Form 304
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topography
Field No. Office No. 1895

LOCALITY
State Florida
General locality Pensacola
Locality Bay

1889
194

CHIEF OF PARTY
P. R. Welker

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DATE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Lt. M. Thorne, Superintendent.

State: Florida.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topo. Dept. Sheet No. 1895.

LOCALITY:
Bayou Grande, a tributary of Pensacola Bay.

1859.

CHIEF OF PARTY:
D. A. Welker.
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
F. M. Thorn, Superintendent

State: Florida

Descriptive Report
Topographic and Hydrographic Sheet No. 1895

Locality
Bayou Grande
A Tributary of Pensacola Bay

1889

Chief of Party
P. A. Welker
Mr. J. C. Mendenhall,  
Sup't. U.S. C. & G. Survey,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:  

In compliance with "Instructios..."  
and Memoranda for Descriptive Reports, 1889,"  
I beg leave to submit the following report  
of the work performed by the party of P. A.  
Welker, Sub-Assist. on the survey of Bayon  
Grande, a tributary of Pensacola Bay, Florida, 1889.

The work consists of a topographical and  
hydrographic survey on a scale of 1:2000.  
The topographical survey was made entirely  
with the plane table and no triangulation  
points were located on the bayou.

Bayon Grande is a salt water stream  
emptying into Pensacola Bay about two miles  
north of Pensacola Navy Yard. The stream is  
not navigable on account of the shallow  
water at its mouth.
It is irregular in shape, with numerous arms usually heading in a fresh water swamp. The distance from the mouth to the head is about six miles.

The shore line is almost entirely of hard sand beach and the soil along the beach is sandy. Within about 1/2 miles of the head, however, the stream begins to narrow rapidly and the shore line is marshy.

The surrounding country is low generally and is a mixture of sand and clay of a yellowish color. It is heavily timbered, the trees being from 20 to 100 feet in height and the proportion of arable land is small.

Numerous swamps are scattered about.

Some peaches, plums, and vegetables are raised though generally the soil is not good for agricultural purposes.

Most of the heavy timber is in the large swamps. It consists of spruce, pitch and yellow pine; scattering live oak, water oak, and sweet oak; a little cypress and juniper, mostly small trees; a little cedar, sea bay and sweet bay, magnolia.
and palmetto. In the swamps there is also a thick growth of underbrush of various kinds ranging from 1 to 10 feet in height, generally semb-oak.

Pine timber is still being cut in this locality, but not to a great extent, as most of that which was valuable has been taken out. There are no saw mills on the bayou, and what timber is cut is taken to Pensacola in rafts.

The shore line in the vicinity of the mouth of the bayou has washed away considerably, this being shown by the fact that the triangulation point "Bayou Grande" of 1856 is now under water.

Starting from a point about 1/2 mile outside of the mouth of the bayou to about 1/2 mile inside, there is a sand bar with only from 2 to 3 feet of water on it.

Upon reaching Jones' Point the water rapidly increases in depth and 10 feet can be carried up the main channel for about 3 miles. (Sounding have not yet been plotted.) The greatest depth in the chan-
The main road from Warrington to Pensacola crosses the bayon over a trestle bridge at its mouth. This bridge has no draw and there is only about five feet between the floor of the bridge and the water, at an ordinary tide. There is also a low trestle bridge across the bayon about one mile from its head.

Only the high water line is shown on the sheet.

The most delightful place on the bayon is at its mouth where there are several pretty houses.

Mullet, trout, and other salt-water fish and a few oysters are found.

The system of execution of the hydrography was of zigzagging across the bayon and running longitudinal lines through the channel.

The general character of the bottom is fine sand. At some places, especially towards the head, mud and grass are found.
The various roads on the sheet all lead to Harrington and are the only means of communication. Most of them are not in a very good condition for travel on account of the deepness of the sand while others are poorly defined.

Harrington is the nearest place and post office.

Fences are built of wood and wire.

The mean range of tides for the few days was 1.56 feet and the difference between highest and lowest tide was 1.75 feet.

The general character of the weather during season was good.

Statistics and table of reference will be found appended.

Very respectfully,

Chas. H. Deitz
Recorder.
Statistics

Number of Plane Table and Hydrographic Signals: 54
Miles of Shore Line surveyed: 26.1
Miles of marsh surveyed: 13.5
Fences surveyed: 7
Roads: 7
Creeks: 3.7
Approx. area of (24 miles) country surveyed: 5

Hydrography

Area sounded in sq. miles (nautical): 1.7
Number of miles of sounding: 52.8
Angles measured: 15.8
Positions determined: 3.79
Sounding: 7.253
Tidal stations established: 1
Topography and Hydrography on one sheet
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