The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Louisiana

From the desk of the Governor

February 6, 2024

The City of Mandeville
Historic Preservation District

To Whom It May Concern:

Attached is the City of Mandeville, Historic Preservation District's Application For Certificate Of Appropriateness.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Louisiana along with the Sons of the Revolution in Louisiana propose to donate to The City of Mandeville of a monument commemorating the Battle of Lake Pontchartrain. This navel engagement occurred in Lake Pontchartrain off the shoreline of the City of Mandeville on September 10, 1779.

We propose to have fashioned a monument of approximately six feet in height made of gray granite, matte finished, with appropriate text and markings. Covington Monument Company, as represented by Edward Fielding, will provide the finished monument, and they will also perform the work regarding the erection of same. The donors will be responsible for all associated costs of the procurement, finishing, and erection of the monument.

Also attached is a DRAFT rendering of the proposed monument donation, a copy of a brief history of the naval engagement, and a brief background summary of the donor organizations.

Copied on this proposal are Pierre Armand McGraw, President, The Sons of the Revolution in Louisiana, Edward Fielding, President of Covington Monument Company, and John F. "Jeff" Bernard.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or to provide guidance in the application process.

Regards,

Peter M. McEnery, Governor, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Louisiana

cc: Pierre Armand McGraw, Edward Fielding, Jeff Bernard

MANDEVILLE

City of Mandeville

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
DATE RECEIVED:
ACCEPTED BY:
MEETING DATE:
CASE NUMBER:
HD SURVEY DESIGNATION:

Revised 12.12.23.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

PROPERTY INFORMATION

PROPERTY LOCATION: MANDEVILLE LAKE FRONT DISTRICT. EITHER AT THE EAST END (PYC NEIGHBORHOOD) OR IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT.

PROPERTY TYPE: ☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ RESIDENTIAL

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION:

☑ NEW CONSTRUCTION ☐ RENOVATION ☐ RESTORATION/PRESERVATION

☐ ELEVATION ☐ ADDITION ☐ DEMOLITION

Description of Request: TO ALLOW FOR A DONATED MONUMENT TO BE PLACED ALONG THE MANDEVILLE LAKEFRONT IN AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION.

CONTACT INFORMATION

☐ OWNER OF RECORD: (DONOR) THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA PETER M. McENERY	☐ DESIGN PROFESSIONAL: COVINGTON MONUMENT CO. EDWARD FIELDING
ADDRESS: 170 MOORES ROAD MANDEVILLE, LA. 70471	**ADDRESS:** 2280 WEST 21ST. AVE. COVINGTON, LA 70433
PHONE: 985.789.9091	**PHONE:** 985.892.5050
EMAIL: PETER@MCENERY.COM	**EMAIL:** CMC@EJFIELDING.NET

MANDEVILLE

City of Mandeville

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT

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SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE REQUESTED

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISION APPLICANT CHECKLIST FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATNESS

Per CLURO Ord. 15-11 Section 7.6.4 Historic Preservation Standards for Certificate of Appropriateness

Application Procedure prior to the commencement of any work, the owner shall file an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness with the Permit Office. The application shall contain drawings, photographs, plans and documentation as may be required by the Director of Planning or Commission. Typical requirements shall include:

TO BE PROVIDED

☐ **SURVEY /SITE PLAN (Scaled/placement of structure on lot)**

☐ **OWNERSHIP VERIFIICATION (Deed or Cash Sale)**

☐ **SCALED ELEVATION/DETAILED DRAWINGS OF FRONT, SIDE AND REAR OF STRUCTURE** (Plans must include specifications such as roofing, siding, windows, shutters, columns, railing, decking, stairs)

☐ **PHOTOS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS & STREETSCAPE** (Historic Photos are also helpful)

☐ **APPLICANT "LETTER OF INTENT"**

☐ **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS – Façade Materials: Foundation, walls, trim, windows, doors, finishes, railing, reveal.**

☐ **Referenced "Design Guidelines" on the City Website prior to starting your Project Design**

**** No Building Permit shall be issued for such proposed work until Certificate of Appropriateness has first been issued by the Historic District Commission. ****

The Historic District Commission meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. Please see the Department of Planning and Development for Deadline Dates.

I have read and understand the Historic Preservation District Design Guidelines and have submitted the above required documents. I further understand that additional information may be required during design review or request from the Historic District Commission.

~~Property Owner~~ DONOR Name/Date: THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Property Owner Signature/Date: BY: Peter A. St. Cyr, Gov. 4-16-2024

Design Professional Signature/Date: _____

LOUISIANA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

AND

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN LOUISIANA

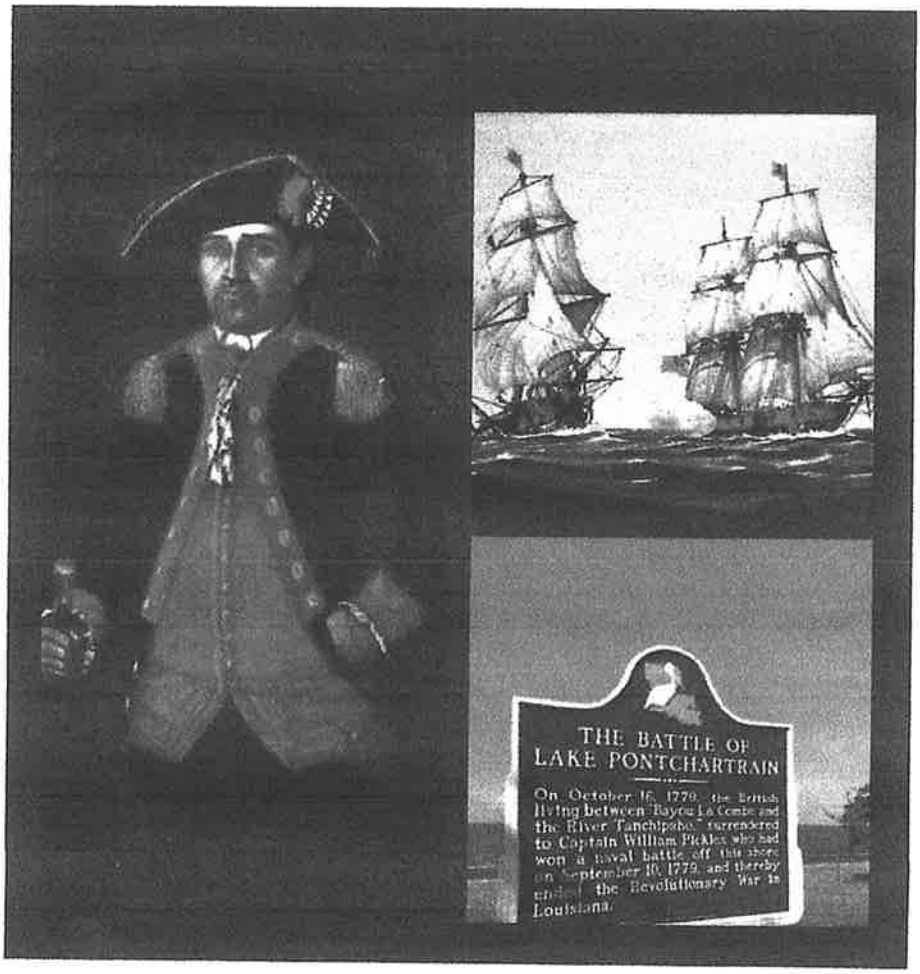
PROPOSED SHARED MONUMENT DEDICATED TO "THE BATTLE OF LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN" AND "BRITISH WEST FLORIDA." PROPOSED LOCATION: MANDEVILLE, LA. TARGET INSTALLATION: SUMMER 2024. APPROXIMATE HEIGHT: 6 FT.

DRAFT

William Allerton
September 10 at 5:13 PM ·

General George Washington ordered Lt. Pierre Georges Rousseau in the Continental Navy to go to Louisiana in 1779. Anglo-American businessman Oliver Pollock had been working with the Continental Congress to build an American force in New Orleans. Pollock had been working with the Governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Galvez, to supply American troops through the port of New Orleans and to build ships for the American Navy. Spain had been secretly assisting the American cause since 1776 and declared war on Britain in 1779. In Louisiana, Lt. Rousseau joined Captain William Pickles on an assignment to capture the British vessel West Florida, which was creating havoc with coastal shipping and in Lake Pontchartrain. On September 10, 1779, the West Florida was sighted in Lake Pontchartrain off the coast of present-day Mandeville. At one in the afternoon, Pickles engaged the West Florida, and Lt. Rousseau and his men boarded the vessel. After the ensuing fight, the British surrendered to Rousseau, who took the captured boat to a fort at the mouth of Bayou St. John. On October 16, 1779, the British living between " Bayou Lacombe and the River Tanchpaho," surrendered to Captain William Pickles, ending the Revolutionary War in Louisiana. In early 1780, Rousseau, now promoted to Captain, commanded the Galveztown which was part of the Spainish fleet that attacked Mobile. In 1781, the Galveztown, still under Rousseau's command sailed into the bay at Pensacola with Galvez and his army on board. The subsequent defeat of the British fort there ended British control of Florida.

Following the Revolution, Rousseau settled in New Orleans where he married and raised a large family. He died there on August 8, 1810. Rousseau in buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 1.



SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Sons of the Revolution is hereditary society which was founded in 1876 and educates the public about the American Revolution. The General Society Sons of the Revolution headquarters is a Pennsylvania non-profit corporation at Williamsburg, Virginia. The Society is governed by a board of managers, an executive committee, officers, standing committees and their members, and staff. The General Society includes 28 State Societies and chapters in the United States, as well as Europe. The Louisiana Society Sons of the Revolution is in New Orleans, LA.

Purpose:

To perpetuate the memory of the men, who in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress by their acts or counsel, achieved the independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, , and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of the forefathers; to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

The Society of Colonial Wars was founded in New York in 1892 for the purpose of furthering the interest in, and study of, America's Colonial history for the period between the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia on May 13, 1607 and the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775.

The Society continues its mission by collecting and preserving manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; erecting memorials; hosting commemorations; and supporting academic research for the purpose of inspiring in the community respect and reverence for those whose public service made our freedom and unity possible. The General Society is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has 28-member state societies. The Society of Colonial Wars in Louisiana is in New Orleans, LA.

H & H ENGINEERING, INC. CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 103 Highland Park Plaza Covington, LA 70433 Ph 985/893-2104 E-mail address: larryjones@hhengineering.org		PAGE: 1 OF 10
JOB: MONUMENT FOR LOUISIANA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION & SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN LOUISIANA MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA	STATE OF LOUISIANA LARRY D. JONES License No. 14063 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING 02.28.24	DATE: 2-28-24
FOR: EDDIE FIELDING COVINGTON, LOUISIANA		BY: LDJ

SCOPE OF DESIGN:

H & H Engineering, Inc. (H&H) is to provide Eddie Fielding of Covington Monument Company with the structural engineering analysis and structural calculations for the stone, anchorage and foundation design of the monument which is to be located at the lakefront in Mandeville, Louisiana - signed and stamped for the State of Louisiana.

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Code:

- 2018 International Building Code which defers to *ASCE 7-16*

Lateral Load:

- $\gamma = 63.0$ PCF (Brackish water)
- Passive soil bearing pressure assumed to be 750 PSF (a very conservative assumption)

Dead load:

- Density of stone = 155.0 PCF

Materials:

- Density of concrete = 150.0 PCF
- 3,000 PSI minimum compressive strength @ 28 days
- Grade 60 deformed reinforcing steel bars conforming to ASTM A615

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MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

DATE:
2-28-24

FOR: EDDIE FIELDING
COVINGTON, LOUISIANA

BY:
LDJ

Anchor Type Connection:

- Type 304 stainless steel dowel pin
- Pioneer Pro Anchoring Epoxy or equal

Design Factor of Safety:

- Anchor safety factor (A.S.F.) = 4.0 minimum (Set by H&H)

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BY: LDJ

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS:

I. Design the Footing Foundation Supporting the Precast Monument:

Area of the footing = 4.0' W x 4.0' L = 16.0 ft^2

Lateral load due to net wave force = $F_D = 0.5\ \gamma_w C_D D H_b^2$ (ASCE 7-16 - 5.4.4.1)

Where γ_w = 63.0 PSF
C_D = 2.25 (square column)
D = 1.33'
H_b = 6.0' (Estimate by H&H)

$\leq$ F_D = 0.5 x 63.0 PCF x 2.25' x 1.33' x $(6.0')^2$

= 3,393.5# $\geq$ Say F_D = 3,394.0# resultant net wave force

Load to soils:

Stone DL = 155.0 PCF x [(1.33' x 1.33' x 6.0') + (1.58' x 1.58' x 1.0') + (2.0' x 2.0' x 1.17')]

= 2,758.0# (Total stone DL to concrete footing)

Footing DL = 50.0 PCF x (4.0' x4.0' x 6.0') (Footing DL)

= 4,800.0# (Net DL to soil by footing @ 20 PSF net in ground level)

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Soil bearing pressure due to DL = $\sigma = \frac{DL}{A}$

$= \frac{(2{,}758^{\#} + 4{,}800^{\#})}{16.0\ ft^2}$

= 472.4 PSF < 500 PSF O.K. for DL only.

Stone monument base connections to top of concrete footing:

Moment @ the stone monument base due to lateral load = M = F_D x L

= 3,394.0$^{\#}$ x 3.83'

= 13,000.0'$^{-\#}$

= 156,000"$^{-\#}$

Section modulus of monument base = S = $\frac{bd^2}{6}$

$= \frac{24"\,x\,(24")^2}{6}$ = 2,304 in^3 (24"x 24" base)

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Maximum bearing pressure between the stone base and the concrete footing due to monument overturning from net wave = $\sigma_{FD} = \frac{M}{S}$

$$= \frac{156{,}000''^{-\#}}{2{,}304\,in^3}$$

= 67.7 PSI O.K.

Note: This value also represents the C99 tensile breaking stress induced in the 24" x 24" stone base material by the net wave force. The ASTM C99 Modulus of Rupture value for stone will greatly exceed 67.7 psi,

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II. Determine the Reinforcing Steel Requirement for the Footing:

A_t = B x D x 0.0018

Where B = 4 x 12" = 48"

D = 6 x 12" = 72"

A_t = 48" x 72" x 0.0018

= 6.22 in^2

Area of #5 bar = 0.307 in^2

≤ Number of #5 required = $A_{s\ req}$ = $\frac{6.22 in^2}{0.307 in^2}$

= 20.3 ≄ Say 21 #5

Note: Actual #5 provided = $A_{s\ prov}$ = 24 #5 > $A_{s\ req}$ = 21 #5 ≤ O.K.

Summary:

Use: 24 # 5 (H) #3 Ties @ 15" o.c.

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III. Design the Epoxied Interface Between the Stone Base and the Concrete Footing and the Stainless Steel Epoxied Pin Connection:

a. Check for the epoxied interface using Pioneer Pro Epoxy:

In tension:

$F_D = 3{,}394.0^{\#}$

Area of epoxy applied to resist in tension = $24" \times \left(\frac{24"}{2}\right)$

$= 288\ in^2$

Note: Actual applied interface = 24" x 24" (full interface)

Tensile stress @ interface = $\sigma = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{156{,}000"^{-\#}}{2{,}304\,in^3} = 67.7$ psi

Allowable tensile strength for Pioneer Pro Epoxy:

$F_T = \frac{4{,}500\ psi}{4.0}$ (F.S. = 4.0)

$= 1{,}125.0$ PSI >>> $\sigma_{req.} = 67.7$ PSI $\leq$ O.K.

b. Check loads to the epoxied stainless steel pins:

Total pins per interface = n = 4 pins (two in tension and two in compression)

$M_{@\ base} = F_D \times L$

$= 3{,}394.0^{\#} \times 3.83'$

$= 13{,}000'^{-\#} = 156{,}000''^{-\#}$

Total tension pullout in two pins due to lateral load (F_D) induced moment at the:

$$T = \frac{M}{C}$$

$$= \frac{156{,}000''^{-\#}}{18''} = 8{,}666.7^{\#} \text{ total tension}$$

$$T_{DES} = \frac{8{,}666.7^{\#}}{2\ pins}$$

$= 4{,}333^{\#}$/pin

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COVINGTON, LOUISIANA

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Allowable tension pullout for ½" ⊙ stainless steel pin @ 6" epoxied embedment depth:

Epoxy bond capacity for pullout strength = 12,080 psi

$$T_{Ult.} = \frac{12{,}080.0\ psi}{4.0} \text{ x } (\eth \text{ x } ½\text{" x } 6\text{"}) \quad (F.S. = 4.0)$$

$$= \underline{28{,}463^{\#}} >>> T_{req} = 4{,}333^{\#}/\text{pin} \leq \underline{\text{O.K.}}$$

Summary:

Use: ½" ⊙ x 1'-0" stainless steel pin @ 6" embedment depth @ each end.

[Four (4) stainless steel pins total per interface

IV. Determine the Concrete Foundation Embedment Depth:

$$d = \frac{1.17P}{b\,S_1}\left(1+\sqrt{\frac{1.86\,S_1\,h\,b}{P}}\right)$$

Where P = 3.394^k

b = 4.0'

S_1 = 750.0 PSF (0.75 KSF)

h = 4.33' (Height from ground-to-resultant wind force)

$$\leq d = \frac{1.17\,x\,3.394^k}{4.0'x\,0.75\,ksf}\left(1+\sqrt{\frac{1.86\,x\,0.75\,ksf\,x\,4.33'x\,4.0'}{3.394^k}}\right)$$

= 4.86' < 5'-6" D embedment depth provided ≤ O.K.

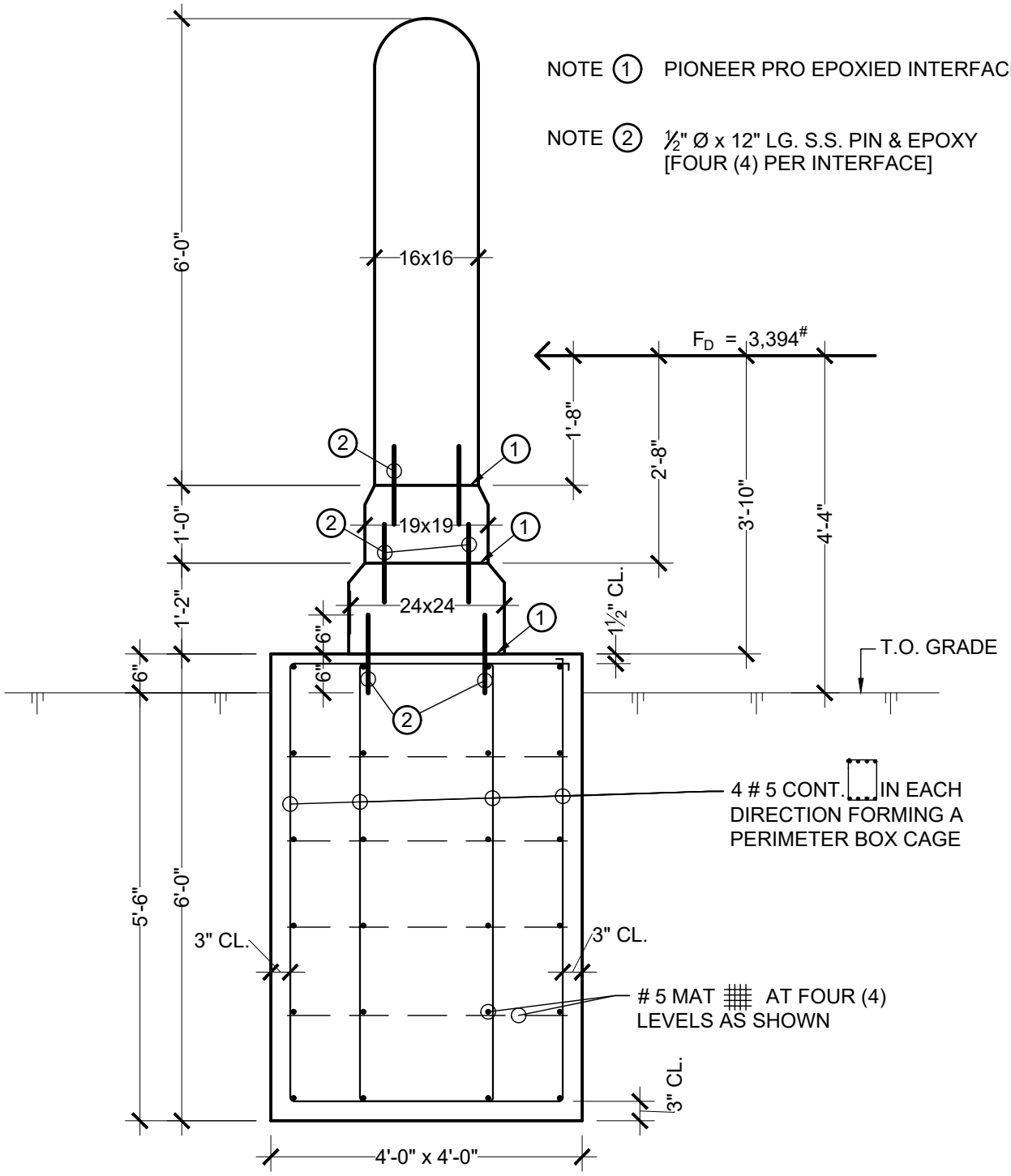
SUMMARY:

The overall depth of concrete foundation is 6'-0" D where 5'-6" is embedded into ground.

End of Calculations

APPENDIX 1

SK-DRAWINGS



MONUMENT AND FOUNDATION CROSS-SECTION

Scale: ½" = 1-0"

H & H ENGINEERING, INC.

Registered Professional Engineers

National Design Consulting
Complete Engineering
Investigations
Reports

103 Highland Park Plaza
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Office: (985) 893-2104
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MONUMENT FOR LOUISIANA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION & SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN LOUISIANA

MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

DATE	ISSUE	DRAWN BY
02-28-24	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	AEP

DRAWING NO.

SK-1

APPENDIX 2

PIONEER PRO ANCHORING EPOXY

(Product Datasheets)

Anchoring Epoxy

Product Description

PIONEER PRO ANCHORING EPOXY is a two-component, high-strength structural epoxy designed for anchoring bolts, dowels and reinforcing bars into concrete and masonry.

Key Features

- Heavy-duty epoxy adhesive
- 100% solids content
- Solvent-free formulation
- Forms strong bonds on a wide variety of rigid materials like glass, metals, ceramics, concrete, wood and some plastics
- Low odor
- Moisture insensitive after cure
- High tensile, flexural and compressive strengths

Product Specifications / Typical Properties / Physical Characteristics

Table 1. Wet Properties*

Parameters	Component A (RESIN)	Component B (HARDENER)
1. Appearance	Black, soft gel	Clear, Yellowish, soft gel
2. Specific Gravity	1.09	0.78
3. Viscosity @ 25°C	50,000 cps	20,000 cps
4. Solids Content	100%	100%

Table 2: Mixed State Properties*

Parameters	Results
1. Mixing Ratio	2 parts A: 1 part B (by volume)
2. Appearance	Black, soft paste
3. Potlife @ 25°C	60-120 minutes
4. Setting Time @ 25°C	8 hours

Applications

Anchoring threaded rod and rebar to concrete and masonry

Application Procedure

Important: Use proper personal protective equipment (PPEs) as outlined by OSHA or the relevant work safety authority in the workplace. Consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for safety, first aid and clean up information.

Table 3. Cured State Properties*

Parameters	Results
1. Full cure time	48 hours
2. Hardness (after 24 hours), shore D	75 minimum
3. Shrinkage	nil
4. Water resistance	Excellent
5. Chemical Resistance	Resistant to most acids, alkalis and other organic solvents
6. Weathering Resistance	Color will fade through time (epoxy-based products are typically not UV-resistant)
7. Adhesive strength (concrete to stainless steel)	1000 psi minimum
8. Pull-out strength (concrete to 12 mm rebar, 110 mm depth)	12,080 psi
9. Tensile Strength ASTM D638	4,500 psi
10. Flexural Strength ASTM D790	8,200 psi
11. Compressive Strength ASTM D695	7,200 psi

*Typical Values and characteristics only.

LMS Complex, Carmelray Industrial Park 1, Calamba City, Laguna, 4028 Philippines
Product Information: www.pioneer-adhesives.com • Email: info@pioneerph.com • Tel:+ 632 918-1000

Guidelines for Hole Dimensions

The annular space between anchor and hole should be as small as possible yet still provides ease of placement. Hole diameter is typically 1/8" or 3 mm greater than the anchor diameter. Typically, recommended minimum anchor hole depth is 1 inch. But if the compressive strengths of the substrates are known, refer to the following:

- When the substrate has a compressive strength of 3000 psi or greater, or the anchor bolts are threaded, minimum depth is 10 times the bolt diameter
- When the substrate has a compressive strength lower than 3000 psi or when anchor bolts are smooth, minimum depth is 15 times the bolt diameter

It is still highly encouraged to consult project specifications and regulation.

Surface Preparation

Ensure that bolts, dowels or rebar is clean, dry and degreased.

- Dry Drilling: Vacuum or Blow out hole using oil-free compressed air
- Wet Drilling: Wash out hole with clean water to remove residues. Remove any standing water. It is recommended to allow holes to dry.

Application

1. Use recommended heavy duty professional caulking gun.
2. Remove plastic plug from cartridge. Save this for closing of cartridge if needed.
3. Attach mixing nozzle to the cartridge.
4. On an separate dish or container, gun a small amount of epoxy until a uniform color is achieved.
   Note: Use only within the specified potlife period. Mixing nozzle will harden if unused after this period. Discard and replace if necessary.
5. Dispense the epoxy at the bottom of the hole while withdrawing the nozzle. Fill only about 5/8 of the hole so that once the threaded rod or bar is inserted, the hole becomes completely filled up.
6. Insert threaded rod or rebar at the bottom of the hole while turning clockwise.
7. Remove excess material.
8. Leave anchor undisturbed for 4 hours, or longer for lower temperatures.

Cleaning

Clean all tools or equipment used while adhesive is still in its uncured state. Use solvents or adhesive removers. Cured epoxy can only be removed mechanically.

Table 4. Theoretical Usage per 240 mL cartridge.**

Rebar size		Hole diameter		Hole depth		Number of Anchors
(inches)	(mm)	(inches)	(mm)	(inches)	(mm)	per 240 mL Cartridge
3/8"	25.40	1/2"	12.70	7 1/2"	190.50	16-19
		7/16"	11.18	3 3/4"	95.25	68-82
		7/16"	11.18	5 3/4"	146.05	43-51
1/2"	12.70	9/16"	14.22	4 1/2"	114.30	47-56
		9/16"	14.22	7 1/2"	190.50	28-33
5/8"	15.88	3/4"	19.05	5 5/8"	143.00	14-16
		3/4"	19.05	9 3/8"	238.25	8-10
3/4"	19.05	7/8"	22.23	6 3/4"	171.45	10-11
		7/8"	22.23	11 1/4"	285.75	6-7
1"	25.40	1 1/8"	28.70	9"	228.60	5-6
1 1/4"	31.75	1 3/8"	34.93	11 1/4"	285.75	4

** Actual quantity may vary depending on material losses during preparation and use.

Pioneer Adhesives, Inc.
Formerly Republic Chemical Industries, Inc.
ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 Certified

LMS Complex, Carmelray Industrial Park 1, Calamba City, Laguna, 4028 Philippines
Product Information: www.pioneer-adhesives.com • Email: info@pioneerph.com • Tel:+ 632 918-1000

Application Equipment

-Heavy duty professional caulking gun

Packaging

SKU	Packaging	Weight of set, kg	Quantity per box
Cartridge	Plastic cartridge	A=160 mL B=80 mL Total=240 mL	12 sets

Storage

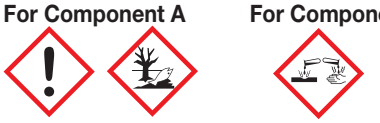
Store in a dry place at ambient temperature.

Shelf Life

12 months from manufacturing date when kept in a sealed, unopened container following the required storage condition.

Health and Safety Precautions

For Component A **For Component B**



WARNING **DANGER**

Hazards

Causes skin and eye irritation or serious eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precaution

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/clothing/eye/face protection.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Avoid release to the environment

If on skin or hair: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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APPENDIX 3

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

LOUISIANA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

AND

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN LOUISIANA

PROPOSED SHARED MONUMENT DEDICATED TO "THE BATTLE OF LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN" AND "BRITISH WEST FLORIDA." PROPOSED LOCATION: MANDEVILLE, LA. TARGET INSTALLATION: SUMMER 2024. APPROXIMATE HEIGHT: 6 FT.

DRAFT

Battle of Lake Ponchartrain – Text (to be excerpted and transcribed to fit)

General George Washington ordered Lt. Pierre Georges Rousseau in the Continental Navy to go to Louisiana in 1779. Anglo-American businessman Oliver Pollock had been working with the Continental Congress to build an American force in New Orleans. Pollock had been working with the Governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Galvez, to supply American troops through the port of New Orleans and to build ships for the American Navy. Spain had been secretly assisting the American cause since 1776 and declared war on Britain in 1779. In Louisiana, Lt. Rousseau joined Captain William Pickles on an assignment to capture the British vessel West Florida, which was creating havoc with coastal shipping and in Lake Pontchartrain. On September 10, 1779, the West Florida was sighted in Lake Pontchartrain off the coast of present-day Mandeville. At one in the afternoon, Pickles engaged the West Florida, and Lt. Rousseau and his men boarded the vessel. After the ensuing fight, the British surrendered to Rousseau, who took the captured boat to a fort at the mouth of Bayou St. John. On October 16, 1779, the British living between " Bayou Lacombe and the River Tanchpaho," surrendered to Captain William Pickles, ending the Revolutionary War in Louisiana.
In early 1780, Rousseau, now promoted to Captain, commanded the Galveztown which was part of the Spainish fleet that attacked Mobile. In 1781, the Galveztown, still under Rousseau's command sailed into the bay at Pensacola with Galvez and his army on board. The subsequent defeat of the British fort there ended British control of Florida.