<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No.</th>
<th>Office No.</th>
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<td>2475</td>
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**LOCALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>General locality</th>
<th>Locality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>St. Rita Galla</td>
<td>To Lake Joyuda</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DATE**

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<tr>
<th>CHIEF OF PARTY</th>
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<td>John Nelson</td>
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**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry S. Bichel, Superintendent.

State: Porto Rico

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. 2475

LOCALITY:
Pt. Rita Tubla to Lake Joyuda - South west Coast.

1900

CHIEF OF PARTY:
John Nelson, Assistant.
Sheet No.

This sheet adjoins sheet No. in the west of Pita Jalla Pt. and runs mostly to the Cabo Rojo Rd. House (Morillo de Cabo Rojo) thence in a northeasterly direction to Lake Joyuda from Lat. 17° 56' to Lat. 18° 09'. The shore line along the south coast is mostly low and covered with a thick mangrove swamp to within a mile of Pt. Molino where it is a sand beach for a short distance and then a rocky bluff 25 or 30 feet high to Pt. Molino. From there to the Morillios de Cabo Rojo it is rather low and swampy with the never ending mangrove growth. From Morillios de Cabo Rojo to a point just north of Lake Joyuda there are several stretches of sand beach one or two rocky bluffs at Eagle Pt. & Molino Pt. with a few small sections of mangrove swamp intervening. There are no harbors on this sheet except the small bays or open sand beaches at Aguaon Rojo - Puerto Real de Cabo Rojo and Joyuda - Puerto Real de Cabo Rojo is the port for the town of Cabo Rojo which is situated about 3 miles east from the coast. All of these bays & ports are very shallow and are filled with coral heads and sand bars - only the smallest sort of craft & lighters can enter them. One peculiar
feature of the West corner of the Island of Porto Rico is the high range of hills as shown in this sketch. This range begins about Pt. Brea and follows the coast irregularly in a westerly direction and seems to reach its greatest elevation at Managuate Ait Station in what is called the Mozambique Range. They reach an elevation of about 300 meters and gradually drop off towards the sea. Another range a little further to the westward and not so high is called the Presques de Melones, it terminates in a rocky bluff at Pt. Melones. These are prominent land marks for navigators, and we were very much surprised to find this great range of hills, as all of the topographic charts I have seen of the island represent it as being low and level. These hills and the coast line generally in the north are covered with a dense growth of trees through its cultivation of sugar cane is carried on, as it is impracticable to procure water. The soil is sandy reddish clay.

A beautiful little valley from 1 to 2 miles wide, from Roqueoni Bay due east to Lake Guanica and thence to Janco, about 30 miles long. This valley is devoted entirely to the cultivation of sugar cane. The foot hills afford excellent pasturage for the immense herds of oxen employed on the sugar plantations. The brush and cactus is very dense upon
the tops of the ridges still that it is impossible to get through it without cutting a trail.

Boqueron is a small town consisting principally of shacks, and the people are mostly fishermen.

At Joyuda quite a number of houses are built on the beach, it being a resort for the people from the interior towns, during the summer, (Rainy season) Cocoa nut groves extend all along the west coast.

Colo Rojo Light Ho. is situated on a very prominent knoll at the extreme southwest corner of the island and is on a small island connected with the main land by a small foot bridge. The light is a revolving white one.

There are numerous large salt ponds in the vicinity just north of the light house and also near Boqueron Bay, where thousands of tons are produced from the evaporation of sea waters.

Lake Joyuda is a small body of salt water at the northern limit of this sheet, it is connected with the sea by a very narrow crooked channel, the tide flows in and out of it. It is quite a resort for fishermen.