**Form 504**

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

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**LOCALITY**

State: **Florida**

General Locality: **Caloosahatchee**

Locality: **River, Great Coast**

*Of Florida*

CHIEF OF PARTY:

W. I. Min Verbal

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DATE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Mendenhall, Superintendent.

State: Florida

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheets Nos. 2122, 2123, 2134, 2155.

Locality:
Caloosatichia River
West coast of Florida

See also 2126

1895

Chief of Party:
W. Loving, final.
Dr. T.J. Meadewme,
Superintendent, U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The Caloosahatchee River, Florida, within the limits of the survey of 1893, from Shell Point to Beautiful Island, varies in width from one-half of a mile to two miles. At its mouth and for a distance of five miles above Shell Point, i.e. as far as Red Fish Point, there are numerous oyster bars. Many of these bars are exposed at low stage of the river. From the mouth of the river to Red Fish Point, the channel is narrower and winding; above this point the river increases in width; the channel is quite direct; there are no rocks or reefs and no sudden changes in the depth of the water. At Beautiful Island, the river narrows in width and divides into several channels. It is navigable for small steamers to its terminus in Lake Worth, and by canal to Lake Okeechobee. Crossing this lake, these small boats can pass up the Kissimmee River and through a chain
of lakes and canals to the town of Kissimmee in central Florida.

The work of draining Lake Okeechobee has had a marked effect on the flow of water in the lower river. The main channel just south of Beautiful Island became so shallow that it was necessary to build a jetty in 1891.

This jetty, although unfinished, answered (at least temporarily) the purpose for which it was constructed; the scour of the river, caused by the deflecting barrier, being insufficient to keep a narrow channel open.

Large deposits of pebble phosphate have been found in the bed of the river about twenty miles from its mouth. A company was formed for dredging this fertilizing material but active competition, overproduction and a large percentage of shill have caused the shipments to fall off greatly.

The land on either side of the river is low, not exceeding ten or twelve feet above high water in the vicinity of Okeechobee and New Prospect. There are a number of shell mounds however that are about twenty feet in height. The low marsh lands, along the river
are bordered by a dense growth of mangrove. The timber is chiefly resinous pine, with live oak, butternut and occasionally maple. There are large cypress swamps back from the river at distances varying from one half mile to two miles.

The richness of the soil in the neighbourhood of Myers, and the almost entire absence of frost, offer great inducements to growers of tropical and semi-tropical fruits which flourish here in great variety and luxuriance. Tarpon fishing is a kind of sport peculiar to this locality and attracts many visitors during the spring months.

Myers, properly Fort Myers, was a military station during the Seminole Indian War and was garrisoned from that time until about 1861. The present settlement was begun in 1867 and the city now has a population of about 800. There is a daily line of steamboats running from Myers to Santa Corda (Fort Myers), at the head of Charlotte Harbor and during the tourist season from December 10 to May, one of the Plant Line of Steamer
makes semi-weekly trips to Tampa, Florida. 

Yours respectfully,

W. Jones, G.,
Assistant U.S. Coast G. Survey.