

June 1935

5683

2

569

Form 504  
Rev. Dec. 1933  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
R. S. PATTON, DIRECTOR

## DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Topographic } Sheet No. T- 5683  
~~Hydrographic~~ } (35)

State ..... Florida .....

### LOCALITY

St. Johns River .....

Lake Dexter .....

1938  
Photographs Taken Mar 1935  
CHIEF OF PARTY

Hubert A. Paton .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

5683

Applied to Chart #687. November 1939. L.A.M.  
Applied to Chart #688 partially April 1940. L.A.M.

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. 35

REGISTER NO. T-5683

T5683

State FLORIDA

General locality ST. JOHNS RIVER

Locality LAKE DEXTER

Scale 1:10,526 Date of <sup>photographs</sup> survey March 13 & 14, 1935

Vessel A. P. 2-A

Chief of party Hubert A. Paton

Surveyed by See Sheet No. 2

Inked by "

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval feet

Instructions dated March 4, 1935, 19

Remarks: U. S. Army Air Corps Camera No. 32-2

NOTES ON COMPILATION

Sheet No. 35 (field)

Register No. T-5683

Photographs: Five Lens Flight No. 24, Nos. 878-885, March 13, 1935  
" " " " No. 27, Nos. 1061-1081 " 14, 1935

Scale Plot: Hubert A. Paton.

Scale Factor Used: 0.95

Projection by: Washington Office.

Control Plotted by: Henry O. Fortin.

Control Checked by: William C. Russell.

Smooth Radial Plot: HOF

Shoreline Inked by: HOF

Other Detail Inked: Robert H. Young.

Overlay Sheet by: RHY

Area of Detail Inked	19.1 sq. Statute Miles.
Length of Shoreline (over 200 meters)	22.2 " "
Length of Shoreline (under 200 " )	54.6 " "
Length of Shoreline of small lakes	16.6 " "

Ref. Sta. Dexter 1935 Lat.  $29^{\circ}06' - 31.290''$  (963.3 m) *adjusted* ✓  
Long  $81^{\circ}29' - 51.280''$  (1386.5 m)

$X = 341,105.8$  FT.

$Y = 1,736,075.3$  FT.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP NO. 35

REGISTER NO. T-5683

July 13, 1938.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

This sheet was compiled from air photographs, taken by the U. S. Army Air Corps, using a five lens camera, No. 32-2. The sheet was covered by parts of two flights, No. 27, photographs Nos. 1061 -1081 inclusive and No. 24, photographs Nos. 878-885 inclusive. The photographs were taken at an elevation of approximately 5000 feet. The scale of flight No. 24 was 1:10,000 and for flight No. 27, 1:10,537. This sheet was constructed on a scale of 1:10526 because the majority of the pictures were close to this scale.

The individual pictures were found to be free from excessive tilt or scale differences, and the flights were well located and the photographs were well spaced. Flight No. 27 ends just north of Lake Dexter, and Flight No. 24 begins on the northern shore of the same lake and continues north. No difficulty from a photographic viewpoint was experienced in compiling the detail shown on this sheet.

CONTROL:

A total of five triangulation stations were used for control on this sheet. Station Hinson, <sup>one</sup> of these, is slightly to the west of this sheet, and does not appear on this compilation. All of these stations were on North American, 1927, Datum. They were established in 1935 by Lieut. Kenneth G. Crosby and all of them have been recovered at least once by parties in the field. His field values, corrected for closure of the arc, were used for all of these station when plotted on the sheet, but these values check very closely with the adjusted values which have been received since.

There were no State Geodetic Survey traverse station in this area and it was not possible to supplement the control with three-point-stations. Graphic Control Sheets ~~666~~ <sup>CS 134 M</sup>, ~~733~~ <sup>CS 140 M</sup>, and ~~888~~ were surveyed after the sheet was compiled and served only as a check on the accuracy of the work.

JUNCTIONS:

On the north, this sheet is joined by Sheet No. T-5682 and on the south by Sheet No. T-5684. These sheets have been completed and satisfactory junctions were made.



The detail on T 5683 is of the date of the  
photographs except for items added from  
the Hydrographic and Geologic Control Surveys  
as noted in paragraphs marked II on pages 4 and 6

LANDMARKS:

The following landmarks have been located by radial plot and are listed on Form No. 567:

1. Boat house, ( "Hat"), the northeast gable of a boathouse.
2. TRESTLE, the end of an old trestle. \*
3. DOCK, the northwest corner of a dock. \*
4. TREES, the point of a group of trees.
5. HOUSE, the east gable of a house.
6. PIER, the end of a small pier. \*
7. LONE CYPRESS, ("Ress"), a lone cypress tree.

\* Not shown by circles on T 5682. Circles removed in office to prevent obscuring details.

Of these, ~~HAT~~ and ~~RESS~~ <sup>is a</sup> are recoverable H&T stations and have been described on Form No. 524. <sup>has</sup>

Three non-floating aids to navigation are submitted on Form No. 567:

1. Orange Bluff Light No. 14.
2. Lake Dexter Beacon No. 16.
3. Idlewilde Beacon No. 27

The first two of these were located by triangulation in 1935, and the last one by radial plot.

The following aids to navigation shown on the sheet were located by Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Graham on G. C. Sheet GGG: <sup>C.S. 139 M. 1938</sup>

1. Lake Dexter Light No. 22.
2. Lake Dexter Beacon No. 24.
3. Lake Dexter Beacon No. 20,
4. Mud Lake Point Light No. 25.
5. Orange Bluff Shoal Light No. 18.

These have been reported to the office by Captain Graham and are not repeated here.

In the east end of Lake Dexter, in Tick Island Creek, in Lake Woodruff and in the St. Johns River, there will be noticed several piles, beacons, ranges and dredged cuts, shown in blue ink on the reverse side of the sheet. These were all located on G. C. Sheets and Hydrographic Sheets by Lieut. Comdr. Graham. Only the approximate location of these objects are available at the present time. When the final adjusted positions are reported they can be plotted on this sheet. <sup>C.S. 139 M. 1938</sup>

Details on graphic control surveys added to T 5682. 8599.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TOPOGRAPHY:

This sheet covers the territory around Lake Dexter and the west shore of Lake Woodruff. It includes the St. Johns River from Twin Lakes on the south to the community known as Manhattan on the north. A multitude of creeks and small lakes are to be found in this section. This territory is



almost entirely made up of marsh and swamp with "hammock-lands" bordering the swamps. Very little high ground is to be found near the streams. Several small islands and shell pits are shown amidst the marshes and swamps. These are of much importance to the local inhabitants since this territory is used primarily for hunting (deer, alligator, squirrel, etc.) and fishing. These hunts are centered about one or more of the islands or between an island and some body of water.

Many streams are clogged with hyacinth or other plants.

It is difficult in places to determine whether or not the vegetation was attached to the bottom and should be considered marsh, or was floating and should be considered a clogged stream. On account of this hyacinth, it was impossible to enter many of the streams by boat for field inspection.

In Alexander Spring Creek there is found one place where the stream is permanently clogged and the marsh symbol was used to indicate this place, west of Kimball Lake. The river has formed a new route into the southwest corner of Kimball Lake which is known as Hunters Gut. There is another place, in the small stream to the north of Kimball Lake where the vegetation has permanently clogged the stream.

The river in this section is non-tidal. The stage of the river at the time of the photographs is not known exactly but it was apparently near the normal stage.

#### FIELD INSPECTION:

Field inspection by boat and by truck was made in July 1935 and again in 1937. Additional inspection by truck was done in June, 1938. An aerial reconnaissance was made over this area in January, 1938. This latter means of transportation is ideal for areas of this nature. The limits of the hammock land and the swamps could be determined quickly and accurately, and the character of the other inaccessible points identified.

#### ROADS:

The roads on this sheet were drawn in accordance with the original instruction. Recently we have received additional instruction which would have changed the system but it was decided that it was not expedient to change the work already accomplished. There are no paved roads in this area, so none of the roads are shown with double solid lines. The second class road, double dashed lines, leading to Alco Dock, follows an old tram road bed and the road itself is passable in all seasons of the year. Another similar road is shown on the east side of the river leading to Bluffton. This is a county road and is in fair condition at all seasons. Another second class road is shown leading off the Bluffton road to Station Dexter. This road was traveled by truck at the time the station was established in 1935 and is still in use by lumber trucks in 1938. A second class road is shown along the west and south sides of Lake Woodruff. It was constructed from material dredged out of a canal alongside. The bridges on this road have now been destroyed and the road is no longer in use.



Trails in this territory are of a temporary nature. Logging trucks are continually making new ones and abandoning the old ones. Many new ones have been made since the time the photographs were taken, none of which are shown on this sheet. Of the trails shown on the photographs, only the more prominent ones were traced

#### COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS:

The scale of existing maps and charts is at such a variance with this compilation that no comparison could be accurately made. On the U. S. Forest Service Maps of this area, the north shore of Lake Dexter is shown to be about one-half mile north of the position shown on this compilation. They apparently used the edge of the swamp area as their high water line. The reason for so doing is not known unless the lake was at an extreme high stage at the time of their survey and the marsh was inundated.

This compilation was compared in detail with the Graphic Control Sheets and the Hydrographic Sheets surveyed by Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Graham. There were a few minor discrepancies and where errors were found the shoreline was corrected. ✓

The area around Bowers Bluff and Idlewilde Dock, on the U. S. Engineers Survey of 1926, shows a marsh extending back from the water about 200 meters, then a bluff rising along that line. Our photographs show this area grown up in high trees now, and there is no marsh.

#### SYMBOLS:

Standard symbols have been used through out on this sheet with the following exceptions: The tram road beds on this sheet are shown by a single dashed line with the dashes twice as long as those used for a trail. The unsurveyed stream east of the Palana Islands is shown with the single dash line which is standard for this feature.

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

Detail was traced on this sheet outside of the normal tracing limits of the photographs. This was done in order to furnish the hydrographic party with as much shoreline as possible. The east side of Lake Woodruff falls off the photographs and the shoreline that is shown here was transferred from graphic control sheets HHH. CS 140 M 1938

Many hydrographic signals were built and located by this party for the use of the party under the direction of Capt. Graham. The positions for these signals have been scaled from this sheet and furnished him for his surveys. They have not been inked in on this sheet because they are not permanent. Faint traces of their location may be seen on the sheet, as they were indicated by green squares on the back of the celluloid.

There is enclosed with this sheet two prints of maps furnished by the Wilson Cypress Company of Palatka, Florida. These show the progress of their logging operation in the area north of Lake Woodruff.

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Geographic names for this territory are very scarce on present maps. Most of the names shown on the overlay were secured from reliable local inhabitants. Mr. Ralph P. Driggers, DeLand Florida and Captain F. B. Lansing, Bluffton, Florida furnished most of the names listed under local sources.

Names were secured from the following sources:

1. U. S. C. & G. S. Chart No. 509.
2. U. S. Forest Survey, Preliminary Map.
3. Hydro Sheets Nos. 39, 42, 43, and G. C. Sheets GGG, HHH, & JJJ.
4. Florida State Road Department. Volusia County Map.
5. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, Soil Map.
6. U. S. Engineers survey of 1926.
7. Reliable local inhabitants.
8. Sectional Map of Florida, Dept. of Agriculture.
9. Ocala National Forest, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Forest Service.
10. U. S. Aeronautical Chart "Orlando".
11. Road Map of Florida, State Road Department.
12. State of Florida Map, U. S. Geological Survey.

The names are listed below in alphabetical order.

**ADAMS LAKE.** A small lake leading into the St. Johns River about one mile south of Dexter Island. This lake is not named on present maps and the name was secured from source 7. It formerly was called Paunch Lake, from Paunch Wilson, a local inhabitant but the name ADAMS is now more common.

**ALCO DOCK.** The first dock north of Lake Dexter on the west side of the St. Johns River. Source 1, 2, and 9. Shown as Alco on 5 and 6. Local maps are about evenly divided on the use of Alco Dock and Alco. Since there is still a dock at this point and since our charts show it with the word "Dock" it is recommended that no change be made. The name is derived from the initials of the Atlantic Lumber Company, a concern that formerly used the dock.

**ALEXANDER SPRING CREEK.** On the south side of St. Johns River, south of Dexter Island. Sources 2, 5, 7, and 9. Shown as Alexander Springs Creek on 1. Since the source of this creek is a single spring, the plural form should not be used. The local inhabitants frequently shorten the name to merely, Spring Creek but the full name should be shown on our charts.

**BENNETT LANDING.** On Tick Island, just south of the mouth of Harrys Creek. Source- 7. This landing is no longer in use but the locality is still known by this name.

**BLUFFTON.** On the east side of the St. Johns River, about one mile north of Lake Dexter. Shown as Orange Bluff on sources 1, 2, 6, and 9, but this name is not in use at present, the change being made to avoid confusion with a postoffice in Florida named Orange Bluff. All local sources agree on the name Bluffton.

**BOWERS BLUFF.** The high ground on the south side of Lake Dexter, opposite Dexter Point. Sources-01, 2, 6, 7, and 9.

CROSS CREEK. A short creek connecting St. Johns River with Eph Creek at the south end of Dexter Island. Source-7.

CYPRESS BRANCH. A small stream entering Lake Woodruff at its northwest corner. Source-3 and 7.

CYPRESS POINT. The point on the northwest shore of Lake Woodruff about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Cypress Branch. Source-7.

DEXTER ISLAND. The large island on the south side of Lake Dexter.. Source - 7.

DEXTER POINT. The point on the north shore of Lake Dexter opposite Bowers Bluff. Source- 7. This point was formerly called Boyd Point but the former name is now more common.

EPH CREEK. The creek connecting Lake Dexter with Tick Island Mud Lake. Source-7. Shown as Eff Creek on 3 but this is an error in spelling as the creek was named from Ephraim Taylor, former owner of the adjoining lands.

FALANA ISLANDS. A group of three small island in the St. Johns River about one mile north of Lake Dexter. These islands are owned by the Bird Estate and the name was supplied by Captain Lansing, the caretaker of the property. He had never seen the name in print and was not sure of the spelling.

GET OUT CREEK. A narrow creek south of Kimball Island, connecting Alexander Spring Creek with the St. Johns River. Sometimes referred to as Bream Creek but the former name is the more common one. Source 7.

GLENN ISLAND. A small hammock island in the swamp to the south of Stagger Mud Lake and east of Stagger Creek. This name is well known among the local inhabitants and the island is used quite frequently by hunters since it is high and dry.

HARRYS CREEK. The long narrow creek flowing north between Lake Woodruff and Tick Island Mud Lake. On the photographs this creek appears to be an artificial canal, but Mr. Driggers was certain that it was a natural stream. The name is derived from Harry Lungren, a prominent land owner in this vicinity. The possessive s is always used. The creek extends south to the limits of this sheet and continues on to Sheet No. T-5684, where it is known as Honey Creek. Both names should be shown on our charts for that is the way the local inhabitants use them. On G. C. Sheet HHH, this stream is shown as Harris Creek but this is a mistake in spelling.

HUNTERS GUT. A narrow opening from Alexander Spring Creek into the south end of Kimball Lake. Source-7. The opening has developed in the last few years since Alexander Spring Creek has become clogged. Name is probably derived from the fact that it is used mostly by hunters. The possessive s is always used.

HORSESHOE MUD LAKE. On the south side of the St. Johns River about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of Mosquito Grove. Source-7. Sometimes called Mosquito Mud Lake but the former name is more common.

HINSON SCRUB. The sparsely wooded area in the vicinity of Station Hinson. Source-7.

IDLEWILDE DOCK. At the mouth of Stagger Mud Lake, on the west side of the St. Johns River, the high ground and former site of a dock. Sources- 1, 6 and 7. No dock remains at this point, but this name is still in common use.

KIMBALL ISLAND. A large swamp and marsh island bounded by the St. Johns River, Alexander Spring Creek and Get Out Creek. Source - 7.

KIMBALL LAKE. The largest one of the five lakes east of Alexander Spring Creek and south of the St. Johns River. Source-7. On Hydro Sheet No. 42, this lake was called Kimball Island Lake but the former name is recommended for brevity, and because the terms are equally common.

LEE LAKE. A small lake on Kimball Island, just north of Get Out Creek. Source-7.

LAKE DEXTER. Sources- 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. On Sources 8, 10, 11, and 12 this lake is shown as Dexter Lake but this term is not used by any of the local inhabitants.

LAKE WOODRUFF. Sources - 1, 4, 6, and 7.

MOSQUITO GROVE. A shell mound and old orange grove on the west side of the St. Johns River about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Get Out Creek. Sources- 1, 6, 7. This is one of the few points of high ground along the river in this vicinity. It is surrounded by swamp and can be reached only by boat.

NORRIS DEAD RIVER. The long stream flowing into the south-east corner of Lake Woodruff. Source-7. Shown as Dead River on 3. In order to distinguish it from the many other Dead Rivers in this area, Mr. Driggers was requested to suggest a name and he recommended that it be called Norris Dead River after a man of that name who dredged out the stream many years ago. This Mr. Norris dug the Highland Park Canal at the south end of this river in order that boats might pass south into the St. Johns River. He also promoted the Highland Park townsite, now abandoned.

ST. JOHNS RIVER. All sources in agreement.

STAGGER MUD LAKE. The shallow lake on the west side of the St. Johns River, just south of Lake Dexter. Shown as Mud Lake on sources 1, 3, and 6, but local inhabitants call it Stagger Mud Lake to distinguish it from the many other Mud Lakes in this locality.

STAGGER CREEK. The stream flowing into the south end of Stagger Mud Lake. Source 7.



SCOGGIN CREEK. The wide but short stream flowing into the south end of Lake Woodruff. Sources- 3 and 7.

SCOGGIN LAKE. A small lake connected with the south end of Lake Woodruff by a short, narrow and un-named creek. Source-7. There is no connection between Scoggin Creek and Scoggin Lake.

TWIN LAKES. Connecting lakes at the southern boundary of the sheet, on the east side of the St. Johns River. Source-7.

TAYLOR CREEK. A small creek emptying into Tick Island Mud Lake. Sources-3 and 7. Name derived from Ephraim Taylor, former owner of the adjoining lands. There is another creek on the east side of the St. Johns River near the northern boundary of this sheet that is sometimes called Taylor Creek, but this latter stream is not nearly so important as the former one. To avoid confusion, it is recommended that the name be used for only the first stream.

TICK ISLAND MUD LAKE. The lake south of Tick Island and west of Lake Woodruff. Sources- 3 and 7. Usually known as Mud Lake but to distinguish it from the many other Mud Lakes in this vicinity, the local inhabitants give it the full name shown above.

TICK ISLAND. The island bounded by Eph Creek, Lake Woodruff and Tick Island Creek. Sources- 3 and 7.

TICK ISLAND CREEK. The creek connecting Lake Woodruff and Lake Dexter. Sometimes referred to by local inhabitants as Tick Creek or as Woodruff Creek, but the first term is more common than the other two. Sources- 3 and 7.

There are many unnamed small streams and lakes shown on this sheet. Every effort was made to get a name for each of these but local residents had no names to supply except as shown above.

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert H. Young*

Robert H. Young,  
Draftsman, C&GS.





T5683

Remarks

Decisions

1		USGB decision
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	Referred to USGB vs Orange Bluff	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21	D.R. states - dock no longer in existence but name persists. Refer to USGB recommending Idlewilde Pt.	
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		



## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. T5683

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES		Survey No. T5683									
Name on Survey	<div>On Chart No. 509</div> <div>On previous survey No.</div> <div>On U. S. quadrangle Maps</div> <div>From local <del>see</del> information D. R.</div> <div>On local Maps</div> <div>P. O. Guide or Map</div> <div>Rand McNally Atlas</div> <div>U. S. Light List</div>										
	A,	B,	C,	D	E	F	G	H	K		
<u>St. Johns River</u>	✓									1	
<u>Adams Lake</u>				✓						2	
<u>Alco Dock</u>	✓			✓						3	
<u>Alexander Spring Cr.</u>	✓			✓						4	
<u>Bennett Landing</u>				✓						5	
<u>Bluffton</u>	Orange Bluff			✓						6	
<u>Bowers Bluff</u>	✓			✓						7	
<u>Cross Creek</u>				✓						8	
<u>Cypress <sup>branch</sup> Cr.</u>				✓						9	
<u>Cypress Pt.</u>				✓						10	
<u>Dexter Island.</u>				✓						11	
<u>Dexter Pt.</u>				✓						12	
<u>Eph Creek</u>				✓						13	
<u>Falana Islands</u>				✓						14	
<u>Get Out Creek</u>				✓						15	
<u>Glenn Island</u>				✓						16	
<u>Harrys Creek</u>				✓						17	
<u>Hunters Gut</u>				✓						18	
<u>Horseshoe Mud Lake</u>				✓						19	
<u>Hinson Scrub</u>				✓						20	
<u>Idlewilde <del>Pt.</del></u>	✓			see Remarks						21	
<u>Kimball Island</u>				✓						22	
<u>Kimball Lake</u>				✓						23	
<u>Lee Lake</u>				✓						24	
<u>Lake Dexter</u>	✓			✓						25	
<u>Lake Woodruff</u>	✓			✓						26	
<u>Mosquito Grove</u>	✓			✓						27	

M 234 1A

T5683 (2)

Remarks

Decisions

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		

# GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. **T5683**  
(2)

Name on Survey	A. On Chart No.	B. On previous survey No.	C. On U. S. quadrangle Maps	D. From local See information D.R.	E. On local Maps	F. P. O. Guide or Map	G. Rand McNally Atlas	H. U. S. Light List	K.
<u>Norris Dead River</u>				✓					1
<u>Stagger Mud Lake</u>				✓					2
<u>Stagger Creek</u>				✓					3
<u>Scoggin Creek</u>				✓					4
<u>Scoggin Lake</u>				✓					5
<u>Twin Lakes</u>				✓					6
<u>Taylor Creek</u>				✓					7
<u>Tick Island</u>				✓					8
<u>Tick Island Mud Lake</u>				✓					9
<u>Tick Island Creek</u>				✓					10
									11
									12
									13
									14
									15
									16
									17
									18
									19
									20
									21
									22
									23
									24
									25
									26
									27

Names underlined in red, moved  
by L. Hack on 11/3/38

## REVIEW OF AIR PHOTO COMPILATION NO. 5683

Chief of Party: Hubert A. Paton

Compiled by: HOF &amp; REY

Project: H T 168

Instructions dated: 3/4/35

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) Additional beacons, piles, ranges, and spoil banks in L. Dexter, Tick I. Cr., L. Woodruff, and St. Johns R. have been located by L. D. Graham and should be transferred to this sheet when the final adjusted positions become available.
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) Charts should be revised entirely.
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) Surveys by L. D. Graham is the only additional work done.
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) Wilson Cypress Co.'s maps have no control shown. They fall to the east of this sheet on Graham's Sheets HHH, 40 and 41.
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. Yes
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) No unusual or large adjustments necessary.
7. ✓ High water line on marshy and mangrove coast is clear and adequate for chart compilation. (Par. 16a, 43, and 44) Yes

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) These are non-tidal waters. No L. W. lines are shown. The limits of shoal water in Stagger Mud Creek are shown by dashed lines.
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) Yes
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) Yes
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 on 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) Yes
13. ✓ The geographic datum of the compilation is N. A. 1927 *adjinled* and the reference station is correctly noted.
14. ✓ Junctions with adjoining compilations have been examined and are in agreement. (Par. 66j) Yes
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. Yes
  2. The degrees and minutes of Latitude and Longitude are correctly marked. Yes

- ✓ 3. All station points are exactly marked by fine black dots. Yes
- ✓ 4. Closely spaced lines are drawn sharp and clear for printing. Yes
- ✓ 5. Topographic symbols for similar features are of uniform weight. Yes
- ✓ 6. All drawing has been retouched where partially rubbed off. Yes
- ✓ 7. Buildings are drawn with clear straight lines and square corners where such is the case on the ground. Yes

(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: Special symbol used for tram road beds. There are no paved roads on this sheet. All second class roads (double dashed lines) should be charted. The road along Lake Woodruff is no longer in use but it should be charted for its topographic value.

18. Examined and approved;

*Hubert A. Paton*  
Hubert A. Paton, Lieut. C&GS  
Chief of Party

19. Remarks after review in office:

Reviewed in office by: *L.C. Lande 11/7/38*

---

## Section of Field Records

### REVIEW OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY T-5683

Scale 1:10,000

Photographs taken March 1935. Compiled May to September 1938.  
Refer to page 4 of Descriptive Report for additional data.

Chief of Party, H. A. Paton  
Radial plot by, H. O. Fortin  
Inked in field by, H. O. Fortin, R. H. Young.

#### Contemporary Graphic Control Surveys

CS 139M (1938), 1:10,000  
CS 140M (1938), 1:5,000.

The graphic control surveys were chiefly for the location of hydrographic signals and offshore details such as pilings and aids. The short sections of rodded shoreline are in close agreement with the compilation.

All detail shown on the graphic control surveys is shown on this air photographic survey except the following:

1. Temporary topographic signals
2. The magnetic meridian

#### Contemporary Hydrographic Surveys

H-6301 (1938), 1:5,000	H-6302 (1938), 1:10,000
H-6309 (1938), 1:5,000	H-6310 (1938), 1:5,000

The celluloid drawing T-5683 is on a scale of 1:10,537 whereas all of the above hydrographic surveys are on a scale of 1:5,000 except for H-6302 which is on a scale of 1:10,000.

The shoreline on the hydrographic surveys was taken from the air photographic surveys and was evidently transferred with the shoreline projector. The accuracy of transfer of the shoreline has not been checked in detail during this review.

The completeness of the transfer of topographic details from T-5683 to the hydrographic sheets has been checked by the field party (see Descriptive Report par. 3, page 6) and during this review. No additions or corrections to the hydrographic surveys were found necessary.

#### Magnetic Declination

Graphic control survey CS 139M shows a magnetic declination of 1°48' East at Lat. 29°06', Long. 81°30'. No information is available as to the declinatoire correction.

Comparison with Chart 509

Chart 509 shows only the main channel and adjacent vegetation. See page 6 of the Descriptive Report for a discussion of other differences.

Remarks

The cypress shoreline was redrafted in this office from an open tree symbol to a light line in accordance with Field Memorandum No. 1, 1938. The shoreline as shown by the field party was in accordance with previous instructions. The details of T-5683 are of the date of the photographs.

Additional Work

No additional topographic surveys are required for charting in the area covered by T-5683.

*L. C. Lande*

Reviewed in office by L. C. Lande, November 7, 1938.

Inspected by B. G. Jones.

Examined and approved:

*Thos. B. Reed*

Thos. B. Reed  
Chief, Section of Field Records

*Fred L. Peacock*

Fred L. Peacock  
Chief, Section of Field Work

*K. T. Adams*

K. T. Adams  
Chief, Division of Charts

*G. H. Rude*

G. H. Rude  
Chief, Division of Hydrography  
and Topography



## PLANE COORDINATE GRID SYSTEM

Positions of grid intersections used for fitting the grid to this compilation were computed by Division of Geodesy and the computation forms are included in this report.

Positions plotted by JOSEPH P. DUNICH

Positions checked by JOSEPH P. DUNICH

Grid inked on machine by JOSEPH P. DUNICH

Intersections inked by *JOSEPH P. DUNICH.*

Points used for plotting grid:

①  $\delta \gamma \quad 29^{\circ} 08' 49.31''$   
 $\alpha \gamma \quad 81^{\circ} - 29' 08.03''$

(5)  $\frac{29^{\circ} 06' 20.81''}{81'' - 29' - 07.32''}$

②  $\begin{array}{l} \nearrow 29^{\circ} - 04' - 42.19'' \\ \searrow 81^{\circ} - 27' - 14.17'' \end{array}$

⑥  $\begin{array}{l} x \quad 29^{\circ}-03'-52.878'' \\ y \quad 81^{\circ}-26'-17.609'' \end{array}$

③  $29^{\circ}-06'-21''.387''$   
 $81^{\circ}-26'-18''.238''$

⑦

(4)  $\begin{array}{r} \phi^* \\ \Delta \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 29^\circ - 03' 52.20'' \\ 81^\circ - 29' 06.63'' \end{array}$

x  
y

Y

Triangulation stations used for checking grid:

1. DEXTER 1935  $29^{\circ} 06' - 31.29''$   
 $81^{\circ} 29' 51.210''$  5. \_\_\_\_\_

$$X = 341,105.8$$
$$Y = 1736,075.3 \quad 6.$$

2. ROUGH 1935  $\phi = 29^{\circ}-02'-46.45''$   
 $\lambda = 81^{\circ}-27'-08.223''$ .

$$X = 355, 482.7$$

4.  $Y = 1713.307.9$  8. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_