

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
JUN 26 1917

3961

Diag. Cht. No.



Form 504
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: *La.*

11-2013

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Hyd. Sheet No. *3961*

LOCALITY:

Lake Pontchartrain
Eastern Part

1917

CHIEF OF PARTY:

H. A. Serran

3961

11-2013

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET "A"

The work on this sheet extends from Long. $88^{\circ} 52'$ eastward to the Western entrance of Rigolets and embraces the eastern end of Lake Pontchartrain.

Little in the way of description can be said. The shore line is all low and marshy. The bottom is in general flat and of uniform depth. The bottom is ^{estimated} soft except for the vicinity of the so-called Middle Ground and the country immediately North of the Middle Ground. In these regions the bottom is of shells and is hard.

MIDDLE GROUND.

This shoal is much smaller than is shown on the present edition of charts. The beacon which is supposed to mark the southern end of this middle ground is in reality a mile and a half from it and is of use only as a leading mark. The least water found on this Middle Ground was $4\text{--}1/2$ ft. Owing to the nature of the bottom, this shoal is easily visible and except at night can readily be avoided.

CHANNELS.

Seven feet at low water can be carried around the southern end of the middle ground. After passing through either draw bridge steer toward the beacon about 2 miles north of the entrance of Chef Mentuer. Leave this beacon on either hand and steer not more than a half a mile off eastern shore into the Rigolets.

A $7\text{--}1/2$ ft. channel lies between the Middle Ground and the north shore but as this channel is not marked, local knowledge is necessary, altho in general it is clear at a distance of about 400 meters from the north shore. The bottom in this channel is hard and for that reason it is not recommended for boats drawing 7 ft. The channel south of Middle Ground is preferable as grounding will do no damage and it is

easily possible to force a vessel through the mud. -----

TIDES.

The tidal reductions for this work were derived from a staff placed at West Rigolets Light House. This staff was connected with the staff at Bay St. Louis by simultaneous observations. A couple of days work at the beginning of the work depend upon tidal readings on a staff at the North West Draw Bridge. This staff was also connected with the staff at Bay St. Louis by simultaneous observations.

CAUTION.

A severe Northwesterly storm will decrease the depth of water in the Lake as much as 2-1/2 ft. This is especially true during the winter season when the "Northers" are most frequent.

PLOTTING.

On the smooth sheet this work was plotted with an erroneous location of several signals. A sub-plan was laid on the original smooth sheet and the work was plotted on this sub-plan in place of making a new projection or trying to replot the old positions.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Duran,

Chief of Party, C. & G. Survey.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

LANDMARKS FOR CHARTS

Port Eads, Louisiana,

June 16th, 19 17.

SUPERINTENDENT, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

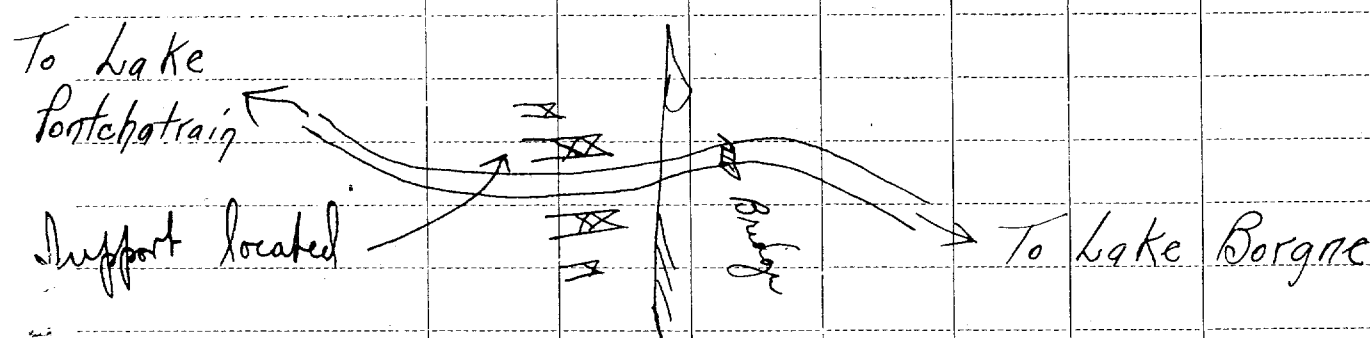
The following determined objects are prominent, can be readily distinguished from seaward from the description given below, and should be charted:

M. J. Moran

Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTION.	POSITION.					Method of determination.	Charts affected.		
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Datum.				
	° ' "	D. M. meters.	° ' "	D. P. meters.					
Northeast Draw Bridge.	30	12	470	89	50	168	N.A.	Trian'n	191, 193, 19.
Southwest " "	30	09	1570	89	52	53	"	"	191, 193, 19.
* Telephone wire support.	30	06	335	89	49	796	"	"	191, 193, 19.
Chef Menteur.									

* High support standing on North side of Chef Menteur about 1/4 mile West of Chef Menteur Bridge. There are four supports.



A list of objects which are of sufficient prominence for use on the charts, together with a description of the same, must be furnished in a special report on this form, and a copy of such report must be attached by the Chief of Party to his descriptive report. The selection, determination, and description of these points are of primary importance.

The description of each object should be short, but such as will identify it; for example, standpipe, water tower, church spire, tank, tall stack, red chimney, radio mast, etc. Generally, flagstaves and like objects are not sufficiently permanent to chart.

STATISTICS OF HYDROGRAPHY **3961**

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN

By party in charge of

H. A. Seran, Assistant, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

SCALE 1-40,000

DATE	DAY	VOL	POSITIONS	SOUNDINGS	MILES	BOAT.
1916						
Nov. 21	a	1	4	39	.5	Launch 51.
" 22	b	1	9	162	3.0	"
Dec. 13	c	1	51	580	14.0	"
1917						
Jan. 26	d	1	121	1588	35.2	"
"	d	2	3	54	1.5	"
" 27	e	2	53	613	16.0	"
" 30	f	2	46	501	11.0	"
" 31	g	2	81	917	21.7	"
Apr. 13	h	3	39	414	9.7	"
" 18	k	3	69	779	19.3	"
" 19	l	3	105	1092	28.7	"
" 20	m	3	4	33	1.0	"
Total.			585	6779	161.6	

LAC
Sept. 1, 1917

LIBRARY

Place with descriptive report
of hydrographic sheet No. 3961

S.P.D.
HCG

S.P.D.
Drawing Section.

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 3961.

Lake Pontchartrain, La., by H. A. Seran in 1916-17.

TIDES.

	N.O. & N.E.R.R. bridge. ft.	W. Rigolets L.H. ft.
Mean low water, or plane of reference on staff	2.2	1.5
Mean range of tide	1.0-	1.0-

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
OF LAKE PONCHARTRAIN
HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET ("A") 3961

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This work was done under the direction of H. A. Seran, Assistant,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The lake is of irregular bottom ranging from 5 to 60 ft. There is only a small portion of the lake that has a depth of 40 to 60 ft. and that is about 1-1/2 miles above the Rigolets Lt. Ho., the remainder of the lake is about 5 to 13 ft. the bottom is soft, stky. and hard.

There is a channel on the north shore ranging from 7 to 10 ft. in depth, which is used by small shallow draft vessels. Southerly or southwesterly winds will cause a depth from 9 to 12 feet and a heavy northwest wind will drive the water out of the lake causing very shallow depths, estimated from 6 to 8 ft. in the channel. The same is also the case with the bulkhead from Lake Borgne into the Rigolets. The winds have a great deal to do with the rise and fall of tide in this vicinity.

Respectfully submitted,

Mate, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Applied to Chart 878 F/20747 St. Humberger

(Side A)
Applied to Chart 878 2/1/67 Jack Allen