

5539

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Photo
Topographic
~~Hydrographic~~ Sheet No. T-5539

State FLORIDA

LOCALITY

FLORIDA KEYS

TAVERNIER and VICINITY

photographs in 1935
plan table survey in 1935
field inspection in 1936-37
compiled in 1936-37

~~1935-37~~

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. R. McCarthy

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

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.

Field No.

REGISTER NO. **T-5539**

State **FLORIDA** **T5539**

General locality **FLORIDA BAY KEYS**

Locality **TAVERNIER**

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

Vessel **Shore Party No. 14 (Project NT 158)**

Chief of party **E. E. McCarthy**

Surveyed by **See data sheet attached to the 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**, 19**33**

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 by other Surveys to May, 1937

Note: The light line around mangrove defines the outer limits of vegetation visible above Mean High Water.

The mean high water line (intersection of the plane of mean high water with the ground) is shown only on fast land and is represented by a heavy solid line.

SHEET REGISTER NO. T-5539

Portion of work	Performed by	Date completed
Projection made by	Washington Office	
Projection checked by	E. R. McCarthy	May 22, 1936
Control plotted by	E. R. McCarthy	May 22, 1936
Control checked by	M. B. Gill	May 22, 1936
Radial plot developed by	E. R. Mc. & J. C. M.	November 19, 1936
Radial plot checked by	J. C. M.	December 3, 1936
Compiled in pencil by	J. C. M.	March 17, 1937
Inked by (HWL of bay keys & shoals.)	P. A. Weber	April 1, 1937
(HWL & symbols)	J. C. M. & Fred Natella	April 9, 1937.

STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline	64.0
Area square statute miles (keys)	10.5
Area square statute miles (shoals)	6.0

Datum - N.A.
Ref. Sta. Low 2 1934 Lat. $25^{\circ}-03' 00.331''$ (10.1 M) unadjusted
Long. $80^{\circ}-34' 43.522''$ (1220.0 M)

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET
REGISTER NO: T-5539

TAVERNIER
FLORIDA BAY
FLORIDA
1936-37

Scale of Compilation 1:20,280

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Information of a general nature in regard to the portion of the project of which this sheet is a part is contained in the General Descriptive Report. This report is attached to and made a part of the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5538.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

The area of this sheet covers a portion of Florida Bay and keys in the vicinity of Tavernier. Rodriguez, Dove and Tavernier Keys are shown on the ocean side of the sheet while the keys from Pie Key west to the Brush Keys and south to the Crab Keys are shown in the bay area. The southwest end of Key Largo as well as the northeast portion of Plantation Key are also delineated on this compilation.

Most of the offlying keys are very low and marshy. These keys are, for the most part, of mangrove formation. Scattered mangrove and samphire are found on some of them while others are a solid growth of mangrove. Keys that do not have ponds in the interior generally have small areas of mud flat. These mud flats usually become ponds during the rainy season.

Key Largo and Plantation Key are higher and have extensive areas of hammock land. The growth on these hammocks is discussed on page 3 of the General Descriptive Report. There are areas of mangrove forming these two keys but these areas are on the bay side. The extensive area of mangrove in the vicinity of Tavernier Creek has grown to these proportions during recent years. The area of hammock land has been cleared during past

years by the inhabitants of the area. These clearings are usually small. Some are cultivated fields while others are given over to lime culture. These latter ones have been shown on the compilation with the orchard symbol. Many of the fields that are visible in the photographs have been abandoned from any use and are now returning to their natural growth. These have also been shown on the sheet and where large enough, noted as being abandoned clearings. All of these fields have been outlined with a broken line in order to distinguish them from the areas of hammock land.

Tavernier, which is located on this sheet, is the largest town in the area of this project. It has a population of approximately 100 and a general store, post office and school. Planter, located northeast of Tavernier, is said to be the original settlement in this vicinity. There are about three houses that ^{are} occupied in this place at the present time. Plantation, located about two and a half miles southwest of Tavernier, has about lost its identity.

The residents of this area depend almost entirely upon lime culture and fishing for their subsistence. Tomatoes and certain types of melons are cultivated but to a very limited extent. During the winter or "tourist" season the local inhabitants are engaged in catering to the tourist trade in furnishing boats and equipment for fishing parties for Gulf Stream and reef fishing.

The abandoned grade of the Florida East Coast Railway's Overseas Railroad traverses the keys forming the southeastern boundary of Florida Bay. Florida State Highway No. 4A parallels this abandoned grade.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

There are two flights of five lens photographs covering the area of this sheet. One flight is centered over the keys forming the southeastern limits of Florida Bay while the other flight is over the bay area, entering the sheet at Seven Bushes and leaving the area in the center of the west neat line. The first flight was obtained at 2:15 P. M. on January 26, 1935 and contains photographs numbers 504 to 521 inclusive while the second flight was secured at 2:30 P. M. on January 17, 1935. The photographs in this second flight are numbers 220 to 238 inclusive.

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.

All of the triangulation in the area is on the North American Datum except the scheme executed by John Bowie in 1935. The two stations from this scheme, HORN and PLANTER, appearing on this sheet were converted and plotted on the sheet.

Attention is called to the date of establishment of triangulation station MIDDLE PLANTATION. The station was originally located in 1859. Reference to the 1934 recovery note discloses the fact that the 1908 recovery was not accurate and for this reason the date of the location is given as 1908 on the name sheet. (Re. Recovery Card No. 1544 and 1544A)

There is appended to this report a list of the triangulation stations appearing on the 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. Very good control for the photographs exists over the area of this sheet and for this reason no long radial plots were necessary and no adjustments made. Only a few of the photographs in the bay are were not fixed on triangulation stations but with points located from the fixed photographs, these few were fixed without the usual radial plot.

Attention might be called to the rather poor coverage afforded by the photographs in the case of the Crab Keys and the surrounding shoal areas. On both flights these features appeared near the outer edge of the wing prints but with the use of both flights it is believed that the delineation is within the desired limits of accuracy.

Attention might also be called to the fact that the length of the sheet has been slightly increased in order to delineate the limits of the shoal area lying east of Rodríguez Key.

INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

The photographs, in the case of the topographic features on the land area, were very clear. Due to the photographs being taken immediately after a "norther", the water was milky which made the shoals in some area difficult of interpretation. Most of the shoals shown on the hydrographic sheets were delineated from the photographs except the $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot spot shown at Lat. $25^{\circ} 05.3'$, Long. $80^{\circ} 29.9'$ on Sheet Register No. H-5595. This shoal was not visible in the photographs.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

There are no surveys by other agencies in the area of this sheet from which topographic information could be obtained. All of the topographic detail shown on this compilation was obtained from the photographs covering the area.

Some damage was noted in this area as a result of the hurricane of September 2, 1935. This damage was confined to houses and piers and little alteration of the high water line was noted. Some of the trees on the off-lying keys were damaged by the wind but the shapes of these keys were not changed. A great many of the houses and piers have been rebuilt since the

storm and the new locations are shown on the sheet. These locations, in the case of the piers, were obtained from measurements taken in the field to well defined points in the vicinity of the detail. These new locations apply to the pier at Planter and the small piers in Tavernier Harbor. The location of the houses that have been rebuilt or newly constructed since the hurricane, were spotted on the photographs. These locations are not exact but are approximately correct.

The position and data in regard to the rock awash in Community Harbor was obtained from the hydrographic sheet of the area (Sheet Register No. H-5595).

The locations of the beacons and lights shown on this compilation were obtained by sextant angles. These angles were taken to intersection (triangulation) stations, where possible, and to tangents of keys and points. Sufficient angles were taken to afford a check on the plotted position, as many as five and six angles in some cases. Little difficulty was experienced in plotting these fixed to tangents.

It is noted that four of the beacons and one light have been knocked out by tugs with long jows, hauling construction materials for the Overseas Highway. These are Bn. 66, Bn. 69, Bn. 72, Bn. 74 and Lt. 76.

COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY SURVEYS:

The area of this compilation is covered partially by four graphic control sheets which were made during 1934 and 1935. The 1934 surveys are on the "inside" or Bay area and the Register Nos. of these are 6256 and 6257. The 1935 survey are on the "outside" or Hawk Channel area and are Sheet Register Nos. 6359B and 6360A. Little topographic information is shown on these sheets. However, the recoverable stations were obtained from them and shown on the compilation. The "outside" sheets also show most of the bench marks in the area and these locations were used to check the locations as obtained from the photographs. All of the bench mark locations check the photo compilation.

The area is also partially covered by three contemporary hydrographic surveys made during 1934 and 1935. The "outside" sheet covering this area is Sheet Register No. 5879a and the two "inside" sheets are Sheet Register Nos. 5595 and 5778. These sheets were compared in the field with the projector.

Sheet Register No. 5879a shows very good agreement in the case of the shoal areas delineated on the compilation. A few one and two foot soundings are noted on these shoal areas but the edge as shown on the compilation shows, in a general way, the beginning of the shoal areas. Only fair agreement is noted in the delineation of the natural channels at the south entrance to Tavernier Creek. The soundings are slightly displaced to the west. The locations of the boiler wreckage and the sunken gasoline barge in Tavernier Harbor were obtained independently from the photographs and these locations check the locations as given on the hydrographic sheet.

Soundings plot on the land area at one locality on Sheet Register No. 5879a. This occurs at a place about midway between Dove Creek and the point to the southeast. It is believed that a fix was not available and that the last few soundings on two of the lines were plotted on time and course. It is requested that the sounding volume be checked to see if this is not true.

A comparison with Sheet Register Nos. 5595 and 5778, showing the results of the hydrographic surveys in the bay area, shows very good general agreement. There are no sounding plotting on the lands areas and the shoals as delineated on the compilation shows the approximate point where the shoaling begins. One shoal not obtained from the photographs or shown on the compilation, is discussed under Interpretation of Photographs on page 3 of this report. The limits of the shoal areas, as sketched with a broken line on Sheet Register No. 5778, are very inaccurate.

see Review under
"Additions & Corrections
since Registration"

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

The only source of information in regards to the previous surveys in the area which was available to the field party was the published chart of the area. With the use of the projector, the results of this survey was compared with the chart. The results of this comparison is appended to this report in the form of a chart section of the area in question with an over-lay tracing of the results of the compilation. This illustrative sheet shows in detail the changes in topographic features since previous surveys in the area.

Numerous changes are noted in this area. In places, two keys have grown together to form a single key while in other places a key has increased in size so much that it is not recognizable on the present chart. With the exception of the additional mangrove growth in the vicinity of Tavernier Creek, Key Largo and Plantation Key show fair agreement.

LANDMARKS:

Landmarks for Charts have been previously submitted with the hydrographic and topographic graphic control sheets covering this area. Duplicate copies of these Landmarks have been bound with the various descriptive reports of the sheets.

There are no additional Landmarks to be reported at the present time but the permanent (non floating) aids to navigation have been located by sextant fixes and shown on this compilation. A majority of these aids were destroyed by the hurricane of September 2, 1935 and have been rebuilt. These locations as well as the locations of beacons in other areas are being submitted under separate cover and a duplicate copy attached to this report.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Due to the fact that there are more people residing within the arear of this compilation than at any point along the Keys, the matter

of determining the correct^{NAME} was easy for most of the features. This was not true, however, in the case of the names in more isolated "Back Lake" country, the area appearing in the northwest portion of this sheet. These waters are seldom frequented by the residents and for this reason geographic names are not generally known in the locality. Because of this isolation it has been necessary for the field party to suggest several name for features.

Verification of names now appearing on the published chart as well as the determination of names not previously charted was obtained from local peoples. Most of these reside at either Tavernier or Islamorada. Reference is made to the Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key which was submitted by this party in the early part of 1936.

LAND FEATURES.

The following geographic names which now appear on the published chart have been verified and found to be in present day use:

RODRIGUEZ KEY
DOVE KEY
KEY LARGO
TAVERNIER KEY
PLANTATION KEY
TAVERNIER (town)
PLANTER (place name)
HAMMER POINT
PIGEON KEY
BUTTERNUT KEY
~~BRUSH KEYS~~
WEST KEY
CAPTAIN KEY
LOW KEY
BOB KEYS

Reference is made to the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5441 for a discussion of TRIPLET KEYS and SEVEN BUSHES as geographic names. Reference is made to the decision of the Washington Office in regard to BLACK BETSY KEYS. There is no local name for these keys and the name recommended in the report for Sheet Register No. T-5441 was Barrier Keys. This recommended^{name} finds some use in the area with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BRUSH KEYS as a geographic name is discussed in the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5440.

There are no local names for the string of five keys, lying almost in a straight line, south of Black Betsy Keys and terminating due west of Captain Key. It is recommended that the largest and most northern one of these keys be called RUSSELL KEY. The Russell family is, or rather was (as a large number of them were drowned during the hurricane of September 2, 1935) a large family living on the keys, principally at Islamorada. The body of^{the} wife of Clyde Russell was found on this key after the hurricane and buried here.

PIE KEY has about lost its identity as the keys at the present time is made up of only one lone tree and several bushes growing on the shoal area. This key was, at one time, an important landmark on the route between Miami and Key West.

MANATEE KEYS is a name that finds little local use. It is a name used by some of the sporting fishermen in the vicinity of Miami. As these keys have no name in local use, this name is recommended for charting.

Two authorities, Mr. Rufus Johnson of Matecumbe and Mr. John Russell of Islamorada use the name STAKE KEY locally. The origin or derivation of this name is not known. No other name was noted to be in use in the area for this key.

The present published chart of the locality shows the north point of the next key west of Stake Key to be Bottle Point. No verification could be found for this name in the locality. It is suggested that this key be known as BOTTLE KEY in order to conform with other geographic names of features in the area. The Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key states that this key is known as Crane Key in Tavernier. This is apparently in error as it has been found after further investigation that the two keys near East Key are known locally as CRANE KEYS. Authorities for this name are Mr. Rufus Johnson and Mr. John and Clyde Russell.

There is no name in local use for the key on which triangulation station Club is located. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine use CLUB KEY as the name for this key and because there is no other name in use it is recommended.

The group of three keys lying northwest of West Key are known locally as CRAB KEYS. The name is known by all authorities in the area. The present chart shows the west one of these keys as Torry Key. This name has no local use.

The present chart shows the center one of a group of three keys lying near the west neat line to be Rabbit Key. This group has no name that could be determined after close questioning. It is recommended that the group of three keys be called RABBIT KEYS.

The Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key states that East Key is known as Grain Key in Tavernier. This name was not verified after further investigation and it is believed that the informant in this case was confused with Crane Keys in the immediate vicinity. No name was found to be in local use and as this name is as good as any that could be suggested, it is recommended that it be retained on future editions of the chart.

Plantation, shown on the present chart of the area about two and a half miles southwest of Tavernier, is used very little at the present time. The name has not been placed on the name sheet.

WATER FEATURES.

DOVE CREEK and TAVERNIER CREEK are names of features that now appear on the published chart of the area and are in present day local use.

TAVERNIER HARBOR, on the "outside" and COMMUNITY HARBOR, on the "inside", are names in local use at Tavernier.

COTTON KEY LAKE is a name in universal local usage. This name is applied to the area of deeper water lying between Cowpens Cut on the east, West Key and CranesKeys and connecting bank on the north and Shell Key Bank on the west. The origin of the name is the same as the origin of Cotton Key, appearing on Sheet Register No. T-5540. Attention is called to the Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key. The limits of the lake as defined in this report are apparently in error as the limits as given above, determined after further investigation, are the ones in local use.

The dredged cut across the bank, appearing southwest of the west entrance into Tavernier Creek, is known locally as COWPENS CUT. This channel is erroneously referred to by the U. S. Engineers as Mangrove Bank Cut. This name has no local use in the area.

For a discussion of LIGNUMVITAE ^{Basin} LAKE, see the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5442.

LOGGERHEAD LAKE and WATSONS LAKE are names of areas of deeper water in local use in this area. The names are seldom used because the area is seldom visited by the local inhabitants. These names were obtained from the oldest inhabitants of the area. These names were apparently very much in used during former years when these areas were sponging grounds. The origin of Loggerhead Lake is probably from the loggerhead turtle. The origin of Watsons Lake is not known.

The very deep and definite channel connecting Loggerhead Lake and Watsons Lake and lying between two of the unnamed keys south of Russell Key is known locally as JIMMIES CHANNEL. The name is derived from one of the local inhabitants who frequented this area during former years.

MANATEE PASS, a broad pass lying close in to the southwest side of Manatee Keys, is in little local use. (See the discussion of Manatee Keys appearing on page 7 of this report)

The first pass through the bank southeast of Low Key is known locally as LOW KEY CHANNEL. The channel is used very little and the name is seldom heard in the locality.

UPPER CROSS BANK is the local name of the shoal bank lying between Hammer Point and Bottle Key. This name does not appear on the present published chart of the locality. All authorities in the area use this name.

After further investigation it has been found that RAMSHORN SHOAL, as shown on the published chart, is in local use by almost all of the authorities. The name, E. Cross Bank, as given in the Report on Geographic Names, Key Largo to Long Key on page 11 was not verified.

The local name of the bank across which Cowpens Cut traverses is CROSS BANK. All authorities in this area agree on this name and it is recommended for charting.

THE COWPENS is the name of a water area lying between the bank making off from Plantation Key, south of Cross Bank and the first point east of Snake Creek. The name is applied to the anchorage area close in-shore. This feature appears only partially on this sheet, the remainder

appearing on Sheet Register No. T-5540 to the south. The name is in local use by all authorities and is recommended for charting

RECOVERABLE TOPOGRAPHIC STATIONS:

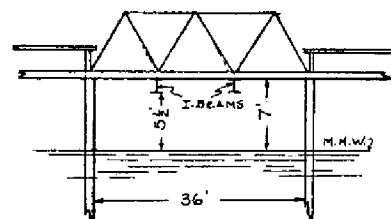
All of the recoverable topographic station which were located on the graphic control sheets covering the area of this compilation have been transferred to this sheet. Seven of these stations were lost during the hurricane of September 2, 1935 and recovery cards are being submitted for these.

Two additional recoverable stations were relocated and described on Form 524. These are also being transmitted with this report.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The post office and school at Tavernier has not been shown on the compilation because both of these features fall under the station symbol for triangulation station TAVERNIER, 1934.

It will be noted that two clearances are given for the fixed highway bridge over Tavernier Creek. This is because the clearance is impaired at two points by I-beams which are located under the bridge decking. This condition is illustrated in the sketch at right. As the railroad over the keys has been abandoned, the railroad bridge over Tavernier Creek will probably be torn out at some future date.



The channel into Community Harbor and the end of the natural channel on the east side of the south entrance into Tavernier Creek are dredged channels. The latter one was dug by the local inhabitants with shovels. A portion of an incomplected dredged channel is shown on the compilation close in to Lowes Point. This was to be a channel into Tavernier Creek but work was abandoned, before it was completed.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER SURVEYS:

Except as noted earlier in this report, it is believed that this compilation covers the area adequately and that further surveys are not needed in the area at the present time. It is further believed that standard accuracy has been maintained in the compilation of this sheet.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Key West, Florida.
May 29, 1937.

TABLE OF TRIANGULATION CONTROL

SHEET REGISTER NO. 5539

STATION	POSITION	PLOTTING DISTANCES
CLUB, 1934	25° 05' 1316.2 (530.0) 80° 39' 1545.7 (135.5)	1297.9 (522.6) 1524.1 (133.6)
CLEVE (U.S.E.) 1934	25° 04' 1311.9 (534.3) 80° 29' 943.1 (738.3)	1293.8 (526.9) 930.0 (728.0)
LOW 2, 1934	25° 03' 10.1 (1836.1) 80° 34' 1220.0 (461.9)	10.0 (1810.7) 1203.2 (454.5)
PIGEON (U.S.E.) 1934	25° 03' 709.9 (1136.4) 80° 30' 1307.7 (374.2)	700.0 (1120.7) 1289.6 (369.0)
LIME, 1934	25° 03' 280.8 (1565.4) 80° 28' 1366.6 (315.2)	276.9 (1543.8) 1347.7 (310.8)
PLANTER, 1935	25° 02' 136.7 (1709.4) 80° 30' 25.2 (1656.9)	134.7 (1685.0) 24.6 (1634.0)
VODE, 1934	25° 02' 743.9 (1102.1) 80° 29' 970.3 (711.7)	733.7 (1086.9) 956.9 (1701.8)
SAWYER, 1934	25° 01' 718.0 (1128.2) 80° 29' 1164.5 (517.8)	708.1 (1112.6) 1148.2 (510.6)
HAMMER (U.S.E.) 1934	25° 01' 1539.4 (306.8) 80° 30' 1501.3 (181.0)	1518.1 (302.6) 1480.6 (178.5)
ROOT, 1934	25° 00' 1620.2 (226.0) 80° 32' 1278.3 (404.0)	1597.8 (222.8) 1260.7 (398.4)
TAVERNIER, 1934	25° 00' 1012.3 (833.9) 80° 30' 1662.3 (20.0)	998.3 (822.4) 1639.4 (19.7)
DOVE KEY 2, 1908	25° 02' 1603.2 (243.0) 80° 28' 777.4 (904.4)	1581.0 (239.7) 766.6 (891.9)
LOWE, 1934	25° 00' 272.2 (1573.9) 80° 31' 90.8 (1591.7)	268.4 (1552.3) 89.6 (1569.7)
LIBRA 2, 1908	25° 00' 262.5 (1583.8) 80° 31' 64.5 (1618.0)	258.9 (1561.8) 63.6 (1595.7)
TORRY KEY 2, 1934	24° 59' 487.7 (1358.3) 80° 40' 515.0 (1167.8)	481.1 (1338.5) 507.9 (1151.7)
EAST, 1859	24° 59' 1631.1 (215.1) 80° 36' 1024.5 (658.0)	1608.6 (212.1) 1010.3 (648.9)
TAURUS, 1857	24° 59' 0.5 (1845.5) 80° 32' 920.6 (762.1)	0.5 (1820.2) 907.9 (751.6)

STATION	POSITION	PLOTTING DISTANCES
DuBERRY, 1934	24° 59' 6.3 (1839.8) 80° 32' 924.4 (758.4)	6.2 (1811.5) 911.6 (747.9)
REIN, 1934	24° 59' 1440.9 (405.2) 80° 30' 479.7 (1202.8)	1421.1 (399.7) 473.1 (1186.2)
MIDDLE PLANTATION 1908	24° 58' 1318.5 (527.6) 80° 33' 687.0 (996.0)	1300.3 (520.3) 677.5 (982.2)
HORN, 1935	24° 58' 1446.4 (399.7) 80° 32' 1588.3 (94.7)	1426.4 (394.2) 1566.4 (93.3)

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION T-5539

Scale 1:20,000

Data Record.

Triangulation to 1935
Photographs to 1935 ✓
Planetable Surveys to 1935
Hydrography to 1935
Field inspection to ~~1936~~ May 1937

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

Comparison with Contemporary Graphic Control Surveys.

T-6256 (1934), 1:20,000
T-6259b(1934) 1:20,000
T-6257 (1934) 1:20,000
T-6360a(1935) 1:20,000

The above surveys and the compilation are in agreement as to detail.

All information and detail shown on the above graphic control surveys is shown on the compilation except temporary topographic signals and the magnetic meridians.

Comparison with Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys.

H-5595 (1935), 1:20,000
H-5778 (1935), 1:20,000
H-5879a (1935), 1:20,000

The hydrography covers only a part of the area of this compilation. The shoal lines on this compilation are not low water lines but mark the change from very shoal to somewhat deeper water. These shoal lines will supplement the hydrography to some extent in that they outline the extensive shoal areas which could not be developed by hydrographic or topographic surveys.

Comparison with former Topographic Surveys.

T-640 (1857), 1:20,000
T-857 (1860), 1:20,000
T-690 (1857), 1:20,000
T-1154 (1870), 1:40,000
T-1071 (1886), 1:30,000

ADDITIONAL WORK ON T-5539

SUBSEQUENT TO

REVIEW AND REGISTRATION

Demarcation of Low Water Line and Shoal Line

1. Low Water Line

In the portion of T-5539 which is covered by H-5595, ~~the~~ a revision of the shoal line formerly shown was made in order to delineate the approximate low water line. This was accomplished by a careful comparison of the photographs against the aforementioned hydrographic sheet. The result is a close approximation to the low water line. It has been shown by a dotted line and it is recommended that it be charted. Areas inside this line are largely bare or awash at low water.

2. Shoal Line

The dashed line offshore represents channel limits and boundaries of shoal areas. It is not a depth curve but represents only the approximate break between very shallow water and considerably deeper water.

The revision to the former shoal lines on T-5539 in the area covered by H-5595, was rather extensive. In the area to the N.W., where no contemporary hydrographic surveys exist, no revision was made, except to ^{make} change the dash of the former symbol ~~to one longer.~~ In the area to the S.E., which is covered by H-5879a, the former shoal water line was revised to agree with that shown on H-5879a, because the shoals are well developed by the hydrography.

Change to High Ground Line

The light solid line formerly shown on this map drawing to mark the limit of high dry ground where it joined mangrove or marsh areas, has been removed. No change was made in the light line which represents the limit of vegetation visible at M.H.W. or the heavy solid line which represents the M.H.W. line of fast land.

T. M. Price

T. M. Price
Jan. 28, 1938

This additional work reported to chart standards as additions and corrections to the original T-5539 which is an original print. This work will be included on the permanent to cloth backed print which will be filed when the reproduction and printing of this sheet are complete.

B. G. Jones
2/7/38

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

Comparison with Charts 1250 and 1249.

There are no large differences between the charts and the compilation. See ^{Pages 3 to 5} ~~Page 3~~ of Descriptive Report for a more detailed discussion.

Landmarks.

A list of landmarks is appended to the back of the Descriptive Report. See page 5 of the Descriptive Report for a discussion.

L. C. Lande

Note refer to Pages 3 and 4 of
the descriptive report regarding
effects of the hurricane of Sept. 1935.

August 4, 1937.

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO. T-5539

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 blue-prints or maps are 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)
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*

Examined and approved:

John A. Bond

acting Chief, Section of Field Records
L. O. Solbert

Chief, Division of Charts

Fred. L. Peacock

Chief, Section of Field Work
W. H. H. H.

Chief, Division of Hydrography
and Topography.

①

R- Referred
to USGB
Decisions

Remarks.

1		see T-5441
2	Called "Barrier Keys" by Bureau of Ent. & Plant Quar.	see T-5441
3	* "Bob Key" on 1250	
4		Rejected on T-5441
5		
6		
7	Name assigned by Bureau of Ent. & Plant Quar.	R - 7/19/37
8		
9	Name Recom. by Field Party	R
10		R 7/19/37
11	* So called by sportsmen in vicinity of Miami. No local name for them.	R 7/19/37
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20	* center Key is "Rabbit Key" on 1250 No local name - "Rabbit Keys" Recom. by Field Party	duplicate "Rabbit Key" R - 7/19/37 T-5442
21		
22	Pass or Chan seldom used	
23		
24		
25	D.R. for H-58792 states: "Entrance to Cr. closed."	OK for Air-Photo comp. only
26		
27		

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5539

Name on Survey		A. On Chart No.	B. On previous survey No.	C. Genl. Land Maps	D. From local information	E. On local Maps	F. P. O. Guide or Map	G. Rand McNally Atlas	H. U. S. Light List	K.
25-06	<u>Triplet Keys</u>	GNS 1250 (app'd)								1
25-06	<u>Black Betsy Keys</u>	GNS 1250 app'd								2
	<u>Bob Keys</u>	1250*		Bob Key	✓					3
	<u>stake Keys</u>									4
	<u>Pie Key</u>	1250 1249 (app'd)		✓						5
-05	<u>Butternut Key</u>	1250 (app'd)		✓	✓					6
	<u>club Key</u>									7
	<u>Brush Keys</u>	1250 (app'd)		Brush K						8
-04	<u>Waxson Lake</u>				seldom used					9
	<u>Russell Key</u>									10
	<u>Manatee Keys</u>				✓*					11
	<u>Manatee Pass</u>				✓					12
	<u>Bottle Key</u>	GNS (app'd)		Bottle Pt						13
-03	<u>Rodriguez Key</u>	1249, (app'd)		✓	✓					14
	<u>Pigeon Key</u>	1250 app'd		✓	✓					15
	<u>Upper Cross Bank</u>				✓					16
	<u>Low Key</u>	1250 app'd		✓	✓					17
	<u>stake Key</u>				✓					18
	<u>Jimmiex Chan</u>				✓					19
-02	<u>Rabbit Keys</u>	1250 *		Rabbit Key						20
	<u>Loggerhead Lake</u>				seldom used					21
	<u>Lake Key Creek</u>				seldom used					22
	<u>Key Largo</u>	1249 (app'd)		✓	✓					23
	<u>Dove Key</u>	1249 (app'd)		✓	✓					24
-01	<u>Dove Creek</u>	1249 *		✓	✓					25
	<u>Hammer Point</u>	1249 app'd		✓	✓					26
	<u>Ramshorn Shoal</u>	1250 (app'd)		✓	✓					27

(2)

R- Referred to
USGB

Remarks

Decisions

1		
2		
3		
4	* Lower Key called "Mud Keys" on 1250	R 7/19/37
5		
6	* "Mangrove Bank Cut" not a local name	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		USGB decision
15	No local name for key	
16	Westerly Key called "Torry Key" on 1250 (appd) "Crab Keys" well established locally	R- 7/19/37
17		sect-5442
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24	Name very little used- not placed on name sheet by Field Party.	
25		
26		
27		
M 234		

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5539

Name on Survey

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	
	On Chart No. 1249	On previous survey No. 1250	On U.S. Hydrographic Sounding Map	From local information	On local Maps	P. O. Guide or Map	Rand McNally Atlas	U. S. Light List	
<u>Florida Bay</u>	app'd		✓						1
<u>Captain Key</u>	1250		✓	✓					2
SAINT PETERS									3
<u>Crane Keys</u>	Mud Keys		Mud Keys	✓					4
<u>Cross Bank</u>	Compens Shoal (GNS)			✓					5
<u>Compens Cut</u>	GNS (app'd)			✓				Mangrove * Bank Cut	6
<u>Tavernier Cr.</u>	✓ (app'd)		✓	✓					7
<u>Community Hbr.</u>	GNS (app'd)			✓					8
<u>Tavernier</u>	✓ (app'd)		✓	✓					9
<u>Tavernier Hbr.</u>	GNS (app'd)			✓					10
<u>Lowe pt Lowe</u>	PT LOWE GNS								11
<u>Tavernier Key</u>	✓ app'd		✓	✓					12
PLANTATION									13
<u>Plantation Key</u>	✓ app'd		✓	✓					14
<u>East Key</u>	✓		✓						15
<u>Crab Keys</u>	Torry K		Torry K	✓ *					16
<u>Lignumvitae</u> ^{Basin} Lake	GNS (app'd)								17
<u>West Key</u>	✓		✓	✓					18
<u>Cotton Key</u> ^{Basin} Lake	GNS (app'd)			✓					19
<u>Cowpens</u> ^{Anchorage}				✓					20
<u>Hawk Chan.</u>	✓ (app'd)		✓						21
<u>Ramshorn Cut</u>	GNS app'd								22
<u>Planter</u>	✓			✓					23
PLANTER	✓ (app'd)								24
BATTLE	✓								25
Names underlined in red approved									26
by <u>WHE</u> on 7/20/37									27

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Page One of One.

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

~~TO BE DELETED~~ } STRIKE OUT ONE

Key West, Fla.

May 18

1931

I recommend that the following objects which have (~~been~~ *deleted from*) been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks, be ~~considered~~ (*deleted from*) the charts indicated.
The positions given have been checked after listing.

PERMANENT (NON FLOATING) AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

E. R. McCarthy

Chief of Party.

GENERAL LOCALITY	NAME AND DESCRIPTION	POSITION					METHOD OF LOCATION	DATE OF LOCATION	HARBOR CHART	INSHORE CHART	OFFSHORE CHART	CHARTS AFFECTED
		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE								
		°	'	°	'	D. P. METERS						
Florida Bay Intracoastal Waterway	Beacon 57 (day marker)	25	05.4		80	28.0						1249, 1250 3261
	Beacon 66 (" ")	25	01.5		80	32.0						"
	Beacon 69 (" ")	25	01.4		80	32.0						"
	Beacon 72 (" ")	25	00.4		80	33.5						"
	Beacon 74 (" ")	25	00.2		80	33.6						"
	Beacon 76 (light)	25	00.0		80	33.6						"
	Beacon 89 (day marker)	24	56.3		80	40.0						1250, 3261
	Beacon R & Bk. (day marker) (WEEK END OF TIDE)	24	48.8		80	52.3						" "
NOTES: These lights and beacons, for the most part, were destroyed by the tugs with long tugs hauling construction material and salvage material to and from the bridges in the construction of the Overseas Highway. The 7th District Headquarters of the U. S. Lighthouse Service reports that they will not be replaced until funds are made available for the purpose.												

This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEYTO BE CHARTED } STRIKE OUT ONE
~~NOT TO BE CHARTED~~

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Key West, Florida

May 12, 1937

I recommend that the following objects which have ~~(been inspected)~~ been inspected from seaward to determine their value as landmarks, be charted on ~~(detected from)~~ the charts indicated.

The positions given have been checked after listing.

PERMANENT

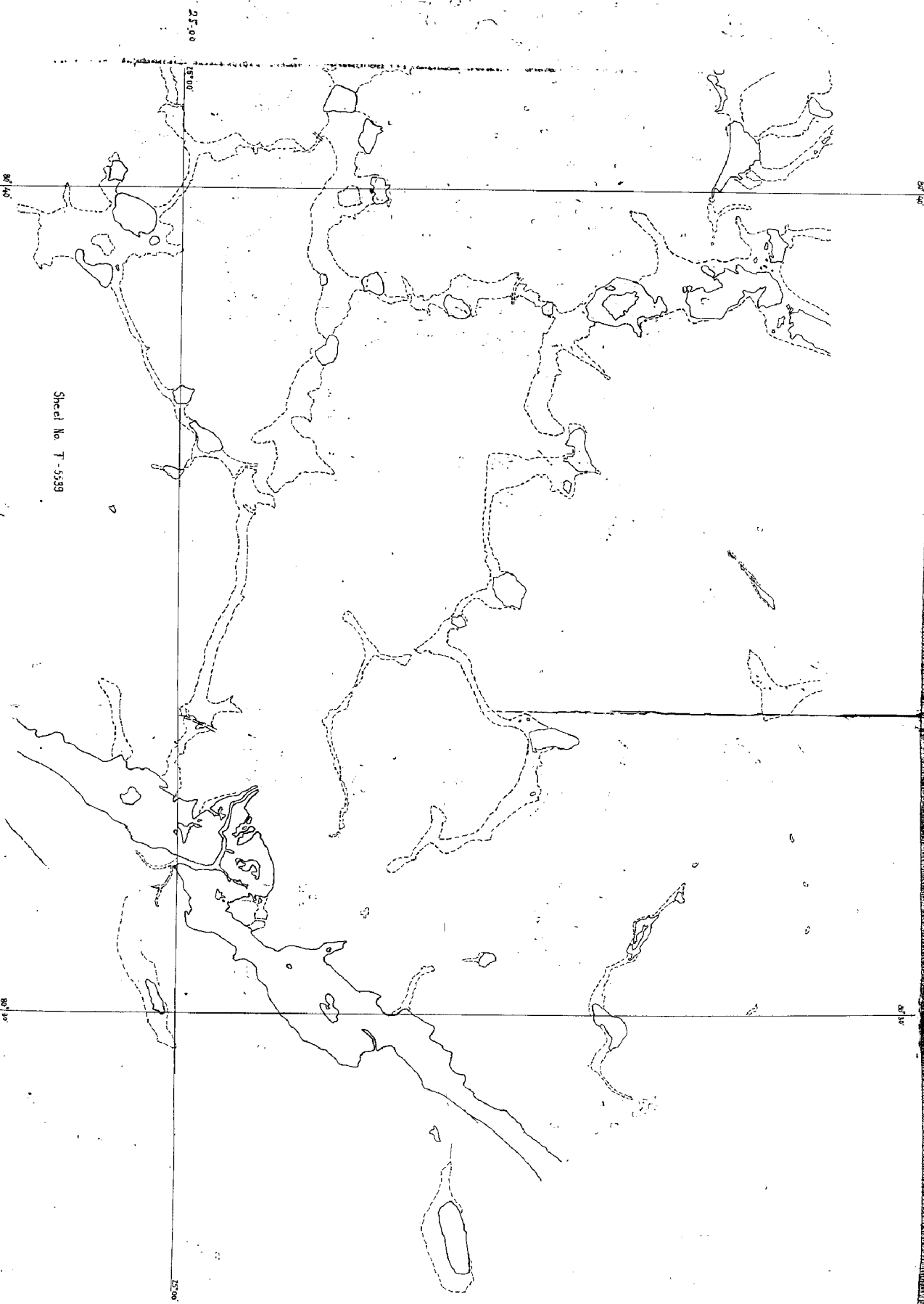
NON FLOATING AIDS TO NAVIGATION

E. R. McCarthy

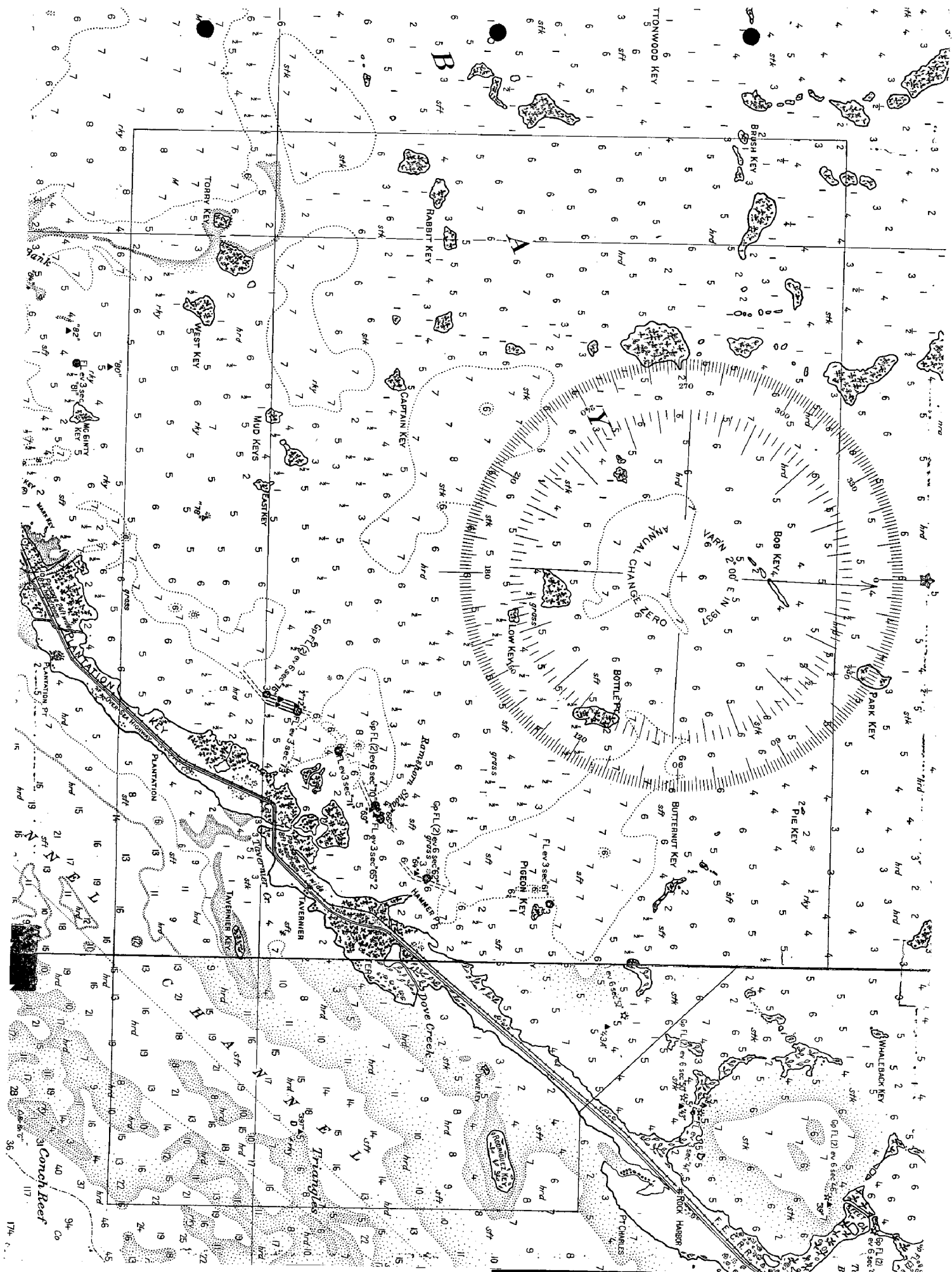
Chief of Party.

GENERAL LOCALITY	NAME AND DESCRIPTION	POSITION						METHOD OF LOCATION	DATE OF LOCATION	HARBOR CHART	INSHORE CHART	OFFSHORE CHART	CHARTS AFFECTED
		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM							
		°	'	°	'								
							D. M. METERS						
Beacon 59 (day marker)	25 04	574	80 29	366	N.A.	Horizontal	April 1937					1249, 326	
Beacon 60 (light)	25 04	1056	80 29	114	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 61 (light)	25 03	893	80 30	1460	"	"	"					1249, 1250 3261	
Beacon 62 (light)	25 02	144	80 31	210	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 64 (day marker)	25 01	1740	80 31	304	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 65 (light)	25 01	882	80 31	1518	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 67 (day marker)	25 01	826	80 31	1613	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 68 (day marker)	25 01	851	80 31	1648	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 70 (light)	25 01	751	80 32	46	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 71 (light)	25n 00	1756	80 32	1510'	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 73 (light)	25 00	710	80 33	780'	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 75 (day marker)	25 00	316	80 33	959'	"	"	"					"	
Beacon 78 (day marker)	24 59	377	80 36	137	"	"	"					"	

This form shall be prepared in accordance with 1934 Field Memorandum, "LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS." The data should be considered for the charts of the area and not by individual field survey sheets. Information under each column heading should be given.



Sheet No. T-5539



Applied to Chart Core 1249 and 1250 March 10, 1938, H. MacEwen