CALCASIEU RIVER – WEST FORK BRIDGE (Bridge Recall No. 033353) Carries Louisiana Highway 378 (LA 378) over West Fork of Calcasieu River Lake Charles Calcasieu Parish Louisiana

### PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240

### HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD CALCASIEU RIVER – WEST FORK BRIDGE (Bridge Recall No. 033353)

#### HAER No. LA-30

**Location:** Carries Louisiana Highway 378 (LA 378) over West Fork of Calcasieu River near Moss Bluff, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. This branch of the West Fork of the Calcasieu River is also known as Indian Bayou.

The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge (Bridge Recall No. 033353) is located at latitude 30.296864 north, longitude -93.24887 west.<sup>1</sup> The coordinate represents the center of the bridge. It was obtained in 2016 by plotting its location in Google Earth. The location has no restriction on its release to the public.

Present Owner: State of Louisiana.

**Present Use:** Vehicular and pedestrian traffic. When in its open position, the bridge allows for marine traffic on a branch of the West Fork of the Calcasieu River.

**Significance:** The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge is significant as an important variation within the vertical lift bridge type. The bridge is a tower-drive-with-connected-towers vertical lift bridge and its variation is demonstrated in the location of the drive machinery at the center of a fixed structure between the bridge towers that operates the four sheaves simultaneously. The small size of the navigation channel and necessary span length make this configuration well-suited for this site. The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 2013 under *Criterion C: Design/Engineering* at the state level of significance.<sup>2</sup>

Historian: Timothy S. Smith, Cultural Resource Specialist; Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt); 2017.

**Project Information:** This documentation was prepared as mitigation to fulfill Stipulation IX.5 of the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Management of Historic Bridges in Louisiana*, dated August 18, 2015, and executed September 21, 2015. The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD) retained Mead & Hunt to prepare this document. It was prepared by cultural resource specialist Timothy S. Smith of Mead & Hunt. Dietrich Floeter completed the photography.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The bridge is also known as Structure No. 07108101204221.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., *National Register Eligibility Determination Report: Pre-1971 Louisiana Highway Bridges* (prepared for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, September 2013).

#### Part I. Historical Information

#### A. Physical History:

- 1. Date(s) of construction: 1968.
- 2. Engineer: Bridge Design Section, Louisiana Department of Highways.

**3. Builder/Contractor/Supplier:** The bridge contractor was F. Miller & Sons of Lake Charles, Louisiana. W.B. Smiley Steel Company, also of Lake Charles, fabricated the steel components used in the construction of the movable span and tower structure.

**4. Original plans and construction:** Copies of the original plan sheets are available in the General Files room at the LADOTD's Baton Rouge headquarters. As-built plans indicate the design and details of the vertical lift span were based on the Old River Navigation Canal Bridge (Bridge Recall No. 054900) in Pointe Coupee Parish, which was constructed in 1965 with an approximate length of 102'. The Old River Navigation Canal Bridge was built as part of State Project 177-01-05 and those plans were modified to fit the design of the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge. The as-built plan sheets were approved on May 3, 1966, by the Assistant Chief Engineer. As-built plan sheets generally do not indicate who designed, checked, or detailed the sheets.

**5.** Alterations and additions: Portions of the steel grid deck at each end of the movable span have been partially filled in with concrete.

#### **B. Historical Context:**

#### Historical background

Since the Louisiana Highway Commission's (LHC's) inception in 1921 (replacing the State Highway Department), the agency's Bridge Department was responsible for the design and construction of many of Louisiana's bridges, including some of the largest and most significant examples. The department originally operated within the agency's construction division. Projects with only bridges were handled by the Bridge Department and those with both roads and bridges were completed by the office engineer with assistance from the bridge engineer.<sup>3</sup> The Bridge Department designed and often served a supervisory role in projects, eliminating the need for a general contractor during construction of State-owned bridges. As the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) created design standards at the national level, the LHC also created Louisiana standard plans developed to assist in bridge design.<sup>4</sup> The LHC was reorganized as the Louisiana Department of Highways (LDH) in the 1940s, which designed the Calcasieu River – West Fork

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Louisiana Highway Commission, *Biennial Report of the Louisiana Highway Commission of the State of Louisiana, 1922-1924* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana Highway Commission, 1924), 93.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Louisiana Highway Commission, *Biennial Report of the Louisiana Highway Commission of the State of Louisiana*, 1922-1924, 93 and 95; Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Historic Context for Louisiana Bridges*, 17.

Bridge. LDH biennial reports from the 1950s and 1960s indicate that in the period following World War II economic growth and government funding combined to not only increase investment on a grand scale, but also improve and increase road and bridge construction statewide.<sup>5</sup>

Bridge engineering practices of the Bridge Department/Bridge Design Section in the 1950s and 1960s became an increasingly scientific discipline that stressed a calculated approach to the rapidly increasing demand for plentiful, affordable, and efficient bridge designs and construction methods. Standardization and cost analysis accompanied the use of early computer programs and automated work to aid engineers in new approaches and innovations.<sup>6</sup>

Making the work of the agency more complicated was the state's abundant waterways. Influenced by the need to create and facilitate a reliable transportation system, the agency looked to movable bridges to span these waterways while also allowing for marine navigation below. As a result, Louisiana has one of the largest collections of movable bridges in the nation. Few were constructed in the state prior to 1900; however, they gained popularity and a series of standard plans for movable bridges were developed by the LHC and LDH between 1924 and 1963. Standard plans were periodically revised with small adjustments to meet site-specific needs. Standard plans for tower-drive-with-connected-tower bridges such as the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge were available by at least 1955 and typically used for spans over small navigation channels with spans under 200 feet.

As of 2015 Louisiana had 31 vertical lift bridges constructed between 1914 and 1970, and approximately 18 of these are the tower-drive-with-connected-tower subtype. The type, with known examples restricted to only Louisiana and New Jersey, has extant examples in the southernmost parishes of the state, such as Terrebonne and Lafourche. Linear concentrations also exist along Bayou Lafourche, Bayou Teche, and the Vermilion River. The geography and occurrence of relatively small navigable waterways in this region of the state may explain why this variation is used in Louisiana, but quite uncommon nationally.<sup>7</sup>

#### Construction of the Calcasieu River - West Fork Bridge

One of the earliest known crossings near the present-day location of the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge was the Southerland Ferry. The ferry was in operation by 1935 and carried traffic across the Indian Bayou just north of the existing bridge. Approach roadways carried traffic along local roads at that time. The ferry was renamed the Indian Bayou Ferry by 1956 and operated for another 12 years.<sup>8</sup> By the mid-1960s the ferry carried a spur of LA 378 and early planning for a highway realignment and bridge construction project was underway. According to a May 1966 article in the *Lake Charles American-Press*, the overall project began on the spur of LA 378 about 3.8 miles north of LA 379 in Westlake and extended northeasterly along a new location of the LA 378 spur across the Calcasieu River – West Fork and then

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Historic Context for Louisiana Bridges*, 27.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Historic Context for Louisiana Bridges*, 97.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., National Register Eligibility Determination Report: Pre-1971 Louisiana Highway Bridges, 36, 44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, *Historic Aerials,* 2016, <u>http://www.historicaerials.com/</u> (accessed June 17, 2016).

about 1 mile to the junction with LA 378. Two locations for a new bridge were originally proposed: one at the site of the ferry crossing and another at the north end of Westwood Road. The time anticipated to complete the entire project once issued was 15 months.<sup>9</sup>

The LDH received three bids for the bridge construction. W.R. Aldrich & Co. of Baton Rouge submitted a bid of \$1,068,016; the Southern Bridge Co. of Baton Rouge proposed a construction cost of \$1,149,697; and F. Miller & Sons of Lake Charles submitted the low bid of \$1,047,488 and was selected as the contractor for bridge construction.<sup>10</sup> Plans for the 624'-0" Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge and approach roadways along LA 378 were completed by May 1966 as part of State Project 713-21-17. An aerial photograph included in the 1966 as-built plans illustrates how the proposed bridge and approach roadways served to realign the highway and improve road geometrics on either side of Indian Bayou for modern traffic volumes. As-built plans indicate the bridge was designed by the Bridge Design Section of the LDH based on State Project No. 177-01-05 for the Old River Navigation Canal Bridge (Bridge Recall No. 054900) in Pointe Coupee Parish and modified to fit this project. Annual reports indicate that construction expenditures on the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge were incurred between 1968 and 1970 with a total cost of \$599,340.04.<sup>11</sup>

#### Engineering background

The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge is an example of a tower-drive-with-connected-towers vertical lift bridge. The oldest movable bridges in the U.S. date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century and most early examples were of the swing type. Small-scale vertical lift bridges consisting of girder spans of a maximum span length of approximately 50' were first constructed across canals throughout Europe and the U.S. in the early nineteenth century. These early vertical lift bridges had very short lifts and included such features as cast-iron towers and hydraulically operated movable spans. In the U.S., movable bridges were constructed over the Erie Canal in the early nineteenth century. Toward the end of the nineteenth century a series of other movable bridge types were rapidly developed and brought into common use, including bascule variations and vertical lift examples.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> "Governor Gives Okay to Bridge," *Lake Charles American-Press*, June 22, 1965, 15; The location of Westwood Road in 1965 is unknown but likely corresponded to the south approach roadway for the existing bridge at the time of construction; "Work to Start Soon on West Fork Bridge," *Lake Charles American-Press*, May 26, 1966.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> "Work to Start Soon on West Fork Bridge."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Plans of Proposed State Highway, State Project No. 713-21-17*, as-built plans for West Fork Calcasieu River Bridge and Approaches (Indian Bayou), May 3, 1966, available in the General Files room, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Baton Rouge, La.; W.B. Smiley Steel Company, *Shop Drawings*, West Fork Calcasieu River Bridge over Indian Bayou, July 30, 1966; State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, 1968), 61; State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1969* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, 1969), 43; State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1970* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1970* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1970* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1970* (Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, 1970), 46.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Terry L. Coglin, *Movable Bridge Engineering* (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 55.

The design of modern vertical lift bridges can be attributed to John Alexander Low Waddell's 1894 South Halsted Street Bridge in Chicago. In vertical lift bridges, the main span consists of steel girders or a truss that is raised and lowered via cables. The cables are carried over large, grooved pulleys or wheels (termed sheaves) at the tops of the bridge towers and attached to the movable span at one end and large counterweights at the other end. The cables and counterweights balance the weight of the lift span so very little effort or power is required to move it up or down. The up and down movement is accomplished through a second and separate set of cables called up-haul and down-haul ropes.

The design of vertical lift bridges can vary slightly based on the location of the motor(s) and drive mechanisms that move the span up and down by controlling the up-haul and down-haul ropes. The three basic variations include span drive, tower drive with independent towers, and tower drive with connected towers.<sup>13</sup> Span drive vertical lift bridges have a series of operating ropes (typically two up-haul and two down-haul ropes at each corner of the span) attached to geared operating drums. To lift the span, the drum winds the up-haul ropes and simultaneously unwinds the down-haul ropes. The sheaves at the top of each tower carry the counterweight ropes and are free spinning with no direct control over the movement of the span. Tower drive vertical lift bridges with independent towers are powered by a separate set of drive machinery located at the top of each lift tower. The movable span is raised and lowered by rotating the motorized sheaves by means of interconnected shaft and gears. A single motor operates two sheaves that enable the span to move.<sup>14</sup>

In contrast to span drive and tower drive vertical lift bridges, the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge has an overhead longitudinal steel structure that connects the vertical lift towers and supports a platform for the drive machinery. The centrally located drive machinery rotates a series of shafts that in turn simultaneously operate the four sheaves (grooved steel wheels), one located at the top of each tower corner.

### Part II. Structural/Design Information

### A. General Statement:

**1. Character:** The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge is a tower-drive-with-connected-tower vertical lift bridge with a steel plate girder movable span. It is a representative example of this uncommon vertical lift bridge type.

### 2. Condition of fabric: Good.

**B. Description:** The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge is located on the western edge of Moss Bluff, Louisiana, and carries LA 378 over a branch of the West Fork of the Calcasieu River (Indian Bayou). Moss Bluff is an unincorporated community located north of Lake Charles, Louisiana. LA 378 extends

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Coglin, *Movable Bridge Engineering*, 6, 55; Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Crossing the Bayou: Louisiana's Historic Bridges* (prepared for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, 2015), 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., Crossing the Bayou: Louisiana's Historic Bridges, 14-17.

west of U.S. Highway 171 in Moss Bluff, turns south at Sam Houston Jones State Park and extends south through Westlake to Interstate Highway 10. The north approach roadway is known locally as Sam Houston Jones Parkway and the south approach roadway is known locally as Davis Road.

The bridge is aligned on a nominal southwest-northeast axis. It has an overall structure length of 624'-0" and an out-to-out width of 33'-7". The nine-span structure has a 100'-0" center (main) steel girder vertical lift span; four precast, pre-stressed concrete girder approach spans at each end of the lift span, each with an individual length of 65'-0"; an operator's house adjacent to the bridge; and a machinery house located to the southeast of the bridge.

#### Main vertical lift span

The vertical lift span of the Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge is a steel plate girder with high-tensile bolt connections and stiffeners situated between two cross-braced steel I-beam towers. Welded metal portals connect the towers above the roadway at either end of the movable span. Overhead longitudinal bracing provides additional stability to the tower structure. The bridge has a tower-drive-with-connected-towers configuration, meaning the drive machinery used to raise and lower the span is located on a platform at the center of the overhead longitudinal bracing. The drive machinery rotates a series of shafts that in turn simultaneously operate the four sheaves (grooved steel wheels), one located at the top of each tower corner. Structural connections on the overhead bracing and tower structure also utilize high tensile bolts.

Four heavy steel cables carried by the sheaves are attached to the movable span below, which is balanced at each end by a large counterweight that consists of a steel beam encased on concrete and large balance chains. The combined weight of the two counterweights is equal to the weight of the lift span, and thus for movement to occur the drive machinery needs to provide only enough force to overcome friction and wind resistance to operate the cables in the corresponding direction. This configuration enables enhanced synchronization between the four sheaves during operation since they are controlled from a single drive mechanism rather than separate motors. Other mechanical features on the vertical-lift span include span locks that secure the span in place when in the closed position, as well as guide rollers at the end of the span. The substructure for the vertical lift span consists of concrete bents that comprise multiple rectangular concrete columns supporting two massive concrete platforms under each of the paired steel lift towers.

The vertical lift span generally has a roadway width of 28'-6" accommodating a two-lane roadway. Across both sides of its entire length the bridge has a raised metal curb and a 1'-6" sidewalk with a concrete railing that consist of a single rail integrated with concrete posts. The deck consists of a steel grid that is partially filled in with concrete at each end of the movable span.

The design of the operator's house was taken from Standard Plan 55-30-01 and modified to fit this project. Located off the west side of the southern bridge approach, the central entry aluminum door is accessed from the bridge deck through a break in the handrail. The concrete-walled, box-like building is approximately 21' wide, 16' deep, and 12' tall. Pairs of horizontal grooves beneath the flat roofline give the building a restrained Moderne appearance, and a round stylized emblem of a pelican is set into the wall and above doors and windows on each elevation of the operator's house. One-over-one, double-

hung, aluminum sash windows wrap around the corners of the building and span the entire north side of the building that faces the waterway. The interior spatial arrangement includes an L-shaped room with a control desk and switchboard, and a restroom. The operator's house sits on four concrete bents. The lift span is electrically powered, with a switchboard and electrical panels located in the operator's house.

#### Approach spans

Each of the eight approach spans consists of four prestressed concrete girders with concrete diaphragms. The south approach has a curved deck and is banked to account for the approach curve of the approach roadway. The approach spans generally have a roadway width of 28'-6" accommodating a two-lane roadway. The approach spans have a concrete deck, raised concrete curb, narrow 1'-6" sidewalk, and a concrete railing that consists of a single rail integrated with concrete posts (rail is continuous across the movable span) and rounded end posts stamped with "1968" and "West Fork." Metal guardrail is attached to the concrete approach railing.

The substructure consists of concrete abutments with abutment seats on which the girders sit. The abutments have no wingwalls. The end of each span is supported by an open concrete bent with concrete bent caps and multiple rectangular concrete bent columns. Some bent caps are variable depth.

Several traffic barriers are located along the approach spans. Metal drop-arm traffic barriers are located adjacent to the outermost approach span on each side of the bridge. Vertical drop-bar traffic barriers are located at the edge of the inner approach spans and feature a counterweighted design with concrete counterweight.

#### Other features

The machinery house is located on the east side of the southernmost approach span. The concrete building is approximately 20' wide, 16' deep, and 9' tall. The building's structural system consists of concrete blocks framed into two large, U-shaped, concrete beams on the principal (northwest) and rear (southeast) elevations. The roof features a concrete channel slab with metal cladding. The building is accessed by a pair of aluminum doors with plate-glass windows in the upper panel and flanked by three-light windows on either side of the entryway. A large louvered vent is located on the south side and is connected to the small generator plant inside the building.

**C. Site Information:** The Calcasieu River – West Fork Bridge spans a branch of the West Fork of the Calcasieu River (Indian Bayou). The river runs in a southeasterly direction, joining the Calcasieu River approximately 3.5 miles from the bridge. The landscape surrounding the bridge and river consists of deciduous trees and vegetation. The bridge is located less than a mile from the eastern edge of Sam Houston Jones State Park. The bridge carries two lanes of vehicular traffic, one in each direction.

#### Part III. Sources of Information

#### A. Primary Sources:

- *Bridge Inspection Report.* Recall No. 033353. February 20, 2013. Available in Bridge Maintenance and Inspection Division, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Baton Rouge, La.
- "Governor Gives Okay to Bridge." Lake Charles American-Press, June 22, 1965.
- Louisiana Highway Commission. *Biennial Report of the Louisiana Highway Commission of the State of Louisiana, 1922-1924.* Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana Highway Commission, 1924.
- Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. *Historic Aerials*. 2016. <u>http://www.historicaerials.com/</u> (accessed June 17, 2016).
- State of Louisiana Department of Highways. Plans of Proposed State Highway, State Project No. 713-21-17. As-built plans for West Fork Calcasieu River Bridge and Approaches (Indian Bayou), Calcasieu Parish, LA 378. May 3, 1966. Available in the General Files room, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Baton Rouge, La.
- State of Louisiana Department of Highways. *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968.* Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, 1968.
- State of Louisiana Department of Highways. *Financial & Statistical Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1969.* Baton Rouge, La.: State of Louisiana Department of Highways, 1969.
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- W.B. Smiley Steel Company. Shop Drawings. West Fork Calcasieu River Bridge over Indian Bayou.
  July 30, 1966. Available at the General Files office, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Baton Rouge, La.

"Work to Start Soon on West Fork Bridge." Lake Charles American-Press, May 26, 1966.

#### **B. Secondary Sources:**

Coglin, Terry L. Movable Bridge Engineering. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003.

Mead & Hunt, Inc. *Crossing the Bayou: Louisiana's Historic Bridges*. Prepared for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, 2015.

- Mead & Hunt, Inc. *Historic Context for Louisiana Bridges*. Prepared for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, December 2013.
- Mead & Hunt, Inc. *National Register Eligibility Determination Report: Pre-1971 Louisiana Highway Bridges.* Prepared for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, September 2013.
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### HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

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HAER No. LA-30

(Bridge Recall No. 033353) Carries Louisiana Highway 378 (LA 378) over West Fork of Calcasieu River Lake Charles Calcasieu Parish Louisiana

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Dietrich G. Floeter, photographer, February and March 2016 Scale Device 8 Feet Long

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CALCASIEU RIVER – WEST FORK BRIDGE HAER No. LA-30 INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS



















































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	,	MORE	JPAN NOTON		GENERAL ELECTRIC	TYPE MIN, FRAME 32G2N	DELEMENTION MUNDO-NOTORS 20 HP, 3 DPARTE, GO CYCLE ZO WCTI & C., BOO JPH RIM, AMPROS. 66 AMRI FI DRIMARE, 255 VOLTI, 315 AMRI FI JECONDAR, BAIL BERRING, JHORT JMAR RATED CRAME & ANNI, 50 AM, 35° CHIE, TEAN, NEATHERMOOD TIRAMIT JHAR TORNE END JAMERED JHART FROM END END BUARE, JUNI BERKET FOR MOTOR MONTED THRUTTOR BARE, DATA DE JUNCTOR BU.
30E	,	BRAKE	JERVICE BRAKE	CENTER OF JURENUTRIK FURY	GENERAL ELECTRIC	CATINA ICOSIGUESE	THAUTON ONNATED, 20 YOLF A.C. & DHALE, CO CYCLES, IGO LB. FT ANTERMITTENT TORQUE, MOTOR MOUNTED, LATERTIGHT NEMA TYPE & ENCL., WITH THE DELAY ON DONNITRORE, INTH 2 CHECKIT (1-N C) TAKE ANT JUNCH, HAND NELENSE E HAND SELENZE LIMIT JUNCH (1-NC CONTACT), CORROLDN REULTANT FRITARIE (1-N HAND)
303	1	BRAKE	EMERGENCY BRANE		JAME AJ II	TEM JOE	EXCERT FLOOR MOUNTER PICHT HAND WITH HART IEA FOR 14: A HART
304	3	CLUTCH MOTOR & BRAKE	CLUTCHES	JUPERSTRUCTURE	FURNISHED UND	ER ITEM S.B.I .	TO BE 200 VOLT AC. & PHAJE, GO CYCLE
305	4	LOCK NOTOR & BRANE	LOCKI	PIERS	FURNIJNED UND	ER ITEM 5 8 1	TO BE 220 VOLT A.C. 3 HAJE, GO CYCLE
306	1	DIJCONNECT	MAIN DIJCONNECT	JERVICE POLE	CROUJE - MINUJ	CAT NOVI CUT WISD-3-3484.V	S POLE, 4 WIRE, JM, GOO VOLTI A.C., ISO AMP TRIP RATING, 225 AMP FRAME, NEMA TYPE TE ENCL., 3' UNION HUBJ TOP & DOTTOM, DRAW & BREATHER.
307	*	GATES	GATEI	JEE GEN PLAN	BEBENGINEERING	TYPE ABC 26	+ N.P. 220 VOLTS, GO CYCLE, 3 PHAJE, MOTOR WITH THERMAL PROTECTION & AUTO. REJET, 8 CIRCUIT LIMIT JHITCH, JEE JHEET EB FOR DETAILS JAC NOLE 3
308	4	BARRIER LIGHTJ	GATES	GATES	CROUSE - HINDS	CAT Nº GAL-III- LOH	IT RED LTE LENI, ITO VOLTI, CAIT ALUM HOUSING, PAINTED TRAFFIC JIONAL GREEN, BRACKET MOUNTING, FOR 150 WATT TI LAMP, WITH HOOD.
309	4	TRAFFIC JIENALJ	TRAFFIC WARNING	JEE GEN PLAN	CROUJE - HINDJ	CAR Nº HJV-14- JCL	4 JECTION, "R.R.A.G" IZ' LENJEJ, CAJT ALUMINUM, WITH MOODI, 4" PIRE JHAFT, WITH HOT DIP GALVANIZED ANCHOR BOLTT AND HARDWARE, PARNTED TRAFFIC JIGMAL GREEN, JEE DETAN, JHEET ED
310	6	FENDER LIGH*J	NAVIGATION	FENDERS	B & B ENGINEERING	CAT Nº MJ-53- PM	B' RED FRESHEL LENS, 180, HEAVY DUTY CAST ALUM. HOUSING WITH MOUNTING FLANGE, TAPPED FOR I' CONDUIT, FOR 100 WATT R. J. LAMPS.
511	2	NAVIGATION LIGHTS	NAVIGATION	JPAN	B & B ENGINGERING	CAT Nº MJ-88-LK	180° RED & 3CO" GREEN FREINEL LENJEJ, JNINGING BRACKET TYRE WITH LOCK & CHAN, CONJERUCTED OF ALUMINUM WITH ALL JHAFTI JEANLEJI SEEL. JEE JHEET E& FOR DEFMIL
3/2	2	FLOODLIGHT	CHANNEL & ROWY	JEE NOTE SHEET E Ø	CROUJE- HINDJ	CAT Nº 424288-M-DF	HEAVY DUTY, INCANDESCENT, 300 WATT, IZO VOLTI DIFFUJNO LENJ, APPROVED FOR MARINE UJE, WIDE BEAM, POLIJNED ALZAK REFLECTOR.
313	2	LIMIT JWITCH	BARRIERS	BENTJ	GENERAL ELECTRIC	CAP Nº 100441- ( 142904 -	G CARCUITS, IO AMPSI, GOO VOLTS A.C., DIRECT CONNECTION, WATERTROOT NEOPHOENE GAINETED ENCLOSURE, WITH EXTRA DOOS FOR REVERSIONS SERVES WITH CROULE- HINDI DERM AND BREAT IST, ALL JUARTD AND HARDWARE STRAKESS I STEL.
314	1	AIR COMPRESSOR	NAVIGATION HORN	PIER Nº I	QUINCY COMPRESSON	MODEL FIOS	\$ ME 270 VOIT, JUNGE PHARE GO CYCLES AC, & CU PE PUTDO DURAREMENT. TO PUT 'CUT-MI', 500 PUT' CUT-OUT' & 0 GA, TANK, SCANDETE MIT'S 'NAVE, JIRAMER, DRAM COCK, PREJURE GAUGE AND BELT GUARD, NITH TENV MOTOR, AND CAIT REMM & RECLUME JANTER.
315	,	AIR HORN	NAVIGATION HORN	PIER Nº I	LEJUE	CAT Nº JM-25-2R	MARINE CONSTRUCTION, CAST ALUMINUM, MOUNTED BACK TO BACK, & PIPE TAP MIN. G. DIAPHRAGM, MIN OVERALL INDIVIDUAL LENGTH 21"
816	1	JOLENDID VALVE	NAVIGATION HORN	PIER Nº I	B & B ENGINEERING	TYPE FLVIDASE	ELO VOLT COR, CAST IRON ENCL, CAST IRON VALVE, BRONZE MANUAL HANDLEVER OPERATOR, É UZE & CONDUIT HUB, MALLINE PRESSURE-300 (B., MAL OPERATING PRESSURE 200 (B.) NORMALLY COSED VALVE, WITCHNA DATO OPERATING
5/7	4	PRUNGER LIMIT JH	JPAN JEATING	PIERJ	WESTERN RAILRD SUPPLY	CAT: Nº 5907-214 B	QUICK BREAK, PLUNGER THE, WITH & NO. POLEI, CAIT IRON NEATHEDRADOF CALE, ALL PARTI JUBJECT TO CORROLION TO BE CADMUM PLATED, EQUIPPED WITH CROLLE-HIND, ECD DRAIN AND BERTANDE
318	4	LIGHT FISTURE	OPERATING HOUSE	OPERATING HOUSE	PERFECURE	CAT Nº HHIT	OPAL GLASS, SATIN ALUMINUM FINISH, FOR 3-75 WATT LAMPS, HINGED
319	7	UGHT FIXTURE	MACH DECK, GEN HOUSE	JUNCTION BOREJ, GEN HOUSE	CROUJE - HINDJ	CAT. Nº VM 2827	VAPOR TIGHT FOR 100 WATT T.J LAMP & CONDUIT OPENING, PEAR SHAPED GLOBE.
920	16	RECEPTACLE	CONVENIENCE OUTLET	JEE SHEET EIA	BRYANT	CAT Nº 42421	DOME REFLECTOR.
321	3	TUMBLER JUITCH	LIGHTING	OPER & GEN HOUSE	BRYANT	CAT Nº 4001-1	TO AMPL 125 VOLTI SAMPS, 125 VOLTS, 3 WIRE GROUNDING TYPE, WORE
322	1	CABLE REEL	NAVIGATION LIGHTS	PIER Nº	APPLETON	CAT Nº CJ34 /	CONSTANT DUTY, EQUIPPED WITH GUIDE RAK DUTLET. 35 AMP GOD VOLT RATING
909	14	LIMIT SWITCH	CLUTCHE) & LOCKI	BRIDGE JTRUCTURE	ALLA - BRADLEY	CAT Nº AJHE-GX -	HITH 75' OF 3 CONDUCTOR Nº 12, MEC TYPE JO, LEND CURED CORD. 4 CREWITH NO 2 I NC) JUNP ACTION, JPRNE RETURN, DEVICEL OBGRATION W ETHER DIRECTION, ROLLER TYPE, 28 RADAU, 12'TO OPERATE, 43' OVER TRAVEL, MELTY DUT,
\$24	\$	LIMIT JHITCH	JRAN OPERATION	NEAR TOWER	ALLEN -BRADLEY	CAT. Nº AJNZ- 5× /	TO MINTS, ECO FOLIS ALC. TO MINTS, ECO FOLIS ALC. 66 OVER TRAVEL, IDENTICAL CONTRET GREATION IN EITHER DIRECTION. HEAVY
125	2	LIMIT JINITCH	JPAN OPERATION	NEAR TOWER	ALLEN-BRADLEY	CAT Nº AJOE- 5X	ECTROLITY (* - NC), ISA ACTION, JARIMA RETURN, 9* TO OPERATE, 46* OVER TRANEL, IDENTICAL CONTACT OPERATED IN EITHER DIRACTION, HEANY DUTY ROLLER TIME, 26* CAROLITI O ANDI 200 UNIX I AF
\$76	3	LIMIT SWITCH	JHAN CHERMININ	NEAR TOWER	ALLEN - BRADLEY	CAT. Nº AJCE- 5x	CIRCUIT (I-N.C. (I-N.), JAMO ACTION, JPANO RETURN, 9" TO ORRATE, 46" OVER TRANEL, JOENTICK CONTACT OPERATOR IN EITHER DIRECTION, MEANY DUTY, ROLLER TYPE, 51" SOULL IO ANDI 220 VITI ACTIVITI ACTIVITI
27		TERMINAL BLOCK	WARDER TEAMING	JUNCTION BOXES	BUCHANAN	CAT NO BUE J	IE CIRCUIT, 25 AMPJ, GOD VOLTJ, JOLDERLEJJ BOY LUGJ, MICH COMPRESSION TYPE,
128		TERMINAL BLUCK	Q NOUCTOR TERMINAL	JUNCTION BOXES	SQUARE D	TYPE US /	3 CIRCUIT, TOD AMRI, GOD VOLTS, JOLDERLESS BOX LUGJ, HIGH COMPRESSION TYPE,
05	1	WATER COOLER	OPERATING HOUSE	OPERATING HOUSE	HESTINGHOUSE	MODEL WEDD	COMPARTMENT TYPE, WITH "3-TEMP" FOOD, ICE, WATER, 110 VOLT, I CU. FT. STORAGE, 35 LB. ICE. CARACITY.
960	1	GENERATOR JET	EMERGENCY POWER	GENERATOR HOUSE	JEE JHEET	ES FOR COMPLETE JA	PECIFICATIONS
37	1	TRANIFER JWITCH	EMERGENCY FOWER	GENERATOR HOUSE	ALUN - BRADLEY	BULLETIN 12701 JTYLE "A" CAT Nº 1270 EAA03 - 043	3 PMAJE, 4 WIRE, 44, 220 VOLTI, GO CYCLEJ A.C. 50 M.R. 185 AMPJ, LEJJ ENCLOJURE PLACE IN JTANDARD I.D.H. JUNCTION BOX, JEE JHEET ET.
<i>\$92</i>	,	GEARMOTOK É РАЛКЕ	Kariners	BENTI	MAJIER ELECTRIC	TYPE PD, FRAME 224 RC	EN P. 270 WOLTS, 3 PHAJE, GO CYCLES A C 135 RDM, 55°C RUE, 50 MM. CRANE AND HOLF DUTY, GO R.L.A. TENN MATERDARON, J-I. MOUNTING, OMBUTE CAJI MON HOLF TOTY, GO R.L.A. TENN MATERDARON CAMPT. HOLF TIM MESSAWAY AND

![](_page_57_Figure_1.jpeg)

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- EQUIPMENT LIT NOTE 3: I PATER COOLER TO BE FRANCE WITH JEA-MIJT GREEN ENAMICL E JUTCH AND CUTTER PARTS & EDERATING HOUR JUNCE BE JERMA CO THY TO INE WORK HAITS, CET MATER HOUR JUNCE BE JERMA GATE TO BE INCERTED ON A JUNCTEURICE JECTION SEE JERME CATER AND PROMOR PROBER FRANCE SO THAT GATE ARMS HILL BE VERTICAL WIEN IN THE RAILE BOILTON

- - AS BUILT PLANS

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