one time, in about 1900, the area was used rather extensively in growing sugar cane. There were several plantations devoted to the culture located in the area represented on this compilation. The largest of these were the Allen and Douthit Plantations. At the time these plantations were in operation large quantities of cane were produced. Due to repeated inundation, caused by the hurricanes that frequently visit the area, chemicals from the salt water have been deposited on the area which have rendered the soil unfit for the culture. The area, at the present time, is of very little importance commercially. Formerly there were quite a few residents and a postoffice located at Flamingo but the people have either moved away or have been drowned during hurricanes and the name Flamingo has almost lost its identity. The local people now speak of the area only as "The Cape".

There are extensive hammock lands located in the area shown on this compilation, however the growth is not as thick as is found in other areas along the south coast of the state. Considerable number of fields have

been cleared in these areas in former years and these were used for growing sugar cane. These cleared areas are rapidly giving away to the hammock growth and will in time disappear. The open grass areas located within the limits of the hammocks are, in most cases, remains of these fields.

The grass prairie shown on the sheet is an area of scattered growth of short grass. This area is dry and dusty during the dry winter months and during the wet summer months it is very marshy. This area is interspersed with small patches of bare ground which become mud flats during the rainy season. The size and shape of these areas of mud flats change from year to year, being altered by the hurricanes and under favorable conditions, by the mud flats giving away to the grass growth. This fact is evident when comparing the 1928 photographs with the 1935 photographs covering the area. In many cases a distinct mud flat on the 1935 photographs is often not obvious on the 1928 photographs. It is concluded that the type and limits of the vegetation in the area is changeable.

Along the southern edge of Whitewater Bay and Joe River there is a fringe of mangrove of varying width. This mangrove fringe gives away to the extensive marsh area to the south. In numerous places this marsh area is broken by many very small ponds which have not been delineated on the sheet. In this area only the series of ponds which area connected by streams or are of sufficient size to delineate are shown. This marsh area continues south to join the extensive mangrove areas found in the vicinity of the lake and to the grass prairie in other places. All of the keys shown in the Whitewater Bay area are solid mangrove.

Most of the keys in the Florida Bay area of the sheet are similar in character. Almost all of them are formed with a narrow strip of mangrove surrounding an area of slightly higher ground. The interior of some of these keys contains a scattered growth of mangrove or button-wood while others contain a growth of samphire (pickle weed) which has been charted on the compilation with the grass symbol. The keys with the scattered growth or samphire generally have either a mud flat or small pond on them. Sandy Key is the only key with a definite high water line. The southwest shore <sup>AND THE TWO POINTS</sup> of this key ~~are~~ sandy and ~~are~~ about three or four feet above ordinary high tide. Off the southeast point of this key there is a stake rack for drying fish nets and a storage bin built in the water to store live fish until the catch is sufficient to warrant a trip to market. Both the net rack and bin are temporary construction and it is questionable whether they should be shown on the finished chart of the area.

At one time there were a number of houses at Flamingo which was located west of the mouth of the Flamingo Canal. The hurricane of September 2, 1935 destroyed the remaining half dozen houses in the area and at the present time there are no permanent dwellings. There are a few shacks of a temporary nature built since the hurricane and a tent camp occupied by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. None of these have been shown on the sheet.

The road from the Flamingo Canal westward to Cape Sable is an unimproved road of a very temporary nature. The area over which this road traverses is marshy during seven or eight months of the year and it is impossible to use. At the beginning of the next dry season the road is again used but with slight variations in the location. The alignment as shown on the compilation is as it appears on the photographs.

There are prehistoric Indian shell mounds north of the off-set in the Homestead Canal, about a mile west of where the Flamingo Canal joins this canal. The canal was constructed to avoid digging through these shell mounds.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION:

There portions of two flights of five lens photographs covering the area of this sheet. One of these flights is from east to west over the area and centering approximately over the Homestead Canal while the other begins near the center of the sheet and crosses the limits to the southeast between Dildo Key and Johnson Key.

The first flight contains photographs Nos. 401 to 419 and were obtained at 12:45 P. M. on January 26, 1935. The photographs in the second flight are Nos. 435 to 451 and were obtained at 1:15 P. M. on the same date.

An index of photographs, drawn on a section of published chart, is appended to the General Descriptive Report for the project.

#### CONTROL:

For a discussion of the control used in the compilation of this sheet, see the General Descriptive Report.

Reference is also made to the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5441 for a discussion of the two recoverable stations appearing on this sheet. This will be found under CONTROL on page 3 of the report.

There is appended hereto a list of the triangulation stations used in the compilation of this sheet. This list shows the plotting distances used for the scale of the compilation, 1:20,280.

#### COMPILATION METHODS:

The usual radial line methods, as described in the "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps", were used in the compilation of this sheet.

The area of this sheet lies at the western end of the long radial plot across the southern end of the state. This radial plot and its adjustment is discussed on pages 5 and 6 of the General Descriptive Report of the project. The control near the western limits of this sheet

together with the control on the next sheet to the west afforded a fix to determine the western end of this flight.

The photographs in the area afforded excellent coverage of the detail shown and it is believed that the locations are good. The approved sheet lay-out received from the Washington Office shows the northern limit of this sheet to be Latitude 25° 15'. It was impossible to carry the compilation to this limit because the detail near the outer edge of the photographs was not clear enough for charting. Latitude 25° 14' was made the north neat line of this sheet.

It has been found difficult to retain the weight of the symbols as they are originally placed on the sheet. Little difficulty is experienced in making the symbols the same weight but to retain them while working over the sheet is extremely hard. The practice of this party is to use a small piece of cloth under the hand at all times while inking to protect the sheet from rubbing and to avoid placing the hand directly on the sheet. In spite of these precautions it is noted that the ink has faded in some areas on this sheet. An attempt has been made to touch-up some of the areas where the fading is particularly noticeable but with little success.

#### INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Generally, the photographs in the area of this sheet were clear and adequate for charting purposes. This is particularly true in the case of detail of importance for charting. The keys and the high water line along the mainland were very definite in the photographs.

In some cases the shoal areas did not appear so well in the photographs. This is true in the case of the shoals near the west edge of the compilation and the pass at approximate Lat. 25° 05', Long 80° 57½'. The limits of the photographs denied the opportunity to delineate the western edge of these shoals. The shoals as shown are changes in the general depth in the various areas and not a known depth curve or low water line. Generally it may be said to be the base of the area where the general depth begins to shoal to the shoaler area.

#### INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

With the exception of the delineation of Sandy Key, all topographic detail shown on this sheet was obtained from the photographs covering the area.

Due to the fact that Sandy Key was not covered by the photographs it was necessary to make a planetable survey of this key. This was done at the same time the roads and keys on Sheet Register No. T-5540 and reference is made to the descriptive report for this sheet for a discussion of the details of this survey.

#### COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY SURVEYS:

There are no contemporary surveys covering a common area with this compilation.

\* The large difference of 100 meters is a local error and does not extend over a large area of the compilation T 4461 1928.

The 1928 compilation T 4461 will be revised and all detail removed from the area of the new compilation T 5439. The revised limits of T 4461 are shown on the indexes now being printed.

Bgg 8/27/37

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

Only the copies of the 1928 photo compilations were available to make a detailed comparison. Sheet Register Nos. 4460 and 4461 cover the area shown on this compilation. Only the area from the high water line northward to Whitewater Bay and Joe River are common to these two projects.

A comparison between these two sheets shows fair agreement in the western area of the sheets but an error of about 140 meters is noted in the location of the west shore of Coot Bay and other detail near the eastern limits of this sheet. The shoreline between triangulation station CACTUS and triangulation station MUD is approximately 100 meters\* further south on the 1928 compilation. It is believed that these errors are due to the 1928 photographs not being adequately controlled. In addition, small <sup>errors</sup> might be due to the radials being drawn from the center point instead of the principal point on the 1928 photographs.

It is noted that a road parallels the Homestead Canal from the Flamingo Canal to East Cape on the present chart of the area. This road does not exist on the ground. The road ends at the Flamingo Canal as shown on the present compilation.

There is appended to this report a section of Chart 1250 attached to an over-lay tracing carrying the results of this compilation. This chart section illustrates graphically the results of this survey and previous surveys in the area.

LANDMARKS:

There are no Landmarks in the area shown on this compilation.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Reference is made to the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5440 for a general description of the geographic names and the authorities. The area of this sheet is similar in detail to the area of the above named sheet as the former inhabitants of Flamingo applied names to the features within this area as well as the area of Sheet Register No. T-5440.

Conflicts as well as the best information in regard to the origin of the several names will be dealt with in the following discussions. These discussions will follow the order of the geographic names as they appear from north to south and the land features will be discussed before the water features.

LAND FEATURES.

INGRAHAM HIGHWAY is a name for this road which is in local use. It is believed that it was named for an official of the Florida East Coast Railroad.

GIBBY POINT is named for a negro charcoal burner by the name of Gibby (Gilbert) Albury. This name is in local use. Around 1902 the point was named Gibbons Point because of a person by this name who farmed there. It will be noted that an error was made in naming the triangulation station on this point if it was the intention of the control party to use the name in local use.

CHRISTIAN POINT is the name most used at present in the area, however some of the inhabitants know the point as Lowe Point for a family by that name who once lived there. On the Dept. of the Interior map of the Unsurveyed Public Land of Monroe County, Florida the point is called East Cape. Formerly the point was known as Joe Kemp Point by the local residents.

The present published chart of the area carries the name Flamingo about two miles farther west of where the town and post office were originally located. The area is no longer known as Flamingo by the local inhabitants but just "The Cape" in reference to Cape Sable and for this reason it is recommended that the name be omitted from future editions of the chart.

The broad point on the mainland near the western limits of the sheet is known locally as CORMORANT POINT. No reason has been given for this name.

The small key just east of Cormorant Point and close inshore is known locally as CURRY KEY. It is named for a former resident and has been so known since 1902 when Ed Edwards was carrying the mail from Key West.

BRADLEY KEY is named for a game warden of Monroe County. His body was found in a skiff that had drifted ashore on this key. He was the same Guy M. Bradley whose grave and tombstone is located on East Cape. The story is that he was murdered by persons unknown over a fight about the hunting privilege in the area.

The key immediately south of Christian Point is known locally as JOE KEMP KEY. This name is from the name of an inhabitant who lived on the key many years ago. The use of this name dates back to 1902.

The present published chart shows OYSTER KEYS applying to all three of the keys at this locality. Present local usage apply the name to the two small keys to the west. The large key in the group is known as MURRAY KEY by the local inhabitants. Oyster Keys is a very old name in the area. It is first noted on the chart of "Part of Eastern Florida" made by an English cartographer, B. Romans, in 1774. Murray Key was known as Clam Key in 1902 but the name is no longer in use.

The name most used for the large key east of Murray Key is FRANK KEY. The reason for this name is not known. Most of the sponge

fishermen use Dave Foy Key. The key was known as Palm Key in 1902 because a lone thatch palm grew on the key at that time.

The small key about a mile southwest of Frank Key is known as CATFISH KEY. This name was in use in 1902 as well as at the present time.

PALM KEY is the name most used in reference to the large key east of Frank Key. Other names of this key are Doc Key and McGahey Key, both derived from the fact that a Dr. McGahey homesteaded the key a number of years ago.

CLIVE KEY is a name appearing on the present published chart and a name in present local use.

DILDO KEY derives its name from the dildo cactus which grows on the key. It is a name in universal local use.

There is no local name used by the residents of the area for the key shown as JOHNSON KEY on the cover name sheet. This name was obtained from the fishermen who frequent the area.

SANDY KEY is a well established local name. This name has been in use for many years. The chart made by B. Romans in 1774 notes adjacent to this key, "Caya Axi now Sandy Key".

#### WATER FEATURES.

JOE RIVER, WHITEWATER BAY and COOT BAY are names that are well established locally.

The local name of the small body of water near the highway southeast of Coot Bay is Little Coot Bay. This being a misnomer it is recommended that COOT LAKE or LITTLE COOT LAKE be charted. The name COOT LAKE is used in the area to some extent.

HOMESTEAD CANAL, FLAMINGO CANAL and SNAKE BIGHT CANAL are names in local use. The former is known to some extent as Cape Sable Canal. The other two receive their names from their geographical locations.

LITTLE FOX LAKE, FOX LAKE and EAST FOX LAKE make up a group of lakes which are known locally as FOX LAKES. These lakes were named from a small boat, The Fox, which was used on the lakes for alligator hunting. This name dates back to 1902.

The name BEAR LAKE was derived from the fact that a bear was chased into the waters of this lake and shot. This name is used by all of the local inhabitants.

MUD LAKE is a name in local use and the origin is due to the fact that the lake has a very shallow, muddy bottom.

GATOR LAKE is a name that is well established locally. The name is due to the fact that many alligators were killed here in former years.

S SLAGLE DITCH is a name of little importance but used by the local inhabitants to designate the area. The ditch was named for the person who dug it. The loop at the north end was to drain a field to be farmed.

JOE KEMP CHANNEL is the local name of the area of deeper water just south of the mainland. This channel is also known as Flamingo Channel.

The shoal area just south of Joe Kemp Channel is known locally as DAVE FOY BANK. This name has its origin with the fishermen who frequent the area.

CONCHIE BAY CHANNEL and CONCHIE BAY are local names applied to the areas of deeper water south of Oyster Keys and Frank Key. These names are, of course, derived from the conchs, a marine mollusk that grow in these waters.

SANDY KEY BASIN is the local name of the area of deeper water northeast of Sandy Key. The limits of this basin are not delineated on the sheet.

The name of the large bank lying between Clive Key and Dildo Key is DILDO KEY BANK. This name is in most local use at the present time but formally it was known as Pelican Beach.

JIMMIE'S LAKE and SNAKE BIGHT as geographic names were discussed in the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5440. Reference is made to this report in the case of these names.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER SURVEYS:

It is believed that this compilation fully covers the area and that further surveys are not needed in the area at the present time.

The location of well defined detail of importance for charting is believed to be within the allowable limits for accuracy.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John C. Mathisson,  
Jr. H. & G. Engr.  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Key West Florida.  
April 19, 1937.

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION T-5439  
Scale 1:20,000

Data Record

Triangulation to	1935
Photographs to	1935
Planetable surveys to	1937
Hydrography to	1930
Field inspection to	<del>1886</del> April 1937*

*Information from Mathison  
who states field inspection  
made at various times to  
completion of the sheet. Bgf*

The field inspection was largely for interpretation of the photographs and spotting control. The detail of the compilation can be considered as of the date of the photographs.

Comparison with Contemporary Graphic Control Surveys

T-6525 (1937), 1:20,000

The topographic survey T-6525 was made chiefly to locate islands that were not covered by the photographs, also roads that had been built since the time of the photographs. Sandy Key was transferred to the compilation from this survey. See page 4 of descriptive report for additional discussion.

Comparison with Hydrographic Surveys

H-5063 (1930), 1:20,000  
H-1927 (1889), 1:40,000

H-5603 is plotted direct on a printed copy of the 1928 air photo compilation T-4461. In the east central section of H-5063 some of the shoreline was not compiled and consists of a sketch made from the sounding launch. The soundings were plotted on the sketched shoreline with little or no other control. In this area the soundings will need to be readjusted to the correct shoreline shown on compilation T-5439 (1937) when the chart is corrected. In a few other places on H-5063 soundings carried through the narrow channels by shoreline reference will need to be readjusted on the chart to fit the shoreline from T-5439 (1937).

A note has been placed on H-5063 but no corrections have been made on the sheet.

There is no recent hydrographic survey in the vicinity of this compilation south of lat. 25° 09', therefore a comparison has been made with H-1927 (1889) with regard to shoal areas. The shoal areas shown on the compilation will have little if any value for direct application to the charts but will be of value if and when a new hydrographic survey is made in this area.

Comparison with Former Topographic Surveys

T- 649 (1857), 1:20,000  
T- 749 (1859),       "  
T-1071 (1868), 1:30,000  
T-4461 (1928), 1:20,000

The above topographic surveys agree very closely with the compilation. The compilation is complete and adequate to supersede those portions of the above surveys which it covers.

See page 5, paragraph 2, of descriptive report for a discussion of the differences between T-4461 and the compilation.

Comparison with Chart 1250

The road shown on chart 1250 paralleling the Homestead Canal from the Flamingo Canal to East Cape no longer exists.

At lat.  $25^{\circ} 13.7'$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 01.5'$  there is a shoreline difference. See paragraph on "Comparison with Hydrographic Surveys" for a discussion.

August 16, 1937.

L. C. Lande

R- Referred to  
USGB  
Decisions

Remarks

	Remarks	R- Referred to USGB Decisions
1		
2		
3		
4	* Local name Little Cootway - see D.R. pg. 7	
5		
6	Probably a local name although not mentioned in D.R.	
7		
8		
9		R 7/15/37
10		
11		
12		
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14		
15		
16		
17		R 7/15/37
18		
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25		
26		
27		

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5439

Name on Survey	Sources									
	A. On Chart No.	B. On previous survey No.	C. U.S. Gen'l. Map	D. U.S. Quadrangle Maps Land Off. Monroe Co.	E. From local information	F. On local Maps	G. P. O. Guide or Map	H. Rand McNally Atlas	K. Dept. Agr. Map U.S. Light List Fla. 1925	
<u>Joe River</u>	✓		✓	✓						1
<u>Whitewater Bay</u>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		2
<u>Ingraham Hwy.</u>	✓		✓	✓						3
<u>Coot Bay Pond</u> <del>Coot Lake</del>	✓			✓	✓					4
<u>Coot Bay</u>	✓		✓	✓						5
<u>Tarpon Creek</u>										6
<u>Fox Lakes</u>					✓					7
<u>Little Fox Lake</u>										8
<u>Middle Fox Lake</u> <del>Fox Lake</del>				West Fox Lake						9
<u>East Fox Lake</u>				✓						10
<u>Homestead Canal</u>	GNS app'd				✓					11
<u>Bear Lake</u>			✓							12
<u>Mud Lake</u>			✓	✓						13
<u>Gibby Point</u>				✓						14
<u>Snake Bight Canal</u>				✓						15
<u>Snake Bight</u>	✓ app'd		✓							16
<u>Christian Point</u>				East Cape	✓					17
<u>Flamingo Canal</u>					✓					18
<u>Cape Sable Road</u>					✓					19
<u>Gator Lake</u>				Alligator Lake	✓					20
<u>Slagle Ditch</u>					✓					21
<del>Cormorant Point</del>					✓					22
<u>Curry Key</u>					✓					23
<u>Bradley Key</u>					✓					24
<u>Joe Kemp Key</u>			✓	✓						25
<del>Jimmies Lake</del>					✓				T-5440	26
<u>Palm Lake</u>										27

2  
R- Referred  
to USGB  
Decisions

Remarks.

1		
2		
3		R- 2/10/37
4		
5		
6		
7	* Called Dave Foy Key by sponge fishermen in 1902 was called Palm Key.	
8		
9		
10		
11		
12	From Dildo cactus	
13	* Named by fishermen - local inhabitants have no name	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	Field Party Recommends deletion (D.R. pg. 6)	
19		USGB decision
20		
21		
22		
23		
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25		
26		
27		

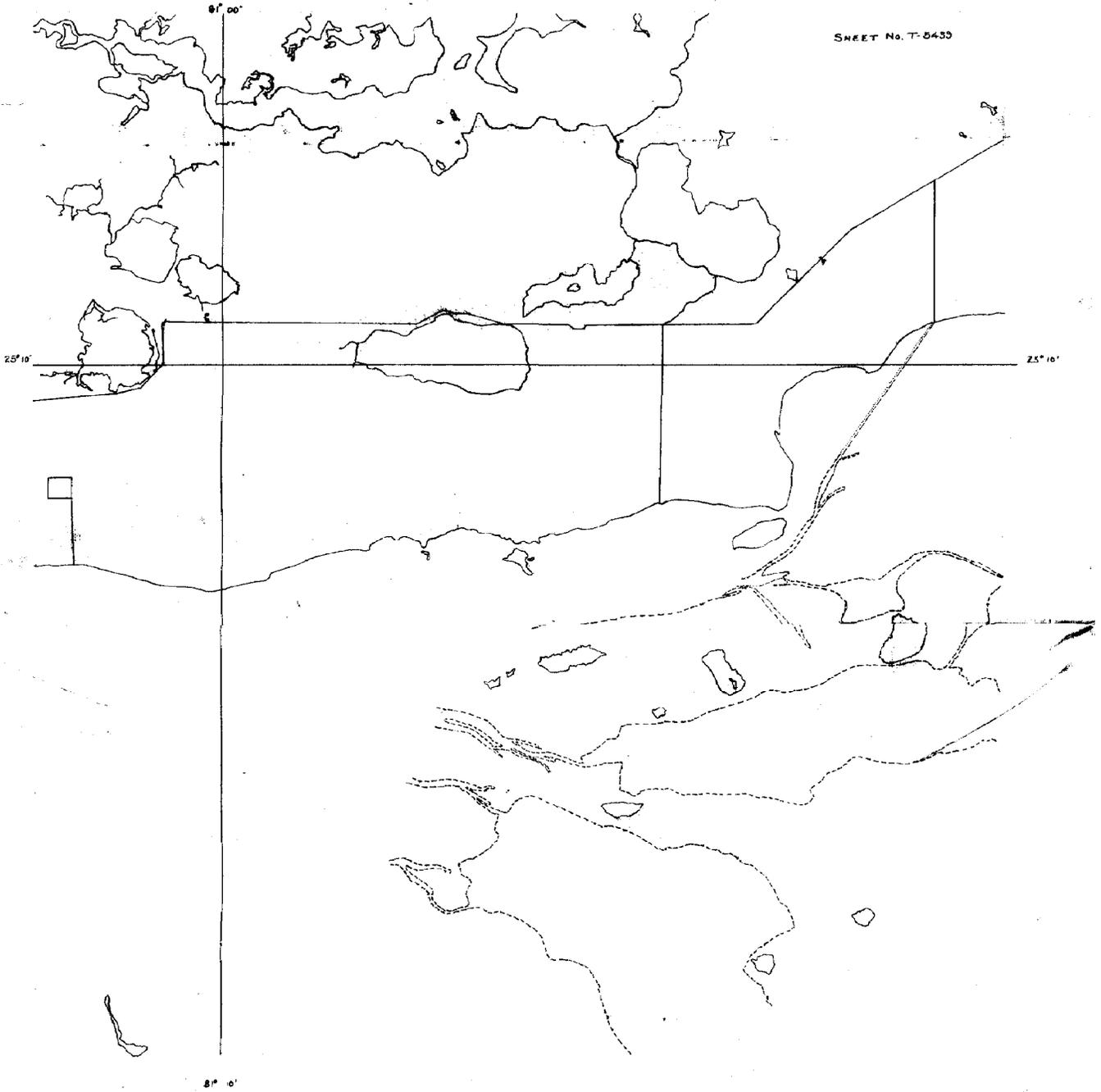
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5439

Name on Survey	Sources										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K		
<u>Joe Kemp Channel</u>				✓							1
<u>Dave Foy Bank</u>				✓							2
Murray Key		T-749 (one of Oyster Ks)		✓							3
<u>Oyster Keys</u>	✓ appd	T-749	✓	✓			✓	✓			4
<u>Conchie Bay Channel</u>				✓							5
<u>Catfish Key</u>				✓							6
<u>Frank Key</u>				✓ *							7
<u>Palm Key</u>			Palm Island	✓							8
<u>Conchie Bay Basin</u>				✓							9
<u>Dildo Key Bank</u>				✓							10
<u>Clive Key</u>	✓ appd	T-749	✓	✓			✓				11
<u>Dildo Key</u>				✓							12
<u>Johnson Key</u>				✓ *							13
<u>Sandy Key Basin</u>				✓							14
<u>Sandy Key</u>	✓ appd	T-749	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			15
<u>Florida Bay</u>	✓ appd										16
<u>Namingo Arch</u>			✓								17
<u>Namingo (settlement)</u>	✓		✓								18
<u>Murray Key</u>											19
											20
											21
											22
											23
											24
											25
											26
											27

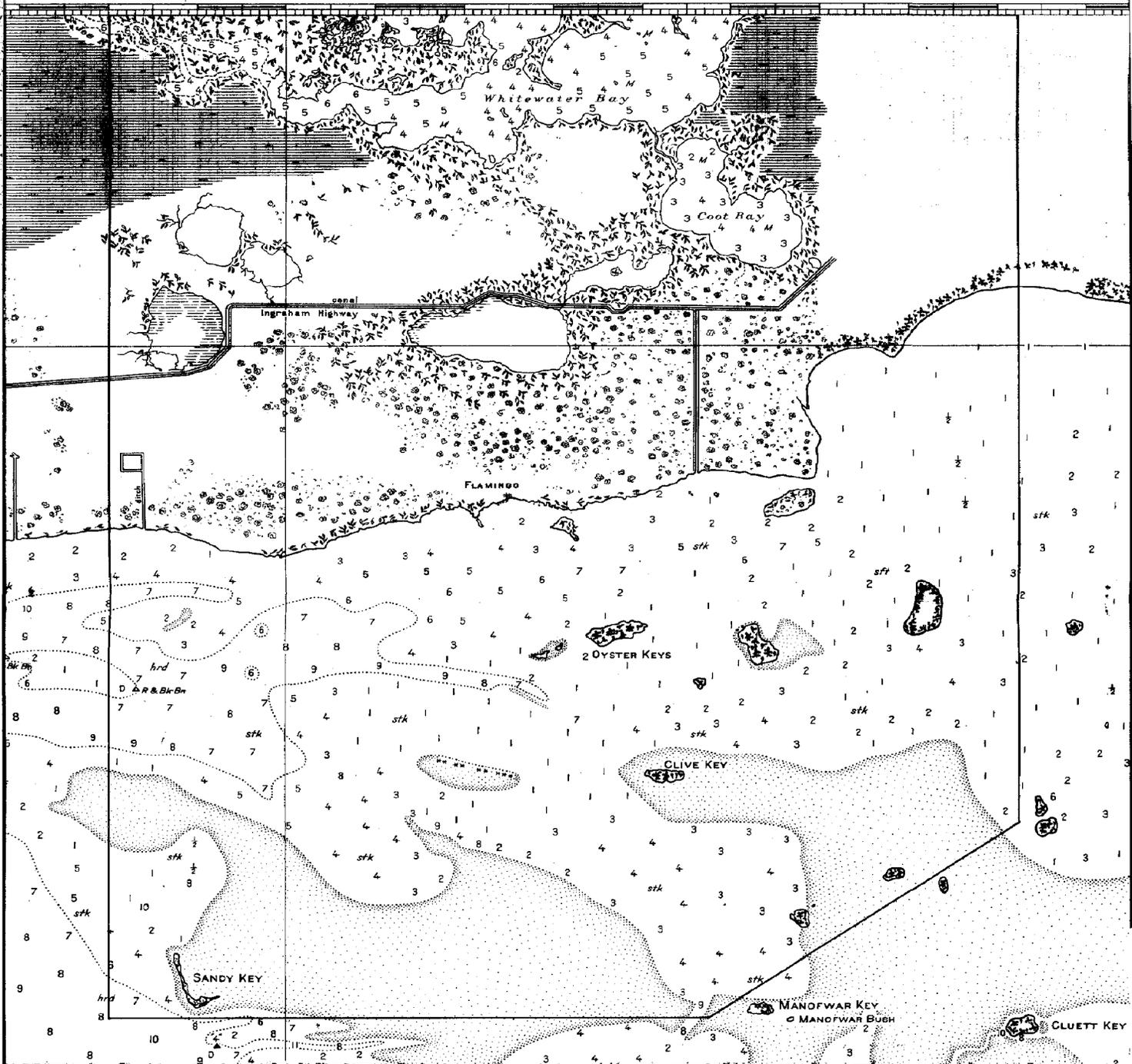
Names underlined in red approved  
by *JHE* on 7/14/37

SHEET No. T-5430



81°

55'



## REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO. T-5439

Chief of Party: E, R. McCarthy

Compiled by: See data sheet.

Project: HT 158

Instructions dated: Nov., 17, 1933.

1. ✓ The charts of this area have been examined and topographic information necessary to bring the charts up to date is shown on this compilation. (Par. 16a, b,c,d,e,g and i; 26; and 64)
2. ✓ Change in position, or non-existence of wharfs, lights, and other topographic detail of particular importance to navigation which affect the chart, is discussed in the descriptive report. (Par. 26; and 66 g,n)
3. ✓ Ground surveys by plane table, ~~sectant or theodolite~~ have been used to supplement the photographic plot where necessary to obtain complete information, and all such surveys are discussed in the descriptive report. (Par. 65; and 66 d,e)
4. ✓ Blue-prints and maps from other sources which were transmitted by the field party contain sufficient control for their application to the charts. (Par. 28) No blueprints transmitted.
5. ✓ Differences between this compilation and contemporary plane table and hydrographic surveys have been examined and rectified in the field before forwarding the compilations to the office and are discussed in the descriptive report. No contemporary surveys located in the area covered by this compilation.
6. ✓ The control and adjustment of the photo plot are discussed in the descriptive report. Unusual or large adjustments are discussed in detail and limits of the area affected are stated. (Par. 12b; 44; and 66 c,h,i)
7. ✓ High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, and 44)

NOTE: Strike out paragraphs, words or phrases not applicable and modify those requiring it. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the Topographic Manual. Refer also to the pamphlet "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps from Five Lens Air Photographs." M-87

8. ✓ The representation of low water lines, reefs, coral reefs and rocks, and legends pertaining to them is satisfactory. (Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41)
  
9. ✓ Recoverable objects have been located and described on Form 524 in accordance with circular 30, 1933, circular letter of March 3, 1933, and circular 31, 1934. (Par. 29, 30, and 57)
  
10. ✓ A list of landmarks was furnished on Form 567 and instructions in the Director's letter of July 16, 1934, Landmarks for Charts, complied with. (Par. 16d, e; and 60)
  
11. ✓ All bridges shown on the compilation are accompanied by a note stating whether fixed or draw, clearance, and width of draw if a draw bridge. Additional information of importance to navigation is given in the descriptive report. (Par. 16c)
  
12. ✓ Geographic names are shown on the overlay tracing. The accepted local usage of new names has been determined and they are listed in the report, together with a general statement as to source of information and a specific statement when advisable. Complete discussion of place names differing from the charts and from the U. S. G. S. Quadrangles is given in the descriptive report, together with reasons for recommendations made. (Par. 64, and 66k)
  
13. ✓ The geographic datum of the compilation is North American and the reference station is correctly noted. (unadjusted)
  
14. ✓ Junctions with adjoining compilations have been examined and are in agreement. (Par. 66j)
  
15. ✓ The drafting is satisfactory and particular attention has been given the following:
  1. ✓ Standard symbols authorized by the Board of Surveys and Maps have been used throughout except as noted in the report.
  2. The degrees and minutes of Latitude and Longitude are correctly marked.

- ✓ 3. All station points are exactly marked by fine black dots.
- ✓ 4. Closely spaced lines are drawn sharp and clear for printing.
- ✓ 5. Topographic symbols for similar features are of uniform weight.
- ✓ 6. All drawing has been retouched where partially rubbed off.
- ✓ 7. Buildings are drawn with clear straight lines and square corners where such is the case on the ground.

(Par. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48)

✓ 16. No additional surveying is recommended at this time.

17. Remarks:

18. Examined and approved;

*E. R. McCarthy*  
E. R. McCarthy.  
 Chief of Party

19. Remarks after review in office:

Reviewed in office by: *L. C. Lande* *B. J. Jones*  
 8/13/37 ~~*B. J. Jones*~~

Examined and approved:

*acting* *John A. Bond*  
 Chief, Section of Field Records  
*L. O. Lobbat.*  
 Chief, Division of Charts

*Fred. L. Peacock*  
 Chief, Section of Field Work  
*G. H. Hude*  
 Chief, Division of Hydrography  
 and Topography.

TABLE OF TRIANGULATION CONTROL

SHEET REGISTER NO. T-5439 ✓

STATION	POSITION	PLOTTING DISTANCES	
GABBY, 1934	Lat. 25° 09' Long. 80° 53'	1658.1 ( 188.1) 264.4 (1415.9)	1635.2 ( 185.5)✓ 260.7 (1396.4)✓
CAPE SABLE, EAST BASE, 1855.	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 00'	964.7 ( 881.5) 929.2 ( 751.4)	951.4 ( 869.3)✓ 916.3 ( 741.0)✓
FLAM, 1928	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 57'	270.6 (1575.6) 834.2 ( 846.5)	266.9 (1553.8)✓ 822.7 ( 834.8)✓
COOT, 1934	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 57'	184.1 (1662.2) 287.1 (1393.6)	181.6 (1639.3)✓ 283.1 (1374.3)✓
FOAM, 1934	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 54'	712.0 (1134.2) 41.8 (1638.9)	702.1 (1118.5)✓ 41.2 (1616.0)✓
CACTUS, 1934	Lat. 25° 07' Long. 81° 00'	788.4 (1057.8) 382.2 (1298.8)	777.5 (1043.2)✓ 376.9 (1280.8)✓
OYSTER KEY, 1858	Lat. 25° 06' Long. 80° 57'	396.4 (1449.9) 303.9 (1377.3)	390.9 (1429.8)✓ 299.7 (1358.3)✓
CLIVE, 1934	Lat. 25° 04' Long. 80° 55'	1512.7 ( 333.6) 1514.4 ( 167.0)	1491.8 ( 329.0)✓ 1493.5 ( 164.7)✓
SANDY, 1934	Lat. 25° 02' Long. 81° 01'	1046.4 ( 799.8) 348.5 (1333.4)	1032.0 ( 788.7)✓ 343.6 (1315.0)✓