

4124 - 4130

4124 - 4130

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

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Type of Survey *Topographic*  
*4124*

Field No. \_\_\_\_\_ Office No. *to*  
*4130*

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LOCALITY

State *Florida*

General locality *Dade*

Locality *Olde chobee*

1924-25  
194

CHIEF OF PARTY  
*L. D. Graham*

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DATE \_\_\_\_\_

4.124 to 4130

Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: Florida

11-5613

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

7 *Topographic* Sheets No.

LOCALITY:

Lake Okeechobee

1924-'25

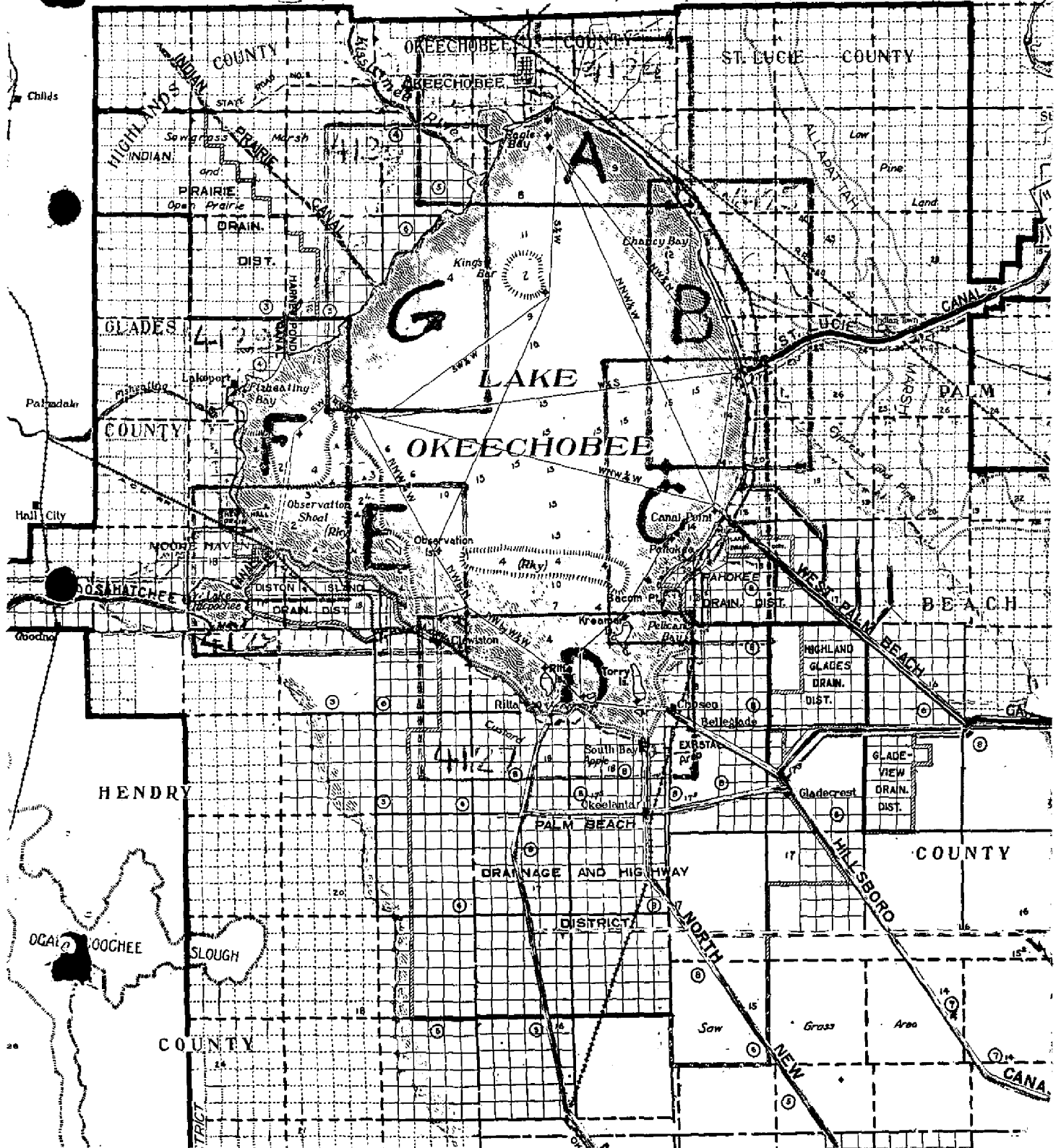
CHIEF OF PARTY:

L. D. Graham

4124 to 4130

# MAP OF EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICTS OF FLORIDA

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT  
A TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF  
LAKE OKEECHOBEE FLORIDA

INSTRUCTIONS:

This survey was done under instructions dated October 18, 1924.

EXTENT:

This report covers seven topographic sheets, A-G inclusive, comprising a topographical survey of Lake Okeechobee, Florida. On account of the common nature of the seven topographic sheets and the information contained thereon, one report is made to cover the entire survey.

The survey includes all islands in the lake and the topography for approximately a mile back from the shore line, although in some cases, such as the area around the town of Okeechobee City, topography was carried back inland more than a mile from the shore line of the lake.

The section of the lake covered by each of the seven topographic sheets is shown on the map included on page / of this report.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Lake Okeechobee, comprising an area of some seven hundred square miles of water surface, is, with the exception of Lake Michigan, the largest body of fresh water entirely within the United States. Due to the fact that Lake Okeechobee receives flood waters from an area of more than five thousand square miles, the level of the lake is quite variable and depends to a large extent upon the amount of rainfall. On page 100 of this report is a list of lake levels in feet above mean low water at Punta Rasa with the corresponding rainfall in inches for each month from 1915 to 1923 inclusive. In 1924 the lake went as high as 19.5 feet, which it was at the time this survey was started. Old settlers tell tales of the lakes variation between twelve and twenty-three feet.

The country surrounding the lake, as well as the islands in the lake, is exceedingly low and flat, being in its highest places only a few feet above the water in the lake. Due to this fact, the shore line varies considerably with the height of the water and is very indefinite in many places on account of the grass and luxuriant growth of semi-tropical water plants growing far out into the water.



Typical high trees along northern and eastern shores



Typical view of earth dike along south shore of lake showing boat channel alongside and profusion of vegetation in water. The lake is on the left.



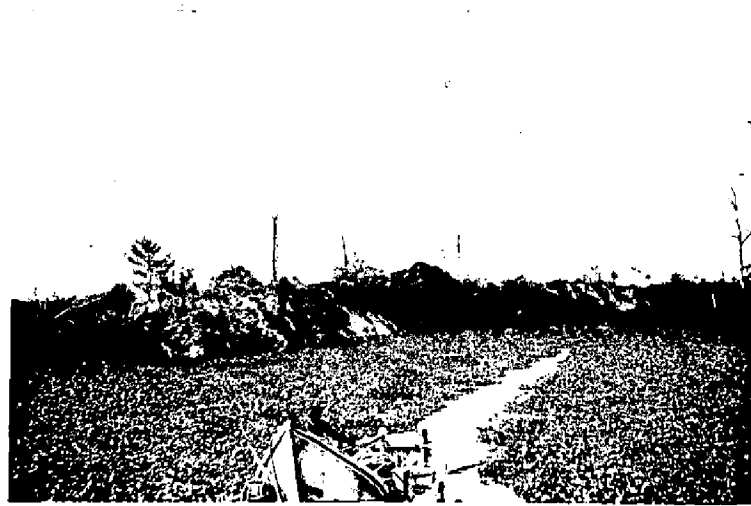
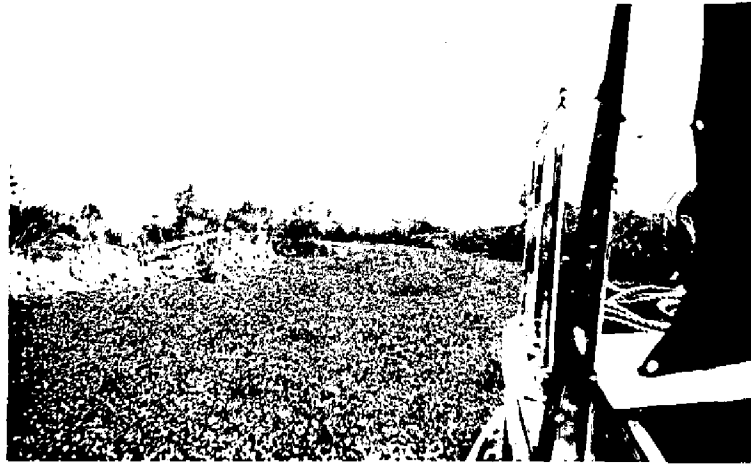
Typical view of flat country back from lake, looking toward lake along Palm Beach Canal from signal SU. The row of trees in the distance are on the low ridge along the shore of the lake.



Water hyacinths along shore at Signal Kiss.



Taylor creek near mouth looking toward lake.



Hyacinths in Taylors Creek.



The lake constitutes the great liquid heart of the Florida Everglades, a country of enormous potential agricultural wealth. Drainage of about five thousand square miles of territory in the Everglades south of the lake, as well as the same amount in the area drained by the Kissimmee River, Taylors Creek, Fisheating Creek, the Indian Prairie Canal and other smaller streams and canals, depends to a greater or less extent upon the water level of Lake Okeechobee. A project for systematic control of the lake level by means of canals has been under way for a number of years and is now approaching completion. When completed this project will, according to the state engineers, hold the lake level between about fifteen and eighteen feet, with the aim of keeping it as near sixteen feet as possible. I believe that in view of the millions of dollars in property values involved in this project enough money will undoubtedly be spent on it to assure its success.

The aerial photographs of the shore line were taken with the lake level at about 18.3 feet so that this shore line as shown on the topographic sheets should be the shore line with the water at about its highest possible stage when the drainage project of the state is completed.

The variation of the lake level also causes considerable change in the topography around the lake. Much land which was under cultivation in previous years when the lake was lower was, at the time of the survey, vast marshes densely overgrown with weeds and tropical vegetation. Other land which is marshy at present will undoubtedly be cleared and cultivated when the lake is lowered. Even the fall of the lake level of a little over a foot from the time of the beginning to the end of the survey made a considerable difference in the extent of the marshes. In fact, most of the land around the lake could have been called marsh when the survey was started and the water stood at 19.5 feet.

Around the greater part of the northern and eastern shores of the lake from Eagle Bay to Bacom Point there runs a narrow, comparatively high sandy ridge which is covered with high trees.

Most of the land along the south shore of the lake was, at the time of the survey, below the level of the water in the lake. This condition was brought about by dikeing the entire southern end of the lake, partially closing the locks in the various canals and draining the land away from the lake. This dike runs, with the exception of two places where it is supplemented by natural ridges, the entire distance from Bacom Point to the town of Moore Haven. It is constructed of earth and is about six feet in height and protected from storm erosion in most places by the growth of grass, water weeds and hyacinths in the water of the lake adjacent.

The shallow waters along the shore furnish an abundant growth of water hyacinths which float about with the wind and greatly obstruct navigation along some sections of the shore and in various streams. These hyacinths also grow in the streams and float downstream into the lake.

CONTROL:

The control consists of 27 main scheme triangulation stations and 46 supplementary stations around the lake.

SURVEY METHODS:

The survey was executed by aerial photographs taken from a height of six thousand feet by photographers of the U. S. Naval Air Service. An index chart showing the area covered by the photographs is included as page 106 of this report.

Control for the survey consisted of the location in the field of objects that would show on the photographs. Photographic control objects were seldom spaced farther than a mile apart. Since hydrographic signals were necessary about every half mile around the shore, most of the time of the topographic field party was taken up in building and locating hydrographic signals so that the location of photographic control stations entailed very little additional work.

Control stations for the most part consisted of natural objects such as buildings and small bridges. However, a few horizontal signals were necessary. These were generally targets of white signal cloth six feet square placed against a dark background. These targets showed up well on the photographs at this altitude but their area should be increased for pictures taken from a higher altitude.

Control objects were located both by triangulation and plane table and in very few cases by sextant cuts taken from a boat or from the tops of trees when other methods were impossible. The majority of signals were located by plane table traverses run between triangulation signals on the shore. A total of 96 miles of plane table traverse was run. All traverse lines closed within the allowable limits. In sections where traverse lines were not practical, signals were located by plane table cuts and three point fixes, in all cases being checked to allow no chance for error. All distances in the traverse lines were carried by stadia. Two special long stadia rods were made to read correct for the alidade used, and the accuracy attained by their use in traverse lines warranted the time necessary for their construction and the additional effort of the rodmen in carrying them.

The abundant growth of high vegetation, the high stage of the lake, thick mats of water hyacinths along the shores, the prevalence of poisonous snakes, and clouds of insects and other difficulties made plane table work extremely difficult in many places. Too much credit can not be given the rodmen of the party who worked cheerfully through such difficulties as getting wet nearly every day and encountering as many as fifty snakes in one day.

In the northwestern section of the lake (sheet G) extension legs were made for the plane table and a portable observer's stand built to make set ups in about four feet of water to facilitate the location of signals in this area. Because of the high vegetation, it was necessary to make plane table set ups on the tops of many houses around the lake in order to be able to see anything. In one instance, a traverse line was run between house tops for a considerable distance. Extreme care was necessary in both triangulation and plane table work in the entire southern end of the lake due to the bogginess and unstability of the muck soil. The mere walking around an instrument would often throw the bubble away off from level.

For the photography a two float type of seaplane known as the R-6-L was used. This is an obsolete type and unsuited for aerial mapping, but, on account of the shortage of planes at Pensacola, was the only one that could be obtained by the aviators for photography. The photographs were taken from an altitude of 6,000 feet, which was as high an altitude as could be maintained by this type of plane.

The camera used was the Fairchild K 3 mapping camera which is the official mapping camera of the Army and Navy Air Services. The camera is mounted in gimbals and has a level bubble by which it is leveled by the photographer for each picture.

The methods followed in the office reduction of the photographs were the same as those used in the Mississippi Delta survey and described in Special Publication No. 105.

Due to weather conditions, the type of plane used and other factors, the Okeechobee project can hardly be considered exemplary of the possibilities of aerial surveying.

Future photographic surveys should, if possible, be taken from an altitude of around 12,000 feet. Each picture taken at this elevation would have covered four times the area of a picture taken at 6,000 feet, thereby reducing the amount of flying to about one-half and the number of pictures to one-fourth. This would greatly reduce the office work and be more accurate as the strips of pictures laid up between control points would be much shorter. Photographing at this altitude would also allow a longer period between exposures, giving the pilot ample time to make short turns and level off between exposures.

A land plane should be used if possible, due to its greater climbing speed and ease of operation; however, there are types of seaplanes which would be suitable for photography at 12,000 feet. It would be a good idea to equip the plane with some sort of a more accurate altimeter than the one with which planes are ordinarily equipped. A season of the year when weather conditions are known to be good should be selected for the photography.

RECOVERABLE STATIONS AND OBJECTS:

On account of the impassable nature of most of the land surrounding the lake and the hard task of controlling plane table topography due to the dense growth of vegetation, all buildings which showed on the photographs, regardless of their prominence, were shown upon the topographic sheets with the view of their being helpful in case of future revision surveys. A list of recoverable natural objects is included as pages to of this report. These positions were all located in the field with the plane table, no objects located by photographic means being included.

POSITION OF LIGHTS AND BEACONS:

A list of positions of all lights and beacons in the lake is given as pages 13 and 14 of this report.

LIST OF PROMINENT OBJECTS TO BE SHOWN ON CHART:

A list of prominent objects to be shown on the chart is included as pages 11 and 12 of this report.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET A

This sheet includes the area at the extreme northern end of the lake, from  $\Delta$  KISS on the west to  $\Delta$  UTE on the east.

The area from  $\Delta$  KISS to Eagle Bay, with the exception of a low ridge covered with trees along shore, is a vast marsh at the present high stage of the lake and is densely covered with weeds, various kinds of grasses and a few bushes. The area around the mouth of the Kissimmee River is especially marshy and the river spreads out at present over a vast area. The river has practically no banks but has a well defined channel and a current of about three knots. The channel is kept comparatively free of hyacinths on account of the swift current.

The area around Eagle Bay is also very marshy at present, with the shore line quite indefinite. The drainage ditches shown are small and aid in draining the higher land to the northward. Water hyacinths are quite thick in Eagle Bay and along the shore in this vicinity.

Okeechobee City, a town of from two to three thousand and growing quite rapidly, is the largest town around the lake. It is a typical Florida land boom town as is evidenced by the number of streets laid out compared with the number of buildings. All streets shown on the sheet actually exist, even though there has been no building in some sections as yet.

Most of the area surrounding the town is covered with palmetto bushes and scattered pine trees. All area covered by the photographs is shown. Two railroads, the Seaboard Air Line and the Florida East Coast, pass through the town. The land around the town of Okeechobee City is comparatively high, averaging about thirty feet above sea level. Running northward from  $\odot$  CON and also eastward along the shore of the lake to the limits of the sheet is a good hard-surfaced road known as Conner's Highway. It is privately owned and is a toll road. A low ridge covered with high trees follows along the northern and eastern sides of the lake.

An attempt is being made to drain the area southeastward from Taylor's Creek, as is evidenced by the numerous drainage ditches. This section is partly marshy with the present high stage of the lake but will not be marshy if the lake is lowered slightly and will probably be nearly all cleared and under cultivation in the near future. The section of the railroad lines shown as a broken line was not covered by the photographs but is shown as it exists.

The shore line on most of this sheet is quite definite and does not change much with a variation of the height of the lake. A lowering of the water in the lake will dry up many of the marshes, but it is believed that the area around the mouth of the Kissimmee River and northward to Eagle Bay will remain marshy even though the lake is lowered several feet.

The soil around the immediate shore line of the lake is very fertile and the vegetation is very dense and almost impassable in areas that have not been cleared.

All creeks are given their local names.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET B.

This sheet includes the area from  $\triangle$  UTE on the north to NEW on the south.

The ridge of high trees along shore on sheet A continues along the shore of the lake for the entire distance covered by this sheet. Conner's Highway also follows the lake shore for the extent of this sheet.

Immediately back of the low ridge along shore it is marshy at present but is probably fairly dry with the lake at the 16-foot level. The area inland from the road on this sheet is almost impassable on account of the dense vegetation.

Chency Bay is quite shallow and has a very indefinite shore line. Conner's Highway cuts across the mouth on a bridge and fill as shown. The bridge is not a draw span.

The St. Lucie Canal is the largest canal around the lake. When completed it is to have a width of 150 feet and a depth of 18 feet and is to be the main canal for controlling the water level of the lake. A fairly good road runs along the south bank of the canal as shown. The banks of the St. Lucie Canal are quite high due to the amount of dredging necessary.

From the eastern end of sheet A to the St. Lucie Canal on this sheet the Florida East Coast Railroad runs inland too far to be covered by the photographs. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is also too far inland. From its ending on sheet A it runs straight across to West Palm Beach.

The photographs covering the inland area from Chancy Bay southward to the limits of this sheet could not be used as there was no control for Mosaic 94 and the remainder were too obscured by clouds to be of use. There is nothing of any great importance in this area anyway.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET C

This sheet includes the area from  $\triangle$  NEW on the north to  $\triangle$  PEL on the south.

The ridge of trees continues along shore, widening out in places to considerable width. The trees growing back inland from the immediate shore line are not nearly so high though as those growing along the shore.

The railroad continues along the shore to a point about a mile south of the town of Canal Point, which was the end of construction at the time the photographs were taken. Construction is being pushed rapidly forward though to extend it to Miami in the near future.

Conner's Highway continues along shore to the Palm Beach Canal where it leaves the lake shore and follows along the south bank of the canal to West Palm Beach. A fairly good dirt road runs along the lake shore from Canal Point to Bacom Point.

The land in this vicinity is a very rich muck and the cultivated areas are covered with small truck farms. Starting at Bacom Point is an earth dike which continues along most of the south shore of the lake and holds the water of the lake back from the land behind it, most of which was at the time of the survey below the level of the water in the lake.

From Bacom Point southward the trees shown are custard apple, a variety peculiar to the very rich muck soil of the Everglades. They are a scrub like variety from fifteen to twenty-five feet high and are always overgrown with a tangled mass of vines making these areas almost impassable without clearing. The northern end of Pelican Bay is covered with weeds, high bushes and grass growing in from four to six feet of water at the present height of the lake. The towns of Canal Point and

Pahokee are shown. These are merely farming villages of a few houses and stores. There is also a post office at Bacom Point.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET D

This sheet includes the area from  $\triangle$  PEL on the east to  $\triangle$  CLEW on the west showing Ritta, Kraemer and Torry Islands.

The earth dike shown on sheet C continues on this sheet to a point about two miles west of the Miami Canal where it is supplemented for about two miles with a ridge of slightly higher land along shore. The dike begins again at Little Bare Beach and continues on to the town of Clewiston.

The shore line on this sheet is very indefinite due to the profusion of vegetation growing in the water. At the present height of the lake, however, the dike is the shore line in nearly all cases. Most of the land behind the dike on this sheet is a foot or two below the present height of the lake. This land drains away from the lake into the various canals.

Much of the land on this is under cultivation and more of it is being cleared for truck farming. The trees shown on this sheet, with the exception of those on the islands and those at Little Bare Beach and westward, are custard apple.

The entrance of Forked Creek and other small streams shown on the eastern end of this sheet have been diked off making them merely marshes at present.

The towns shown are all small farming villages, South Bay being the largest in the vicinity. The town of Clewiston is the eastern terminus of the Moore Haven and Clewiston Railroad and is the shipping point for most of the farm produce in this section. The buildings shown on the pier extending into the lake are packing houses for vegetables.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET E

This sheet includes the area between  $\triangle$  CLEW on the east and the town of Moore Haven on the west.

From  $\triangle$  CLEW to  $\circ$  RON the earth dike is supplemented by a sandy ridge covered with high trees. From  $\circ$  RON the dike runs along the shore to the town of Moore Haven. The dike is in all cases the shore line at the present height of the lake. The shore lines of Observation Island and Grass Island are very indefinite due to the grass, weeds and bushes in the water gradually thinning out into the thinner grass in this section of the lake.

Most of the land on this sheet, with the exception of the small marshy places along the dike, either is under cultivation or will soon be.

Some sections of the railroad and the hard surfaced road between Moore Haven and Clewiston were missed by the photographs but they were drawn in as broken lines; the railroad as it exists and the road as it was thought to exist.

Moore Haven has a population of about 800, being the largest town in this section.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET F

Sheet F includes the area between Moore Haven and  $\triangle$  BEAR.

Between  $\triangle$  BIG and  $\triangle$  BEAR there runs a sandy ridge covered with high trees back of which is a saw grass marsh. The shore line southward from  $\triangle$  BIG to  $\triangle$  TRI is very indefinite at present due to the dense vegetation which gradually thins out into the grass of the lake. The outer limits of the thicker weeds and bushes were missed by the photos in a few places but this information can be taken from the hydrographic sheets.

The main dike around the south end of the lake runs straight west from TRI as shown. The outer end of the Three Mile Canal is shown. The spoil banks of this canal show about six feet above the water at present and are rocky and covered with weeds and bushes. Part of the outer end of the spoil banks are submerged at present.

A good road runs from Moore Haven along the west shore of the lake as shown to a point between  $\triangle$  BEAR and  $\circ$  DEAD where it starts inland and is to be dredged up through the marsh to the Indian Prairie Canal.

There is no drawbridge at the mouth of the Harny Pond Canal. The town of Lakeport has nothing but a store and post office.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: SHEET G:

This sheet includes the shore line from triangulation station Bear - triangulation station Kiss and joins sheet A on the north and F on the south. Practically this whole area is low and marshy, with a very indefinite shore line which varies considerably with the level of the lake. The lake is very shallow in this area and grass extends far out into the water.

Most of this area is covered with a type of grass known as big saw grass. This grass grows about eight feet high and is almost impassable due to the sharp saw like blades from which it gets its name. This is not the type of grass which grows in the water of the lake in this area; however, they are of somewhat the same appearance.



TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES.

10a

Station: LAKE OKE CHOBEE, FLORIDA.\*

Observations begin 1915

Observations end 1923

**A** Mean Stage of the Lake.

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Jan.	16.2	18.0	16.8	14.2	14.2	16.4	16.6	15.0	18.4
Feb.	16.0	17.8	16.0	14.3	14.2	16.2	16.4	14.8	18.2
Mar.	15.6	17.2	15.8	14.3	13.8	16.0	16.0	14.4	17.9
Apr.	15.4	16.8	15.4	14.2	13.8	15.8	15.8	13.8	17.4
May	16.0	16.6	14.8	13.8	14.0	15.8	15.7	13.8	17.4
June	15.9	16.5	14.6	13.9	14.5	16.0	15.7	14.2	17.6
July	17.0	17.0	14.7	14.0	14.8	16.0	15.6	14.4	18.0
Aug.	17.2	17.1	15.2	14.4	15.2	16.2	15.2	18.6	18.6
Sept.	17.8	17.1	15.6	14.8	16.0	16.6	15.0	16.0	19.0
Oct.	18.1	17.0	15.6	14.8	16.2	16.8	14.8	18.6	19.0
Nov.	18.2	17.0	15.0	14.8	16.2	17.0	15.0	18.7	18.6
Dec.	18.0	16.9	14.8	14.4	16.4	17.1	15.2	18.6	18.4
Sum.									
Mean	16.8	17.1	15.3	14.3	14.9	16.3	15.6	15.9	18.2

REMARKS: \*The mean of one reading each day at all of the six following stations: St. Lucie Canal, West Palm Beach Canal, Hillsboro Canal, North New River Canal, Miami Canal, and Calooshattee Canal. The locality was in each case where the canal joins the lake.

**B** Rainfall.

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
Jan.	1.2	0.2	0.6	3.5	1.8	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.8
Feb.	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.4	4.6	0.9	1.4	1.0
Mar.	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.0	3.4	3.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Apr.	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.8	4.4	0.8	0.8	3.0
May	1.8	6.8	1.4	1.2	7.0	4.8	7.2	7.8	8.5
June	7.5	7.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	5.4	5.0	9.4	9.6
July	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.4	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.4
Aug.	9.3	3.0	9.5	6.8	4.8	4.4	3.0	9.4	8.6
Sept.	4.8	4.0	7.2	8.5	9.8	9.8	0.8	13.0	6.8
Oct.	7.0	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	7.4	7.5	11.6	8.0
Nov.	5.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	10.4	3.8	2.0	3.0	0.4
Dec.	4.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.8	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.3
Sum.	53.8	33.7	36.8	35.1	64.6	62.4	37.9	67.6	50.6
Mean									

REMARKS:

NOTE.—The following headings are to be written in lines "A" and "B" on successive forms, and in the order here given: Corrected HWI, Corrected LWI, Mean HW, Mean LW, Mean Tide Level, Mean Sea Level, Mean Range, Corrected Mean Range, Mean DHQ, Mean DLQ, Corrected DHQ, Corrected DLQ. The letters DHQ, DLQ, signify Mean HW—Mean LW and Mean LW—Mean LLW, respectively. For a series of 4 years or less, put two headings in line "A," and two in line "B." For a series longer than 4 years, put only one heading in line "A," and one in line "B." Write the year, and the word "hour" or "feet" at the head of each column. Give intervals in hours and hundredths, and heights in feet and hundredths.

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES.

Station: .....

Observations begin ..... Observations end .....

HIGHEST TIDE OBSERVED.												
Month	DATE.		FEET.		DATE.		FEET.		DATE.		FEET.	
	Jan.											
Feb.												
Mar.												
Apr.												
May												
June												
July												
Aug.												
Sept.												
Oct.												
Nov.												
Dec.												
Year												

REMARKS:

LOWEST TIDE OBSERVED.												
Month	DATE.		FEET.		DATE.		FEET.		DATE.		FEET.	
	Jan.											
Feb.												
Mar.												
Apr.												
May												
June												
July												
Aug.												
Sept.												
Oct.												
Nov.												
Dec.												
Year												

REMARKS:

NOTE.—Write the year at the head of each double column. When the extreme height for any month occurs on more than one day, give the different dates, separated by commas. The heights are to be given in feet and tenths.

For one mile southwest of triangulation station Kiss, there extends a low ridge covered with bushes and a few trees. The remainder of the shore line is fringed with bushes and weeds with a few scattered trees behind which extends the big saw grass marsh. Water hyacinths are quite thick along most of this shore line.

The entrance of the Indian Prairie Canal is shown to the outer limit of dredging. The spoil banks are about seven feet high and rocky with a portion of the bank submerged according to the height of the water. Toposignal BUS is a clump of bushes on the outer end of the Indian Prairie Canal.

There is a Post Office in the town of Elderberry with mail service every second day. Small parts of the land in the vicinity of Elderberry are under cultivation when the water in the lake is lower.

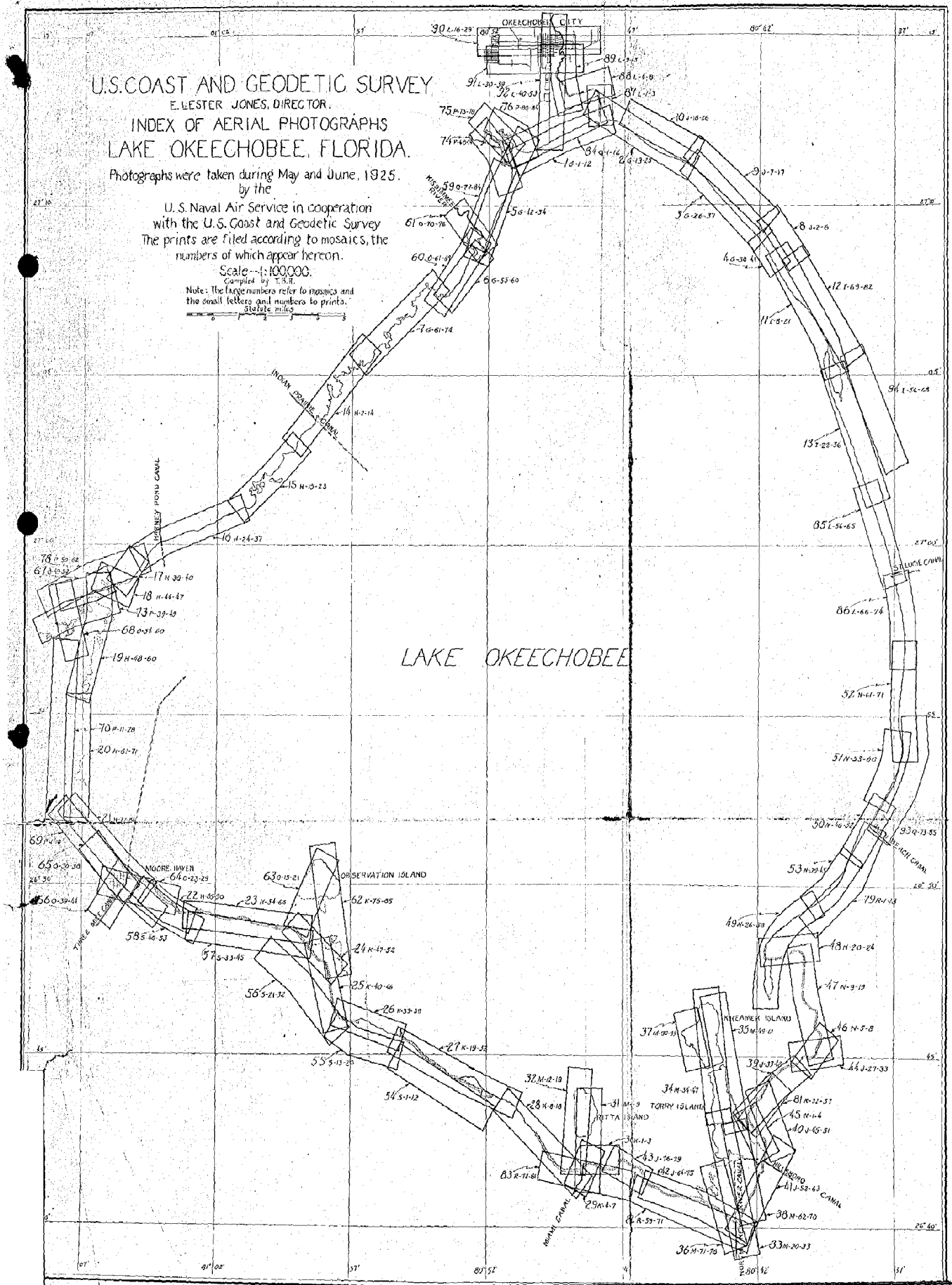
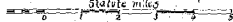
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
 E. LESTER JONES, DIRECTOR.  
 INDEX OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS  
 LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA.

Photographs were taken during May and June, 1925.  
 by the

U. S. Naval Air Service in cooperation  
 with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey  
 The prints are filed according to mosaics, the  
 numbers of which appear hereon.

Scale - 1:100,000.

Note: The large numbers refer to mosaics and  
 the small letters and numbers to prints.  
 State miles



LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

LIST OF PROMINENT OBJECTS TO BE SHOWN ON CHART

The following group of natural objects is quite prominent and fairly easy to distinguish and will be useful as landmarks if shown on the chart:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
SCHOOL	27 00	648	81 03	335	South gable of white school house. ✓
BUS	27 02	234	80 56	591	Prominent group of bushes about 6 feet high on outer end of west spoil bank of Indian Prairie Canal. ✓
LONE	27 07	238.7	80.57	359.0	Lone palmetto tree. ✓
PALMETTO	27 14	1265.6	80 50	419.0	Okeechobee water tank, 125 feet high. ✓
CON	27 11	1710	80 49	1245	Large prominent house. ✓
TOLL	27 11	1789	80 49	990	Highway toll gate. ✓
TREE	27 12	441.6	80 49	96.2	High prominent tree, highest on north shore of lake. ✓
	27 12	553	80 48	1441	Large prominent white house. ✓
WHITE	27 10	1761	80 44	256	Prominent white school house in group of buildings. ✓
GAR	27 07	782	80 40	1243	Prominent tin building (garage and store). ✓
SQUARE	27 07	826	80 40	1184	Prominent white house. ✓
GATE	26 59	140	80 37	13	Highway toll gate. ✓
HILL	26 59	04	80 36	1516	Group of high trees, highest tree clump on the lake. ✓
GAB	26 52	994	80 37	540	West gable of large three story house. ✓
	26 51	1276	80 37	1263	Highway toll gate. ✓
BRIDGE	26 51	1496	80 37	1530	South end of R.R. lift bridge, about fifty feet high. ✓

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
WAR	26 51	388	80 38	606	Railroad Station. ✓
LAD	26 50	1758	80 38	957	West gable of large white building. ✓
TIG	26 50	114	80 39	160	West gable of large building. ✓
RED	26 47	1718	80 41	1126	Prominent white house with red roof. ✓
INT	26 47	1386	80 41	1220	West gable of large building. ✓
LARD	26 46	983	80 43	1406	Large bushy tree. ✓
CUP	26 46	1079	80 43	1383	Large cone shaped tree. ✓
TURN	26 46	975	80 43	1160	Large two story brown house. ✓
TA	26 43	397	80 48	1070	Large prominent tree. ✓
TOE	26 42	1591	80 50	608	Large two story white house. ✓
TIE	26 42	1219	80 50	195	Large tin building. ✓
EST	26 42	1071	80 50	75	East gable of large white building (Ritta Post Office). ✓
CHIM	26 41	1568	80 46	1415	Old stack about 25 feet high. ✓
CHEW	26 43	1319	80 51	874	School house. ✓
MOS	26 43	1751	80 52	360	Prominent building. ✓
	26 45	837	80 55	397	Large hotel building in Clewiston. ✓
PAC	26 45	1684	80 57	449	East gable of large tin building. ✓
LEAN	26 47	275	80 57	1502	Large tree near small group of buildings. ✓
QUIT	26 48	665	81 02	849	Prominent water tower with wind-mill on top. ✓
	26 49	201.8	81 03	596.8	Tallest of three stacks on large sugar mill (about 50 feet high). ✓
	26 50	50.9	81 05	576	Moore Haven water tank. About 125 feet high. ✓
	26 50	560.6	81 05	1341.8	Tallest stack on Moore Haven Ice Plant (about 40 feet high). ✓

LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

★

POSITIONS OF LIGHTS AND BEACONS.

		<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	
New River Canal No. 1	5 D	26 41	1636	80 43	1000	Lighted FI W 2 sec
Halifax Bank	5 D	26 42	1009	80 45	1601	" Gp FI W 3 sec
Ritta Island	5 D	26 44	883.0	80 48	821.3	" FI W 2 sec
Rock Reef	5 C	26 46	871.1	80 52	1626.3	" FI W 2 sec
Clewiston	5 W	26 46	392.4	80 55	14.9	" FI W 2 sec
South Lake Rock Reef, West End.	5 A	26 50	773.3	80 55	1191.4	" FI W 2 sec
Moore Haven Entrance #1	1 C	26 57	911.6	80 59	1211.7	" FI W 2 sec
Observation Shoal N. End #3	1 C	26 58	464.5	81 00	772.4	" FI W 2 sec
Moore Haven Channel #7	5 A	26 56	245.2	81 03	276.3	" FI W 2 sec
North Lake Shoal (King Bar Shoal)	5 B	27 05	471.0	80 49	605.1	" FI W 2 sec
Taylor Creek Bar #1	1 B	27 11	1753.3	80 48	84.7	" FI W 2 sec
Taylor Creek #3	1 B	27 12	110.4	80 48	178.8	" FI W 2 sec
Taylor Creek #5	1 B	27 12	617.9	80 47	1629.4	" FI W 2 sec
St. Lucie Canal	1 D	26 59	119.4	80 37	399.1	" FI W 2 sec
Palm Beach Canal	5 B	26 51	1740	80 38	216	" Gp FI W 3 sec 2 flashes
Pahokee	1 B	26 49	1244.4	80 41	551.0	" Gp FI W 3 sec 2 flashes
Bacon Point Rocks	1 B	26 49	211.4	80 41	1418.2	" Gp FI W 3 sec 2 flashes
Kreamer Shoal	5 D	26 46	1623.9	80 44	277.2	" FI W 2 sec
Old Three Pile Beacon at Mouth of Kissimee	1 A	27 08	803.3	80 52	291.9	Not lighted. ✓
Old Three Pile Beacon Fisheating Bay	1 C	26 58	401.3	81 05	1529.7	" " ✓

	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D. M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	
Moore Haven Chammel Beacon #5; one pile with horizontal white slats.	<sup>v</sup> C 26 56	1077.6	81 02	379.7	Not lighted <sup>Bn 5</sup> ✓
Moore Haven Chammel Beacon #3 A; one pile with pointer	<sup>v</sup> C 26 56	1717	81 01	1439	" " ✓
Beacon #1, approaches to Miami Canal.	<sup>v</sup> D 26 42	1740	80 47	486	One pile with pointer. Not lighted ✓
Beacon #2, approaches to Miami Canal	<sup>v</sup> D 26 42	1750	80 47	498	" " ✓
Beacon #4, approaches to Miami Canal	<sup>v</sup> D 26 42	1260	80 47	942	" " ✓
Beacon #6, approaches to Miami Canal	<sup>v</sup> D 26 42	637	80 47	1515	" " ✓



LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet A

List of Recoverable Plant Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
TALL	27 11	390	80 44	966	Tall palmetto tree.
PAIM	27 11	505	80 44	1221	Tall palmetto tree.
DEAD	27 11	1695	80 46	372	Large dead tree in center of open space in trees.
IRE	27 12	980	80 47	401	Front gable of house with iron roof.
TAY	27 12	1106	80 47	1543	Bridge tender's house at west end of Conner's highway bridge over Taylor's Creek.
TOLL	27 11	1789	80 49	990	Conner's Highway Toll-gate.
CON	27 11	1710	80 49	1245	Center of W. J. Conner's house.
WEST	27 11	1549	80 50	59	Lone palmetto tree.
RED	27 11	1335	80 50	381	Front gable of red roofed bldg.
WET	27 11	1439	80 51	00	Old, grey colored house.
LITE	27 12	789	80 50	1566	High tree with branches on west.
WAT	27 12	352	80 51	912	Old house.
TER	27 12	57	80 51	985	Old building.
FRONT	27 11	1794	80 51	749	Front gable of tin roofed house.
BRAN	27 11	1287	80 51	1471	Large lone tree on west side of bay with most of branches on west.
SKIN	27 10	897	80 51	267	Old fish skinning stand in water.
LON	27 10	190	80 51	950	Lone palmetto tree.
GAL	27 09	1160	80 51	1392	House with galv. iron roof.
STAN	27 09	356	80 51	1421	Old fish skinning stand in water.
LOG	27 09	204	80 52	40	" " " " " "
FEV	27 09	383	80 52	553	Small house.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
NYE	27 09	127	80 52	475	Small shack.
RAY	27 08	1710	80 52	560	Old house.
DOG	27 08	1556	80 52	569	" "
GUS	27 08	1384	80 52	766	" "
	27 12	544	80 46	1357	Center of 1st small bridge on Conner's Hw. S E of the mouth of Taylor's Creek.
	27 12	408	80 46	1186	2nd small bridge on Conner's Hw. S E of Taylor's Cr.(cent.of bridge)
	27 11	1649	80 46	381	Center of 3rd small bridge on Conner's Hw. S E of Taylor's Cr.
	27 11	1199	80 45	1320	Center of Conner's Highway bridge over Nubbin Slough.
	27 11	590	80 44	1555	Center of 1st small bridge S E of Nubbin Slouth (Conner's Hw.)
	27 10	1756	80 44	365	Center of 2nd small bridge S E of Nubbin Slouth (Conner's Hw.)
	27 10	1534	80 44	88	Center of 3rd small bridge S E of Nubbin Slouth (Conner's Hw.)
	27 10	563	80 43	830	Center of Conner's Highway bridge over Henry Creek.
	27 09	1551	80 42	1573	Center of 1st small bridge on Conner's Hw.S E of Henry Creek.
	27 09	1034	80 42	979	Center of Conner's Hw. bridge over Lettuce Creek.
	27 09	699	80 42	602	Center of 1st small bridge on Conner's Hw. S E of Lettuce Cr.
	27 08	1650	80 41	1327	Center of Conner's Hw. bridge over Cypress Creek.
	27 08	1115	80 41	967	Center of 1st small bridge on Conner's Hw. S E of Cypress Cr.

## LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

## Topographic Sheet B

## List of Recoverable Plane Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
GATE	26 59	140	80 37	13	Conner's highway toll gate.
NUT	26 56	1689	80 36	986	South end of southermost of two houses on beach.
	26 59	263	80 37	52	Telephone pole at north end of Conner's Highway bridge over St. Lucie Canal.
	26 59	207	80 36	1563	Lock tender's building on St. Lucie Canal locks.
STONE	26 59	202	80 36	1402	North gable of large stone crusher about 100 m. east of canal locks.
NORTH	27 04	355	80 39	293	N'most of two dead oak trees close together in front of row of palmettos.
GAR	27 07	782	80 40	1243	Large tin bldg. (garage and storé) on edge of road.
SQUARE	27 07	826	80 40	1184	Prominent square house with peaked roof.
	26 57	224	80 36	973	Center of small bridge on Conner's Hw. 300 m. N. of R.R. crossing.
	27 00	1284	80 37	989	Center of small bridge on Conner's Hw. about two miles N. of St. Lucie Canal.
	27 06	713	80 39	1138	Center of 1st small bridge north of Chancy Bay on Conner's Highway.
	27 06	1197	80 39	1406	Center of 2nd small bridge north of Chancy Bay on Conner's Highway.
	27 07	684	80 40	1164	Center of third small bridge north of Chancy Bay on Conner's Highway.
	27 07	1266	80 40	1640	Center of 4th small bridge north of Chancy Bay on Conner's Highway.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet C

List of Recoverable Plant Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D. P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
GIN	26 45	00	80 39	1006	Most southerly of three houses in group.
CHI	26 45	301	80 39	935	Center of long narrow building.
COL	26 45	1141	80 39	973	House furthest south of three in group.
VIN	26 45	1748	80 39	1439	Short vine covered tree on dike.
BEL	26 46	738	80 39	1368	Eastermost of two buildings alongside of dike.
BIN	26 46	1242	80 40	398	Lone bldg. with light colored roof.
LIG	26 47	1631	80 40	396	Large building with tin roof.
ROK	26 48	322	80 40	836	Tin building near dike.
RED	26 47	1718	80 41	1126	Prominent white house with red roof.
INT	26 47	1386	80 41	1220	West gable of large tin packing house.
HIN	26 47	1134	80 41	1035	Highest tree on Bacom Point.
OLD	26 47	1031	80 41	1032	Old house.
SHY	26 47	722	80 41	1065	Lone bushy green tree.
TED	26 47	358	80 41	1012	House with black pointed roof.
LEE	26 48	429	80 41	1162	West gable of Bacom Point Post Office.
TREN	26 48	851	80 41	860	Large lone tree.
PIK	26 48	1251	80 41	613	Old fish skinning stand in water.
JIG	26 48	1844	80 40	1500	Front gable of large tin shed.
ANDY	26 49	513	80 40	360	Pointed roof of large white school house.
MIN	26 49	776	80 40	47	White banner on west gable of old house in Pahokee.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
BIM	26 49	1410	80 39	973	Frame work of small building out in water.
CUL	26 49	1392	80 39	695	West gable of grey colored building on west side of road.
TIG	26 50	114	80 39	160	West gable of large building.
LAD	26 50	1758	80 38	957	West gable of large white building.
WAR	26 51	388	80 38	606	Center of Canal Point and Pahokee Railroad Station.
IKE	26 51	866	80 38	243	West gable of green roofed house, southermost of group of houses.
	26 51	1773	80 37	1296	Conner's Highway Toll Gate.
GAB	26 52	994	80 37	540	West gable of large three story white house.
	26 51	1276	80 37	1263	Conner's Highway Toll Gate.
SU	26 50	1648	80 36	1162	Tallest stack on large sugar mill.
BRIDGE	26 51	1496	80 37	1530	South end of F.E.C.R.R. bridge over Palm Beach Canal.
SIG	26 53	634	80 36	1415	Nine foot square white banner in top of fifty foot tree.
HOW	26 55	1512	80 36	1161	Small grey house.
	26 51	1740	80 38	216	Palm Beach Canal Beacon.
	26 53	1826	80 36	1121	Center of small bridge, Conner's Highway.
	26 53	1003	80 36	1297	Center of small bridge, Conner's Highway.

LAKE OKKECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet D

List of Recoverable Plant Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
KID	26 45	1385	80 55	289	North gable of northernmost packing house in Clewiston.
ATE	26 45	1125	80 55	289	Cylindrical water tank in Clewiston.
GRO	26 44	640	80 53	687	Westernmost house of group.
MOS	26 43	1751	80 52	360	Prominent grey tin building near sharp turn in dike.
WIN	26 43	1417	80 51	1206	House on lake shore at beginning of dike; two small windows in roof.
CHEW	26 43	1319	80 51	874	North gable of Little Bare Beach school house.
GLAS	26 43	924	80 51	401	Building with row of glass windows on north side.
STORE	26 43	883	80 50	1556	North end of old store building in water.
TOE	26 42	1591	80 50	608	Center of large two story white house.
TIE	26 42	1219	80 50	195	Center of large tin building.
EST	26 42	1071	80 50	75	East gable of large white building (Ritta Post Office).
ROY	26 42	829	80 49	1615	Westernmost of four royal palms in row near dike.
SEN	26 42	430	80 49	1440	Water tank on tower at S W corner of square house.
BRO	26 41	1589	80 49	874	Green house with brown roof.
ROW	26 41	1148	80 49	193	Prominent tin roofed building with few palm trees in front.
BIL	26 43	1100	80 48	245	Southernmost of two buildings.
DIN	26 43	830	80 48	1028	Tin building.
TA	26 43	397	80 48	1070	Large prominent tree on south end of Ritta Island.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ROOF	26 42	1748	80 48	826	Large tin roofed building.
DUR	26 42	1365	80 48	690	Large house on south end of Ritta Island (old hotel).
ER	26 41	1124	80 48	708	White water tower near Miami Canal locks.
	26 41	1057	80 48	754	Center pivot of drawbridge over Miami Canal.
	26 42	1740	80 47	486	Beacon #1 approaches to Miami Canal.
	26 42	1750	80 47	498	Beacon #2 " " " "
	26 42	1260	80 47	942	Beacon #4 " " " "
	26 42	637	80 47	1515	Beacon #6 " " " "
ELT	26 41	1158	80 47	632	Easternmost of four royal palms in row at Sebring farm.
TELL	26 41	1131	80 47	980	Tall stack.
CO	26 41	1021	80 47	993	Lone building to southward of several small shacks.
CHIM	26 41	1568	80 46	1415	Tall black stack.
TREY	26 41	642	80 46	244	House with tin roof, largest of three.
CAL	26 42	1009	80 45	1601	Halifax Bank lighted beacon.
MU	26 40	1696	80 45	433	Westernmost of three small bldgs.
JEB	26 40	1469	80 44	162	Large tin roofed building.
LARD	26 46	983	80 43	1406	Large bushy rubber tree.
CUP	26 46	1079	80 43	1383	Large cone shaped tree at north end of Kreamer Island.
TURN	26 46	975	80 43	1160	Center of large brown house belonging to William Turner.
ROM	26 45	1131	80 43	1426	Prominent house with light colored roof.
BED	26 44	1460	80 43	1261	Building.
ED	26 43	404	80 43	46	Large building with grey roof.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
BROWN	26 43	47	80 43	746	Chimney of large two story brown house.
LITE	26 41	1636	80 43	1000	Lighted beacon at entrance to N. New River Canal.
AD	26 41	824	80 43	189	Old shack.
FIN	26 40	1309	80 43	1425	Front gable of tin roofed house.
TUL	26 40	742	80 43	557	Small building.
HAS	26 40	637	80 43	395	Tin house.
JAB	26 43	1229	80 42	1653	Large house.
TU	26 43	593	80 42	412	
WIN	26 43	563	80 42	442	Two prominent large trees on point.
GET	26 43	250	80 42	1501	Large lone tree.
ERT	26 42	672	80 42	1512	Large water tank at corner of house.
PIG	26 42	31	80 42	309	Two story tin bldg. on canal bank.
	26 39	1780	80 42	1227	West gable of tin roofed bldg.
CENT	26 39	1556	80 42	1246	Center of pivot of drawbridge over N. New River Canal.
	26 39	1258	80 42	1228	Tin roofed bldg. on east bank of N. New River Canal.
	26 39	627	80 42	1195	Lone building.
TEM	26 44	1128	80 41	128	Large tree ten meters east of black shack.
KRO	26 44	514	80 41	894	Black roofed shack.
	26 43	1219	80 41	1582	Building, N E of two.
WAG	26 41	1808	80 41	1295	Large tin building.
	26 41	1443	80 41	655	North gable of black roofed bldg. on S. bank of Hillsboro Canal.
	26 41	1144	80 41	93	Center of large tin bldg. on S. bank of Hillsboro Canal.
GAY	26 44	1380	80 40	1048	Grey building.



LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet E

List of Recoverable Plane Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
CENT	26 45	1238	80 55	1327	Center of large house with tin roof, only house in this vicinity.
RON	26 45	1836	80 56	1022	North gable of northernmost of two houses.
TEE	26 45	1474	80 57	13	Large bushy tree directly in front of small house.
PAC	26 45	1684	80 57	449	East gable of large tin packing house on railroad.
GRE	26 46	651	80 57	1091	Lone green colored two-story flat-roofed house.
VIC	26 46	1247	80 57	1617	Large bushy tree, largest in vicinity.
PUL	26 47	1538	80 58	1012	Cupola of large red building.
PEO	26 48	648	81 00	605	North gable of grey bldg. with peaked roof.
NIT	26 48	1532	81 01	740	North gable of large tin roofed bldg.
QUIT	26 48	665	81 02	849	Prominent water tower with windmill on top.
ONT	26 48	1514	81 02	1272	Water tank on tower near group of buildings.
WER	26 49	1057	81 04	382	Observation tower.
FED	26 49	1676	81 04	616	Front gable of large red roofed bldg.
WIND	26 49	1768	81 04	1028	Small windmill.
CYL	26 50	669	81 05	511	Grey colored cylindrical tank.
	26 49	1091	81 05	1157	Lone tree on canal bank.
ROSE	26 48	354	80 57	882	Small house on Grass Island.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet F

List of Recoverable Plane Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
PIN	26 56	1735	81 06	1213	Large prominent building (tin roof).
UKE	26 58	1168	81 06	1283	East end of large building (western-most of two buildings).
GREY	26 59	842	81 04	1380	White house with grey roof.
LAR	26 59	1525	81 04	824	Large tree directly in front of house.
SCHOOL	27 00	648	81 03	335	South gable of white school house.
UNK	26 59	1279	81 01	850	Fish skinning stand in water.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

Topographic Sheet G

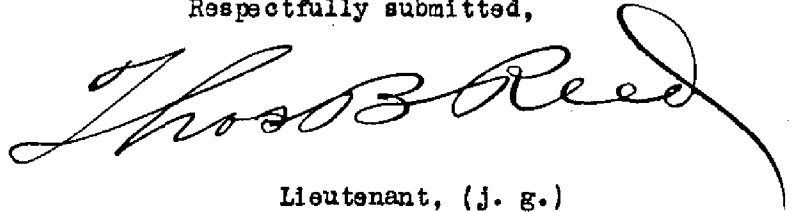
List of Recoverable Plane Table Positions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>D.P.</u>	<u>Description</u>
GRO	27 01	744	81 00	1049	House on west side of small bay.
ALG	27 01	1029	81 00	1266	Small shed.
WIN	27 01	1126	81 00	1014	Old house.
RAG	27 02	717	80 59	1148	White banner on top of old house.
CAN	27 02	1701	80 59	91	Center of Elderberry Post Office.
BUT	27 03	57	80 58	1156	Old fish skinning stand in water.
PIC	27 03	352	80 58	1560	Peak of roof of green colored house with pointed roof.
HO	27 03	614	80 57	1497	House on spoil bank of Indian Prairie Canal.
BLACK	27 03	1606	80 57	1594	Old house.
CONE	27 04	1107	80 57	1198	Two prominent cone shaped trees close together.
	27 04	1119	80 57	1199	
SHED	27 04	625	80 54	1247	White banner on fish skinning stand in water.
BUSH	27 05	1160	80 56	706	Tree with branches on north (highest of two trees).
FLUTE	27 05	1606	80 56	376	Large flat topped tree.
HIS	27 06	1228	80 55	758	Large queer shaped vine covered tree.
	27 06	1521	80 54	1297	Small shed with tin roof.
CO	27 07	1668	80 54	364	Large cone shaped tree.
	27 07	950	80 53	821	House with black roof.

CONCLUSION:

The Lake Okeechobee region is, along with the rest of the state of Florida, on a big real estate boom at present and, as a result of this, many improvements are planned around the lake. These include a sea wall around the northeastern section, with high ground filled in behind it and winter homes along the ridge; town sites in many places such as around Chancy Bay, St. Lucie Inlet, Clewiston and other places, and many other real estate developments, all on paper at the time of the survey. However, no doubt some of these developments will go through and the next few years see considerable change in the topography around Lake Okeechobee.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, cursive handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. G. Reed". The signature is written over the typed name and extends to the right.

Lieutenant, (j. g.)

Approved and forwarded,

A cursive handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. L. Graham".

Chief of party.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON November 11, 1925.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Topographic Sheets 4124 to 4130

Lake Okeechobee, Florida

Surveyed in 1924 and 1925

Instructions dated November 10, 1923 and October 18, 1924.

Chief of Party, L. D. Graham.

Airplane photographs by Naval Air Service.

Control by T. B. Reed.

Compiled and inked by T. B. Reed.

1. The details of this survey are mostly from airplane photographs controlled by visible objects located by triangulation, plane-table and sextant.
2. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions. The descriptive report is unusually complete.
3. The plan and character of the survey conform to the requirements of the General Instructions, except for the omission of the magnetic meridian on all the sheets. This omission is not serious as ample magnetic information regarding this locality is now available.
4. The plan and extent of the survey satisfy the specific instructions.
5. All junctions of adjoining sheets are satisfactory.
6. The sheets were compiled and drawn by the field party. As stated in the descriptive report the conditions under which the photographing was done made it impossible to obtain the best results. The shortcomings due to this cause do not appear to be important and, on the other hand, the detail is much more complete than could have been obtained with the use of the planetable. The care and skill exercised in the preparation of these sheets are most commendable.

7. On sheet 4128 the shoreline in the vicinity of Observation and Grassy Islands is deficient in places due to indistinctness of vegetation on the photographs. The deficiencies should be supplied by the hydrographic sheet.

On sheet 4129 the deficiencies in shoreline should be supplied by the hydrographic sheet.

8. No further surveying in the area covered by these sheets is needed.
9. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
10. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, November, 1925.

7-FMH:LE

December 22, 1925.

Lieutenant (j.g.) T. B. Reed,  
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Steamer GUIDE,  
San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Reed:

In verifying one of the topographic sheets of your work on Lake Okechobee, there is some doubt in regard to your interpretation of the photographs. There is enclosed a tracing showing your interpretation of the photographs in the vicinity of Indian Prairie Canal. Some of the pictures from which this tracing was made are also enclosed and the questions arising in the interpretation of the pictures are shown on the tracing. For instance, in the Bay west of Signal Cone and Signal Bit, as shown on picture OH-7, 8 and 9, there are apparently several islands which were not shown on your topographic sheet. Your interpretation of this and other questions raised in the verification of the sheet is desired at your earliest convenience. It is felt that possibly a field examination made by you of this area showed that these were not in reality islands. There is, however, no authority in your descriptive report for that interpretation.

As will be noticed, on the tracing there are 17 questionable areas mentioned on the drawing and it is requested that you answer each separately and make such notes on the photographs as considered necessary for clearness. You will please return both the tracing and the pictures with your answer, at your earliest convenience, as the publication of the chart is being delayed.

Yours very truly,

Chief, Division of  
Hydrography and Topography.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: U.S.S. GUIDE, 305 Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

EXPRESS OFFICE:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

JAN 7 9 18 AM '26

December 31, 1925.

To : The Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
From : Thos. B. Reed, Lieut. (J. G.)  
Subject : Interpretation of photographs of Lake Okeechobee.

I am returning herewith photographs and tracing of Lake Okeechobee area and am submitting answers to questions as requested in your letter of Dec. 22, 1925 (file no. 7-FHH:LE).

This entire area is very low and marshy and was practically all under water at the time of the survey. The shore line, although it appears quite definite on the photographs, is in reality quite indefinite and is in most places made up of water hyacinths floating on the water. Most of the spots which appear as islands on the photographs are merely mats of floating water hyacinths which shift about with the wind. A few of these islands, which I found by examination in the field to be more permanent because of thick grass growing in the water, were shown as marshy islands on the topographic sheets.

The following are answers to the questions asked:

- 1 and 2. These are floating mats of water hyacinths.
- 3, 4 and 5. The larger island was more permanent, being made of thicker grass while the smaller ones were merely temporary ~~ones~~ islands of floating hyacinths.
- 6 to 13. These are all floating mats of water hyacinths.
14. This section of the spoil banks of the Indian Prairie Canal has been washed away and the small spots shown on the photographs are hyacinths collected in the grass growing on the submerged banks.




15. Signal VINE was a prominent vine covered tree. The house in this vicinity should, perhaps, have been shown on the topo sheet, but it was not prominent enough to be seen from the lake.

16. This was a mat of water hyacinths and not thought permanent enough to be shown on the sheet.

17. TOPO signal OUT was not a house but was an old fish-skinning stand in the water and ~~it~~ is shown in its correct position on photo O-H-14. The island shown on O-H-14 is another temporary one of grass, hyacinths and water lilies growing in the water.

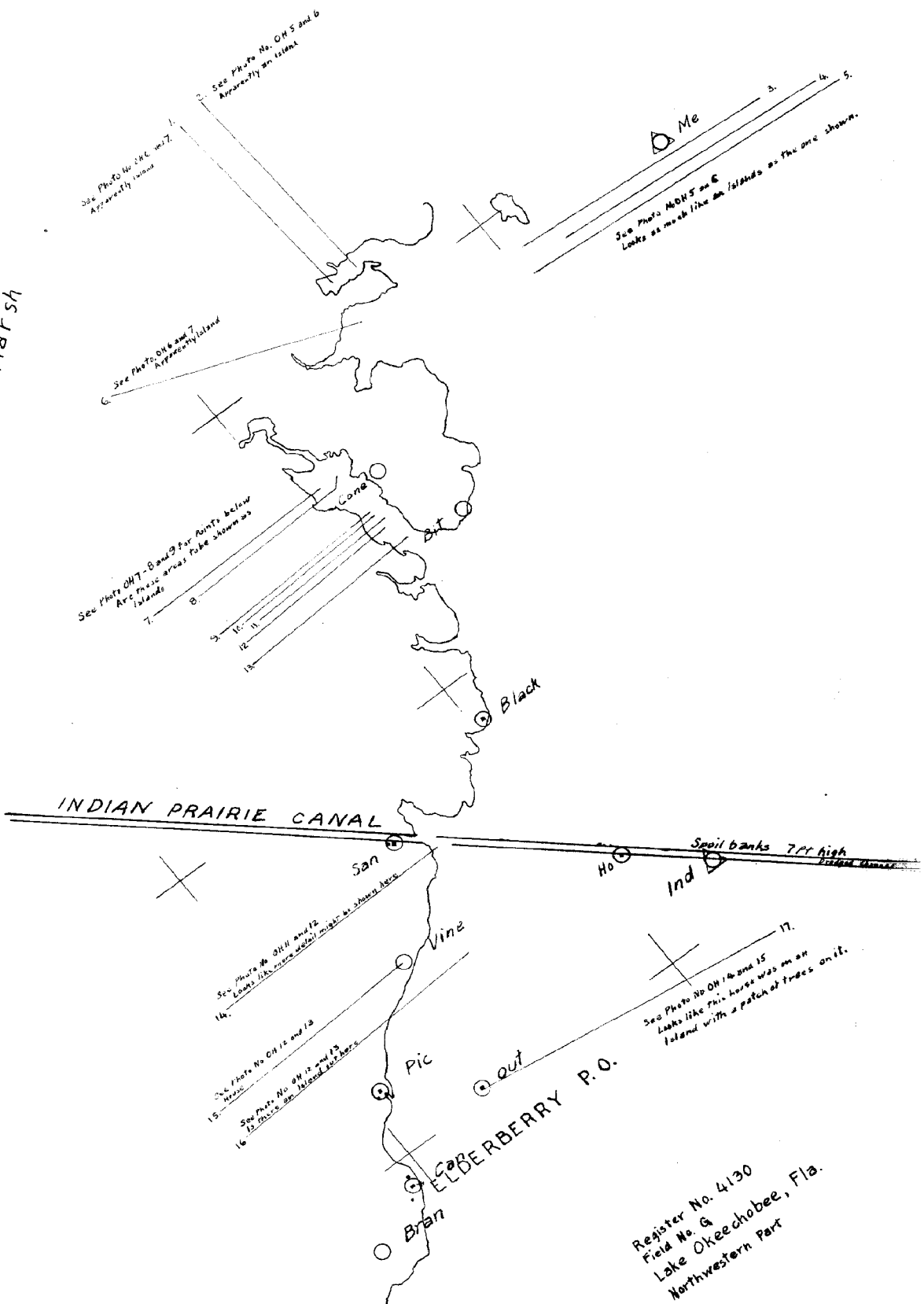


Forwarded



Comdg. Str. GUIDE.

Big Sawgrass Marsh



See Photo No. OH 14 and 15  
Apparently same

See Photo No. OH 12 and 13  
Apparently an island

See Photo No. OH 11 and 12  
Apparently island

See Photo No. OH 5 and 6  
Looks as much like the islands as the one shown.

See Photo OH 7, 8 and 9 for points below  
Are these areas like shown as

See Photo No. OH 14 and 15  
Looks like more detail might be shown here

See Photo No. OH 12 and 13  
Islands

See Photo No. OH 11 and 12  
Islands

See Photo No. OH 14 and 15  
Looks like this horse was on an island with a patch of trees on it.

Register No. 4130  
Field No. 6  
Lake Okeechobee, Fla.  
Northwestern Part

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4124

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. A

REGISTER NO. **4124**

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeachobee

Locality Northern part

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924-January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed

Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

~~Contour; Approximate contour; Form-line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4125

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. B

REGISTER NO. **4125**

State Florida

General locality Lake Okechobee

Locality Eastern Part

Scale 1: 20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924-January, 1925

Vessel Launch Elsie

Chief of Party L.D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed

Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

~~Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore lines were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4126

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. G

REGISTER NO. 4126

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeechobee

Locality Eastern Part

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924-January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed

Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above to ground to tops of trees

~~Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4127

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. D

REGISTER NO. 4127

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeechobee

Locality Southern Part

Scale: 20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924-January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed

aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above ~~to ground~~ to tops of trees

~~Contour; Approximate contour; Form line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4128

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. E

REGISTER NO. **4128**

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeechobee

Locality South Western Part

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924-January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed

Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above ~~to ground~~ to tops of trees

~~Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4129

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. F

REGISTER NO. 4129

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeechobee

Locality Western Part

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924- January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed  
Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above ~~to ground to tops of trees~~

~~Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval~~ feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with

the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Rasa.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. 4130

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. G

REGISTER NO. **4130**

State Florida

General locality Lake Okeechobee

Locality North Western Part

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Dec. 1924- January, 1925

Vessel Launch ELSIE

Chief of Party L. D. Graham

Surveyed by Thos. B. Reed  
Aerial photographs taken by Naval Air Service, May and June 1925

Inked by Thos. B. Reed

Photographs reduced and data compiled by Thos. B. Reed

Heights in feet above -to ground -to tops of trees

~~Contour, Approximate contour, Form line interval~~ Feet

Instructions dated October 18, 1924

Remarks: Aerial photographs of shore line were taken with the lake level at 18.3 feet above mean sea level at Punta Kasa.