

5440

U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Air photo
Topographic
~~Hydrographic~~

Sheet No. T-5440

State Florida

LOCALITY

~~Florida Bay and Florida Keys Bay~~
Madeira Bay to Snake Right.

1936-7

CHIEF OF PARTY

E. R. McCarthy

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

5440

Applied to Chart Car. 1250 March 15, 1938. H. E. MacLaren

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. _____

T5440

REGISTER NO. **T-5440**

State Florida

General locality Florida Keys. Bay

Locality Madeira Bay to Snake Bight

Scale 1:20,000 photographs Date of xxxxx Jan., 22 & 26, 19 35

Vessel Project Nr 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, 19 33

Remarks: Compiled from aerial photographs at a scale of 1:

20,000 for reproduction by the photo-lithographic process at

a scale of 1:20,000.

Reference Station: Mosquito Point, 1934

*Lat. 25° 08' 14.322" 440.7 m.
15.103" (464.7 meters) (Unadjusted)
Long. 80° 46' 41.947" (1175.0 meters)
41.760" 1169.7 m.*

(Position from Field computation, H.A.C. 1934)

Supplemented by other surveys to April 14, 1937

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

DATA SHEET

SHEET REGISTER NO. T-5440

PORTION OF WORK	PERFORMED BY	DATE COMPLETED
Projection made by:	Washington Office	
Projection checked by:	E. R. McCarthy	May 26, 1936
Control plotted by:	E. R. McCarthy	May 26, 1936
Control checked by:	M. B. Gill	May 26, 1936
Radial Plot developed By:	John C. Mathisson	July 21, 1936
Radial Plot verified by:	M. B. Gill	August 5, 1936
Compiled in pencil by:	John C. Mathisson	November 3, 1936
Inked by: (shoreline)	M. B. Gill	November 11, 1936
(symbols and shoals)	J. C. M. & Fred Natella	March 16, 1937

STATISTICS

Statute miles of shoreline, Mainland	32.0
" " " " , Keys	29.7
" " " " , Lakes and ponds	<u>44.3</u>
TOTAL STATUTE MILES OF SHORELINE	106.0 ✓
Statute miles of creeks, rivers and canals	6.1
Area, square statute miles, Mainland	44.0
" , " " " , Keys	2.5 ✓
" , " " " , Shoals	<u>4.0</u>
TOTAL AREA, SQUARE STATUTE MILES	50.5 ✓

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
to accompany
PHOTO TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET
REGISTER NO. T-5540
MADEIRA BAY to SNAKE BIGHT
FLORIDA BAY
FLORIDA
1936-37
Scale of Compilation 1:20,280

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Information of a general nature in regard to 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 lies on the south end of the Florida mainland at a point about midway between the east and west coast of the state. The land coverage is over an area that is cut by many large lakes and smaller ponds while the high water line of the coast is characterized by many deep bights and bays. The water area contains many keys but not as many as are found in other areas of Florida Bay. The water depth is very shallow in this area and it is impossible to navigate except in boats of very shoal draft. The shoals in the area do not, as a general rule, have a definite edge but grade off into slightly deeper water gradually. This fact together with insufficient coverage of the photographs made it impossible to delineate the shoals over the entire area.

There is more higher hammock found in the area covered by this sheet than has been encountered in any other area along the south end of the Florida peninsula. This higher hammock land is found, as a general rule, just inshore of the narrow fringe of mangrove growing along the high water line and extends inshore to the mangrove area surrounding the lakes to the north. This hammock growth extend down on to the several points in the area and is encountered again on several of the offlying keys. This area of hammock is rather narrow near the east neat line but widens as it progresses to the westward. For a description of the trees found on this hammock land, see Page 3 of the General Descriptive Report, last paragraph.

The extensive mangrove growth near the north neat line of the sheet covers a considerable area not shown on the sheet. North of the west neat line this area extends to the east edge of Whitewater Bay where it is cut by many ponds of considerable area. The mangrove area near the northeast corner of the sheet is not so extensive. Here it gives away rather rapidly to the extensive glade area which falls partially in the area depicted on this compilation. The first few miles of this glade area on the southern edge is broken with small clumps of hammock which contain a growth of trees similar to the growth on the larger hammocks shown on this sheet. North of this area of scattered hammocks solid glade or saw grass is encountered which is broken by hammocks, locally called keys, of extensive area. This area is known as The Everglades.

The keys appearing in the area of the sheet are of two groups which are rather different in character. Those forming the Samphire and Buttonwood groups are placed in a chainlike formation on the shoal areas in the eastern area of the sheet. These keys are usually bound with a growth of mangrove while inshore they are buttonwood and open grass areas and mud flats. The keys in the western area of the sheet are placed singularly and while they are bound by a mangrove fringe, no buttonwood is found growing on them. Rankin Key has the same characteristic growth that is found on the mainland.

Few improvements have been made in the area covered by this sheet. Except for wild cotton pickers, and occasional fishermen, plum hunters and charcoal burners the land has been put to little use. The unimproved road shown just north of the high water line and extending down on to some of the points was built by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture to make the area accessible for the parties of that Bureau eradicating the wild cotton. The Ingraham Highway and the Homestead Canal cut across the northwest corner of the sheet.

The area of this sheet furnished the theater of most of the plum raiding operations in the Florida Keys prior to 1900. The offlying keys and particularly the key in Cuthbert Lake were rich rookeries used by the egret and ibis as nesting places. Many bitter and bloody wars were fought by rival factions over the raiding rights of the rookery in Cuthbert Lake. Even after these operations were declared illegal they continued and the aigrettes were shipped to the northern market in oon skins. As a consequence of this earlier destruction of the plum bearing birds, few are found in the area at the present time.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The area of this sheet is covered by one flight of five lens photographs and a portion of two other flights. The main flight used in the compilation of the sheet enters the area of the sheet at the east neat line with Photograph No. 376 and leaves the west neat line with Photograph No. 400. There is a break in this flight at Photograph No. 389, necessitated to reload the camera. Photographs Nos. 376 to 389 of this flight were obtained at 9:45 A. M. on Jan., 22, 1935 while Nos. 391 to 400 were obtained at 12:30 P. M. four days later. One number was dropped in numbering this flight line apparently as there was no No. 390 photographs furnished the field party.

The area of this sheet is also covered by two other flights of photographs whose centers do not fall on the area of the sheet. One of these flights were used to obtain the detail in the southeast corner of the sheet from Samphire Keys to Luvenia Key. The other is off the neat line to the west and is part of the flight of five lens photographs between Flamingo and Lower Matecumbe Key. This flight was used to obtain the delineation of Buoy, Cormorant and Curlew Keys and the Pelican Keys. Camp, Dump and Roscoe Keys were not covered by photographs. The method used to determine the topography will be discussed under Information From Other Sources, to follow on page 4 of this report.

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

CONTROL:

For a discussion of the control used in the compilation of this sheet, see the General Descriptive Report.

There is appended to this report a list of the triangulation stations and computed recoverable topographic stations appearing on this sheet. This sheet shows the plotting distances used for the scale of the compilation, 1:20,280.

COMPILATION METHODS:

The usual radial line method, as described in the "Notes on the Compilation of Planimetric Line Maps", were used in the compilation of this sheet.

Radial intersections were obtained in the southeastern and southwestern areas of the sheet from photographs whose centers fall outside the area of this sheet. In order to obtain these locations, the sheets to the south and to the west were used to form a "dog ear" while these positions were being obtained. The radial plots necessary to obtain these locations were accomplished without difficulty and no adjustment was necessary.

plot
The radial/in the mainland area of the sheet is a part of the long radial plot across the southern end of the state. The difficulty in obtaining this plot is discussed in the last paragraph on page 5 of the General Descriptive Report of the project. Filed as T 5538

INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Generally, the photographs in the area of this sheet were clear for charting purposes. As has been mentioned earlier in this report, they did not afford adequate coverage to compile the entire area from them. In order to obtain the topographic detail and save field work, information was taken off of the photographs near the outer edge. This practice seemed justified in view of the conditions of the available funds for field work. It is believed that very little accuracy was lost in the location of the keys as a whole but some errors might be noted which are due to faulty

interpretation due to the detail appearing such a great distance from the center of the photograph. This claim is made because the radial intersections as a whole, although ^{only} three cuts were possible in most cases, were definite. A condition which aggravated this loss of accuracy was the fact that no photograph covering the questionable detail had a good scale. The delineation in the case of only three keys are criticized. These are Big, Rankin and Buoy Keys. The delineation as shown is believed, however, to be within the allowable limits of accuracy desired on these compilations.

It will be noted that the shoals in the southeast corner of the sheet have been delineated and are not shown elsewhere. This is due to the fact that the shoals in other areas do not have a definite edge and also that the difference in depth between the shoal water and deeper water is only about two feet at the most. Because of the foregoing reasons it was impossible to interpret the shoals in other areas from the photographs.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

Due to the fact that the Department of Agriculture cleared a road in the area since the date of the photographs and because the photographs did not afford sufficient coverage to locate three of the keys in the Bay, it was necessary to execute a field survey in the area of this sheet. The detail shown on this sheet was transferred to the compilation.

The sheet showing the results of this supplementary survey is being transmitted with this sheet. This sheet has been designated by Field Letter "M" and is accompanied by a descriptive report giving the details of the survey.

Reg No. T 6525

All other detail appearing on this compilation was obtained from the photographs.

COMPARISON WITH CONTEMPORARY SURVEYS:

There are no contemporary surveys located in the area embraced by this compilation.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS:

No copies of previous surveys were on hand to make a comparison with the original survey but the sheet was compared with the published chart of the area with the aid of the projector. The result of this comparison is shown by an over-lay tracing over a section of the chart, and is appended to this report. In order to obtain this comparison it was necessary to make two reductions of the projector and required the time of one draftsman for about four hours. It is believed that this time is well spent as it shows the comparison with previous surveys much better than could be described on paper. *See tracing filed at*

LANDMARKS:

There are no prominent and permanent landmarks within the area covered by this compilation.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Few of the geographic names in the area of this sheet are shown on the present published chart of the area. This is probably due to several reasons the first and most important being that the area is little frequented by other than an occasional fisherman. Fishermen prove difficult to contact and also it is rare that two of them will agree on the name of a certain feature. Fishermen who base in different localities usually have different names for the same feature. Often in quizzing them about the names in an area they will misplace them by several miles because, as a general rule, they are unable to read a chart. It has been found that the only way to obtain accurate information from them is to visit the area in their company and this opportunity seldom presents itself. The absence of names in the area north of the high water line is, of course, due to there being no accurate chart of the area.

In order to obtain the geographic names shown on the name sheet accompanying this compilation several authorities were questioned. In addition to these local authorities, several maps which were made by local interests were consulted. A list of these authorities and maps are as follows:

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture. This Bureau has been active in the area for the past four years in their activities of eradicating the wild cotton. This authority has applied their own names to many features but in many cases they have obtained and use the names in local use.

Loring Roberts, whose family has lived on Cape Sable for many years. This authority lives in the area at the present time and is active in fishing and hunting.

Ed Edwards who carried the mail from Key West to Flamingo around 1902. He no longer lives in the area but seems to remember the features and their names very vividly.

Bob Douthit who lives in Peters, Florida but owned the sugar plantation at Flamingo and later sold out to the Roberts Family.

C. M. Brookfield of Coconut Grove who was able to give names used by the sporting fishermen and hunters of Miami.

A map made by W. J. McCormick which added the various lakes in the area to the published chart. This map was made in 1915.

A map made in 1930 by a Mr. Dunten. Both of these maps give little in regard to the geographic name as they were made primarily for sportsmens use to show the routes to the hunting and fishing grounds in the interior.

A few conflicts exist in the case of some of these names. In the following discussions these conflicts are dealt with. These discussions roughly follow the order of the geographic names as they appear on the sheet from north to south, first dealing with the land features and next

the water features. The geographic names that appear on the present published chart have been verified in most cases. In the case of features that were not named on the published chart, the oldest known name has been determined where possible as well as the name now in local use. In accepting a name more weight has been given to the name in local use by the most inhabitants of the immediate vicinity.

LAND FEATURES.

The local name of the point shown as Shark Point on the present published chart is PORPOISE POINT. This has been verified by the Dept. of Agriculture and Loring Roberts. It is recommended that this designation be changed.

SHARK POINT is the local name of the long narrow ^{POINT} east of Porpoise Point. However Ed. Edwards knew this point as Buckhead Point in 1902. The present designation has been carefully verified and it is recommended that the present local name be charted.

MOSQUITO POINT is a well established name and accepted by all authorities.

There is no local name for the key lying between Shark Point and Mosquito Point. The Dept. of Agriculture suggests that the key together with the key to the south be called Rankin Bight Keys. The north one of these two keys was known as OTTER KEY by Edwards in 1902.

CROCODILE POINT is a name in local use by the Dept. of Agriculture. No other authority could be found to verify this name.

There is no local name for the key lying between Mosquito Point and Crocodile Point. The Dept of Agriculture suggest DERELICT KEY and it is recommended.

TERRAPIN POINT is a name of recent origin. It is first noted in the area in 1930. The Dept. of Agriculture verifies this name and says the name was derived from the fact that a colored fisherman by the name of Rankin caught many diamond back terrapin in this locality many years ago.

The large key immediately southwest of Terrapin Point is known locally as Big Island. It is recommended that this key be charted as BIG KEY.

UMBRELLA KEY is a name appearing on the published chart of the area and one also in local use. The name is derived from the fact that there is a large fan palm in the center which gives it the appearance of an umbrella.

RANKIN KEY is a name derived from the colored fisherman who lived in this area many years ago. This designation is in local use and has been so called since 1902 or earlier.

BUOY KEY is a name in almost universal local use at the present time. In 1902 this key was known as Commodore Key. The derivation of the name BUOY KEY is not certain. Some say it is from the fact that a large navigation buoy drifted ashore here at one time and others that it is from Bouillier, a creole negro who farmed the key a number of years ago. At any rate, BUOY KEY seems to be the proper designation and it is recommended for charting.

The present designation in present local use for the key on which triangulation station BARGE, 1934 is located is CORMORANT KEY. In former years this key was known as Dundy Key.

The name that is recommended for the small key about one mile southeast of ^{CORMORANT} ~~Beau~~ Key is CURLEW KEY. This designation was used by Edwards in 1902 and was derived from the fact that many curlew (ibis) used the key as a roosting place. The key is also known locally as Dinner Key because of the fact that occasionally fishermen stop here to prepare meals. The former designation is recommended for charting.

Verification was obtained in the ^{CASE OF THE} key which is designated as CAMP KEY on the cover name sheet. The Dept. of Agriculture called this key CAMP KEY because a camp was established here and used as a base of operations in eradicating the wild cotton growing on the offlying keys. Edwards verified this name as being in use when he was in the area in 1902. This verification is due, perhaps, to the fact that the key is slightly higher than any other in the immediate vicinity and the only one suitable for a camp site.

The key and the northern tip of another key which appears on Sheet Register No. T-5442 to the south is a group of two keys known locally as PELICAN KEYS. These keys were, in 1902, known as Buzzard Keys because they were a buzzard roost. The first designation mentioned is recommended for charting.

Triangulation station CORMORANT, 1934 is located on the south one of a group of two keys known locally as DUMP KEYS. In former years these were known as Cormorant Keys because there was a cormorant rookery on them. The Dept. of Agriculture and local usage is DUMP KEYS because they are particularly low and worthless.

ROSCOE KEY and LUVENIA KEY are the local names of two of the keys near the south neat line of this sheet. These names are seldom heard and no conflict has been noted in their designation.

The group of seven keys south of Big Key have no name in local use. Because samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*) or pickle weed grows abundantly on these keys it is recommended that they be charted as SAMPHIRE KEYS.

BRUSH KEYS, a name shown on the present chart of the area, is the local designation of the ^{two} ~~three~~ keys in this vicinity. Only a part of one of the (west) keys is shown on this compilation. The other ~~is~~ ^{are} delineated on Sheet Register No. T-5539, to the east.

The published chart designates one of the central keys in a group of keys as Buttonwood Key. The local use is to refer to this entire group as the BUTTONWOOD KEYS. The derivation of this name is due to the fact that buttonwood trees grow abundantly on most of these keys. The southern and largest key in the group is largely shown on the compilation to the south, Sheet Register No. T-5442. Only the northern tip of this key is shown on this compilation. Due to its prominence, the northern key in the group is known as END KEY by the local inhabitants. This name is in universal local usage and recommended for charting.

WATER FEATURES.

The name of the largest lake shown on this compilation is WEST LAKE. No conflict could be found in the designation and the name has been in use in the area since 1902 or earlier. In addition to being the largest lake in the group it is also the ~~most~~ westernmost and from this fact derives its name.

CUTHBERT LAKE is also a name that has been in use for many years in the area and is well established. The name is derived from an ornithologist by the name of John Cuthbert who lived in the area prior to 1900. It is said that Cuthbert discovered this lake and so was named after him. He died before Ed. Edwards first reached the area in 1902.

East Lake is the older designation of the lake lying south of and between West Lake and Cuthbert Lake but at the present time it is known as LONG LAKE because of its shape. This later name is recommended for charting.

CUTHBERT CREEK is the name in local use for the stream connecting Long Lake and Cuthbert Lake. (See under Cuthbert Lake above.)

The local name of the stream between Long Lake and West Lake is WEST LAKE CREEK. Formerly this stream was known as East Creek but this designation has been lost.

MIDDLE HENRY LAKE and LOWER HENRY LAKE are two bodies of water named after the individual who first discovered them. Nothing further is known of the history of these two names.

THE LUNGS is a name of rather recent origin in the area and is applied to the lake just north of Mosquito Point. The name is derived from the shape of the lake and because of the ramification of the shore line.

The stream connecting The Lungs and Long Lake has no name in present use. Formerly this stream was known as MANGROVE CREEK. The name is recommended for charting.

A number of names have been noted in the case of the stream entering The Lungs from the west. Among these are Cuthbert Creek, Rookery Creek, Snake Creek and Alligator Creek. SNAKE CREEK is the name in present local use but this name is a duplication of Snake Creek, a well known stream lying between Plantation Key and Windley Key elsewhere in the Keys. A second choice for the designation of this stream

would be Alligator Creek. This is the oldest known name of the stream and occasionally used at the present time. The long, narrow pond that separates the two sections of this creek is generally considered a widening in the creek but by some it is known as First Bay. This name is not in sufficient local use to warrant charting.

SEVEN PALM LAKE is a well established local name. Only three of the original seven royal palms at the west end of the lake now remain. The name of the lake was derived from these original seven palms. On the trunk of one of these palms there is a date, January 31, 1901, carved. This is believed to have been carved here by one of the parties of the Florida East Coast Railroad Co., on one of their reconnaissance surveys while searching for a route for the Overseas Railroad.

Because of its location in the group of three lakes, the center one is known as MIDDLE LAKE. This name is well established locally and is recommended for charting. The passage from Middle Lake into Seven Palm Lake is known as The Gateway but this name is seldom used and so is not recommended for charting.

There are two names in local use for the southernmost of these three lakes. These are Lake Munroe and Mound Lake. Mound Lake is derived from the fact that there are Indian Mounds near the north shore line of the lake. Lake Munroe is named for Commodore Munroe of Coconut Grove and so called by the sportsmen of that area. It is believed that the two names are about equal in local usage but that the latter has perhaps been in use the longer time and for this reason the name LAKE MUNROE is recommended for charting.

The local name of the small creek connecting Lake Munroe with Middle Lake is OYSTER CREEK. This name is derived from the fact that there is an oyster bar at the southern entrance to the creek.

The name of the stream draining all of these lakes is McCORMICK CREEK. This feature was named for an old resident of the area. All of the local fishermen know this stream as Palm Lake Creek but this name does not find use among the local inhabitants.

TERRAPIN BAY is a well established local name. It is, however, known by some as Crocodile Bight. See under Terrapin Point on Page 6 of this report for the origin of this name. It might be noted that although the name as applied to the point is of comparatively recent origin, the designation of the bay is old.

The universally accepted name of the broad bight near the west neat line of this compilation is SNAKE BIGHT. No conflict could be found in the case of this name. It has been said that the name was derived from the old Indian legend about a huge snake that was found in the waters of this bight.

Probably the best name for the bight next east of Snake Bight is ALLIGATOR BIGHT. A good many conflicts exist in the case of this name. Other names noted for this body of water are Porpoise Bight, Garfield Bight and Cuthbert Bight. This condition holds true for all three of the bights in the locality. However, RANKIN BIGHT being the name in almost universal local use, other names were noted for this feature. Among these were Mosquito Bight and Alligator Bight. Rankin Bight is accepted because it is the oldest designation and most used by local inhabitants. Four names were noted for the bight east of Mosquito Point. These were Alligator Bight, Mosquito Bay, Rankin Bight and Santini Bight. The latter is probably most used locally and for this reason ~~RANKIN~~ BIGHT is recommended for this body of water. The derivation is from a Corsican fisherman by this name who fished here many years ago.


For a discussion of the derivation of MADEIRA BAY, see the descriptive report for Sheet Register No. T-5441.

A water area which is designated by a name by the local inhabitants of the area is Jimmie's Lake. This name applies to the slightly deeper area found from one and half to three miles southwest of Porpoise Point.

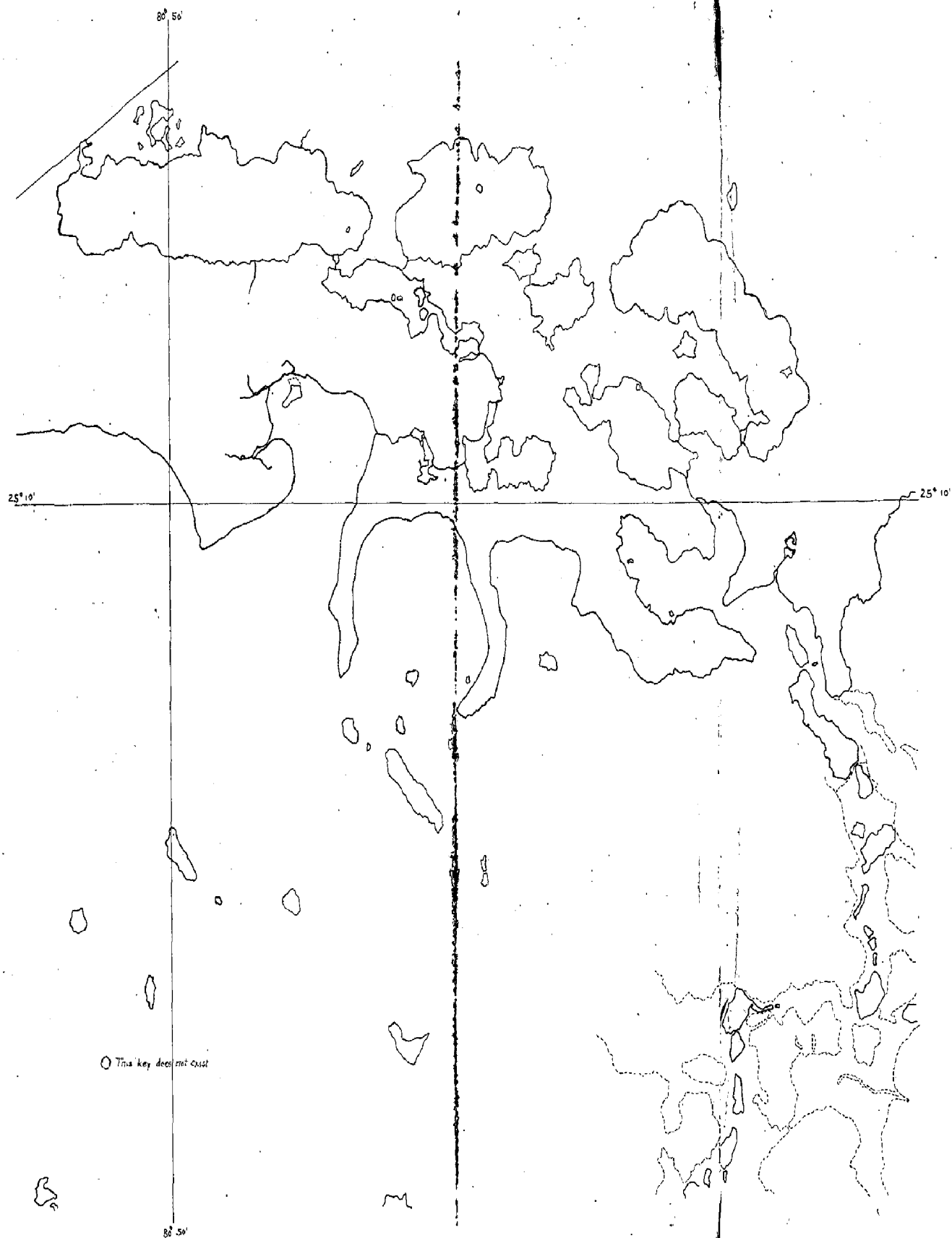
RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER SURVEYS:

It is believed that this compilation fully covers the area and that further surveys are not needed 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.
April 14, 1937.

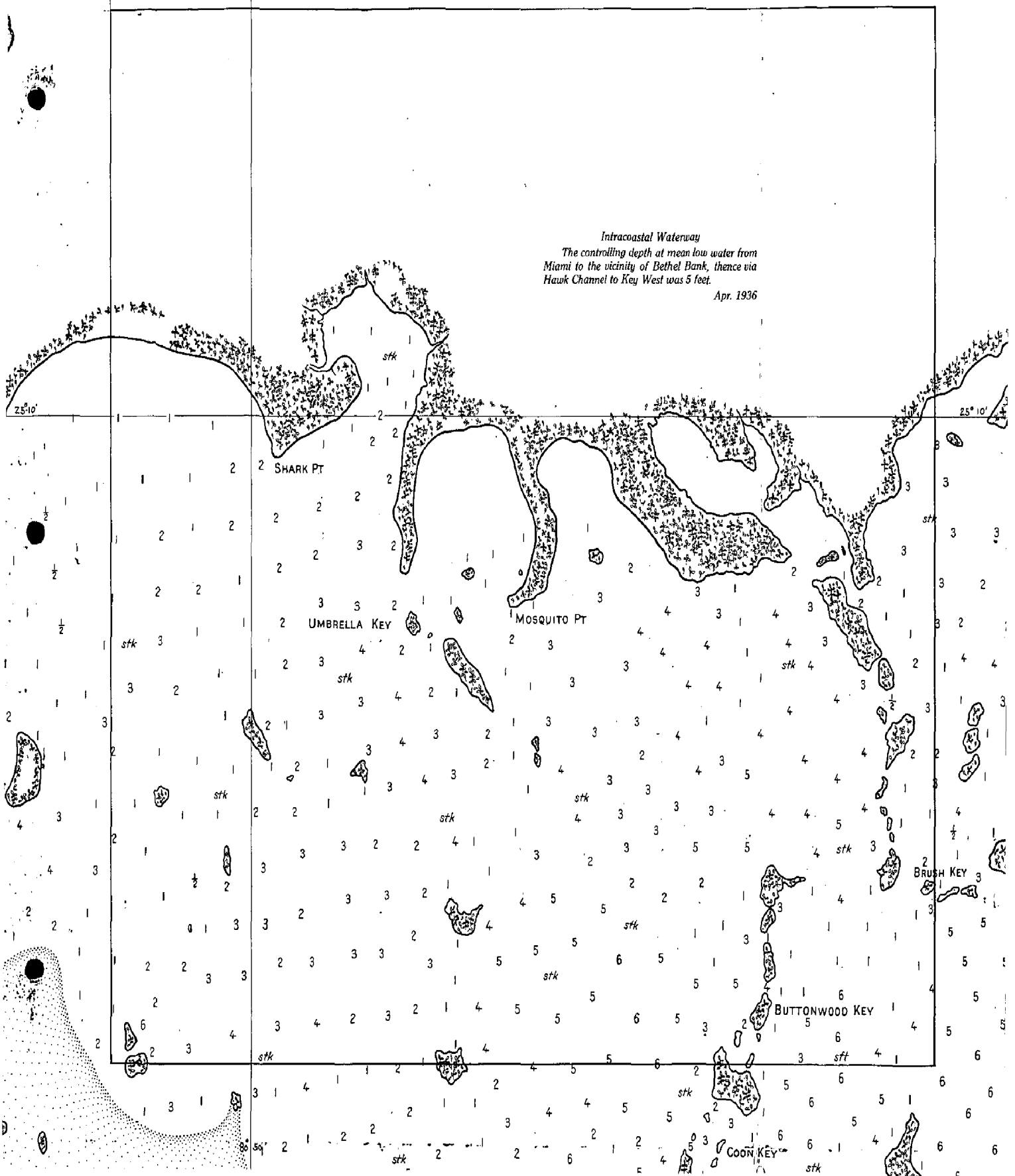


SHEET No. T-5440

86° 50'

45'

Intracoastal Waterway
The controlling depth at mean low water from
Miami to the vicinity of Bethel Bank, thence via
Hawk Channel to Key West was 5 feet.
Apr. 1936



REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION T-5440

Scale 1:20,000

* Information from Matheson
who states that field inspection
was done up to the time the
compilation was finished.
Bgg

Data Record.

Triangulation to 1934

Photographs to 1935

Planetable Surveys to 1937

Hydrographic Surveys are not contemplated for the present.

Field Inspection to ~~1936~~ April 14, 1937 *

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 except for that detail located by graphic control survey T-6525 (1937)

Comparison with Contemporary Plane Table Surveys.

T-6525 (1937) 1:20,000 March 7, 1937

The purpose of this survey was to complete the areas, as the four keys surveyed were not covered by the photographs also to locate the roads as they were cut through after the date of the photographs. This road and the keys shown on the G.C.S. have been added to the compilation complete.

Comparison with Hydrographic Surveys.

H-1927 (1889) 1:40,000

H-2007 (1890) 1:40,000

H-2008 (1890) 1:40,000

There are no recent hydrographic surveys in this area and none contemplated in the near future for the reason a comparison has been made with the above hydrographic surveys with regard to the shoal areas as shown on the compilation from the interpretation of the photographs. The shoal areas shown on the compilation will have little if any value for direct application to the charts but have been left on the compilation as they will be of some value if and when a hydrographic survey is made in this area.

Comparison with Former Topographic Surveys.

T-1071 (1868) 1:30,000

There has been very little change in the general outline of the keys since the time of the above survey. The compilation is more complete in detail and is adequate to supersede the portions of the above survey which it covers.

Comparison with Charts 1249 and 1250

A visual comparison shows no outstanding difference between the above charts and the compilation other than that the compilation is

more complete in detail. *refer to the preceding overlay and
section of the chart.*
Remarks.

The wooded areas are not as completely detailed as they should be for ready interpretation, but this detail will be added upon receipt of the photographs by this office.

There was a minimum amount of control available for this sheet and a long photograph traverse was necessary across several sheets in plotting the east and west flights of photographs. This plot is discussed in detail in the general report filed under T-5538. Test control point put in after completion of the photo plot checked the plot very closely and the work is accepted as well within the requirement for charting.

L. C. Landy

July 13, 1937.

B. G. Jones

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO. T-5440

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 charts, lights, and~~ of ~~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, ~~or other methods~~ 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) Yes, transmitted under separate cover.
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 maps or blueprints submitted.
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. On contemporary surveys in the area covered by this sheet.
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) The low water line has not been shown on this compilation. The edge of the shoals have been delineated to show where the change in depth occurs.
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) There are no prominent landmarks in the area of this sheet.
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 over navigable waters in the area of this sheet.
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. G. Jones*
7/10/37

Examined and approved:

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

Fred. L. Peacock
Fred. L. Peacock
Chief, Section of Field Work
G. H. Hilde
G. H. Hilde
Chief, Division of Hydrography
and Topography.

TABLE OF TRIANGULATION CONTROL

Sheet Register No. T-5440

Station	Position	Plotting Distances.
SHARK POINT, 1934	Lat. 25° 09' Long. 80° 49'	1175.3 (670.9) 1159.1 (661.5) ✓ 1047.4 (632.9) 1032.9 (624.1) ✓
MOSQUITO POINT, 1934	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 46'	464.7 (1381.5) 458.3 (1362.4) ✓ 1175.0 (505.7) 1158.8 (498.7) ✓
TERRAPIN, 1934	Lat. 25° 08' Long. 80° 42'	709.4 (1136.8) 699.6 (1121.1) ✓ 680.4 (1000.2) 671.0 (986.4) ✓
BARGE, 1934	Lat. 25° 06' Long. 80° 51'	907.3 (939.0) 894.8 (926.0) ✓ 248.1 (1433.0) 244.7 (1413.2) ✓
CORMORANT, 1934	Lat. 25° 06' Long. 80° 46'	1503.4 (342.9) 1482.6 (338.2) ✓ 624.6 (1056.3) 616.0 (1041.7) ✓

All of the above triangulation positions are from the Field Computations of the party of H. A. Cotton, 1934.

The recoverable topographic stations, SEVEN PALM and NORTH PALM, were located by triangulation. These computations together with the descriptions on Form No. 524, were transmitted on November 28, 1936. The geographic positions of these two stations follow:

SEVEN PALM, 1936	Lat. 25° 12' Long. 80° 44'	891.7 (954.4) ✓ 443.9 (1235.9) ✓
NORTH PALM, 1936	Lat. 25° 12' Long. 80° 44'	86.2 (1760.0) ✓ 1536.8 (143.0) ✓

Computations filed in air photo unit and not to be considered as triangulation
Bgg.

R- Referred to
USGB
Decisions

Remarks

1		
2	local name since 1902 or earlier	
3	Formerly called 'East Cr.' but not at present used	
4	After John Cutthbert an ornithologist who lived in vicinity prior to 1900 (deceased)	
5	'East Lake' older name * 'Long Lake' present local name	
6		
7	* After individual who discovered them	
8		
9		
10	* Conflict in local names - R.R. pg. 10	
11		R 7/13/37
12	* Conflict in local names.	R 7/13/37
13	* Several local names - Snake Cr. not recom. because it is a duplication - Alligator Cr. Recom.	
14	* An old name. No local name at present	
15	Recent origin	
16	* Mound Lake used as much locally as L. Munroe	submit to USGB R 7/13/37
17		
18		
19		
20		R 7/13/37
21	so called in 1902 - No present local name in use see D.R. pg. 6	
22	* some conflict in local names - 4 names noted 2 of which would be duplications - Recom. Santini/after a fisherman	
23	→	R 7/13/37
24		R 7/13/37
25		
26		R 7/13/37
27		

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T-5440

Name on Survey	A,	B,	C, Dept	D	E	F	G	H	K	
<u>Homestead Canal</u>				✓						1
<u>West Lake</u>				✓	✓					2
<u>West Lake Creek</u>				✓*						3
<u>Cuthbert Lake</u>				✓	✓					4
<u>Long Lake</u>				✓ *	✓					5
<u>Cuthbert Creek</u>				✓						6
Little <u>Middle Henry Lake</u>				✓*						7
Lower <u>Henry Lake</u>				✓						8
<u>Seven Palm Lake</u>				✓	✓					9
<u>Snake Bight</u>				*✓	✓					10
<u>Porpoise Point</u> <i>US6B shark decision (capped)</i>				✓	shark Pt					11
<u>Alligator Bight</u>				*✓	Gar- field Bight					12
Alligator <u>Snake Creek</u>				*✓						13
<u>Mangrove Creek</u>				*✓						14
<u>The Lungs</u>				✓						15
<u>Monroe Lake</u> <i>US6B decision</i>				*✓						16
Lake Monroe				✓						17
<u>Middle Lake</u>				✓						18
<u>McCormick Creek</u>				✓						19
<u>Shark Point</u>				✓						20
<u>Rankin Bight</u>				✓	Alligator Bight					21
<u>Otter Key</u>				*✓						22
<u>Mosquito Point</u>	✓ <i>capped</i>			✓	✓					23
<u>Santini Bight</u>				*✓	Rankins Bight					24
<u>Derelict Key</u>			✓							25
<u>Terrapin Bay</u>				✓						26
<u>Crocodile Point</u>			✓							27
										28
										29
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										50

R - Referred to USGB

Remarks.

Decisions

1		
2	Field Officer recommends 'Big Key'	
3		see T-5441
4	* 'Cormorant K' present name 'Dundy K' in former years	
5	* called 'Commodore K' in 1902 - Present Local Usage calls it 'Buoy K' see D.R. pg.7	R 7/13/57
6		
7	* 'Curlew K' used in 1902 'Dinner K' sometimes used at present (D.R. pg.7)	
8		
9		R 7/14/37
10		
11	Name on overlay - apparently a local name which was not listed in D.R.	
12	Recom. by Field Officer (7 Keys) Reason - see D.R. pg.7 so Big Key	R 7/14/37
13	Applies 2 Keys	
14		see T-5442
15	A prominent Key	
16	* Local name but seldom used. T-5442 reports them as Jim Foots Keys.	} see T-5442
17		
18	* Called 'Buzzard Keys' in 1902 (D.R. pg.7)	see T-5442
19		
20		see T-5442
21	called 'Palm Lake Co.' by fishermen.	
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

