INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

LAKE OF THE WOODS LEVELS

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SOUTHERLY SHORE

LAKE OF THE WOODS

FROM

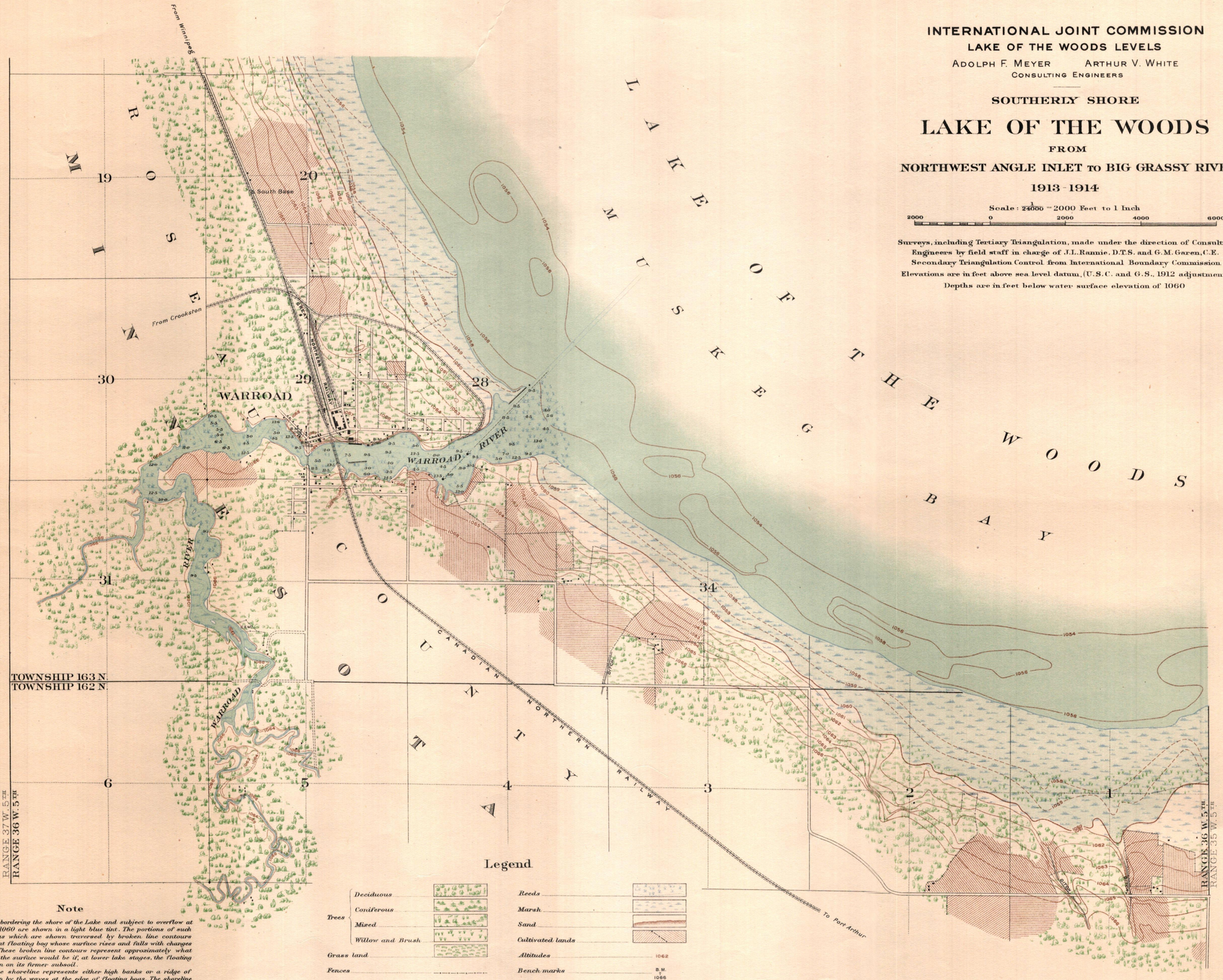
NORTHWEST ANGLE INLET TO BIG GRASSY RIVER

1913 - 1914

Scale: 1/24000 = 2000 Feet to 1 Inch

2000 0 2000 4000 6000

Surveys, including Tertiary Triangulation, made under the direction of Consulting Engineers by field staff in charge of J.L. Rannie, D.T.S. and G.M. Garen, C.E.
Secondary Triangulation Control from International Boundary Commission
Elevations are in feet above sea level datum, (U.S.C. and G.S., 1912 adjustment)
Depths are in feet below water surface elevation of 1060



Note

Land areas bordering the shore of the Lake and subject to overflow at a lake stage of 1060 are shown in a light blue tint. The portions of such overflowed areas which are shown traversed by broken line contours usually represent floating bog whose surface rises and falls with changes in lake stage. These broken line contours represent approximately what the elevation of the surface would be if, at lower lake stages, the floating bog settled down on its firmer subsoil.

The full blue shoreline represents either high banks or a ridge of material cast up by the waves at the edge of floating bogs. The shoreline in long blue dashes represents the irregular and less well defined edge of floating bog not marked by a ridge of cast up material. The shoreline in short blue dashes represents a conventional shoreline or water's edge, at a lake stage of 1058, in those bays and inlets where physical evidences of a definite shoreline were, for the most part, indistinguishable.

Legend

- Trees: Deciduous, Coniferous, Mixed, Willow and Brush
- Grass land
- Fences
- Township boundaries
- Section corners (located)
- Triangulation station
- Reeds
- Marsh
- Sand
- Cultivated lands
- Altitudes 1062
- Bench marks B.M. 1066
- Lighthouses L.H.
- Range lights
- Piling

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1913-
1914
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