

JUN 3 1937

Acc. No. \_\_\_\_\_

5442

1250

Form 504  
Ed. June, 1923

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

R. S. Patton, Director

State: Florida.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Photo-  
Topographic  
Hydrographic

Sheet No. T-5442

LOCALITY

Florida Bay

and Vicinity

Carinna Key to the west of the

193 6-37

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. R. McCarthy.

5442

Applied to Chart Ctr. 1250 March 16, 1938. H.E. MacEwen

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.

T5442

Field No. ....

REGISTER NO. T-5442

State Florida

General locality Florida Bay

Locality and Vicinity  
Corinne Key to Man-of-War Bush

Scale 1:20,000 photographs Date of survey Jan., 17 & 26, 1935

Vessel Field Party No. 14, Project HT 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 1:20,280  
for reproduction by the photo-lithographic process at a scale of  
1:20,000.

*and supplemented to other surveys to May, 1937*

# DATA SHEET

Sheet Register No. T-5442 ✓

PORTION OF WORK	PERFORMED BY	DATE COMPLETED
Projection made by:	Washington Office	
Projection checked by:	M. B. Gill	October 21, 1936
Control plotted by:	M. B. Gill	October 21, 1936
Control checked by:	Fred Natella	October 21, 1936
Radial plot developed by:	J. C. M.	February 16, 1937
Radial plot verified by:	E. R. Mc.	February 18, 1937
Compiled in pencil by:	J. C. M.	February 25, 1937
Inked by: (Keys and symbols)	J. C. M.	April 8, 1937
(shoals)	P. A. Weber	April 24, 1937

\* \* \* \* \*

## STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline (keys) 36.7 ✓

Area, square statute miles (keys) 2.5 ✓  
 " " " " (shoals) 35.0 ✓

Total area, square statute miles 37.5 ✓

Datum: North American

*Figures in blue -  
 North American 1927 Datum  
 adjusted.*

Ref. Sta. Rabbit Key (1856) Lat.  $24^{\circ}-58'-49.616''$  (1526.5 M.) unadjusted  
 Long.  $80^{\circ}-49'-33.687''$  (944.8 M.)  
 48.847" 1503.0 m.  
 33.455" 938.3 m.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET

REGISTER NO. T-5442

CORINNE KEY to MAN OF WAR BUSH

FLORIDA BAY

FLORIDA

1936 - 37

Scale of compilation 1:20,280

PROJECT INFORMATION:

This sheet is one of the group of nine covered by the General Descriptive Report which is attached to the report for Sheet Register No. T-5538. Information of a general nature will be found in this report.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

The area of this sheet lies wholly within the limits of Florida Bay and covers some of the most inaccessible keys located in the area of this project. The limits of the sheet are from the Buchanan and Peterson Keys on the south to the Pelican and Buttonwood Keys on the north and from the Rabbit Keys (appearing on Sheet Register No. T-5539) on the east to Man of War Bush on the west.

Over most of the area of this sheet the water is very shoal and the area is broken up into numerous bodies of deeper water by the banks and shoals. These areas of deeper water are known by the local people and spongers as "lakes". Most of these water areas are accessible by boat through the channels that cut across the banks. The area in the northeast corner is, however, not accessible except to skiffs and boats of shallow draft. The channels leading into this area are very shoal.

*There is very little water for navigation in the area lying between Corinne Key, Cluett Key, Pelican Keys and Luvenia Key. This is a very shoal area and is filled with numerous banks and shoals which are probably bare at low water. The water is so shoal in the area that the delineation of the shoals are questionable in that the delineation indicates only a small difference in depth.*

*The school lines in this area are of no value for charting but are left on the compilation for any possible use to local residents or to future survey parties.*

A majority of the keys in the area of this sheet are of mangrove formation and are similar to the keys that are located in other areas of Florida Bay. They are usually formed with an narrow strip of mangrove surrounding an area of slightly higher ground. This slightly higher ground in the interior is usually covered with a thick growth of pickle weed or samphire. Other keys have an extensive area of mud flats in the interior. The keys in the northeast area of the sheet are slightly higher than the others and on these are found small areas of hammock land.

There are no inhabitants in the area of this sheet and the locality is little frequented by the residents of other areas. This is particularly true of the inaccessible area in the vicinity of Corinne Key and eastward. Occasionally a sponger or mullet fisherman or turtle hunter might visit this area but these visits are rare. It is believed that the reason for this is that the water has little chance to circulate in the area and because of this there is little food for sponges and fish. The area of the southwest portion of this sheet is more popular with the local fishermen. Here are found sponges and fish in abundance. The keys in this area, Buchanan, and Rabbit Key and Man of War Bush are often used as bases where they built crawls and net racks for drying nets.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION:

There are two flights of five lens photographs covering the area of this sheet. One flight enters the area of this sheet at the northwest corner and leaves the area at the south neat line just east of Buchanan Keys. The photographs in this flight are numbers ~~459~~ to ~~472~~ inclusive and were obtained on January 26, 1935 at 2:39 P. M. The other flight enters the sheet at the east neat line in the vicinity of the Veteran Keys and ends about one and a half miles west of Rabbit Key. The photographs in this flight are from number 239 to number 263 and were obtained on January 27, 1935 at 2:45 P. M.

There is appended to the General Descriptive Report an index of photographs, drawn on a section of the published chart of the area. T5538

#### CONTROL:

A general discussion of the control used in the compilation of this sheet is contained in the General Descriptive Report. T5538

Although there are few triangulation stations, only six, in the area of this sheet, there is good distribution and the existing control was found to be adequate for accurate compilation.

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.

A discussion of the radial plot and its adjustment is given under General Description of Compilation Methods in the second paragraph on page seven of the General Descriptive Report.

Due to some of the detail appearing near the outer edge of the wing prints, the delineations in these areas are slightly questionable. This condition holds true in the case of the extensive shoal area in the western portion of the sheet and to a smaller degree in the case of the shoal bank lying between the Gopher Keys and Twin Keys. Coverage was more adequate in the area of Luvenia Key but the scales were poor in this area and due to this, the delineation slightly questionable.

The errors, if any, in any of the above areas are slight and it is believed that average accuracy has been maintained.

#### INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Except as noted above, the photographs in the area of this sheet were clear and adequate for charting purposes. The outline of the keys as well as the vegetation on them appeared very clear and definite for interpretation.

Some difficulty was experienced in the interpretation of the shoal areas appearing on this sheet. The water in some areas of this sheet is very shoal and the banks and shoals in these areas do not have a definite line. The shoals as shown are changes in the general depth in the various areas and not a known or definite 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. Boats of shallow draft and skiffs may approach closer to these banks than the delineated line and in some cases may be able to even cross the areas. }

There is a shoal channel across the bank 1200 meters east of Big Crab Key. This channel is not visible on the photographs of the area but was located by the hydrographic party during 1935 and is shown Sheet Register No. H-5778.

#### INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

There are no surveys by other agencies in the area covered by this compilation and all topographic information shown thereon was obtained from the photographs. A small portion of the area is covered by contemporary hydrographic surveys and these were used to check the delineation of the shoals in the area affected.

#### COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY SURVEYS:

There are no contemporary topographic surveys showing the topography delineated on this compilation.

There are two contemporary hydrographic surveys which partially cover the area shown on this sheet. These are Hydrographic Sheet Register Numbers H-5778 and H-5947.

A comparison with these two hydrographic surveys shows generally good agreement. It is noted that in several localities three and even four foot soundings plot within the limits delineated as shoal areas on the compilation. This discrepancy is, however, within the limits of accuracy claimed for these delineations and as discussed in the second paragraph under Interpretation of Photographs on page 3 of this report. They show good agreement in this respect and show the approximate point or line of the base of the gradient.

There is one channel or pass delineated by the hydrographic survey which was not visible on the photographs and has not been shown on the sheet. The channel is noted on the cover name sheet. The compilation shows channels across the bank in several areas that are not shown on the hydrographic sheets of the area. All of these channels appear very definite on the photographs but they may be obstructed by shoal areas near their entrances. Some of them are dead end channels and have been so shown and noted on the name sheet.

The soundings through Big Channel and the channel across the bank at Lat.  $25^{\circ} 00'$ , Long.  $80^{\circ} 41\frac{1}{2}'$  show very good agreement with the channels as delineated on the compilation. The sounding through Twin Key Channel do not, however, show agreement. Midway in this channel the soundings plot over the north edge and on the north one of the Twin Keys. It is believed that the soundings were spotted at this point as they are in good agreement with the delineation on the compilation at the two ends.

#### COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

Photostat copies of the original and previous surveys were not available in the field office with which to make a detailed comparison. For the purpose, the published chart of the area was used.

There is appended to this report a section of Chart No. 1250 with an over-lay tracing showing the results of this survey. This chart section illustrates graphically the changes in shoreline resulting from this survey.

Attention is called to the nonexistence of a key shown on the present published chart. This key is shown about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Man of War Bush on the chart.



LANDMARKS:

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

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

A fact that has been called attention to previously in this report is that the area is seldom visited by the inhabitants of the Keys and this fact has made the determination of geographic names very difficult. The area of the northeast portion of this sheet is particularly inaccessible and the inhabitants have little reason for visiting this area. In former years, before the birds were protected, the residents of the Keys visited the nesting places in this area to raid the nests for plumes and food. A few of these older residents still reside in Tavernier and Matecumbe and they were quizzed as to the geographic names.

Another source of the geographic names in the area were the spongers of Key West. Their operations, seldom extend further than the Arsnecker Keys and Man of War Bush so they were of little aid in determining the names in the other areas of the sheet.

In addition to the above, local fishermen and more recent local residents of the Keys were questioned as to the several geographic names. They were of little help because most of their information was from the present published charts.

The local sources of information and a brief discussion of their authenticity follows. They are listed in order of importance and given a letter and will be referred to by this letter in the discussion to follow.

Authorities.

- A. Mr. Rufus Johnson of Matecumbe. He is a man of 76 years of age and his life has been spent on the Keys. In former years he visited the "Back Lake", (the local name for the inaccessible area north of the shoals) frequently. The field party was fortunate in having ~~Mr. Howell~~ Mr. Howell, a winter resident of the Keys, in attendance to place the names as Mr. Johnson gave them. Mr. Howell could read the chart whereas Mr. Johnson could not. The names obtained from this authority are ones that have been in use for many years and in some case the features are known only to the older inhabitants by the names.
- B. John A. Russell and Clifton Russell, brothers of Islamorada. These authorities are sons of the original settler of Islamorada. They have had little occasion to visit the "Back Lake", but much information was obtained from them in regards to the more accessible areas.
- C. Mr. Charles Pinder of Key West. Life time at sponging, principally west of Buchanan Keys and Man of War Bush.

- D. Mr. Ben Felton and son of Key West. Same as Authority C.
- E. Mr. Leonard and Eugene Lowe of Tavernier, father and son. Very little experience during ~~recent~~ years in the "Back Lake" area shown on this sheet.
- F. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Dept. of Agriculture. This Bureau has been active during the past four years in eradicating the wild cotton on the keys. The names used by this Bureau are, for the most part, of recent origin.
- G. Local usage.

In addition to the above authorities, reference will be made to two reports submitted by Lieut. (j.g.) E. R. McCarthy during recent months. These are a Report on Geographic Names to Accompany Hydrographic Sheet Field No., 13 (Register No. H-5947) and a Report on Geographic Names, Florida Keys - Key Largo to Long Key. A few changes have been noted in the names that were given in these reports and these are discussed below in the appropriate place.

Also reference will be made to the Coast and Geodetic Survey Report of 1911, Appendix 6, Triangulation in Florida, when certain geographic names are used.

Before beginning the discussions of the geographic names it might be well to mention a local custom that has been noticed to be in use by the local informants. This custom is their reference to a key composed entirely of mangrove as "a mangrove". The pronunciation is "man-gras" with the accent on the "man". Keys with higher land or hammock growth are known as such and occasionally when a "mangrove" is of importance as a landmark they are known as keys and generally named after a local resident who has been active at the locality.

#### LAND FEATURES

All Authorities that know the locality (A,B,C & D) agree that the name of the westernmost key shown on this sheet is MAN OF WAR BUSH. The chart of the area shows this as Man of War Key and the small mangrove to the southeast as Man of War Bush. The local people have no name for the small mangrove. The name of the triangulation station on the larger key is Man of War Bush. This might indicate some older authority for the name which is in present use. The name is probably derived from the man of war bird or frigate bird which are found in the area. The name MAN OF WAR BUSH is recommended for charting. ✓

No one could be found to verify the key called CLUETT KEY on the present published chart of the area. The locality in the vicinity of this key is seldom visited by the present local inhabitants and they have no name in local use. The origin of this name is not known.

RABBIT KEY is one of the few names appearing on the published chart that finds local use at the present time. All authorities agree on this name. BIG RABBIT KEY is recommended for the name of the key north of Rabbit Key. The name has some local use but in order to distinguish these keys from the group appearing just over the neat line to ✓

the east on Sheet Register No. T- 5539 it is recommended that it be charted.

The name Luvenia Key has been placed on the name sheet to identify the key and to be consistent with the name sheet submitted for Sheet Register No. T-5440. Further investigation has disclosed the fact that this key together with the key that is called Roscoe Key on the name sheet for Sheet Register No. T-5440 are known as JIM FOOT'S KEYS (Authority A). Also the channel (not delineated on the compilation because on insufficient coverage) lying between these two keys is known as JIM FOOT'S CHANNEL. It is requested that this correction be made on the name sheet for Sheet Register No. T-5440.

TOPSY KEY and SID KEY are names used by authority F. The local inhabitants have not names for these two keys.

DEAD TERRAPIN KEY is the local name of the very small key on which triangulation station LITTLE, 1934 is located. (Authority A) Some difficulty was experienced in placing this name but it is believed that the proper designation is as shown.

The local people have no name for the key that is named CORINNE KEY on the present chart. However, authority F uses this name as well as LITTLE CORINNE KEY for the smaller key to the southeast. It is recommended that the first be retained as a geographic name and that the second be charted on future editions of the published chart.

The group of keys lying between Corinne Keys and the Buttonwood Keys have ~~no~~ name in local use. Authority F suggests Tarbox Key for the largest of these keys northeast of the channel and Beatrice Key for the southwest one of the group. It is believed, however, that WHIPRAY KEYS would be a better designation because of the Whipray Channel and Whipray Lake in the vicinity. It would serve to identify the locality without much question.

PELICAN KEYS and BUTTONWOOD KEYS are discussed in the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5440.

VETERAN KEYS and LITTLE MANGROVES are names suggested by the field party because the local inhabitants have no names for them. Veteran Keys seems appropriate because of the many Veterans who lost their lives in this vicinity during the hurricane of September 2, 1935. There is no particular reason for Little Mangroves except that the keys in this group are small and are composed entirely of mangrove. It is believed that the name would be used and retained if placed on the chart.

LITTLE CRANE KEY and BIG CRAB KEY are names in local use. The authority for the former is C and D and for the latter, A, B, C and D. The reason for the big and little in these names is to differentiate them from two groups of keys (Crab and Crane) which appear on Sheet Register No. T-5539. The Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key recommends Panhandle Key (page 5, last paragraph) for Big Crab Key. Further investigation has disclosed the correct name in local use.

The published chart shows COON KEY as the name of a small key lying south of the Buttonwood group. The local people have no name for this key or the group of three. The south one and largest of the group is a new key, appearing since the date of the last survey.

The chart shows Eaglenest as the name of the south one of a group of two keys lying southwest of Big Crab Key. The name in local use for these two keys is GOPHER KEYS (Authorities A, B, C and D). The origin or reason for the name is not known.

TWIN KEYS is a name in universal local use. The name is also used in the Report of 1911, Appendix 6. No discrepancy could be found in the name used to designate these two keys.

A group of three keys (only the north one is shown on the compilation) delineated on this sheet and Sheet Register No. T-5541 are known locally as the PETERSON KEYS. The present published chart shows the center one of these keys to be Bowlegs Key. It is in error as all authorities agree on the name Peterson Keys. This name is discussed in the Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key. The local theory on the origin of the name Bowlegs Key is that it was named by the Coast Survey party who made the survey of the area. This name together with Buchanan Keys being used because of the Seminole Wars. Billy Bowlegs was the chief of the Seminoles.

There is no definite name for BUCHANAN KEYS in use in the area. The name in local use for the westernmost of these three keys is "The Key With the Crawl" and the center one "The Key with the Creek". These names are not often heard and it is recommended that the name as it now appears on the present edition of the chart be retained. (See also page 2 of the Report on Geographic Names to Accompany Hydrographic Sheet No. 13)

The local name of the small key lying to the northwest of the Buchanan Keys is GREEN MANGROVES. All authorities agree on this name.

BARNES KEY is used somewhat in referring to the key just north of Green Mangrove but most of the older residents know the keys as "The Big Key at the Bottom of the Lake".

Considerable difficulty was experienced in placing the Arsnecker Keys. Some residents speak of all of the <sup>keys</sup> from the Peterson Keys westward as the Arsnecker Keys. Final verification was obtained when one of the sponge boats was contacted in view of these keys. Definite information was obtained that the northern group is known as the UPPER ARSNECKER KEYS and the southern group as the LOWER ARSNECKER KEYS. This information supersedes the information given in the Report on Geographic Names, to Accompany Hydrographic Sheet No. 13, page 2. Center Key, as charted on the present published chart of the area, finds no local use.

#### WATER AREA

WHIPRAY LAKE is the local name of the body of deeper water lying west of the Buttonwood Keys. (Authorities A and B) The origin of this name is probably from the Whip Ray found in these waters.

Authority A knows the channel into this lake as WHIPRAY CHANNEL while Authority F uses Watkins Channel. The former is recommended as the latter is probably a recent name and the origin is not known.

TWIN KEY CHANNEL, BIG CHANNEL and LOWER CHANNEL (Authorities for the first B and C, for the second A, B and C, and for the third A ) are names in local use.

TWIN KEY BANK is a name in local use also. This bank extends from Barnes Key to Big Crab Key.

The area of deeper water lying between Peterson Bank, Twin Key Bank and Shell Key Bank is known locally as LIGNUMVITAE LAKE. This name is well established and is known by all authorities. Lignumvitae, (Lignum Vita) as used for the name of the key in the vicinity, is a very old name in the area. The first record of the use available to the field party was on the chart of a Part of Eastern Florida, made by the English cartographer, B. Romans in 1774.

Reference is made to the Report on Geographic Names to Accompany Hydrographic Sheet Field No. 13 and the Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key for a discussion of BUCHANAN BANK and NINE MILE BANK.

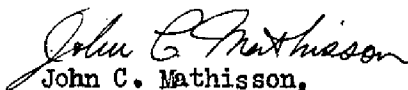
All authorities agree on the name of the deeper area of water lying between Twin Key Bank and Rabbit Key. The name applied to this water area is BIG LAKE.

Little local use has been noted for the deeper basin known as RABBIT KEY LAKE . (Authority B.)

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 of accuracy desired on these compilations.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Key West, Florida.  
May 17, 1937.

# TABLE OF TRIANGULATION CONTROL

SHEET REGISTER NO. T-5442

STATION	POSITION	PLOTTING DISTANCES	
LITTLE, 1934	Lat. 25° 02' Long. 80° 48'	887.6 ( 958.6) 209.3 (1472.6)	875.3 ( 945.4) 206.4 (1452.3)
MAN OF WAR BUSH, 1858	Lat. 25° 01' Long. 80° 54'	1726.2 ( 120.1) 1276.7 ( 405.5)	1702.4 ( 118.4) 1259.0 ( 399.9)
PANHANDLE, 1934	Lat. 25° 59' Long. 80° 43'	1127.2 ( 718.8) 1419.0 ( 263.5)	1111.6 ( 708.9) 1399.5 ( 259.9)
RABBIT KEY, 1856	Lat. 24° 58' Long. 80° 49'	1526.5 ( 319.5) 944.8 ( 737.9)	1505.4 ( 315.2) 931.7 ( 727.7)
TWIN KEYS, 1856	Lat. 24° 58' Long. 80° 44'	16.8 (1829.2) 1068.7 ( 614.3)	16.6 (1804.0) 1054.0 ( 605.8)
BUCHANAN, 1856	Lat. 24° 55' Long. 80° 46'	151.2 (1694.8) 1323.6 ( 360.1)	149.1 (1671.4) 1305.3 ( 355.2)

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION T-5442  
Scale 1:20,000

Data Record

Triangulation to 1934  
Photographs to 1935  
Planetable Surveys to 1934  
Hydrography to 1935  
Field inspection to ~~1934~~ May 1937 \*

\* information from motherison  
who states that field inspection  
was done at various times  
up to completion of the compilation.  
399.

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

Comparison with Contemporary Graphic Control Surveys.

T-6258 (1934), 1:20,000

The above survey and the compilation are in agreement.

All information and detail shown on the above graphic control survey are shown on the compilation except temporary topographic signals and the magnetic meridian.

Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys.

H-5778 (1935), 1:20,000

H-5947 (1935), 1:20,000

The hydrography covers only part of the area of this compilation. The shoal lines on this compilation are not low water lines but are the lines of change from very shoal to somewhat deeper water. These shoal lines are inshore of the hydrographic development. They supplement the hydrography to some extent in that they outline the extensive very shoal areas which could not be developed by hydrography. The low water line was not developed by either the hydrographic or topographic surveys. Refer also to pages 1, 3, and 4 of the descriptive report.

Comparison with former Topographic Surveys.

T-748 (1859), 1:20,000

T-749 (1859), 1:20,000

T-1071 (1868), 1:20,000

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

Comparison with Chart 1250.

There are no outstanding differences between the chart and the compilation other than the compilation is more complete in detail. *see section of chart 1250 attached at back*

*L.C. Landy*  
*Bj Jones*

August 4, 1937.



REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO. T-5442

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, sextant, 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 information from other sources 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.
- ✓ 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."

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)  
~~No landmarks in the area~~ No recoverable objects located.
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) No Landmarks in the area.
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)  
There are no bridges on this compilation.
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. 66f)
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* *By Jones*

Examined and approved:

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

*Med. L. Peacock*  
Med. L. Peacock  
Chief, Section of Field Work  
*W. H. Hilde*  
W. H. Hilde  
Chief, Division of Hydrography  
and Topography.

R- Referred to  
USGB  
Decisions

Remarks.

1		see T-5439
2		USGB Decision
3		
4		
5		
6	Name recom. by Field Party	X
7		
8	("Arsnicker" - a local name as published in a report (1905) Bureau of Biological Survey) check on spelling	
9		check up on T-5440
10		see T-5440 ?
11		
12		
13		R 7/14/37
14		
15		
16		
17		<u>Ninemile Bank</u>
18		
19		VR - 7/14/37
20		see H-5778
21		
22		
23	From Whipray Lake - Name Recom. by Field Party	VR - 7/14/37
24		
25		
26		
27		

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. **T-5442**

Name on Survey	A,	B,	C, Bul	D	E Lib.	F	G	H	K	
<u>Dildo Key Bank</u>										1
<u>Man-of-war <del>Bank</del> <sup>Key</sup></u>		<del>Man-of-war</del> <del>Bank</del>		✓	✓					2
<u>Pelican Keys</u>				✓ OR T-5440						3
<u>Cluett Key</u>	✓				✓					4
<u>Rabbit Key <del>Atte</del></u>				✓ Little used						5
<u>Big Rabbit Key</u>										6
<u>Rabbit Keys</u>	✓ app'd			✓	✓					7
<u>Florida Bay</u>	✓ app'd				✓					8
<u>Upper Arsnöcker Keys</u>	center K			✓						9
<u>Lower Arsnöcker Keys</u>				✓						10
<u><del>Jim Foot</del> <del>Atte</del> Key</u>				Jim Foots Keys						11
<u>Dead Terrapin Key</u>				✓						12
<u>Sid Key</u>			✓							13
<u>Big Lake</u>				✓						14
<u>Barnes Key</u>	✓ app'd			✓	✓					15
<u>Green Mangrove</u>				✓						16
<u>Nine Mile Bank (one word)</u>	GNS app'd									17
<u>Whipray Lake Basin</u>				✓						18
<u>Topsy Key</u>			✓							19
<u>Buchanan Keys</u>	✓ app'd									20
<u>Buttonwood Keys</u>	Button- wood Key									21
<u>Coon Key</u>	✓	✓								22
<u>Whipray Keys</u>										23
<u><del>Gore</del> Corinne Key</u>	✓	✓					Corr- ine K			24
<u>Little Corinne Key</u>			✓							25
										26
										27

M 234

## Remarks

## Decisions

1		duplicate on T- 5539
2	Report (SR1) pg 5 Recom. 'Panhandle K' because of shape for this K	R - 7/20/37
3		
4		see H - 5778
5		
6		
7		see H - 5778
8	Recom. by Field Party. Named after Veterans who were killed in hurricane of Sept. 2, 1935	R - 7/14/37
9	Recom. by Field Party	Desc. term
10	'Lignum Vitae' a tree as spelled by Dept of Agr. (SR-4, pg. 36)	
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# GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5442

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES											
Survey No. T-5442											
Name on Survey											

Names underlined in red approved

by ME on 7/29/37

Sheet No. T-5442

