

# THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

## 1. DIMENSIONS.

Greatest length, from Lucerne to Flüelen . . .	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> miles
Greatest breadth, near Gersau, between Forst and Rütönen. . . . .	2 mls. 98 yds.
Breadth between the two promontories of the Nasen	902 yds.
Height of the surface of the Lake above sea-level	1433 ft.
Greatest depth, in the basin of Gersau, on a line from Gersau to Rütönen . . . . .	702 ft.
Depth of the Lake of Uri . . . . .	650 ft.
Depth near Treib . . . . .	305 ft.
Depth in the Kreuztrichter . . . . .	265 ft.
Depth near the Nasen . . . . .	88 to 154 ft.
Area of the Lake . . . . .	44 sq. miles
Area of district drained by the Lake . . . . .	870 sq. miles
Volume of water in the Lake . . . . .	1780 thousand million gallons
(an approximate calculation; the figures are probably too low.)	
Mean depth (calculated from the area and the volume of water) . . . . .	233 ft.

## 2. FREEZING OF THE LAKE.

Partial freezing of considerable areas took place in the years 1319 (R. Cysat), 1364 (M. Russ), 1534 (Hans Salat), 1573 (C. H. Brügger), 1789, 1830, 1880, 1891.

In 1891, from January to March, not only was the lower lake as far as the Nasen frozen over, but during fourteen days, from the middle of February to the beginning of March, the Gersau basin (maximum depth 702 ft.) was frozen. The Lake of Uri had a thin coating of ice only in a few places near the banks.

The freezing of the entire surface of the Lake is recorded neither by history nor tradition.

