



George Gele' - Director

APRIL 22 , 2014

NORTH CHANDELEUR SOUND SITE

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION PERMIT

for

**LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY and ANTIQUITIES
COMMISSION**

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION OR USE
WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION
FROM ARC EXPLORATIONS INC.

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH

My Research work began in 1966 , following a two week Architecture Student Trip to Mexico. Having seen 8 incredible Sites in Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula(Teotihuacano,Olmec , Mayan & Aztec) I left with the feeling that they were inter-related in some unknown way , and might relate to other Sites across the Globe.

In 1973 the First possible connection began to develop in the form of a SIX POINTED STAR that had Giza as one of the Nodes on the Earth. Curiously it showed a Geometric relationship to 5 other possible Sites. One of those nodes was in La. , at Chandeleur Island.

While reviewing , in 1975 ,the First Satellite photo ever taken of Louisiana, it appeared that there was something in the water , which was not an Island. It was also at the same exact point that was shown in the six pointed star diagram. In a quest to find out what that image was, I began the First of 30 Expeditions, in 1976.

In Nov.2010 , my Company ARC Explorations Inc. received a Non-Intrusive Permit . On June 13 ,2011 ARC Explorations Inc. received a Cultural Resources Investigations Permit. This Report presents a Summary of Work done , to date.

Ms. FISHERMAN PROVIDES LEAD TO SECRET SPOT

In 1984, after reading a Newspaper Article on our work in the area, a Mississippi fisherman sent me info on his favorite spot at Northern Chandeleur Island. He said he had been fishing there since 1945. He further stated that in the 50's he and his friends located a **Slab of Granite 4"x 8"x 16"**.

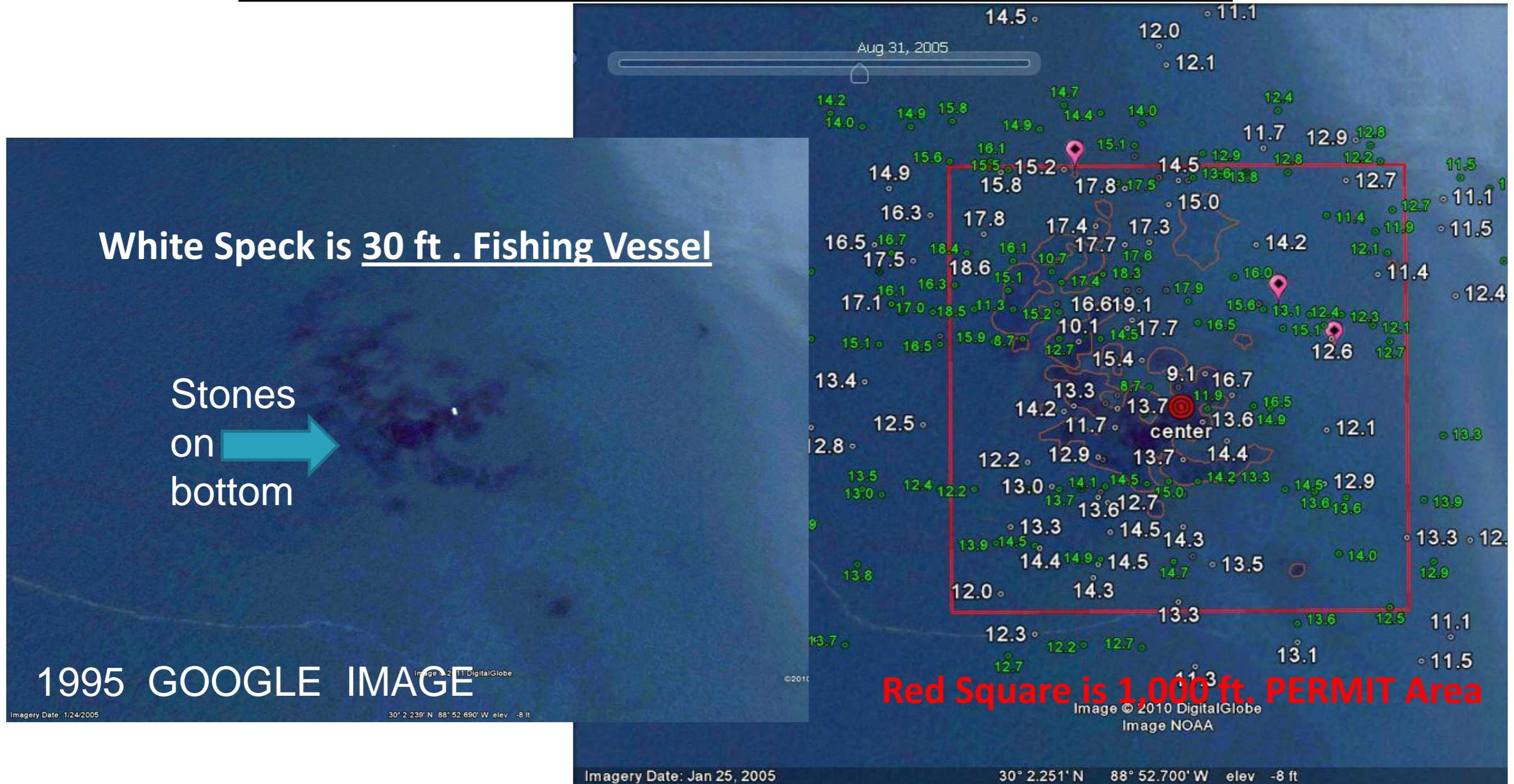
He said that there were **thousands** of like stones at the **Site**.

Using old photographs, I reconstructed his dead reconing procedure for locating the SITE.

It was found with 1995 GOOGLE EARTH photos.

MISS. FISHERMAN SKETCH	FINDING THE SITE	SIZE COMPARISON

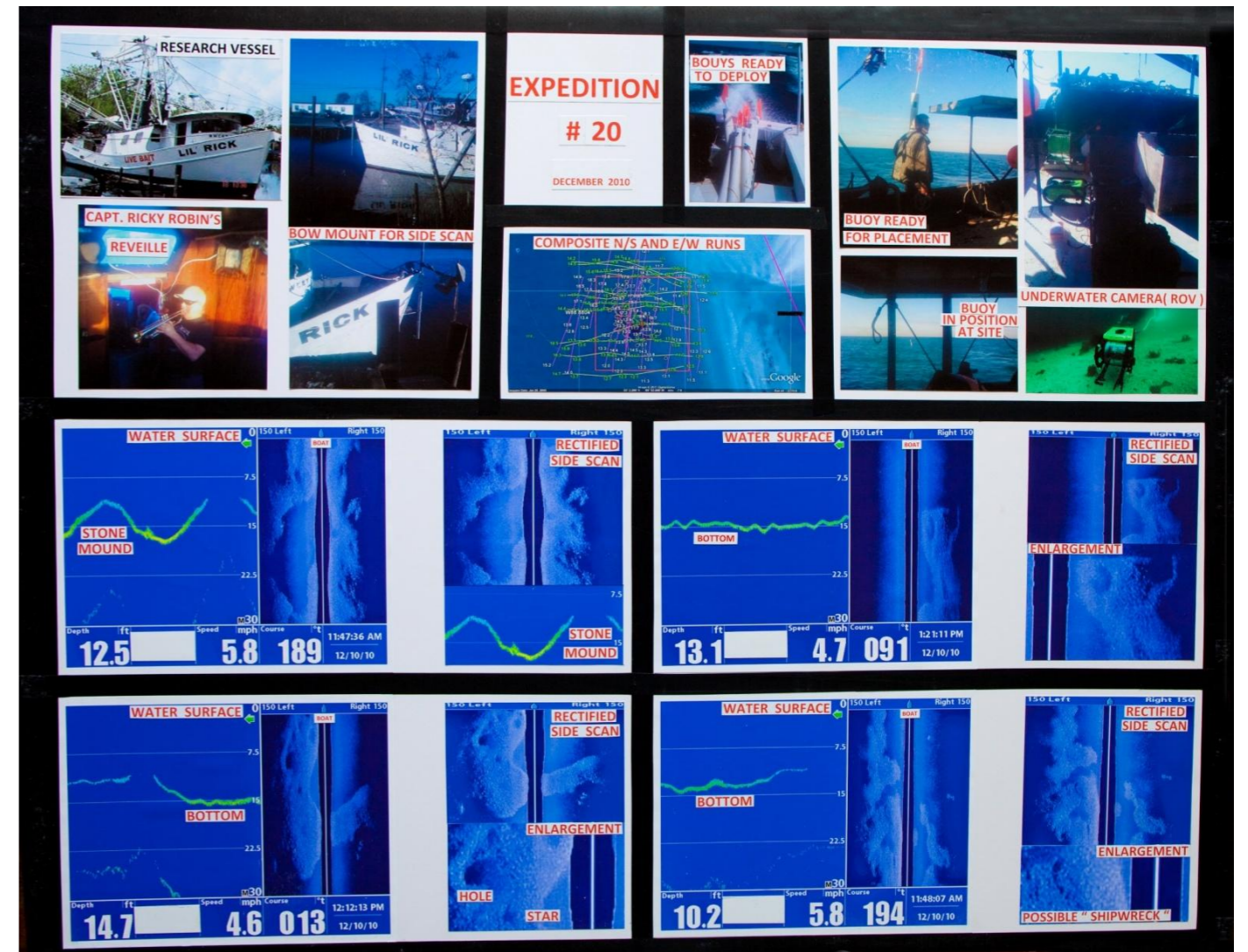
Original GOOGLE EARTH VIEW of **SITE** and Survey Water Depths



2 PRIOR SURVEY EXPEDITIONS



FIRST VISUAL CONTACT WITH STONE MOUNDS



FIRST VISUAL CONTACT WITH FLUTED COLUMN

PRIOR SURVEY EXPEDITIONS

Ran AGROUND DEC. 2010

PERMIT AREA

SIDE SCAN SONAR MAP

1,200 linear ft. exploratory dive

EXPEDITION # 21

April 2011

Underwater Adventures, Inc. Owner
Prepares to Enter Water for Search

GABLE WALL - Acoustic Shadow
(not yet dived on)

Roof Tile Artifact

Roof Tile Artifact

Architectural Facade

RED SQUARE = SURVEY PERMIT AREA

PROFESSIONAL DIVER SURVEYS STONE MOUNDS

7 HYPOTHESES in PERMIT


The COMMISSION required that we **EXPLORE IN DEPTH** all the possible answers to what this unusual SITE might be.

Therefore , **Seven** different **HYPOTHESES** were given to us, and are addressed in this **Report**.

Following are the **Results** of our EXPLORATIONS.

RIDDLE

- WHAT'S THE SIZE OF THE SUPERDOME
- SITS IN TWENTY FEET OF WATER
- IS MADE OF THOUSANDS OF GRANITE BLOCKS



• HYPOTHESES

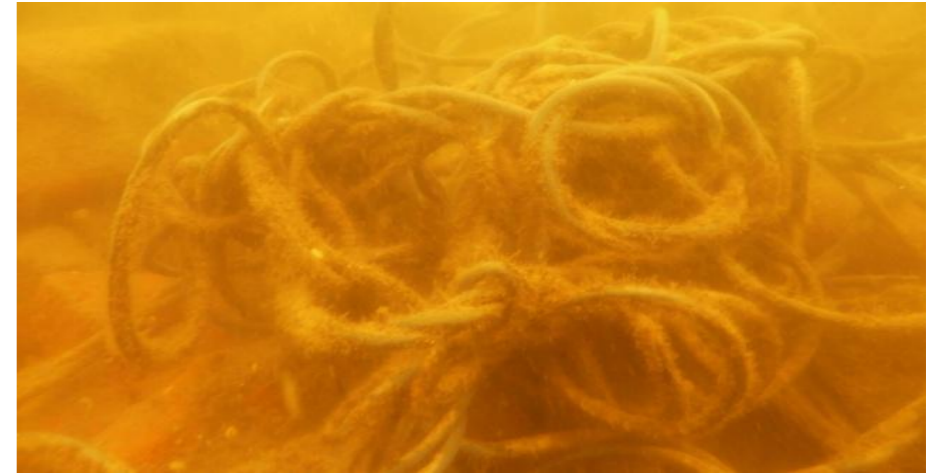
1. CONSTRUCTION DUMP
2. ARTIFICIAL REEF
3. BALLAST ROCK PILES
4. MULTIPLE SHIPWRECKS
5. DELTA CULTURAL SITE
6. CONTINENTAL SHELF BLDG
7. SOMETHING ELSE

HYPOTHESIS # 1 CONSTRUCTION DUMP

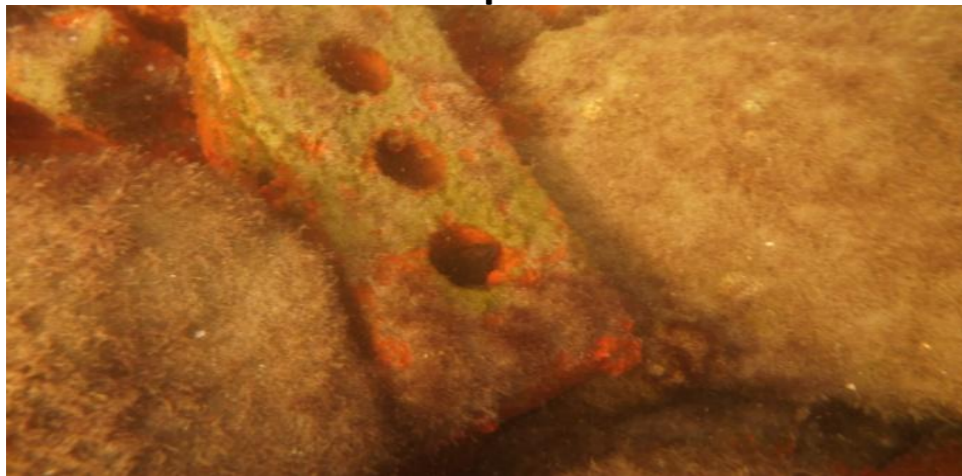


Louisiana Shrimpboat “Lil Rick”

Captain Ricky Robin has been Fishing Chandeleur Sound for over 40 years. He has never seen anyone dumping large amounts of Construction Materials during that time.



SHRIMP BOAT RIGGING



STANDARD BRICK

According to local fishermen they occasionally threw a small amount of debris over the side to provide more Habitat for Shrimp .



SOLID BRICK



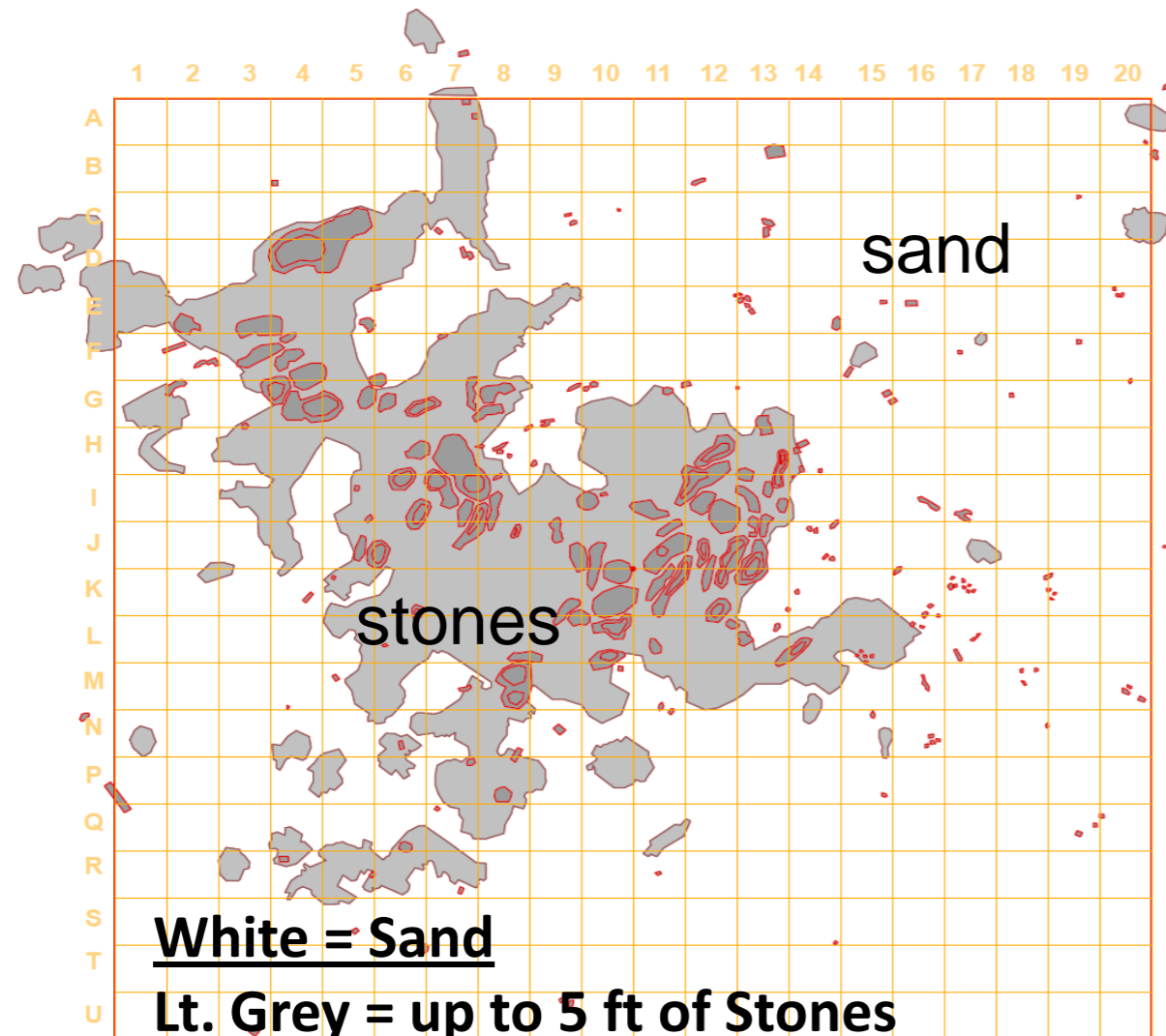
CLAY ROOF TILE

Captain Robin’s Grandfather told him that the Fishermen before him , threw thousands of Broken roof tiles from New Orleans , to help develop Oyster Beds around the Sound.



CLAY ROOF TILES

50 foot Grid of 1,000 ft.sq. Archeological Site



White = Sand

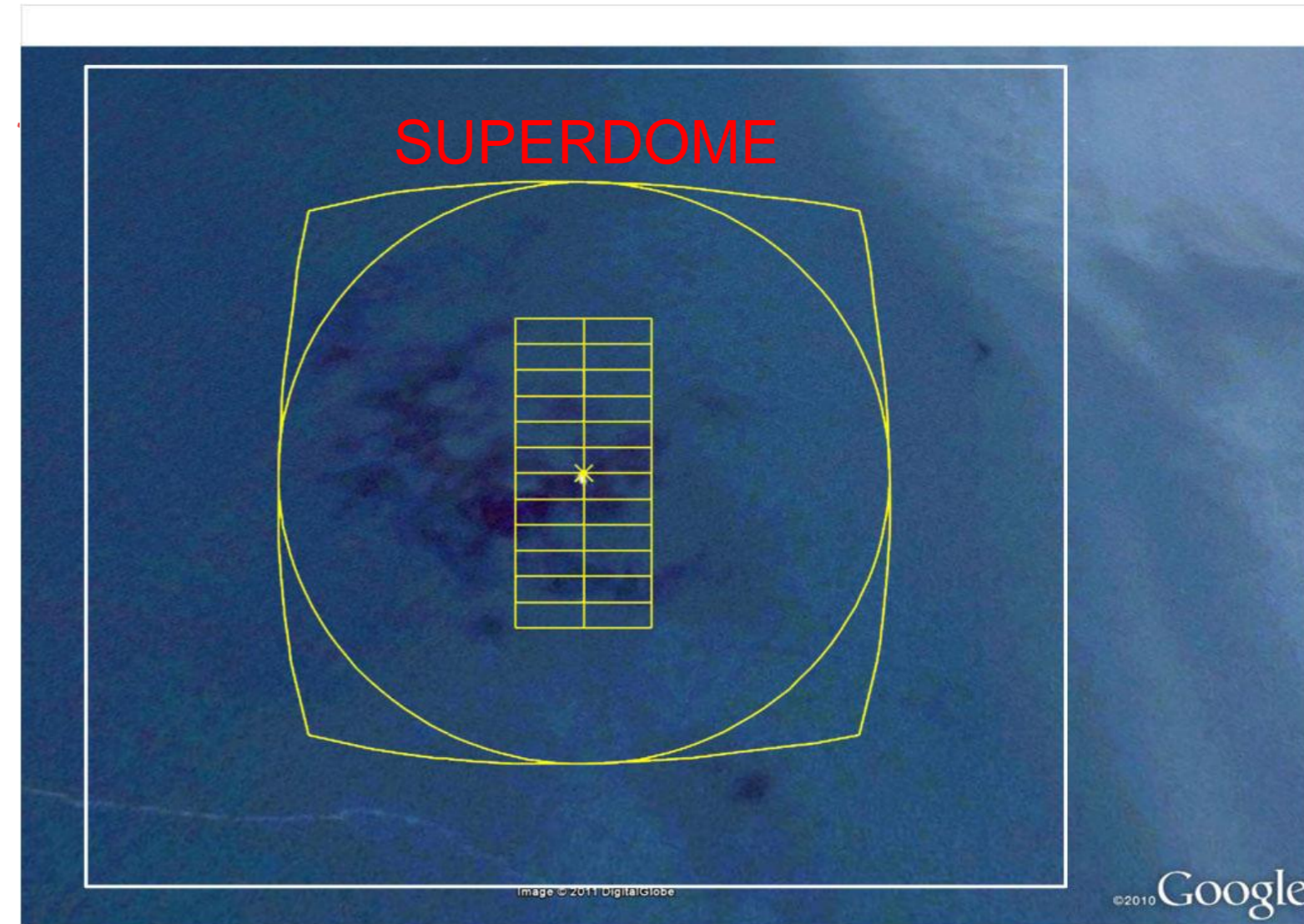
Lt. Grey = up to 5 ft of Stones

Dk. Grey = up to 15 ft of Stones

Stone Area = 225 , 895.33 sq. ft.

Volume Est. (at 5 ft.) = 1 , 129, 476 cu. ft.

(equals 100 foot sq. bldg.of solid granite
13 stories tall above sand)



SIZE COMPARISON

SUPERDOME to SITE

Dr. CHIP McGIMSEY Selects SAMPLE STONE

Dr. McGimsey attended EXPEDITION # 22 & Selected a Test Stone for Analysis by La.Geol.Survey.



Slices of Stone

Augen Felsic Gneiss (GRANITE)

Not Natural to Louisiana or Ms..



1 CONSTRUCTION DUMP

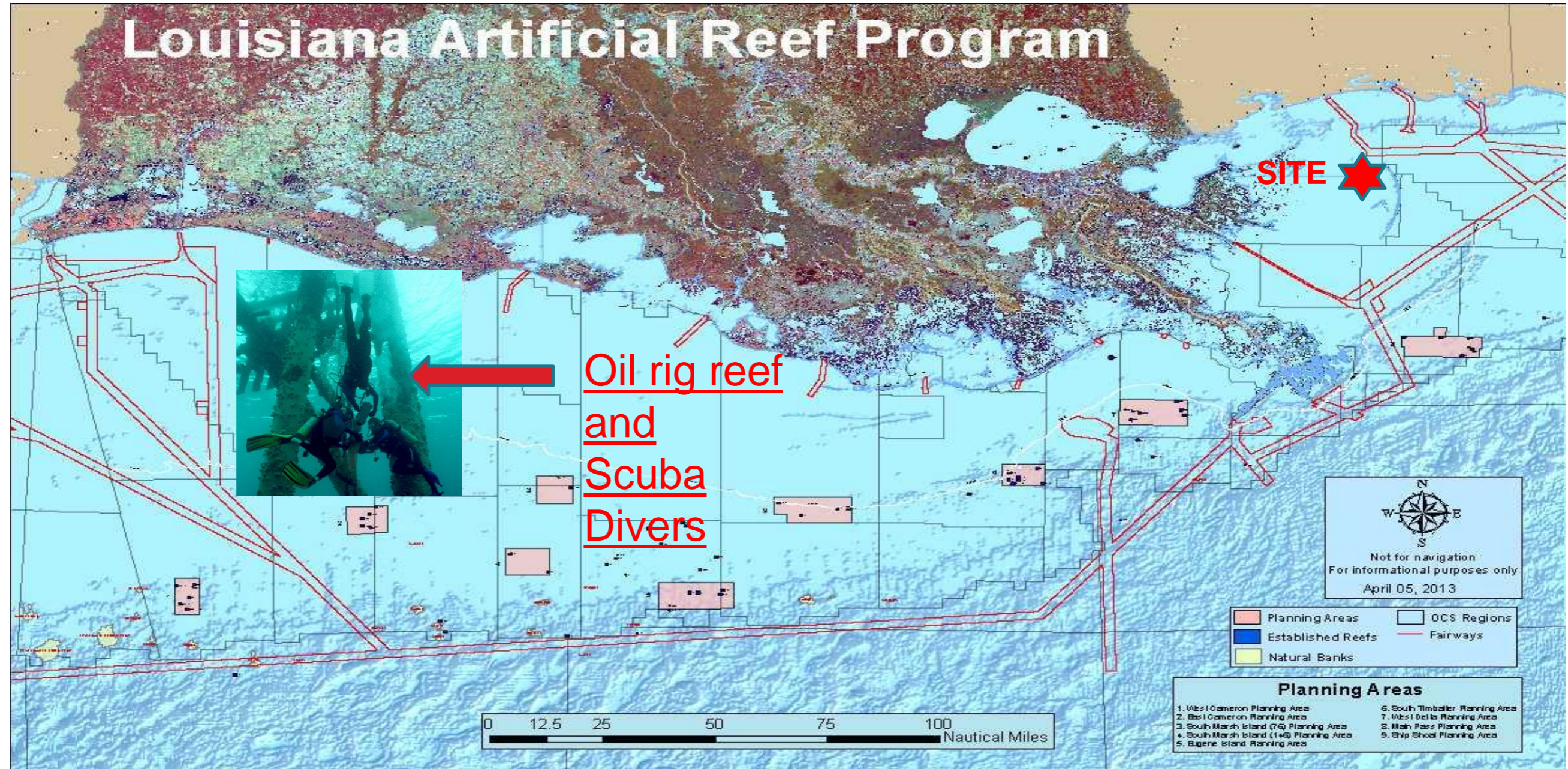
CONCLUSIONS

A.) Less than 1 % of the surface of the Mounds are made of recent Construction material.

B.) Construction DEBRIS only appears on the top surface of the Mounds.

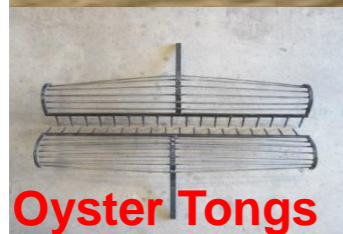
C.) The rectangular Granite blocks are an expensive Construction item , and would not be used for dumping.

HYPOTHESIS # 2 ARTIFICIAL REEF

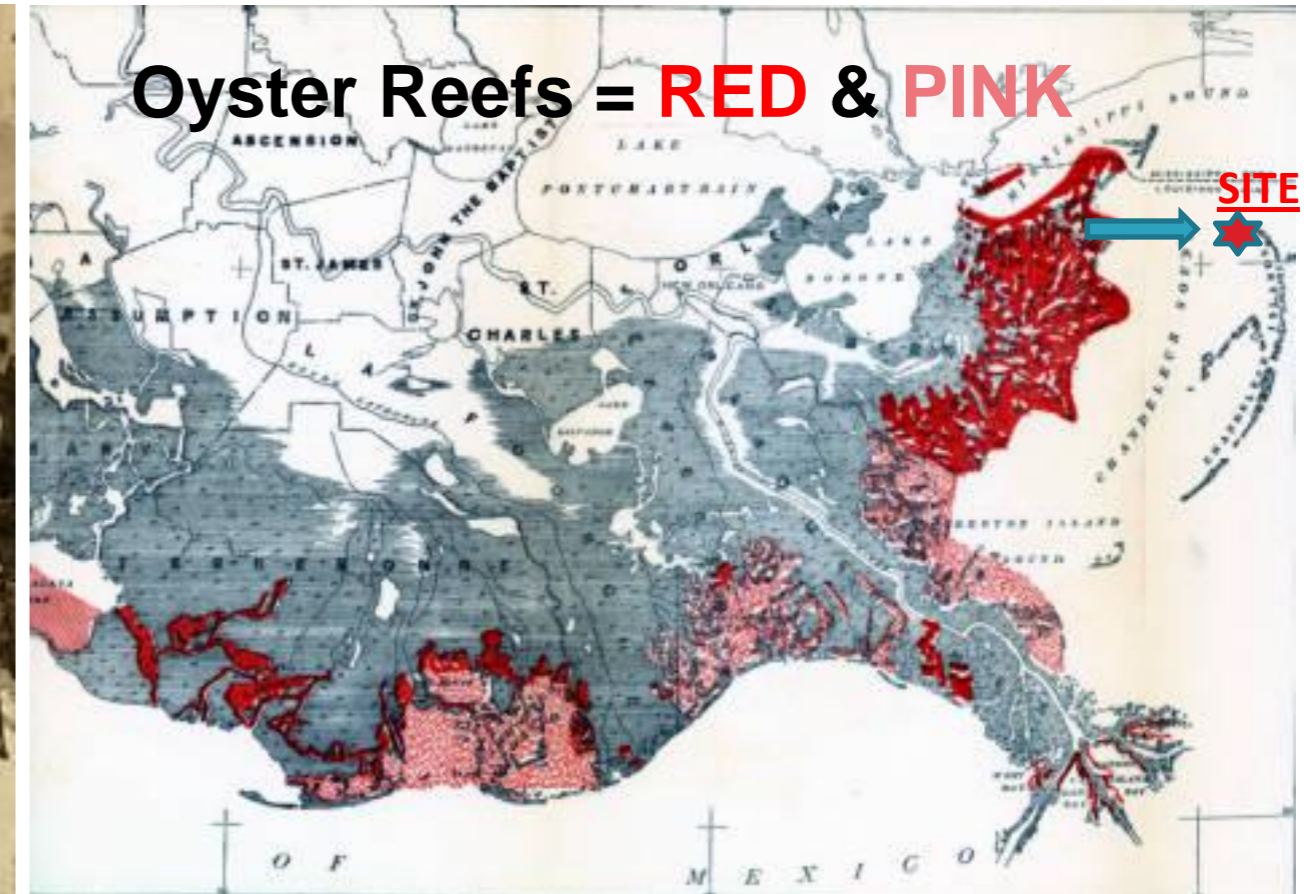


- This Program is converting abandoned Oil and Gas Rigs into Fish Habitats. **None** are near the **SITE**★

LOUISIANA OYSTER AREAS in 1914



Oyster Tongs



Oyster Reefs = RED & PINK

SITE

- In an effort to expand their natural Oyster Beds , fishermen from Louisiana used BROKEN CLAY ROOF TILES from N.O. Construction , and deposited them on our SITE
- This increased the Habitat for Shrimp , not Oysters.
- All Tiles found , lie on top of the Stones



Artificial Oyster Reef



Broken Clay Roof Tile on Stones

MS. OFFSHORE REEF PROGRAM

OFFSHORE REEFS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



MS. OFFSHORE REEF PROGRAM

Offshore Artificial Reef Sites



Artificial Reef Site

NOT FOR NAVIGATION

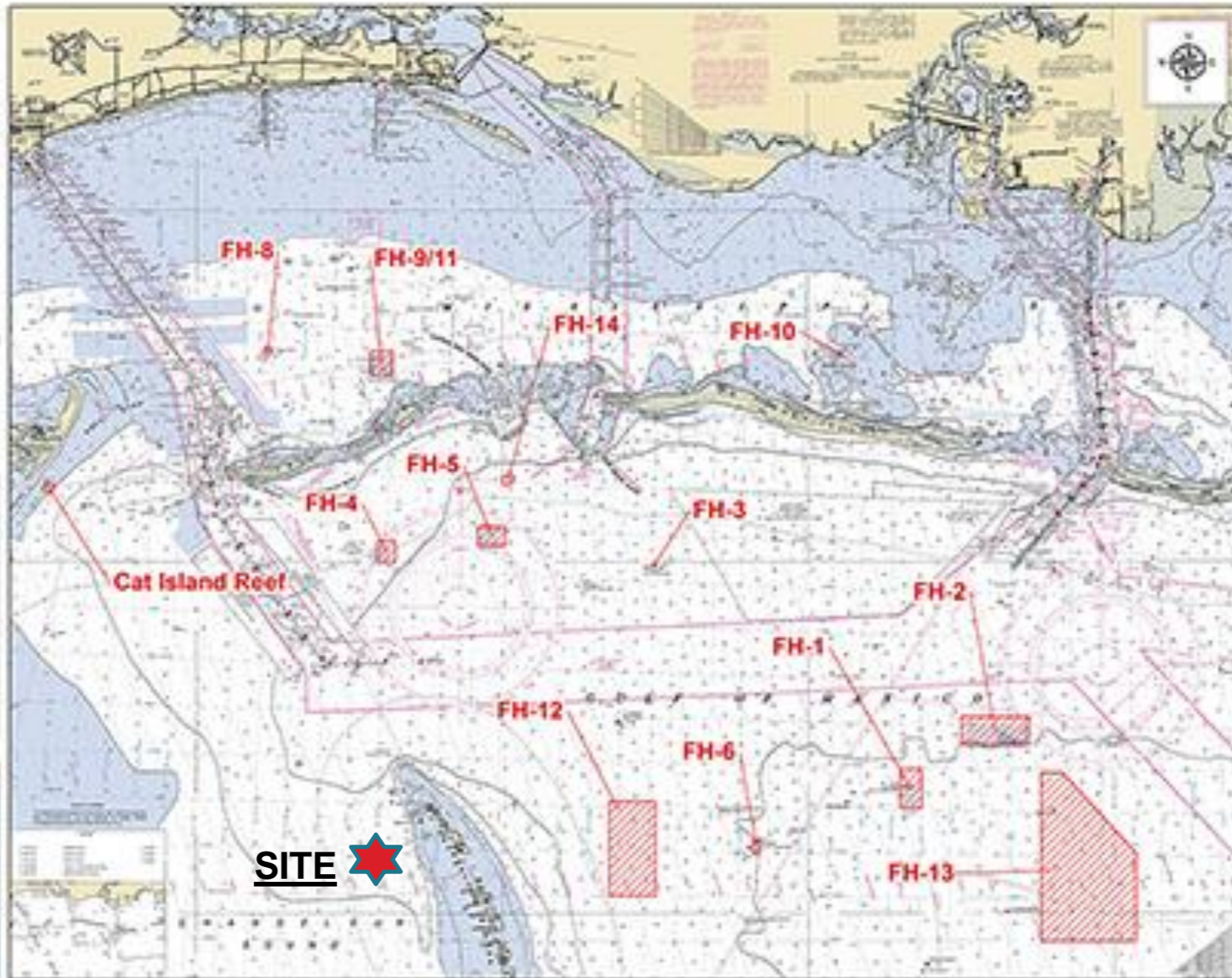
Nautical Miles



Based on NOAA Nautical Chart 11737
Mainport Sound & Pass (Chesapeake Bay to Cat Island)

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

Reef Name	Longitude	Latitude
FH-1	-88 24 000	30 25 000
FH-2	-88 23 0	30 25 000
FH-3	-88 22 000	30 25 000
FH-4	-88 21 000	30 25 000
FH-5	-88 20 000	30 25 000
FH-6	-88 19 000	30 25 000
FH-7	-88 18 000	30 25 000
FH-8	-88 17 000	30 25 000
FH-9/11	-88 16 000	30 25 000
FH-10	-88 15 000	30 25 000
FH-12	-88 14 000	30 25 000
FH-13	-88 13 000	30 25 000
FH-14	-88 12 000	30 25 000
Cat Island Reef	-88 11 000	30 25 000



Construction Debris



2 ARTIFICIAL REEF

CONCLUSIONS

A.) Louisiana's program only uses Abandoned Oil or Gas rigs to build the Reefs in La.

B.) Mississippi's Program only uses Ships , Boats and Concrete to build their Reefs in their own territorial waters.

C.) Oyster Fishermen & Shrimpers used thousands of broken tiles to enhance their existing reefs.

HYPOTHESIS # 3 BALLAST ROCK PILES

TYPE # 1 NORMAL

SINGLE OR DOUBLE MOUND

NO SHIP STRUCTURE FOUND



TYPE # 2 AGROUND

SINGLE OR DOUBLE MOUND

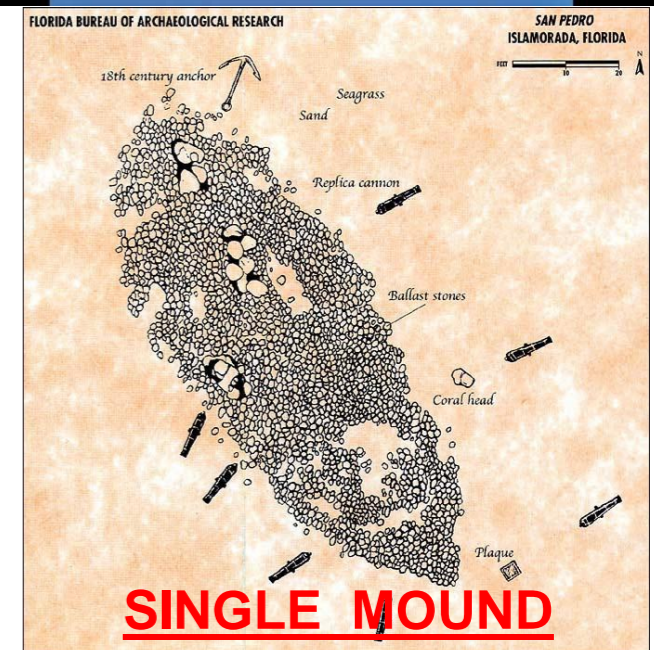
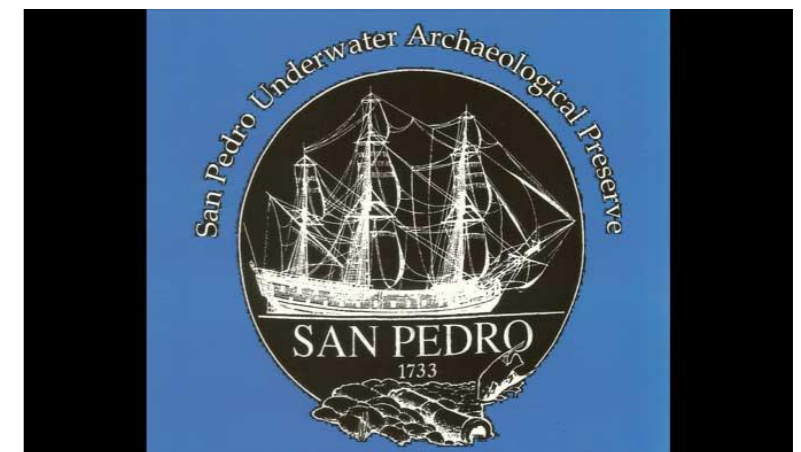
NO SHIP STRUCTURE FOUND



TYPE # 3 SHIPWRECK

SINGLE OR STREWN MOUND

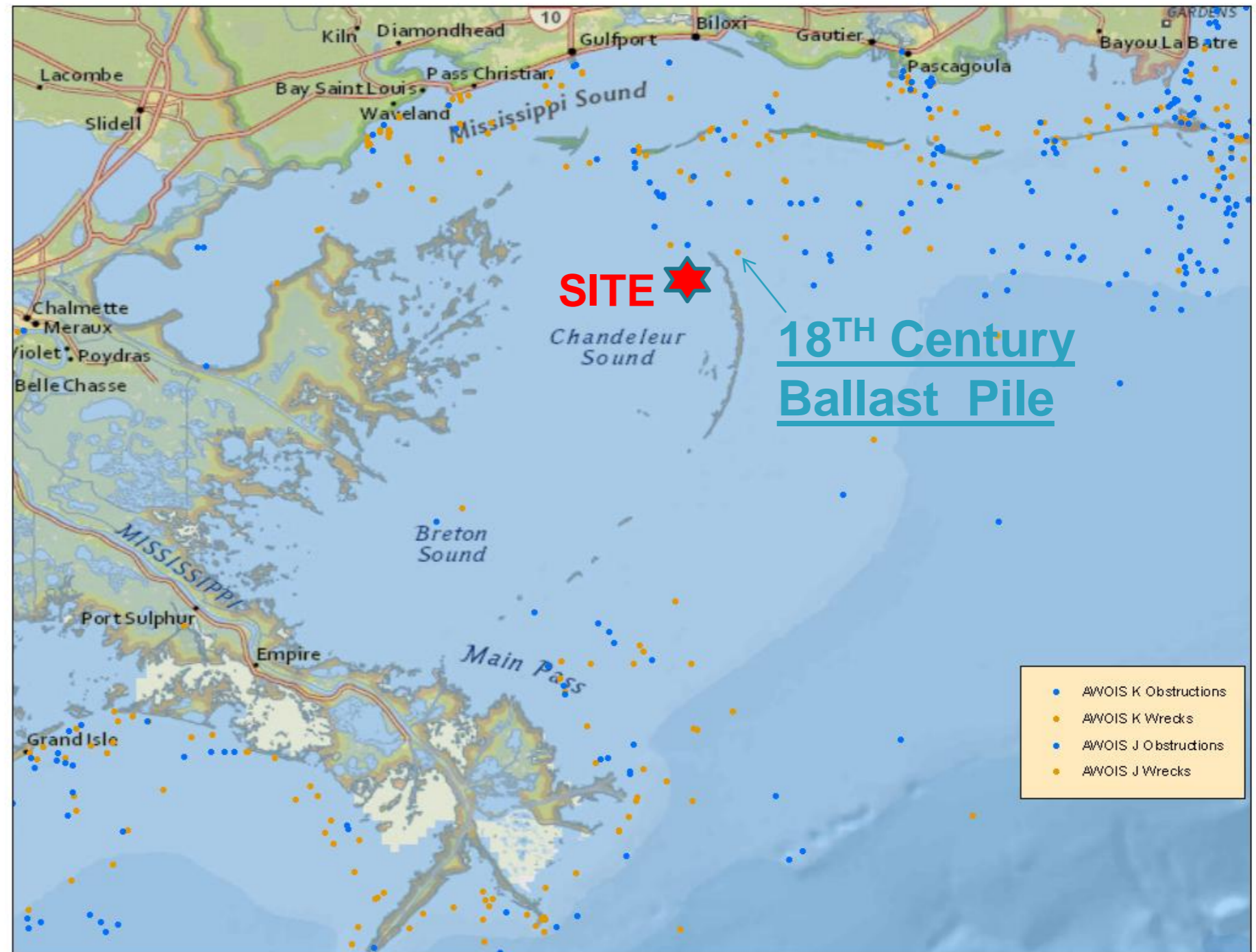
SHIP STRUCTURE FOUND



AWOIS OBSTRUCTIONS and WRECKS

The Office of Coast Survey's **Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS)** has over 13,000 listed Obstructions and Wrecks for Coastal U.S.

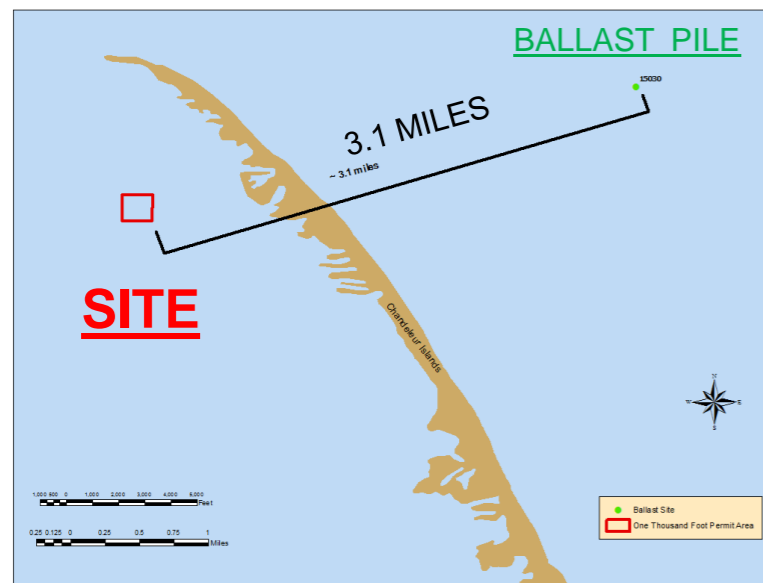
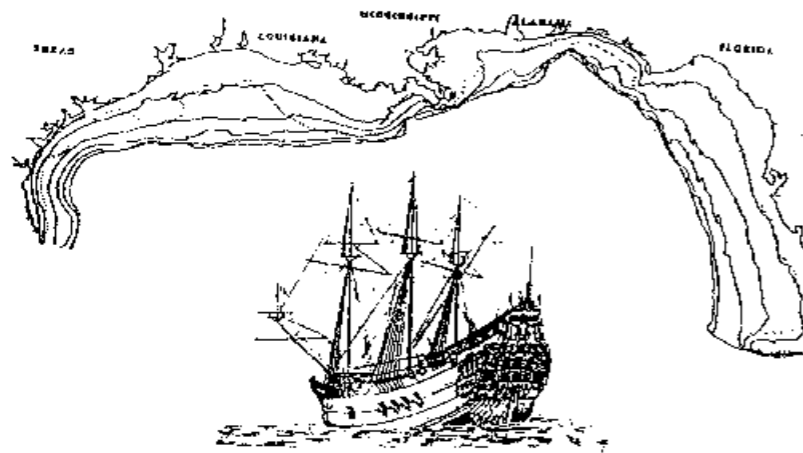
Note that **NONE** are listed in Chandeleur Sound .



Nearest **Ballast Pile** to **SITE**

An Eighteenth-Century
Ballast Pile Site,
Chandeleur Islands, Louisiana

An Instrumental and Archaeological Study



7-8

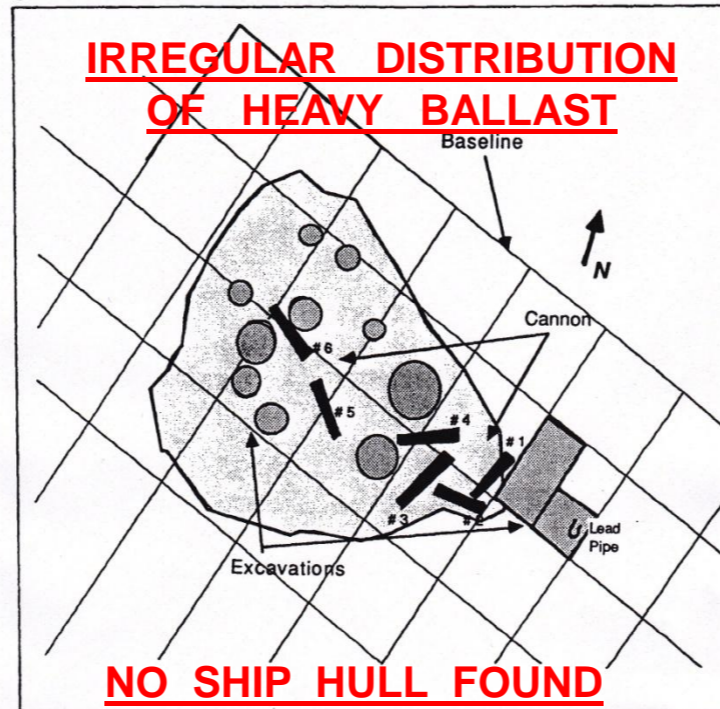
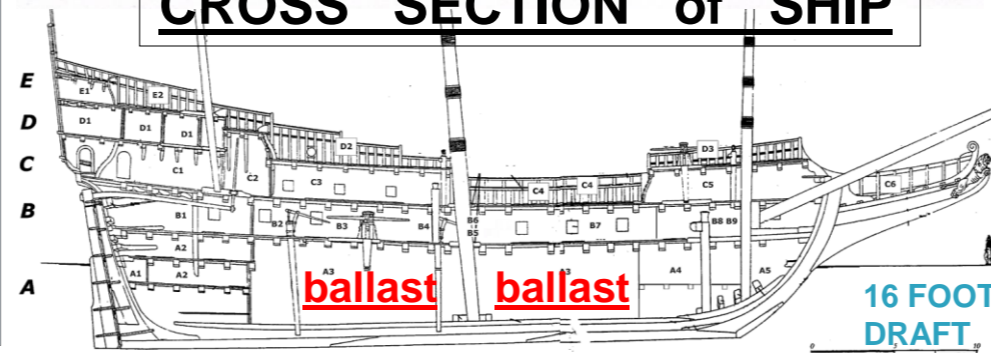


Figure 7-3. Site map showing the outer limit of the ballast pile, the location of the cannon and the test trench excavations. Grid is 3 meters (10 feet).

CROSS SECTION of SHIP



SINGLE MOUND of BALLAST STONES

LARGE and HEAVY

SMALL and LIGHT

INVERTED DEBRIS DEPOSIT

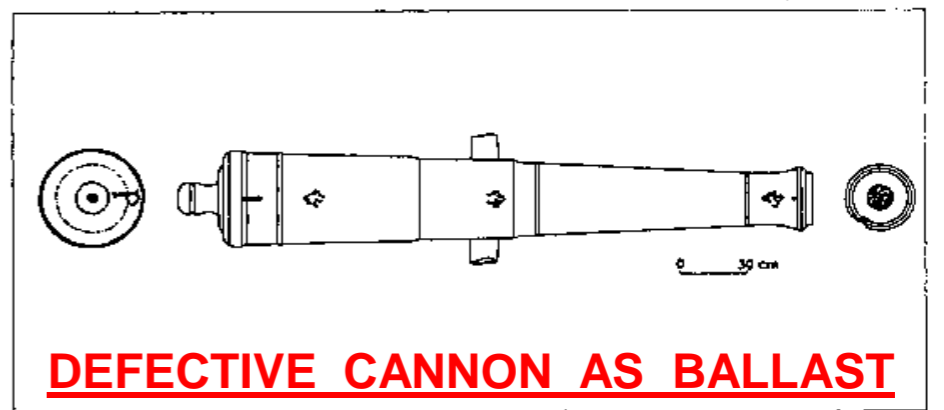
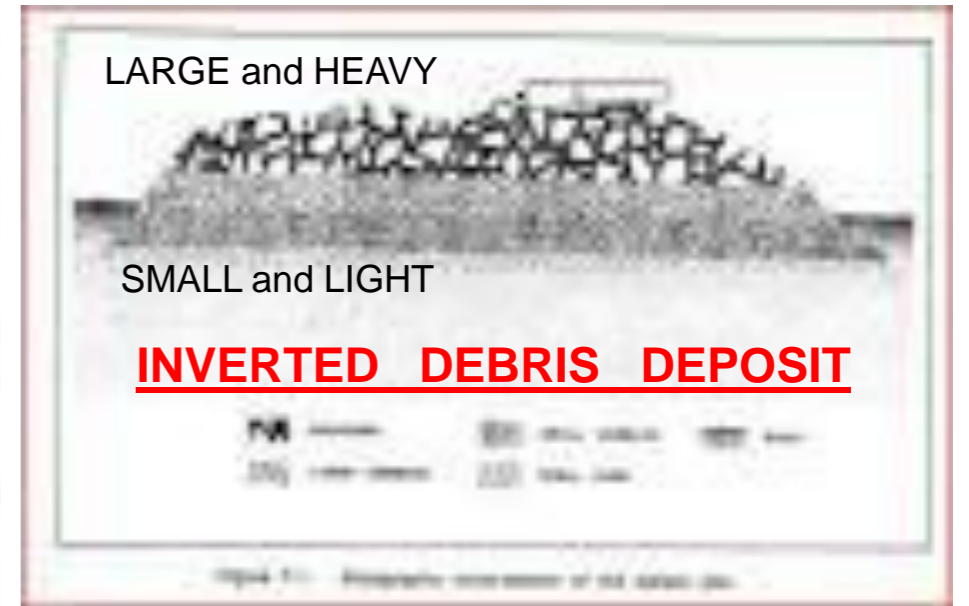
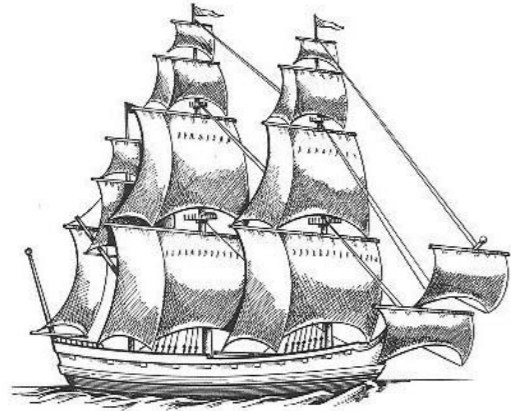


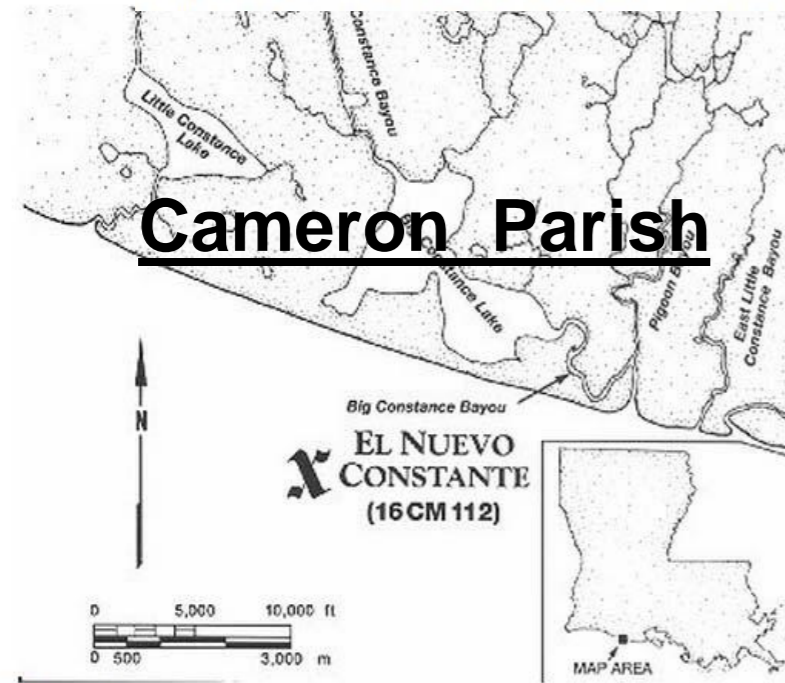
Figure 7-10. Line drawing of a French 12-livre cannon from the MACHAULT showing three fleur-de-ri cast into the top of the gun (from Bryce 1984).

El Nuevo Constante SHIPWRECK

470 ton Spanish Merchant Ship



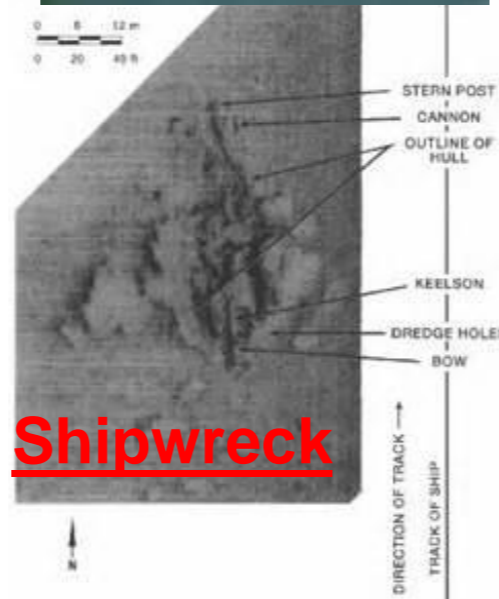
Sailing vessel of approximately the same size and rigging as *El Nuevo Constante*.



Cameron Parish

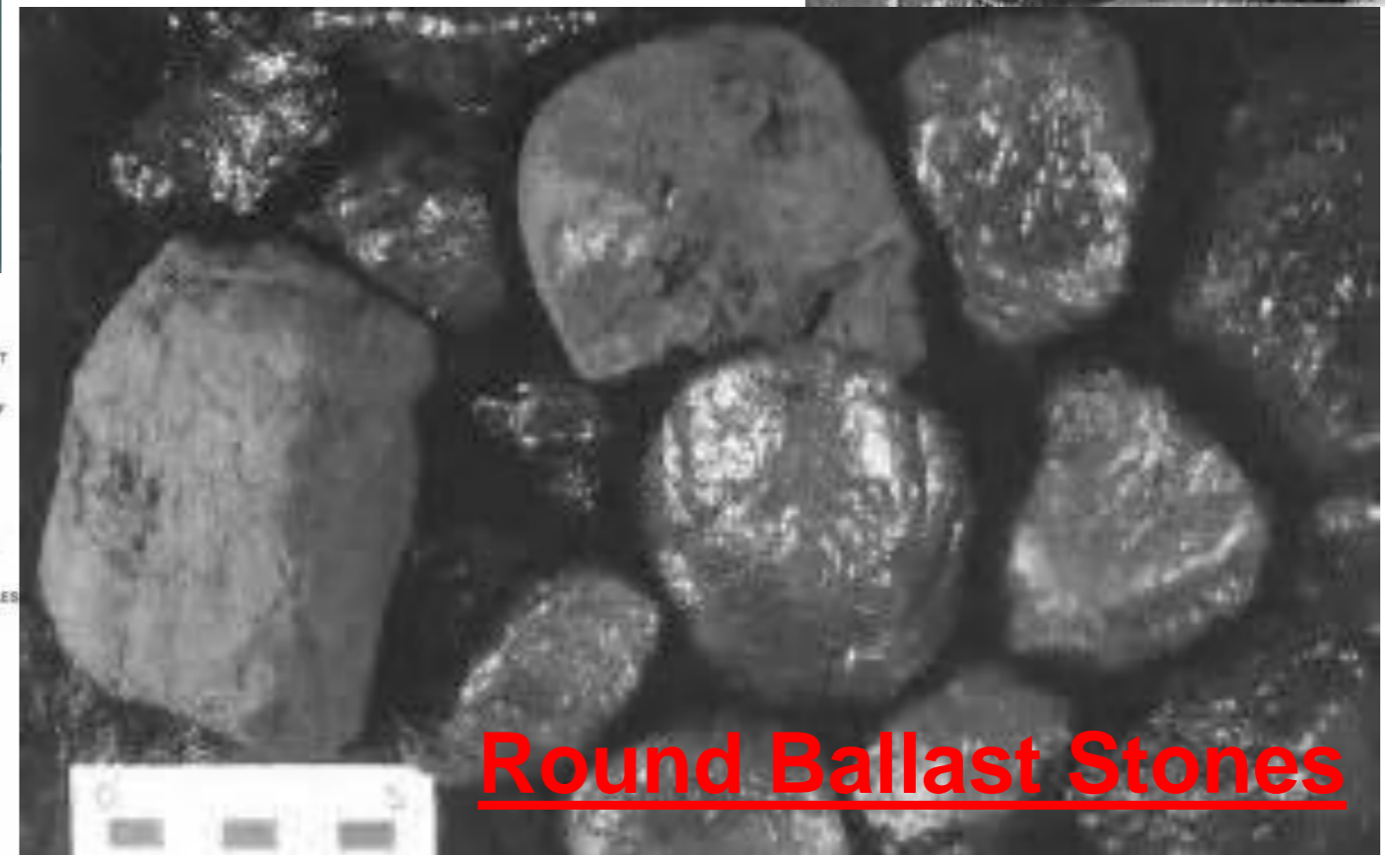
**EL NUEVO
CONSTANTE
(16CM112)**

Research area



Shipwreck

This Vessel sank during a 1766 Hurricane. It was the first Historic Shipwreck found in Louisiana waters (1979).



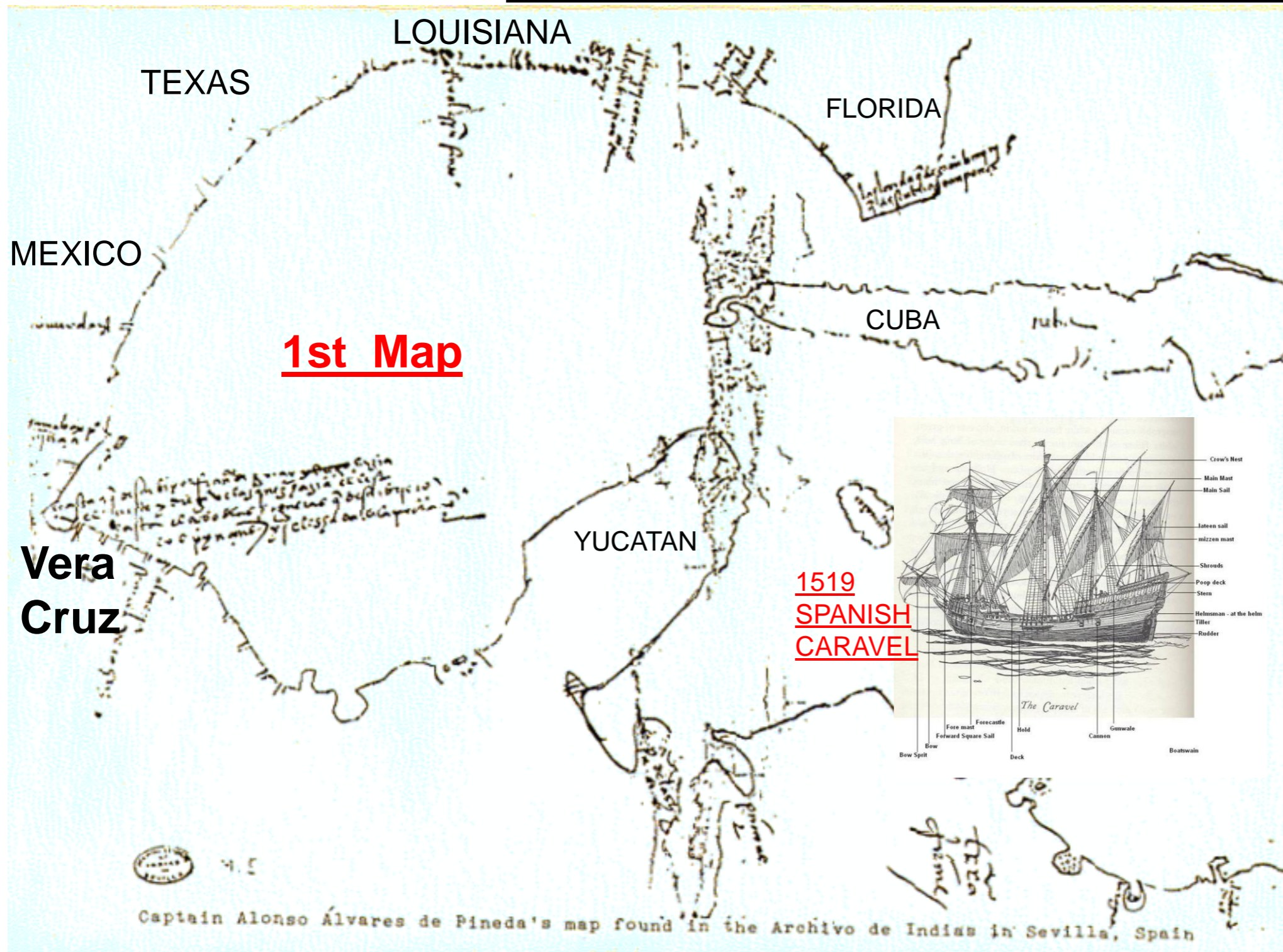
Round Ballast Stones

3 BALLAST ROCK PILES

CONCLUSIONS

- A.) Ballast stones were used to lower the Center of Gravity of the ship to make it seaworthy for Ocean Commerce.**
- B.) These Stones were normally “River Rocks” with rounded corners , so they would not crash thru the hull on turbulent Voyages.**
- C.) The Volume of Stones would require at least **39** Sailing Ships deposit their **full hull Ballast** there.**

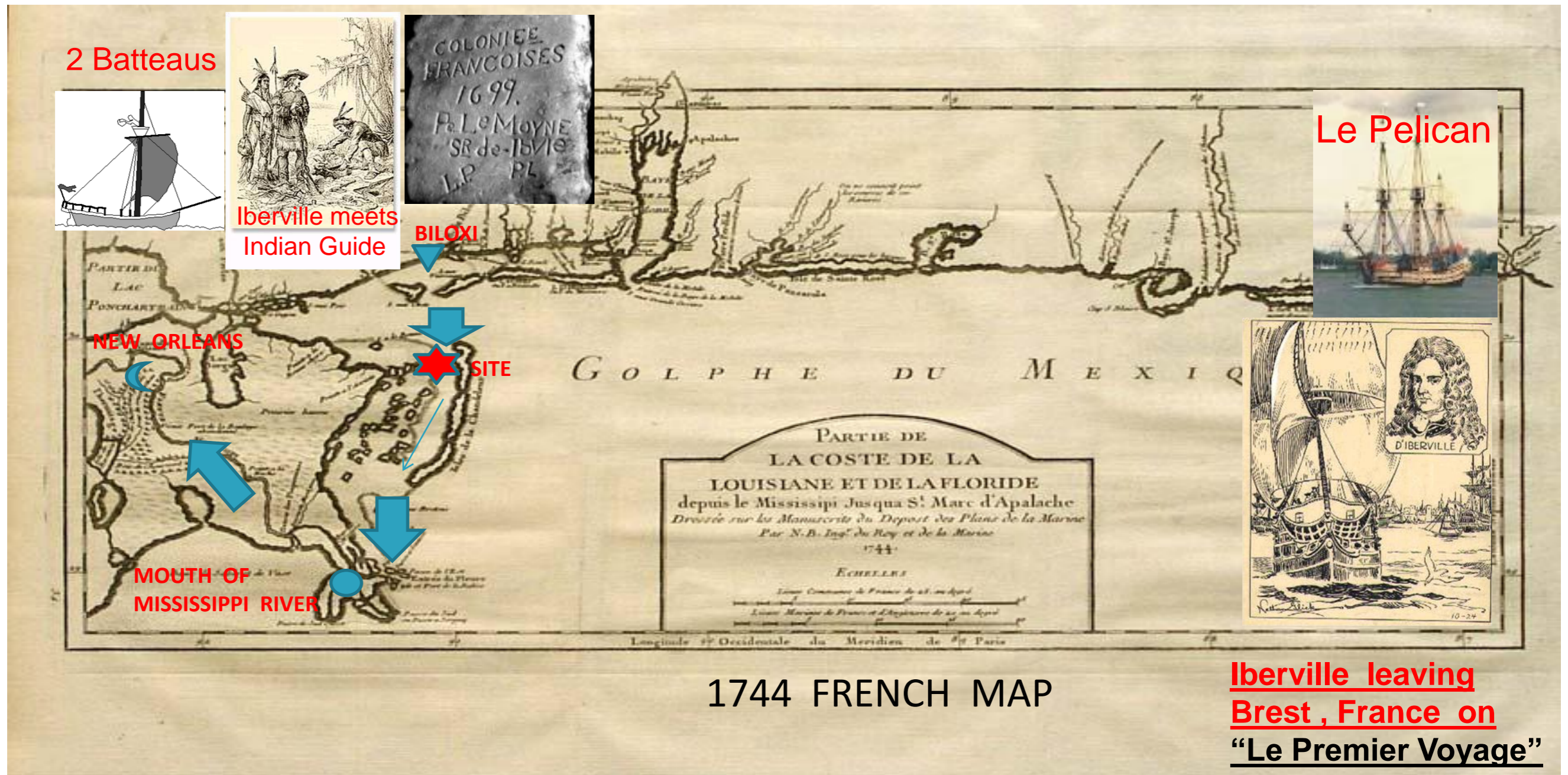
HYPOTHESIS # 4 MULTIPLE SHIPWRECKS



The First Map of the Gulf of Mexico was done in 1519, by the Spanish Captain Alonso Alvarez de Pineda.

His Task was to explore the Gulf Coastline looking for good Harbors to act as Trade Route Destinations for Spanish Ships.

Distortions are due to Latitude ERRORS



1744 FRENCH MAP

Iberville leaving Brest, France on "Le Premier Voyage"

In **1699**, Iberville took a Biloxi Indian Guide to find the Mouth of the Mississippi River , sailing South behind Chandeleur Island’s protected waters , in 2 Batteaus . According to his Journal he said ” **Seven Leagues south of the ships I sailed between a Rocky Island and a Grassy Cay which were approximately one thousand paces apart. They are inundated at high tide.**“ Two days later he found the Mississippi River.

SHIPPING ROUTES in Gulf of Mexico

5-6

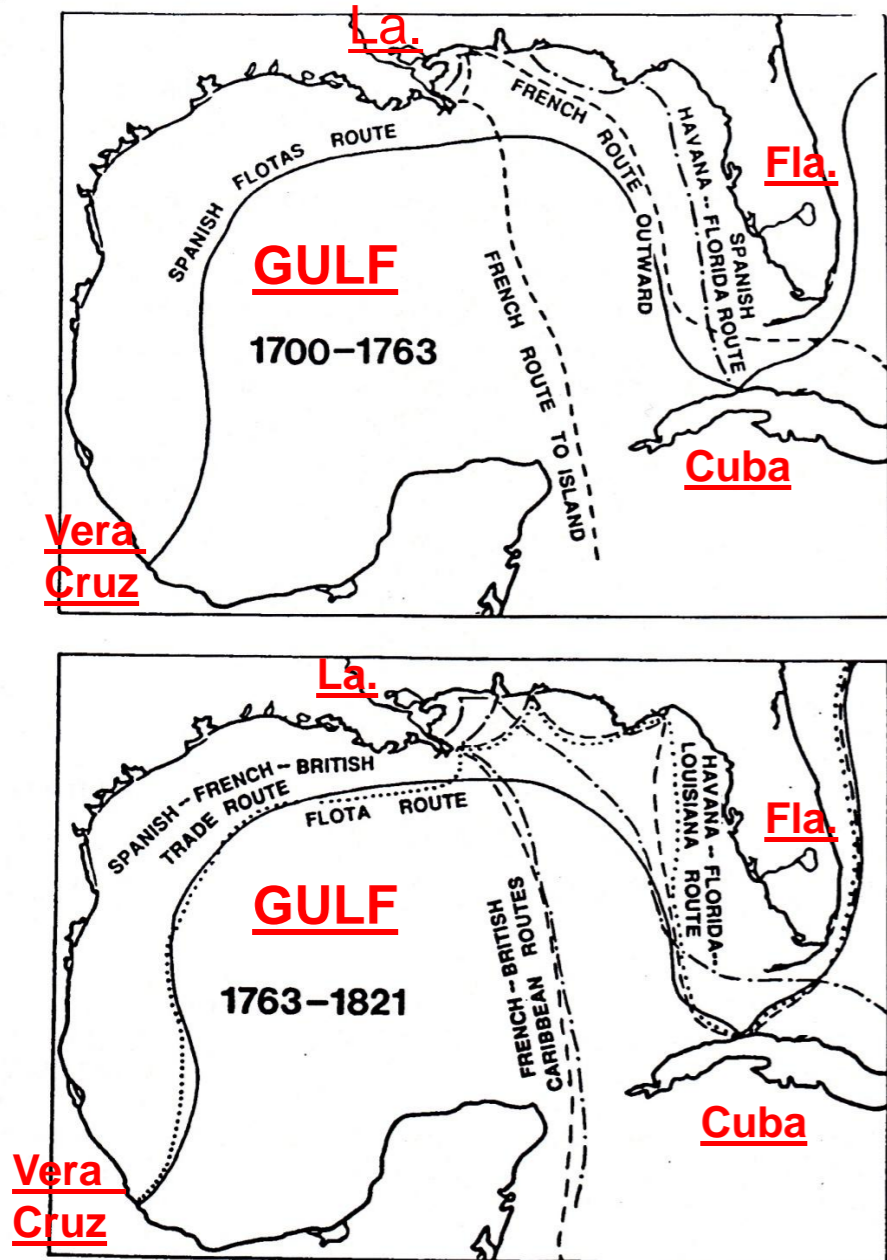


Figure 5-2. Shipping routes: (a) 1700-1763 and (b) 1763-1821.

5.2 Shipwreck Patterns - Early to mid 18th Century

During this period there is an increased number of non-Spanish wreck sites (Table 5-1). This is a realistic expectation as French and British colonies were being established. Further settlement of the Louisiana territory by France drew both Spanish and French trade, although vessel numbers rarely exceeded a dozen a year (Surrey 1916). As the century wore on, Spanish shipping used more and more vessels of foreign build (Peterson 1975).

TABLE 5-1
Losses in the Louisiana Area, ca. 1700-1800

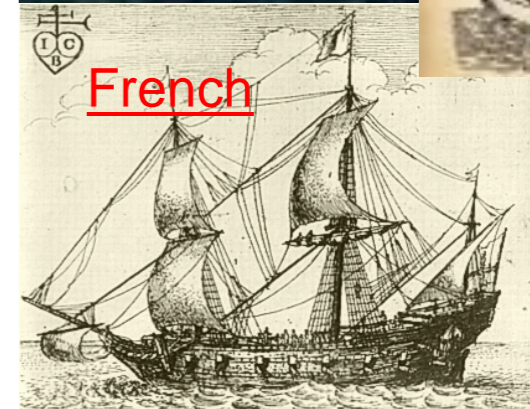
VESSEL	YEAR	LOCATION	SOURCE
LA SAINT ANTOINE	1705	off Mobile	Mistovich 1983
L'AVENTURE	1708	---	A.N.,C.
bateau	1711	Mobile - Vera Cruz	A.N.,C.
brigantin	1711	Martinque - Louisiana	A.N.,C.
LA JUSTICE	1715	Mobile	A.N.,C.
LA MARIEBAL	1721	?	A.N.,C.
bateau	1725	Horn Island	A.N.,C.
LA BELLONE	1725	Dauphin Island	A.N.,C.
LA PRINCE DE CONTY	1731	La Balise?	A.N.,C.
LA VIGILENTE	1732	Chandeleur Islands	A.N.C.
LE SAINT LOUIS	1733	Mobile?	A.N.,C.
bateau	1734	?	A.N.,C.
brigantin	1735	off Cuba	A.N.,C.
LA MARGUERITE	1737	Horn Island	A.N.,C.
brig	1737	near Mobile, island	A.N.,C.
LA LOUISIANE	1738	La Balise	A.N.,C.
LA NOTRE DAME DE BON SECOURS	1739	Dauphin Island	A.N.,C.
L'ATLAS	1740	?	A.N.,C.
bateau	1741	West Bay?	A.N.,C.
?	1742	Coast of Louisiana	A.N.,C.
bateau	1755	Mississippi River Bar	A.N.,C.
LE CONSTANCE	1766	Chandeleur Islands	Pearson 1981
NUESTRA SENORA DEL AMPARO	1772	Mouth of the Mississippi River	Marx 1971
LA NAVIGATOR	1821	Chandeleur Islands	Marx 1971

Spanish

Merchantman



French

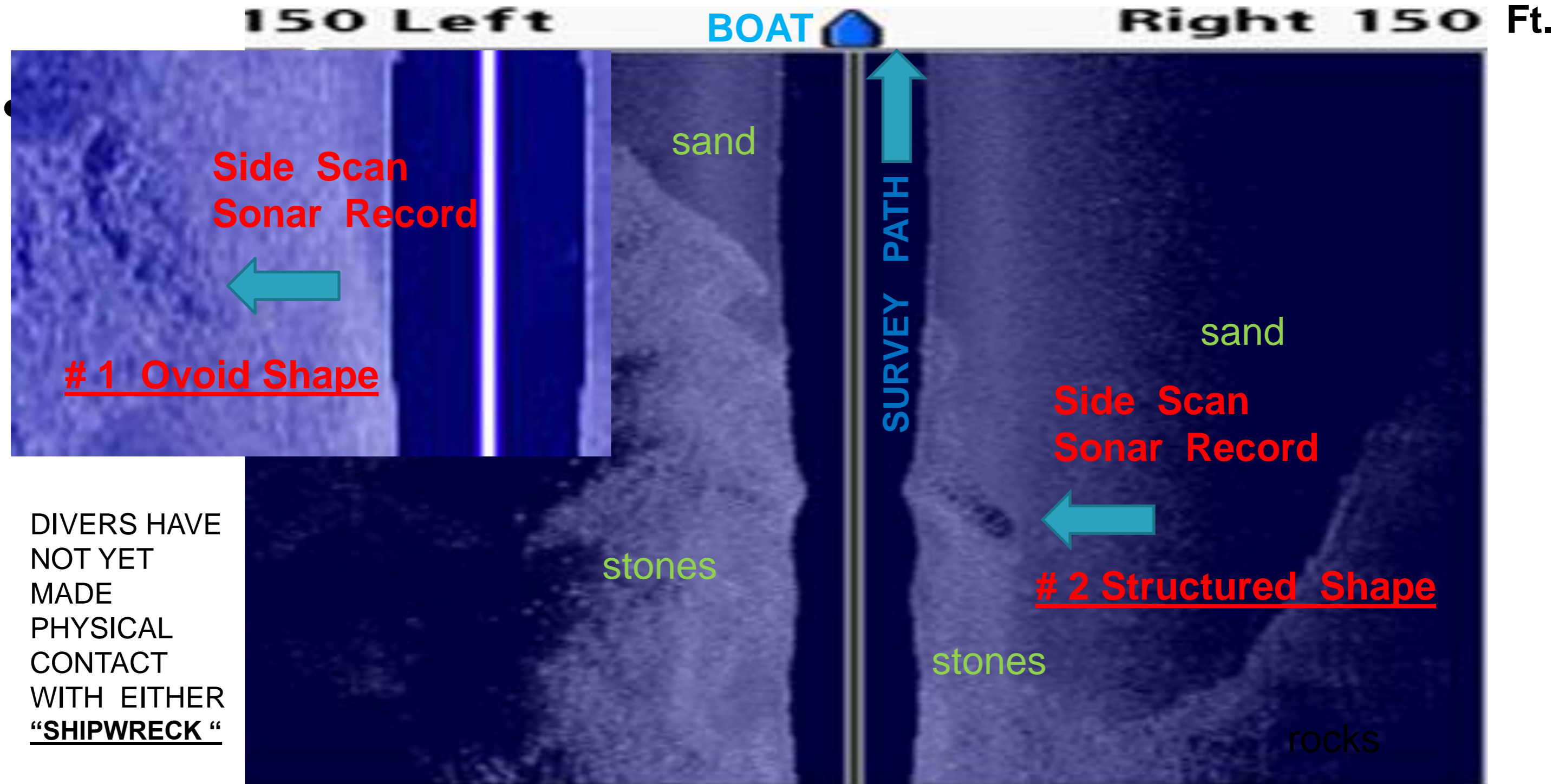


British



Destination New Orleans

2 Possible “SHIPWRECKS” at SITE



4 MULTIPLE SHIPWRECKS

CONCLUSIONS

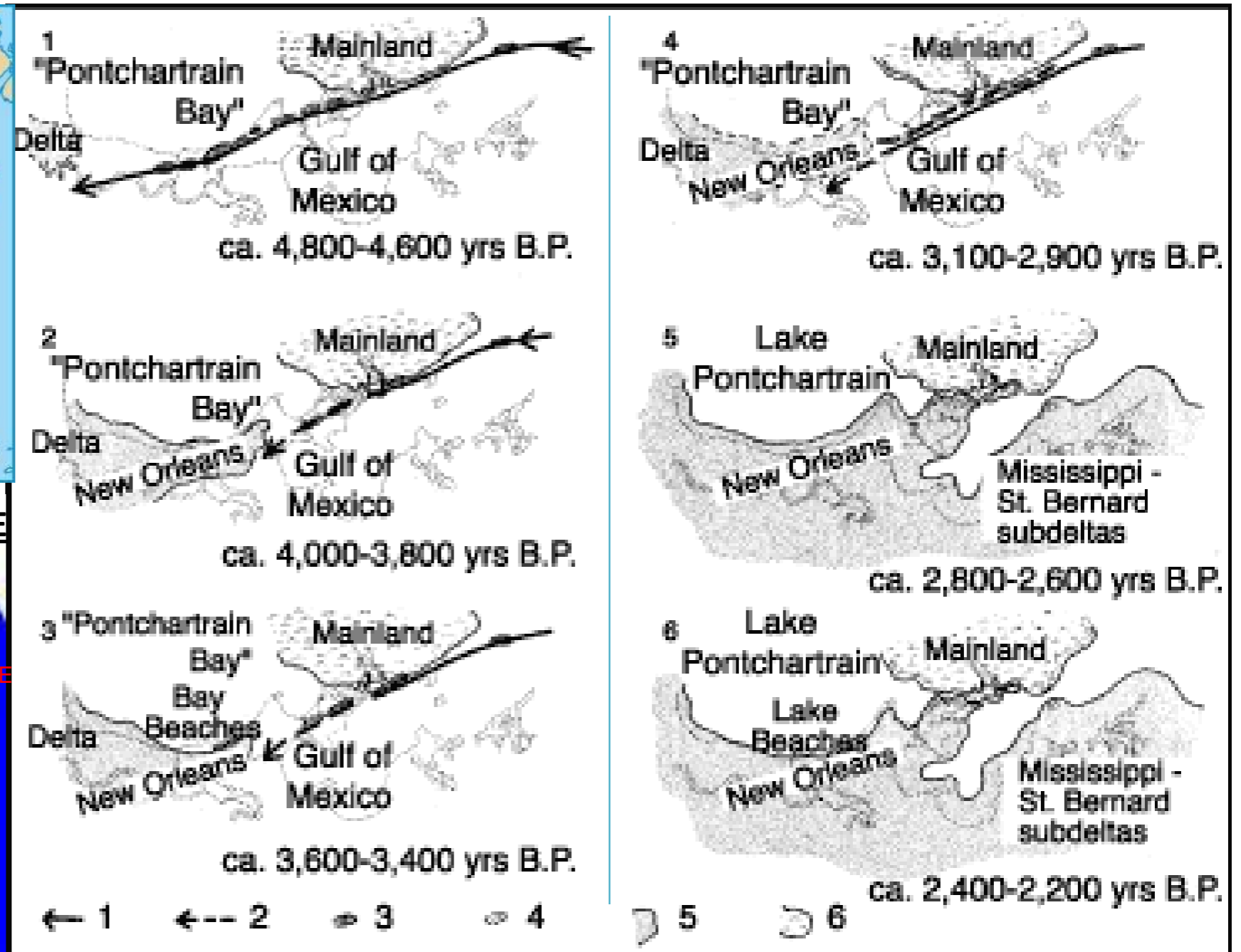
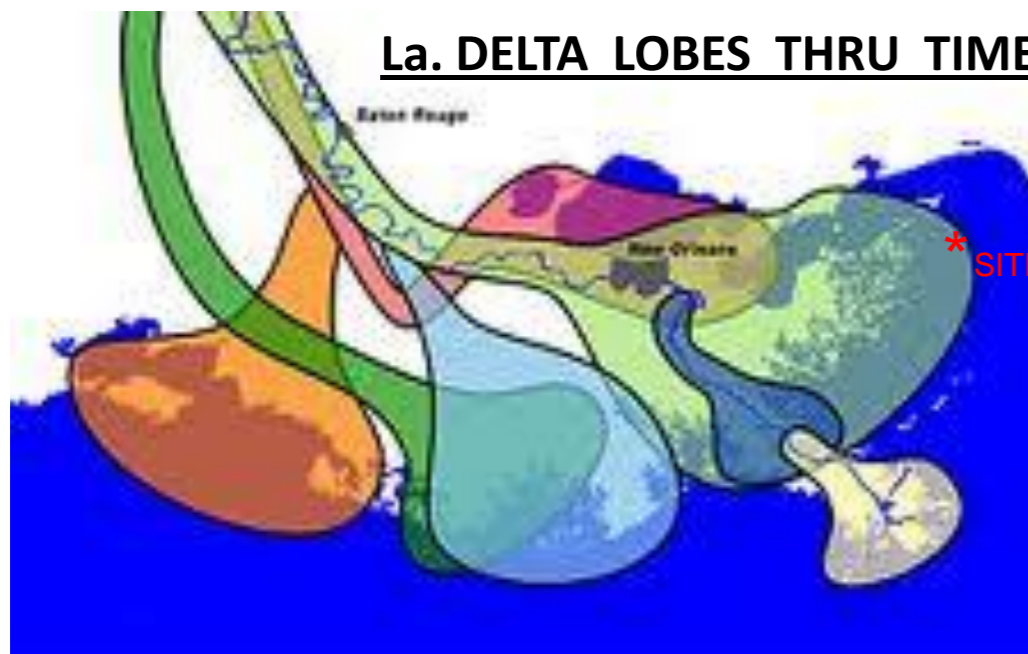
A.) NOAA's Office of Coast Surveys has no Obstructions or Wrecks listed in Chandeleur Sound.

B.) Only TWO Possible Shipwrecks have been found in the Archaeology Site area , hundreds of feet apart.

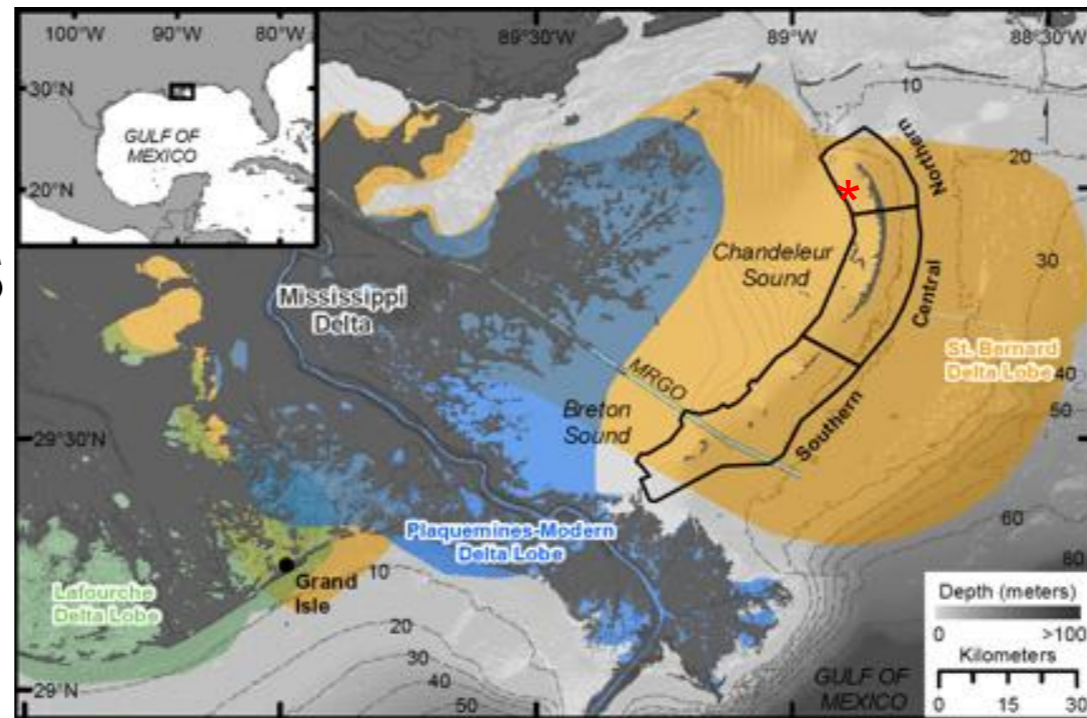
C.) The Volume of Stones indicates that at least 39 large Sailing Ships would have had to sunk there.

HYPOTHESIS #5 DELTA CULTURAL SITE

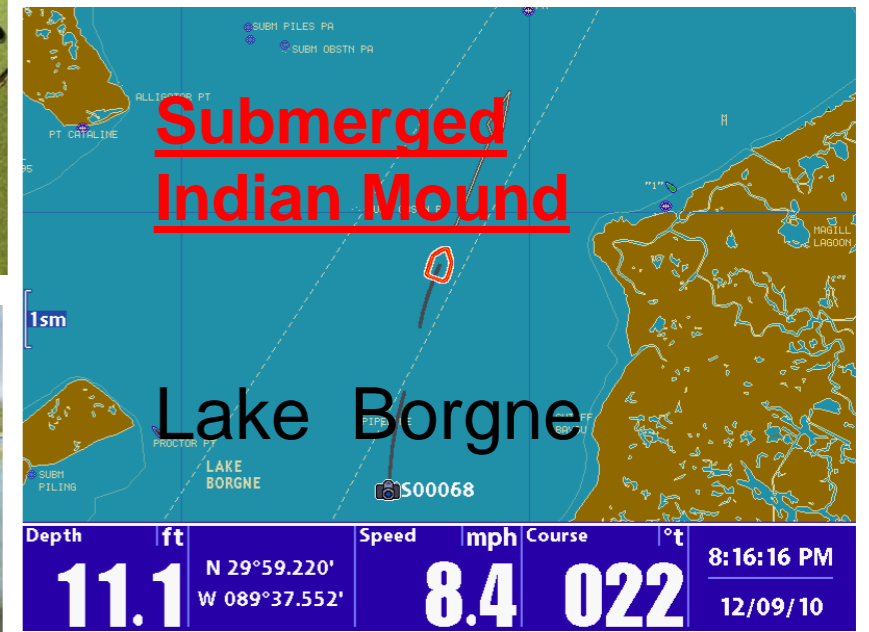
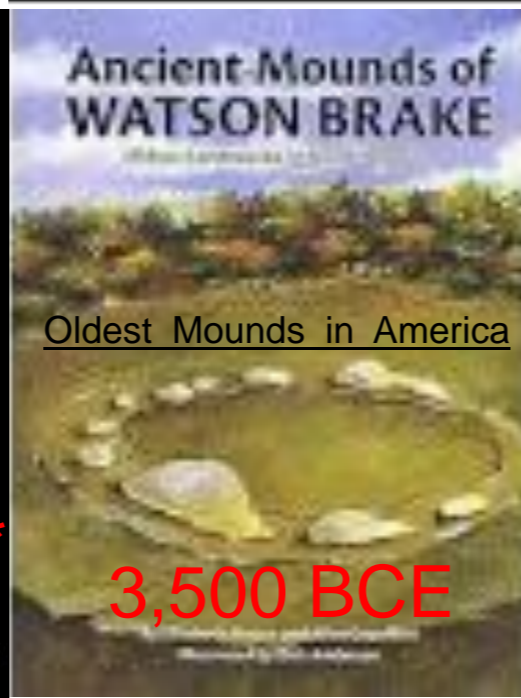
Land Buildup Sequence



INDIAN INHABITATION

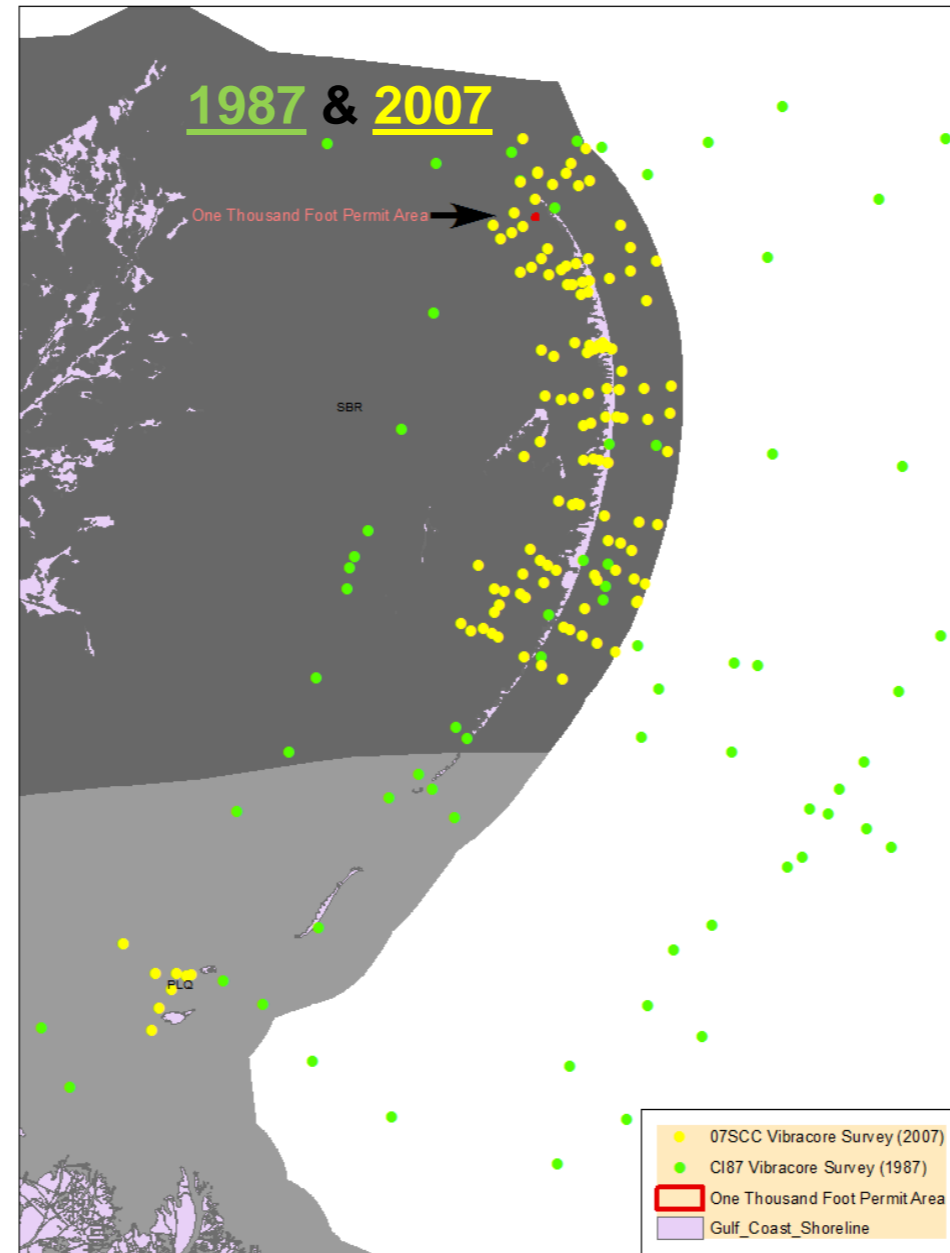
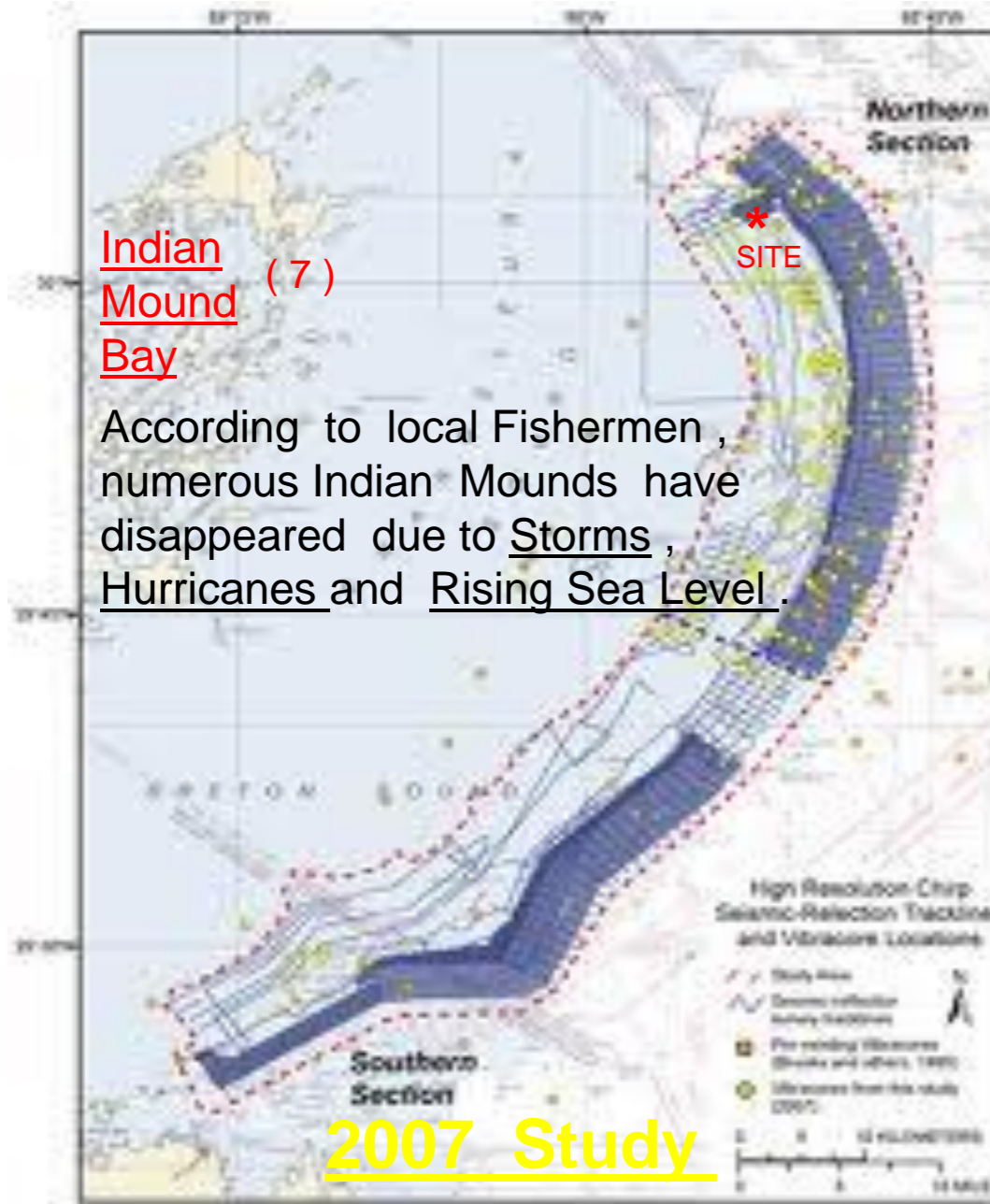


The St. Bernard Delta was formed 2-3,000 yrs. ago and was inhabited by local Indian Tribes, who built various types of Mound Sites. When the River shifted course, it left Chandeleur Island to the EAST, and exposed a large number of Indian Sites to the WEST.



EXAMPLES of Louisiana Mound Sites

VIBRACORES IDENTIFY LOCAL GEOLOGY



In 1985 , **Soil Testing Engineers** drilled a coring for us to determine load bearing capacity. They said it **could support a 3 Story Stone structure** based on current Codes.

April 2014 LETTER

“ The total thickness of the Holocene sedimentary package at the location of your site is on the order of 25 - 35 m.

So the base of the Holocene or top of the Pleistocene is about 25 to 35 m down , depending upon the depth to the seafloor / water depth.”

Mark Kulp Assoc. Prof.
Dept. of Earth and Env. Sciences
Univ. New Orleans

EUROPEAN - AMERICAN INHABITATION

- The **Spanish** were the first Europeans to see the Island during their mapping in 1519. However, they did not establish any settlements there.
- The **French** visited the Island, naming it Chandeleur (CANDELMAS) in 1699 during Iberville's search for the Mississippi River. It became the pathway to the Mouth of the River from Ship Island and New Biloxi, as well as Safe Anchorage (Schooner Harbor) in a Storm. No Settlements were established.
- The **British** sailed in and around the Island in carrying out normal shipping operations. However, at the end of the War of 1812, they used Chandeleur Sound as the principal Anchorage, as they prepared to attack and capture New Orleans. No settlements were established.
- The **Americans** tried to establish some small farms, and a fishing village. They were destroyed by a Hurricane. They also established 3 different Lighthouses at the North End. These were destroyed by Hurricanes in 18-- ,0000, and 1893.
- The United States Marine Hospital QUARANTINE STATION was activated in 1881, and destroyed by two Hurricanes in October and November, 1893. (exact location not yet identified)
- In 1904 President Teddy Roosevelt established the Second National Park, the Breton Wildlife Refuge, not allowing any development of habitations on the Chandeleur Island or Breton Islands.

Hurricanes Devastate again and again and again

Oct. & Nov
1893
Hurricanes



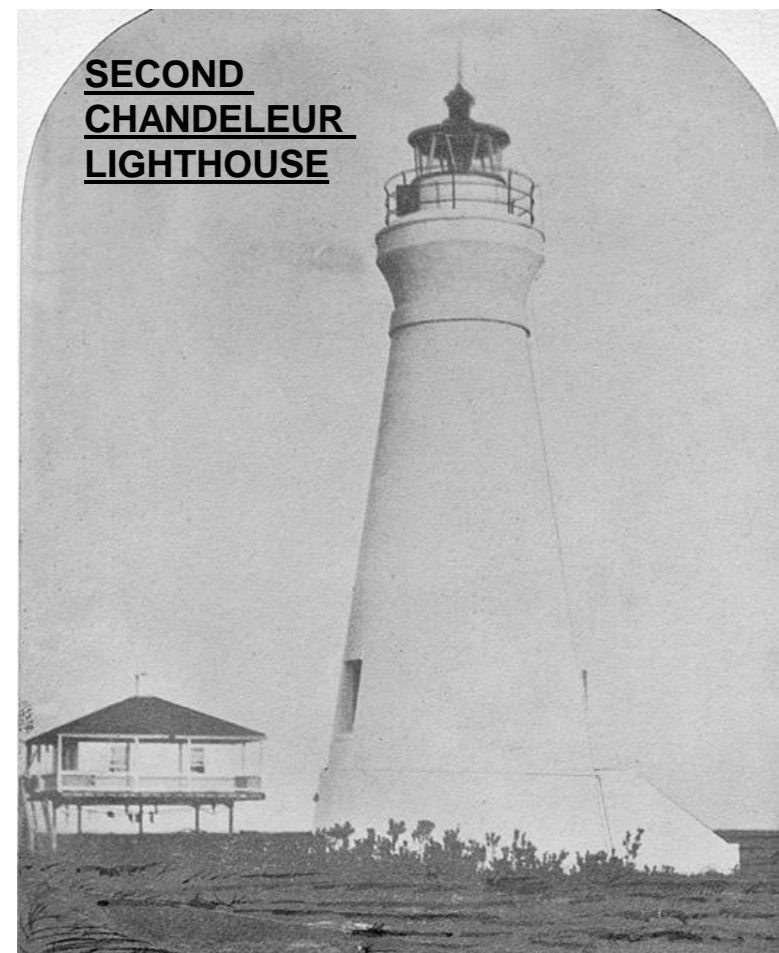
CHANDELEUR ISLAND SUBMERGED.

The Government Quarantine Station Completely Washed Away.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 14.—D. S. Leonard, the contractor who built the Government Quarantine Station on Chandeleur Island, has returned from an inspection of the locality. The island, which was forty miles long and over four miles wide, was situated at the western end of the Mississippi Sound, and had an elevation of from six to ten feet above the water in its highest part. It was completely washed away by the storm of Oct. 2. The water is from six to eight feet deep where the island was.

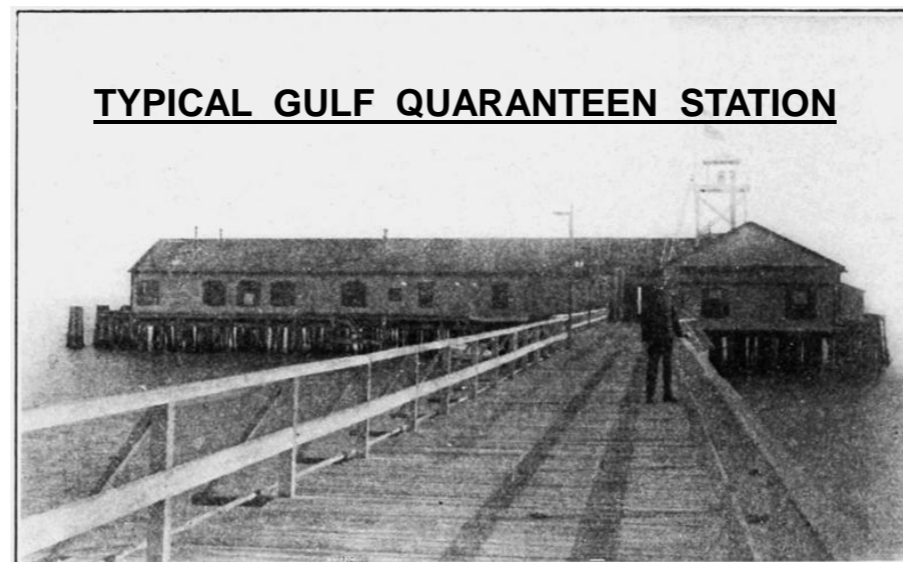
All the buildings, disinfecting plant, and wharves were destroyed. Mr. Leonard says that L. A. Duckert, hospital steward, was in the hospital building. Had he remained in the steward's quarters he could have escaped in one of the boats. He went to the hospital during the storm, and the building was lifted up and carried away by the wind and completely broken up. Duckert was drowned in sight of the boatmen, who were powerless to render assistance.

Chandeleur is useless as a site for a quarantine station. The plant cost \$50,000.



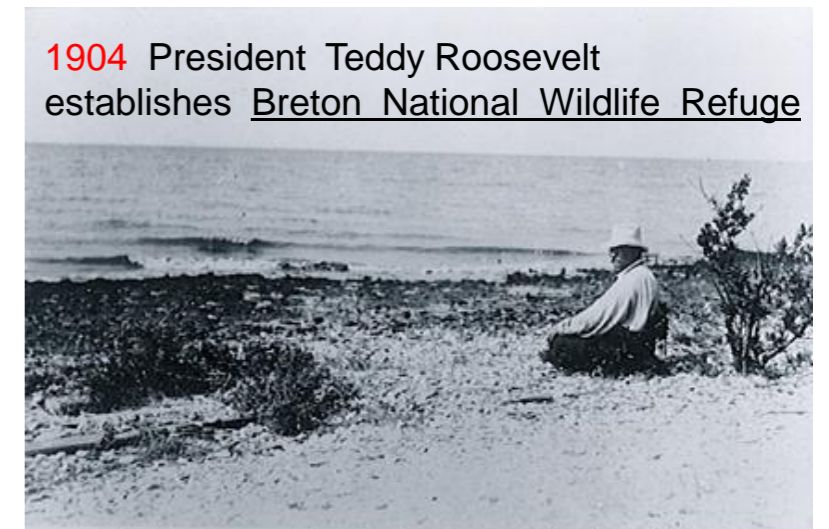
SECOND
CHANDELEUR
LIGHTHOUSE

DESTROYED 1893



TYPICAL GULF QUARANTINE STATION

DESTROYED 1893



1904 President Teddy Roosevelt establishes Breton National Wildlife Refuge

Theodore Roosevelt Collection - Harvard College Library



2005
Hurricane
Katrina

THIRD LIGHTHOUSE



DESTROYED 2005

Only “HABITATION” Left At CHANDELEUR ISLAND

“Le Pelican”

Commercial Fishing Camp
On Barges



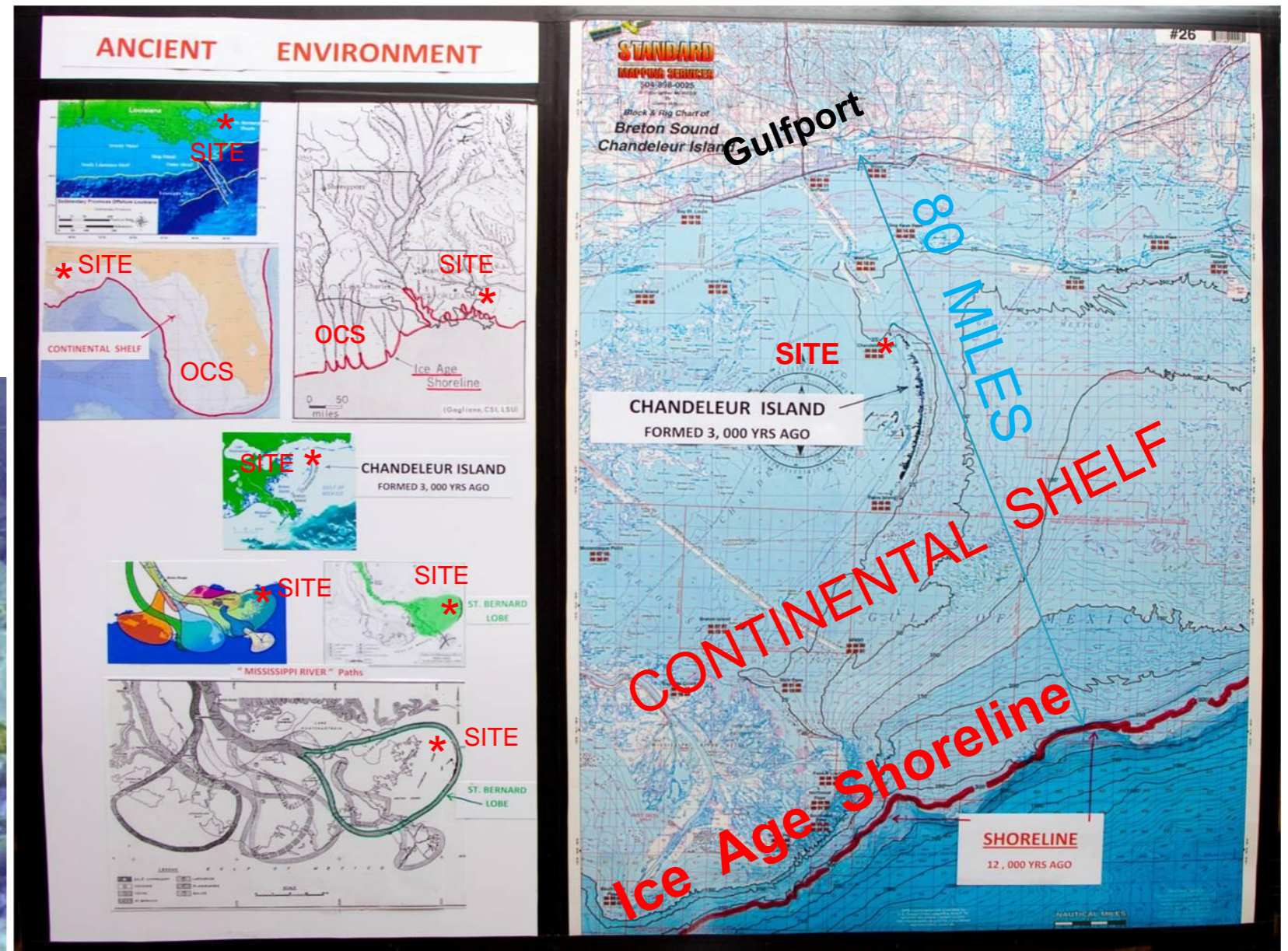
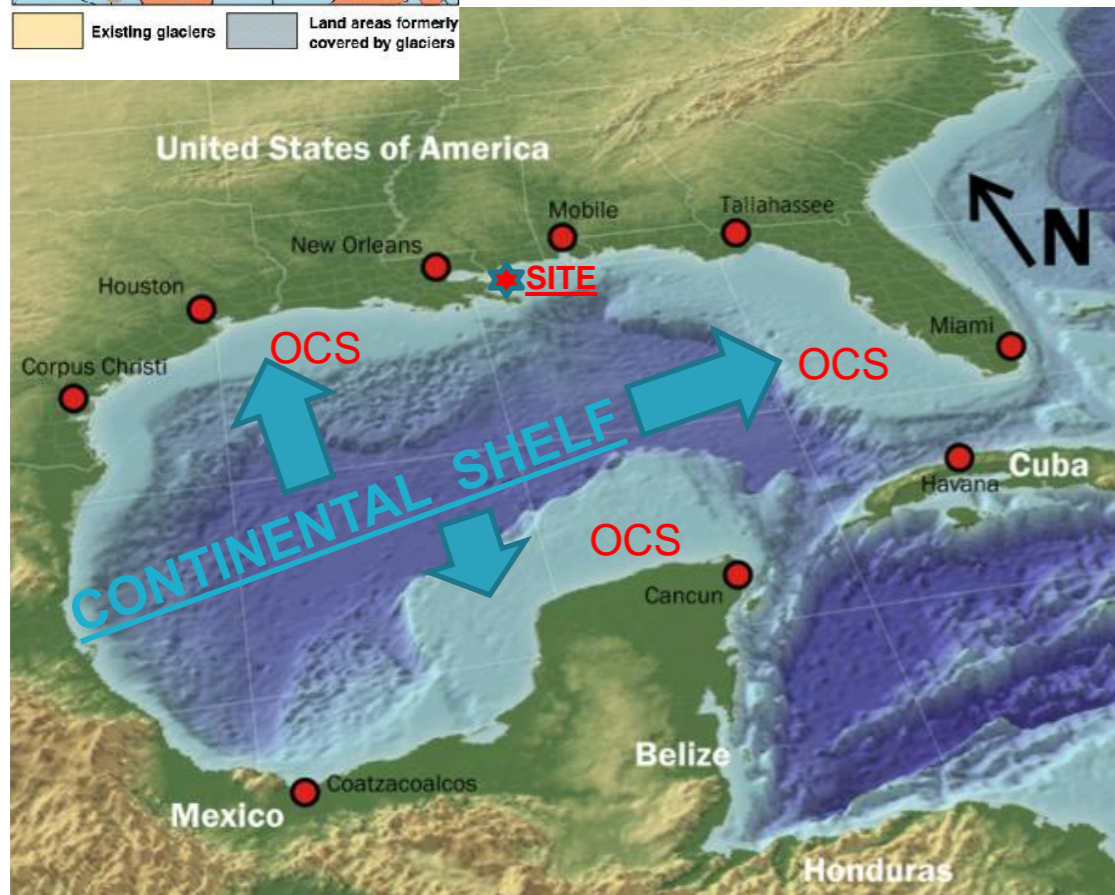
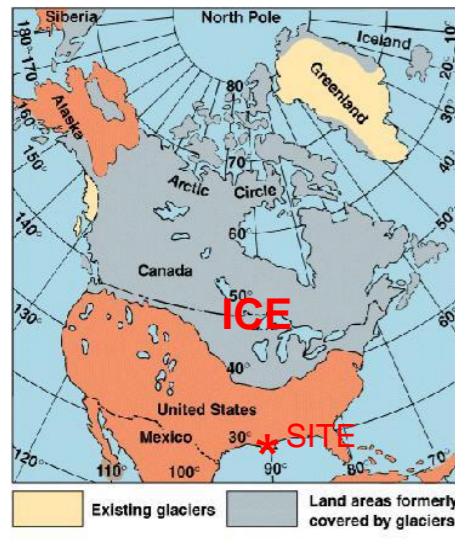
5 DELTA CULTURAL SITE

CONCLUSIONS

- A.) Indian Cultures probably inhabited the Island, but their Earthen Mound Structures would have been destroyed by multiple Hurricanes and Winter Storms .**
- B.) The Holocene Delta provided Buildable Land for approximately 600 years (2,800 to 2,200 B.P.)**
- C.) Corings near the Site indicate the Sands have a Bearing Capacity to hold 3 story Stone Structures.**

HYPOTHESIS # 6 CONTINENTAL SHELF BLDG.

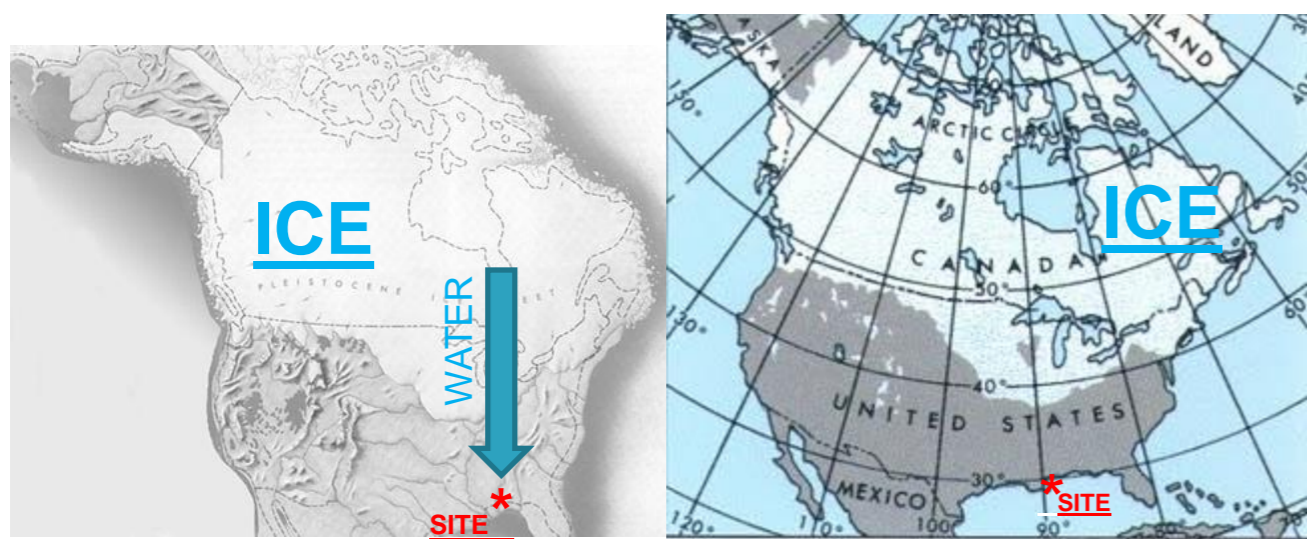
As the **Glacier Ice** melted, the Waters came down the Ancient Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.



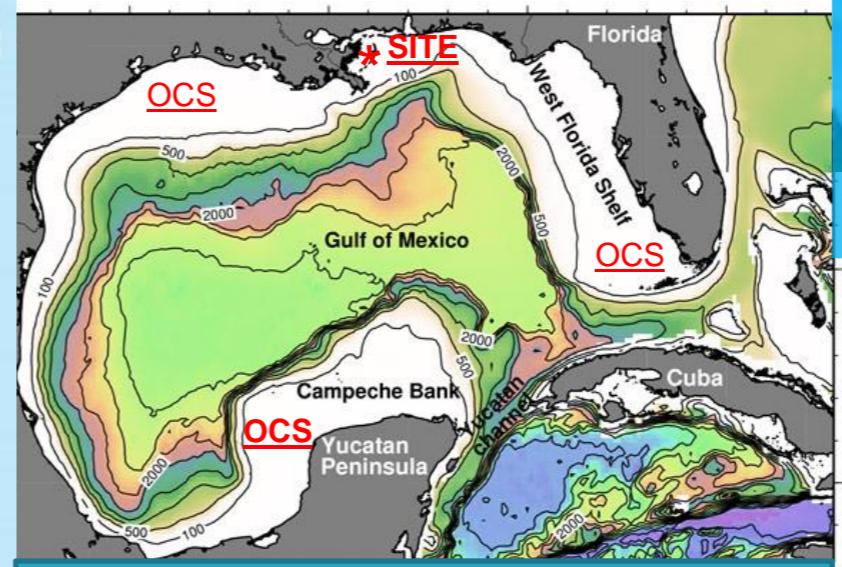
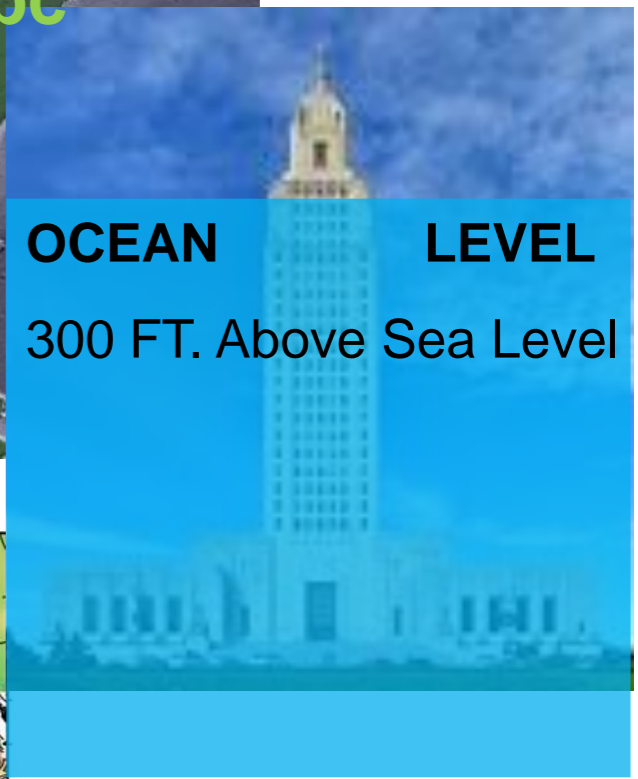
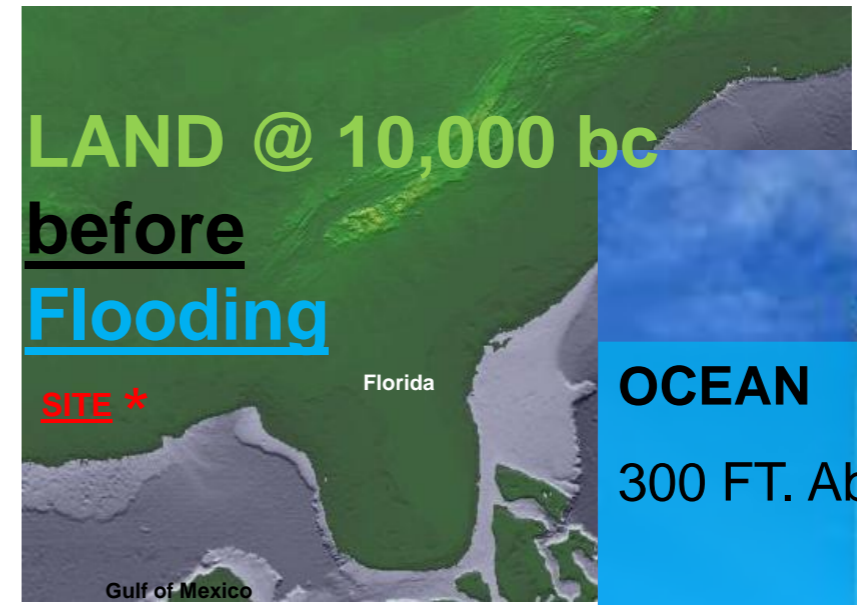
It flooded the **Ice Age Shoreline** with 300 ft. of Water moving it 80 miles to current **Coastline**.

ICE AGE ENDS

OCEAN LEVEL RISES



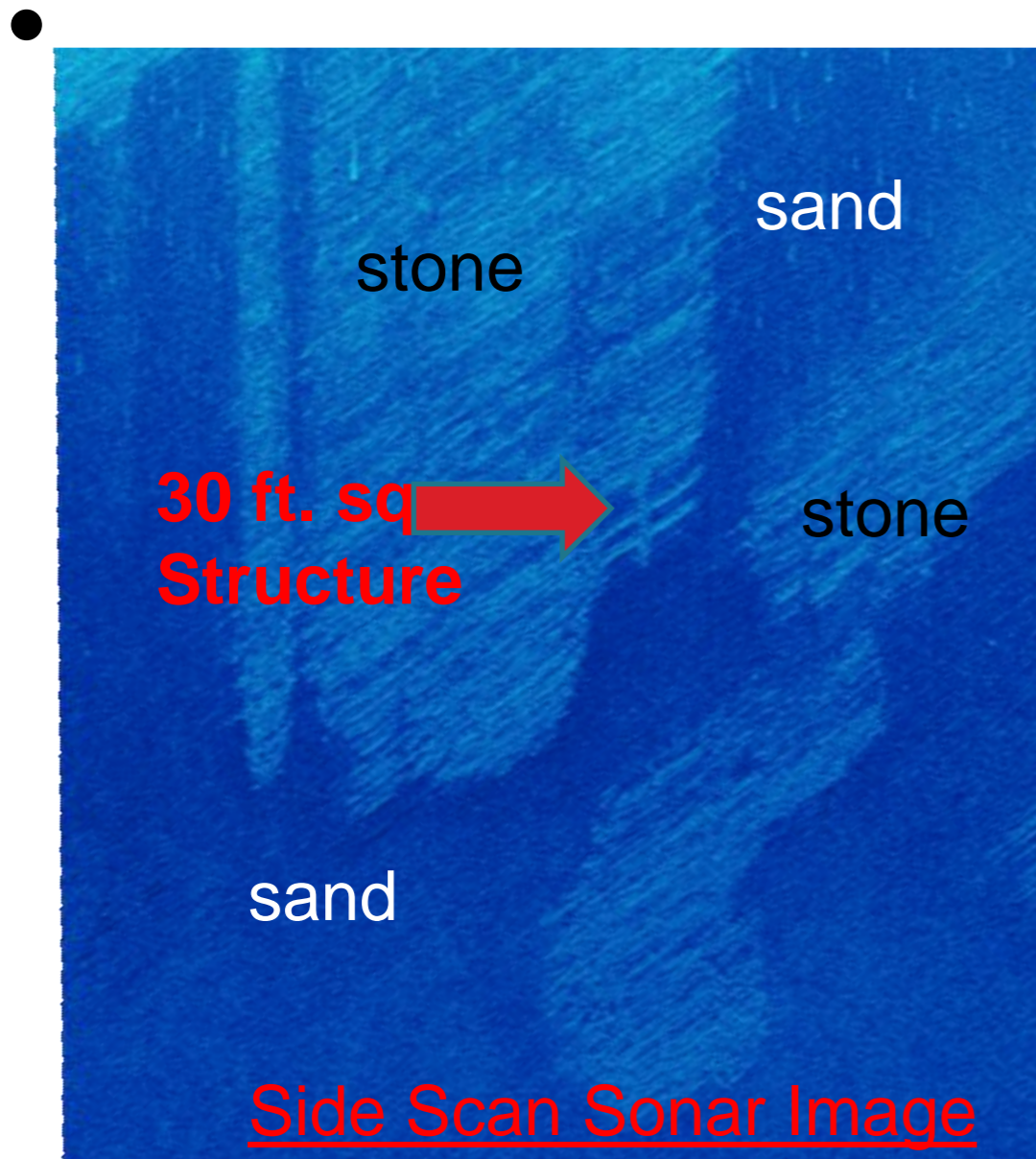
ICE EXTENT 12,000 YEARS AGO



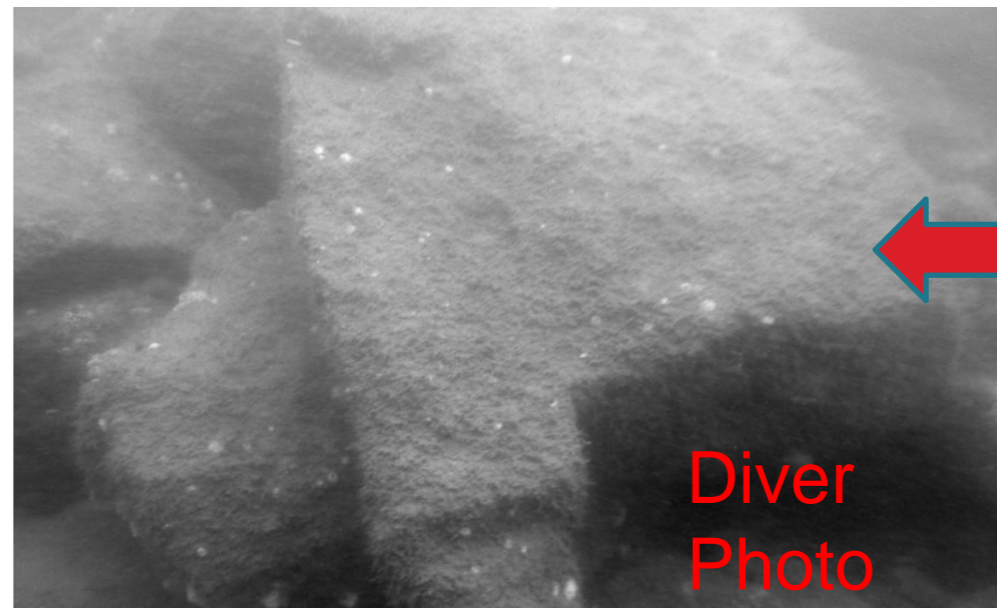
GREY = LAND after Flooding

IF THE SAME FLOODING OCCURRED TODAY , IT WOULD SUBMERGE THE NEW STATE CAPITOL UP TO IT'S OBSERVATION DECK. 250 FT of WATER in Baton Rouge New Gulf Coast at ALEXANDRIA

Possible **BUILDING MATERIALS**



Granite Blocks
With all 90 degree angles



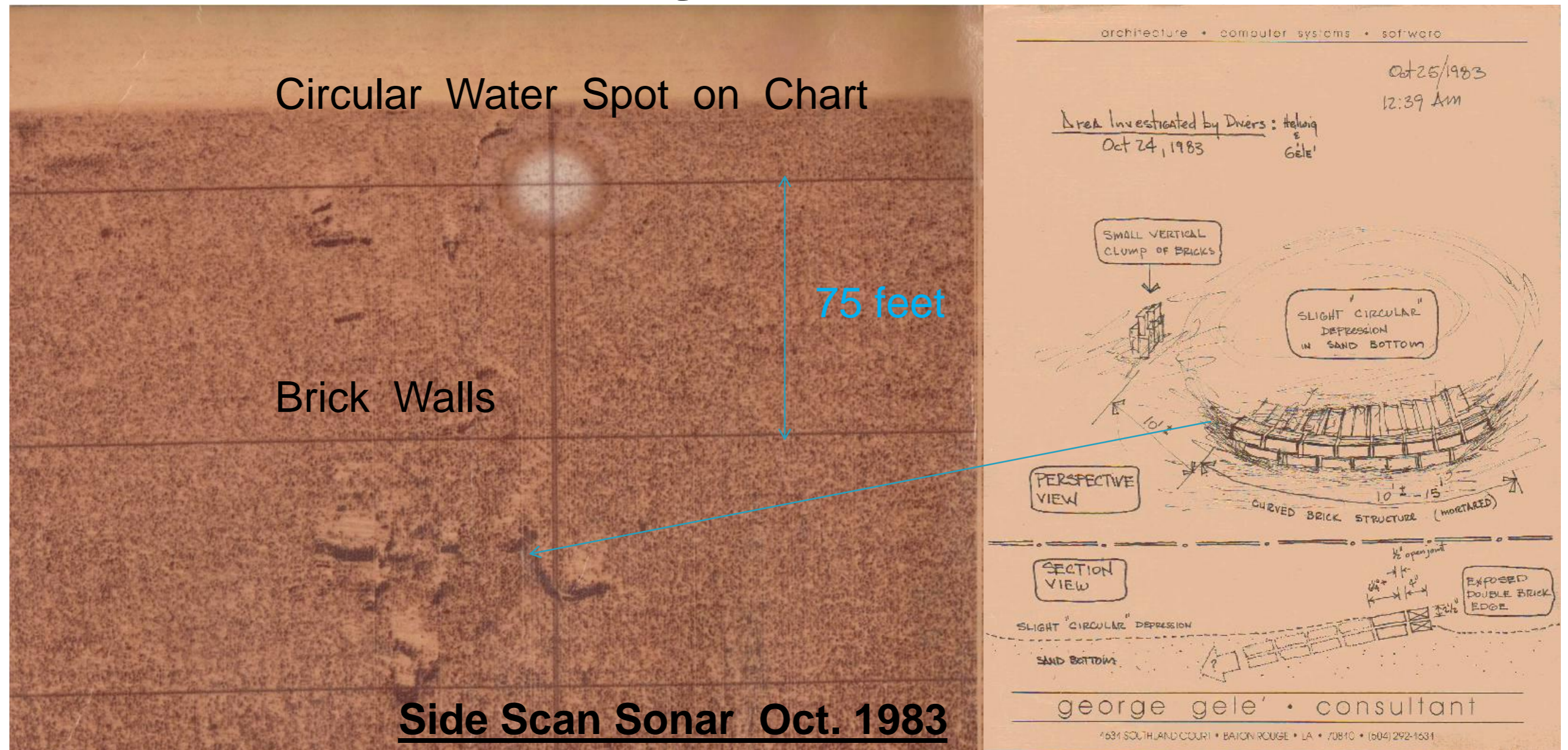
“Articulated Stone”
With Multiple 90 Degree angles

Probable **BUILDING COMPONENTS**



BUILDING MATERIAL

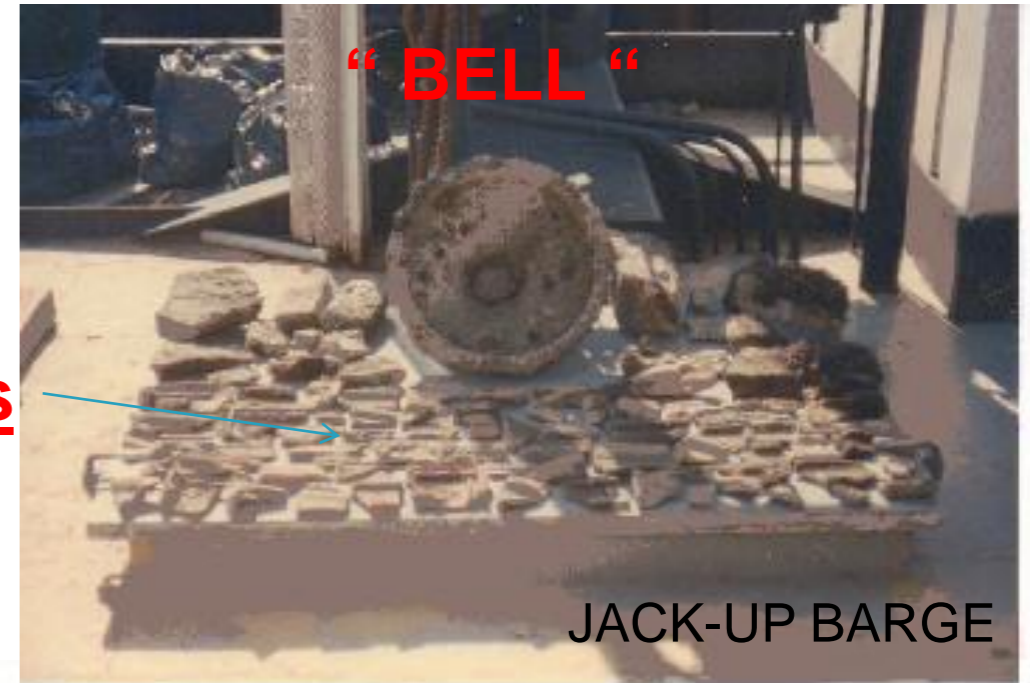
from nearby SITE in 1985



“ARTIFACTS” from 1985



Broken French Roof Tiles

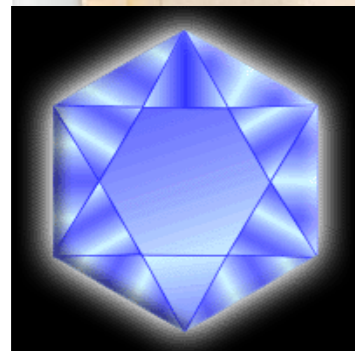
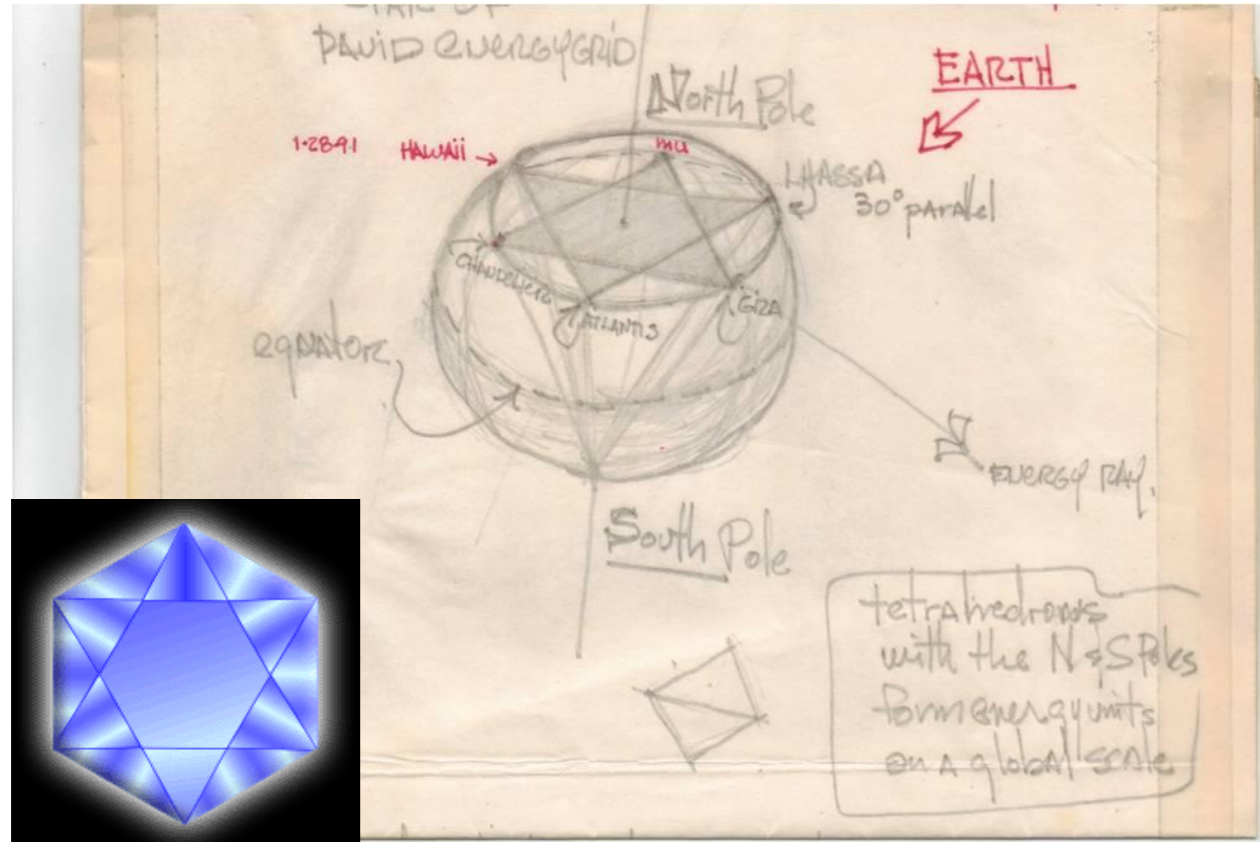


6 CONTINENTAL SHELF BUILDING

CONCLUSIONS

- A.)** Recent Corings show the Pleistocene bearing Sands are 25 to 35 Meters below Water Surface.
- B.)** If Buildings were built on the Pleistocene , it would be on rolling hills, or be very tall Structures.
- C.)** We have not yet evacuated Sand from the Structures, so we do not know how deep they go.

HYPOTHESIS # 7 SOMETHING ELSE



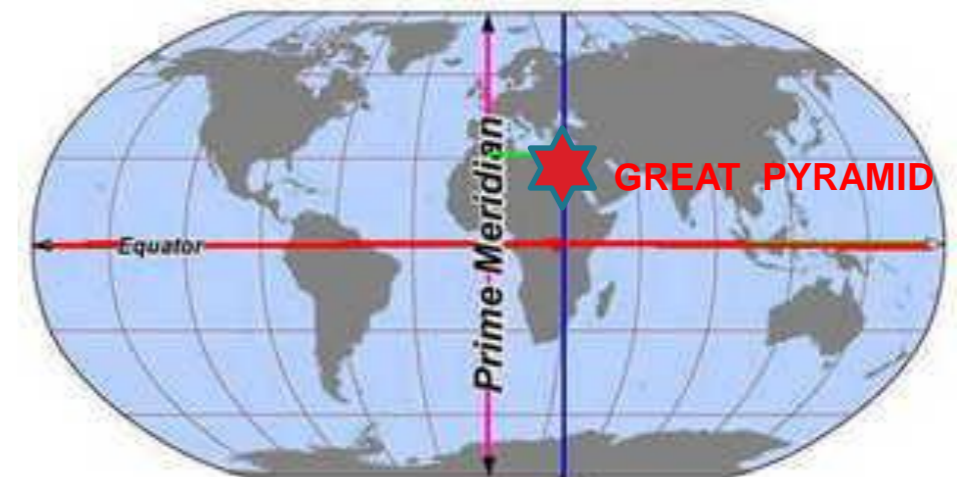
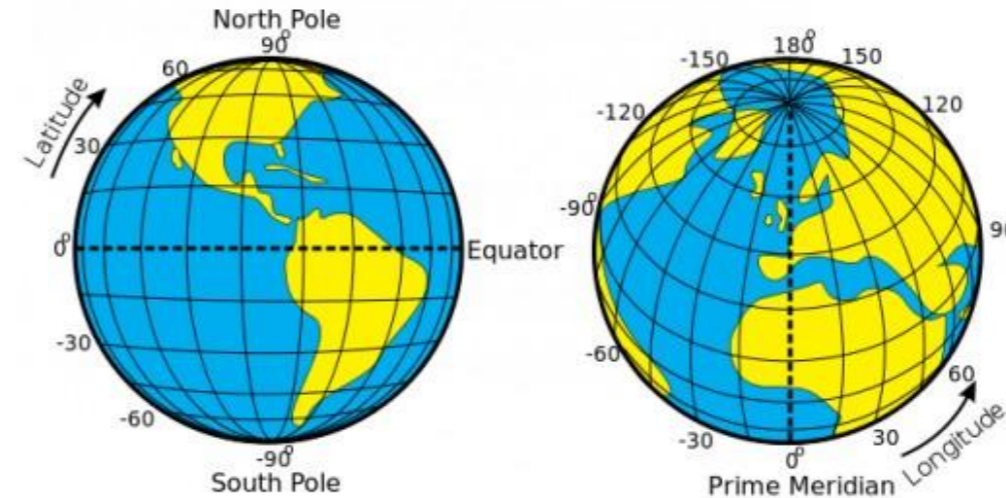
Earth Star Grid (1972)

This shows the unique relationship of **Major Spiritual Centers** across the Globe, at the same Latitude as the **Great Pyramid**.

It was the First suggestion that there was a Center in Louisiana, at **Chandeleur**.

It was also the First suggestion that the Tibetan Spiritual Center at **Lhasa** was part of this Grid System.

Current method of Latitude and Longitude



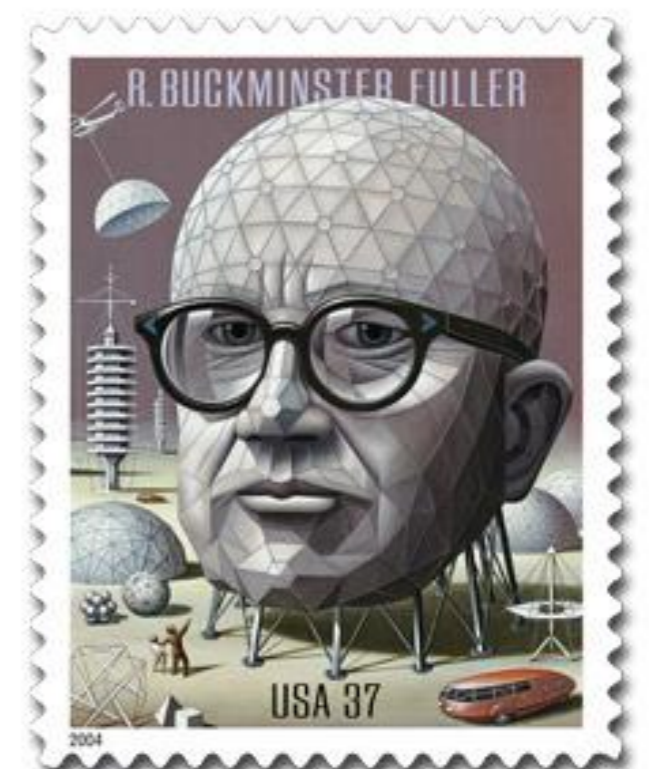
In 1851, the British got the World to accept changing the **Prime Meridian** from running through the **Great Pyramid of Giza**, to now run through **Greenwich, England**. This shift, plus their Development of the ship clock for accurate Latitude, gave them a tremendous advantage for their Fleets. It also changed all maps.

Twentieth Century Triangular Map

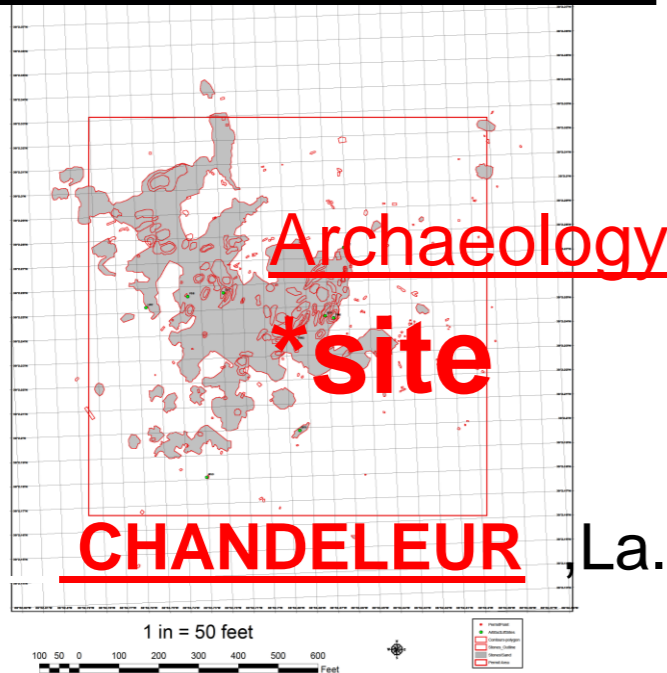
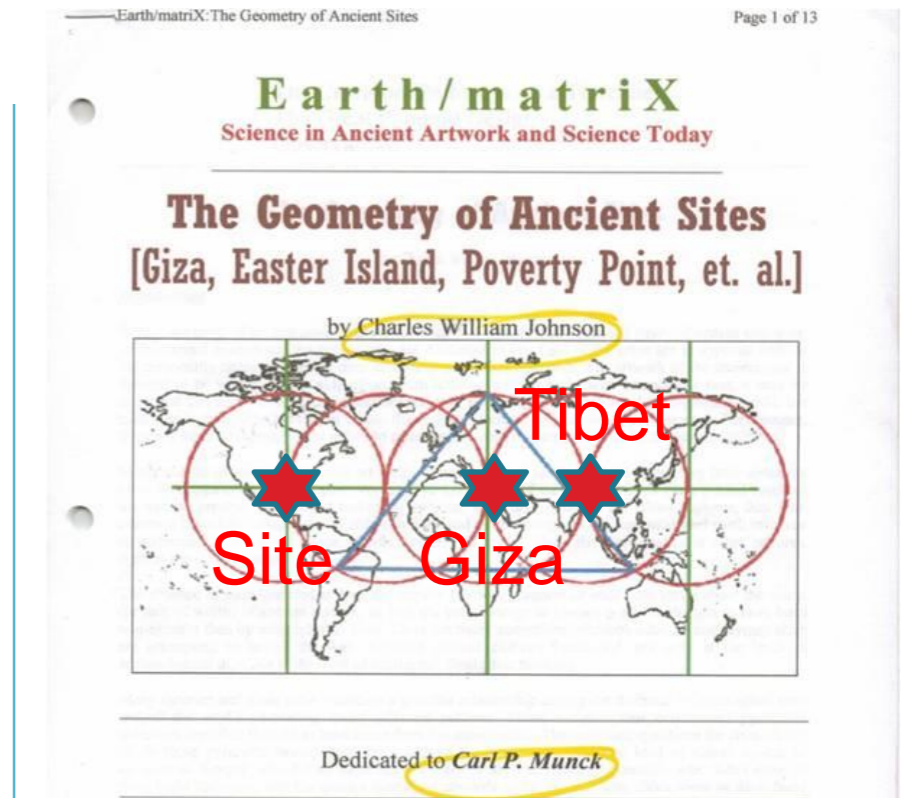
“ BUCKY FULLER “ was vision impaired up until age 5. Therefore , he developed an early view of the World based on recognizing PATTERNS. When he joined the U.S. Navy he traveled the Globe and later developed a more accurate Mapping System based on Triangles , the DYMAXION MAP . This later grew into the Geodesic System used in Dome Construction.



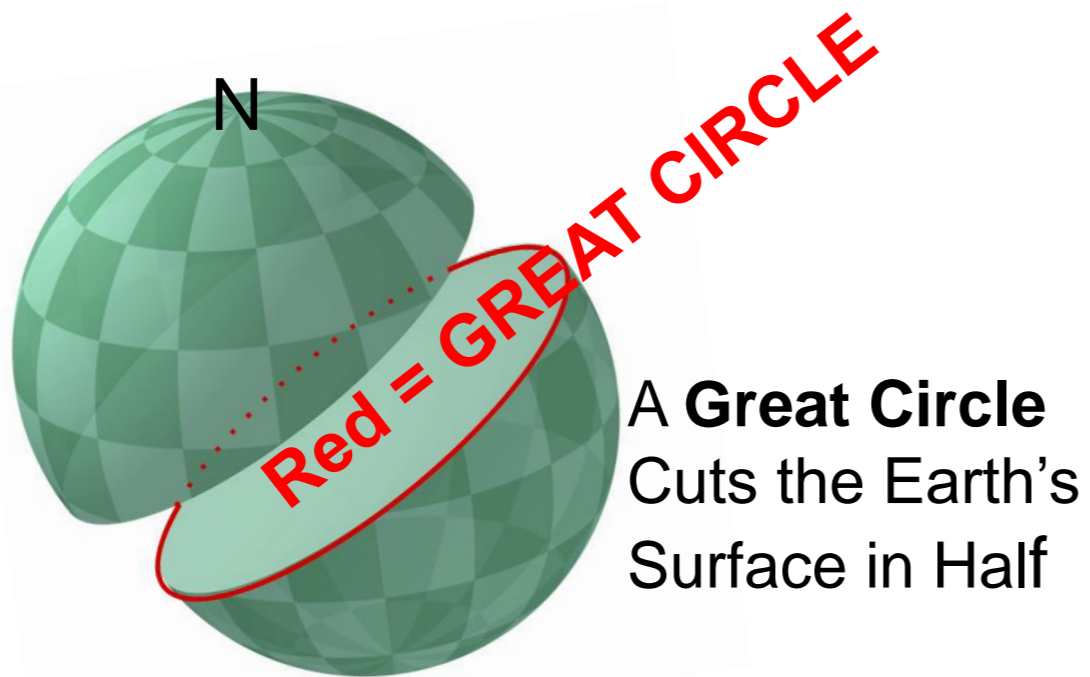
INVENTOR ARCHITECT ENGINEER



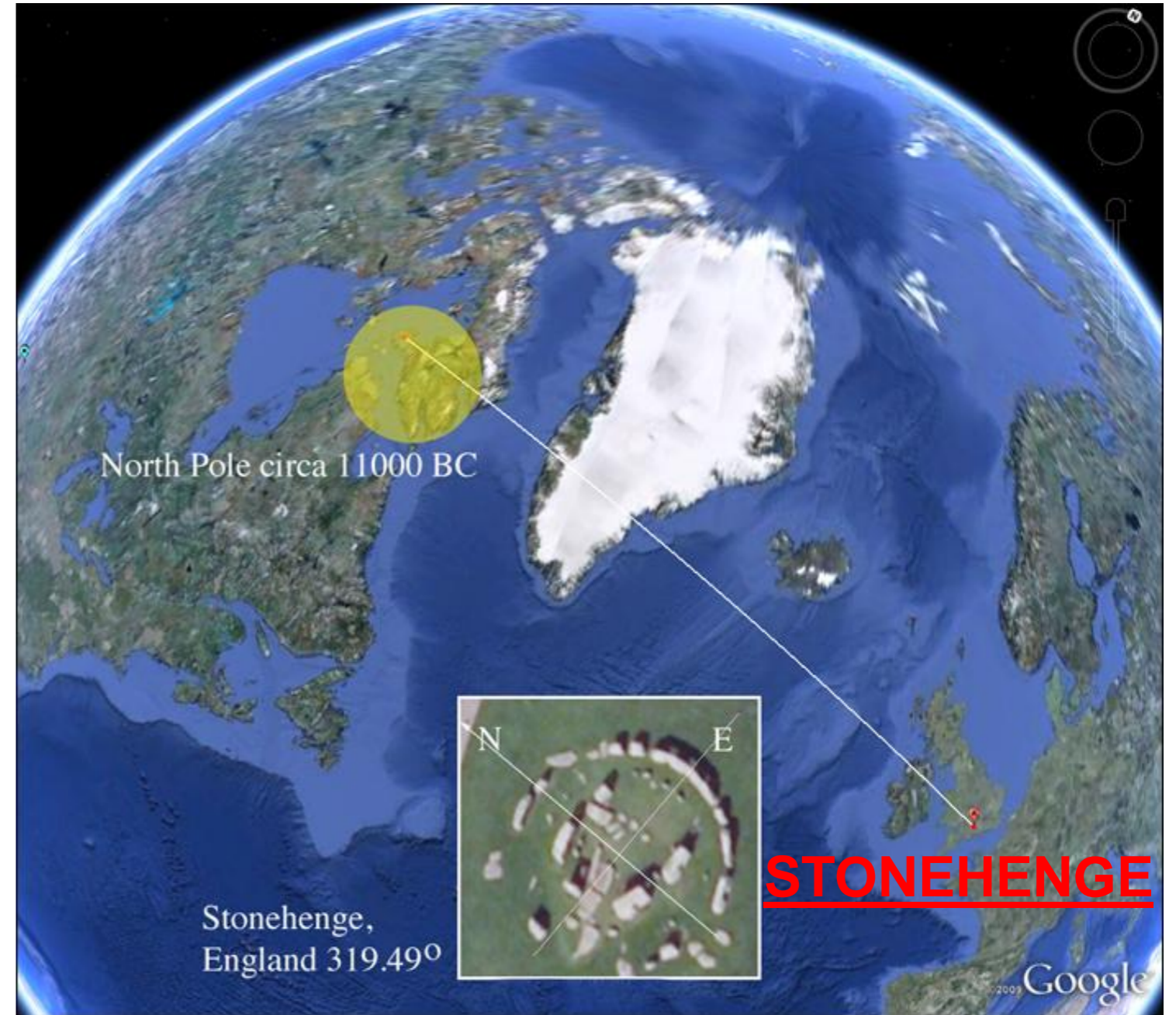
ARCHAEOLOGY SITES are INTER-RELATED



GEOGRAPHY , GEOMETRY and ARCHEOASTRONOMY



EARTH MODEL



TEOTIHUACAN , MEXICO

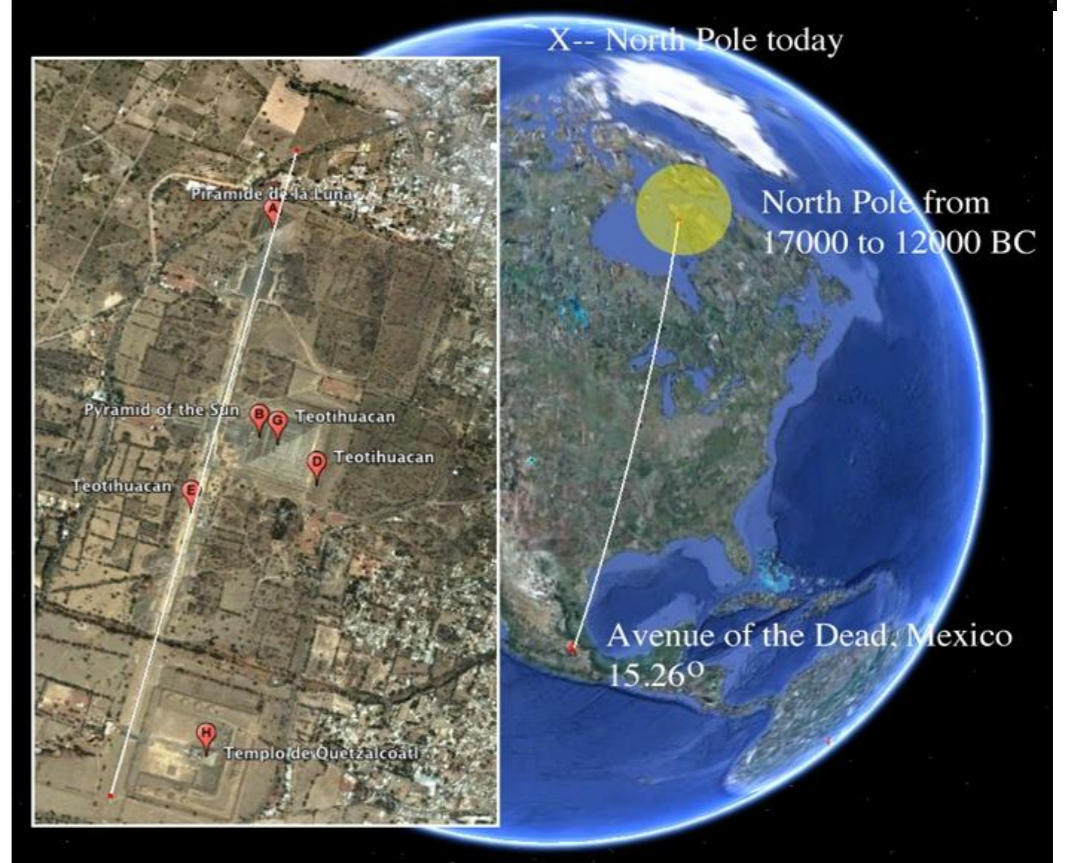
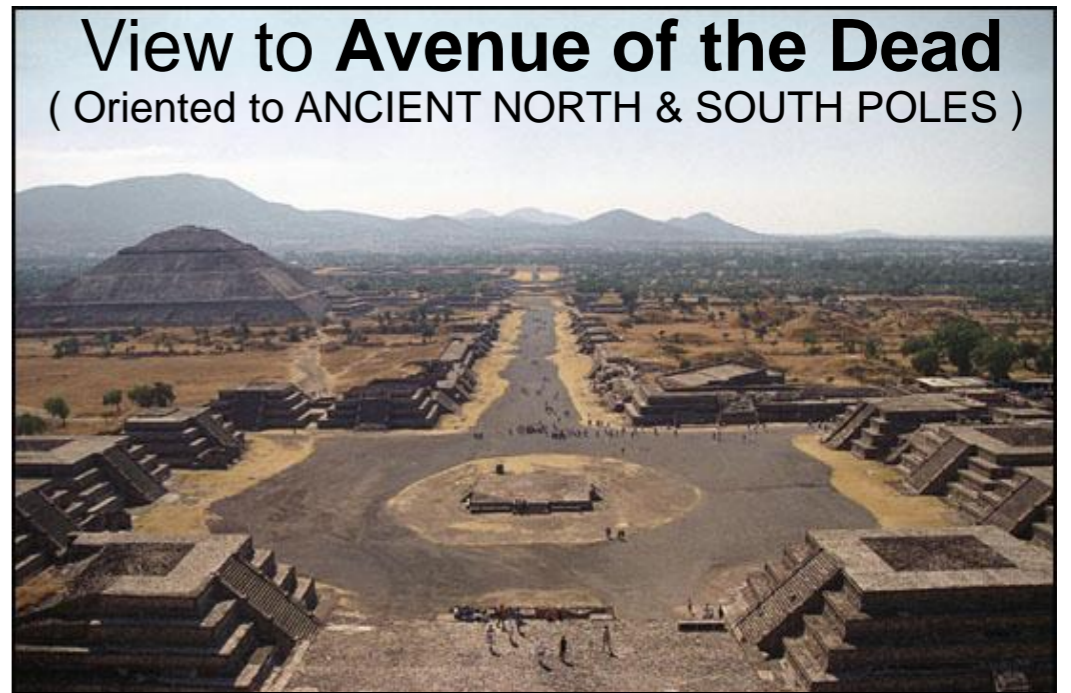


PYRAMID of the SUN

Same Base & $\frac{1}{2}$ Height of GREAT PYRAMID of GIZA

Aligns with previous NORTH POLE 12,000 BC

On Great Circle Arc to CHANDELEUR & GIZA



GREAT CIRCLE GRID Relationships



World Class **TOURIST DESTINATION**

Rigolets

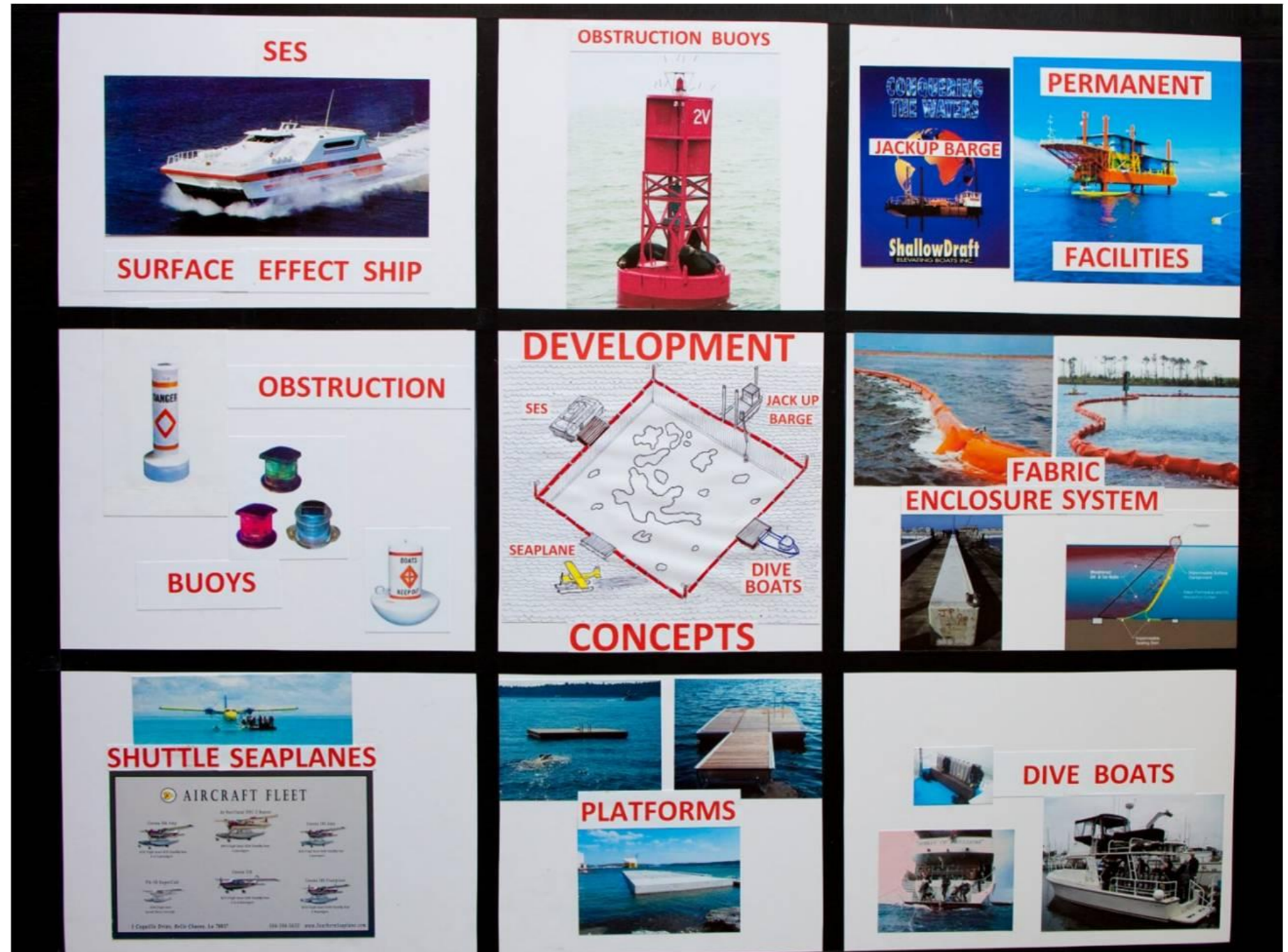


Taking Tourists on a **Unique Trip to the Past**

TOURIST and WORK CENTER

The **55 mile distance to the Site** requires that Louisiana develop Public & Private Partners to maximize the potential Development.

Unique modes of Transportation will be used to get **Tourists** & **Workers** to the area for 1 day to 14 day stays at the Facilities , for **Fun** and / or **Research**.



TOURIST & WORK ACTIVITIES

For **TOURISTS** there will exist numerous Opportunities to see the Structures “ in situ “ in Planes , Special Watercraft for Underwater Viewing , and all forms of Diving.

For **Workers** there will exist Comfortable Housing and Quality Food & Vessels to assist them in maximizing their **RESEARCH**.



7 SOMETHING ELSE

CONCLUSIONS

A. (THIS IS A WORLD CLASS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE COMPOSED OF MULTIPLE CULTURES .

B. (AN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AT THE SITE .

C. (THE PERMIT WORK IS IMMENSE AND THE CONTRACT SHOULD BE EXTENDED FOR 2 YRS.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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