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A CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
OF THE
PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL

Volume II:
Pages 121-361

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OF THE
PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL

Volume II:
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CHAPTER VI

THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION



Committed as they had been to the design of John Eisenmann, the commissioners readily adapted to the reality of a conception of the memorial to be underwritten by authority so eminent in its qualifications as the membership of the U. S. Fine Arts Commission.¹

An offer of \$1500 in full settlement of any claims which he might entertain against the memorial project was accepted by Eisenmann in March 1912.² Whether the financial settlement was inadequate appears less important today than that no clear statement was made by sufficiently important authority to clarify to those interested the circumstances of Eisenmann's chance and voluntary relationship to the project. Some measure of bitterness resulted, evidenced in print³ and in

1. Henry Watterson had exhibited his usual prescience: ". . . My own predilections strongly favor the Eisaman /sic/ plans. . . . Nevertheless, it was indispensable that there should be open competition." Watterson to Webster P. Huntington, June 16, 1911; Reel 3, Box 44. ". . . Regardless of what design is chosen for the Memorial, I agree with you that it will be highly beneficial to have it passed upon by the Fine Arts Commission. I have always favored such a program" Huntington to U. S. Commissioner Miles, June 17, 1911; Reel 3, Box 44.

2. "M[ar]ch 15 . . . 1912 . . . Jn. Eisenman[n] in full Acc. 1500 --", in draft by Sinke M. Johannsen of report titled, "Moneys expended by The Ohio Commission for the Construction of the Perry Memorial, including Money-Paid by the Commission for the Site"; Reel 2, Box 28. The published form of this Report inexplicably alters the date of the \$1500 credit to Nov. 20, 1912; Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Minutes of Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay and Cleveland, Ohio, September 10th and November 19th, 1913. Reports of Officers and Committees, Digest of Laws -- Articles of Association, Roster of Commissioners (Cleveland [?], ca.1913), p. /28/; see also Appendix I, p.26, Item No. 47, below. Eisenmann previously had been paid \$300 for his preliminary services, Dec. 3, 1910; draft and published Report cited above, loc. cit. \$1800 is the sum total remuneration paid to John Eisenmann.



letters from several Cleveland architects stating their individual reasons for declining to participate in the prize competition of January 4 1912.

In the peculiar subtlety inherent in such an undertaking, the professionalism of architectural adviser Frank Miles Day delved to the heart of the matter most likely to prevent a healthy conclusion to the entire project, and set thereby a criterion for its gradual solution. In transmitting to Inter-State Board President Worthington his preliminary draft of the program for the architectural competition, architect Day had noted that ". . . the sum at your disposal is none too large for a really fine shaft with the Museum, and other things that you must [sic] have. Let us make the memorial, i.e. the shaft a really fine thing and not fritter the money away on nonessentials." The same point was raised again independently by members of the Fine Arts Commission upon viewing the proposed site at Put-in-Bay prior to conducting

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3. ". . . the pathetic story of the shattered hopes of John Eisenmann, Cleveland architect . . . who first conceived the idea of a permanent memorial 'It is pretty hard,' Eisenmann said Tuesday in his home, 1801 E. 79th st, 'to lose out after you have had the award once, and after you've worked so hard.'" Cleveland Press, Jan. 30, 1912. A rendering by Eisenmann of his design, which had been so important to the Ohio commissioners initiating the centenary movement was stored for several years in the federal building in Cleveland, and may have been inadvertently destroyed or lost and never returned to him. Huntington to Cleveland Postmaster W. J. Murphy, Nov. 12, 1914, et seq.; Reel 2, Box 28.

4. These letters have been read by the writer, but were not individually noted for purposes of this Report.

5. Day to Worthington, Oct. 1, 1911; Johannsen Papers.



the formal competition. This same crucial problem of the means and expediency of carrying the conceptualization into a completed form would remain with the memorial administration at very least into the year 1961. Recurrent consideration of the matter through the years of the completion of the major sections of the original concept would be indicative of the desire to complete unit sections of the monument which would themselves add to its aesthetic value without giving an appearance of continual incompleteness. The construction work begun in 1912 and continued intermittently through all the years following has held this dual objective in clear view.

Upon Freedlander and Seymour being declared the architects for the construction of the memorial, early action was urged to implement the decision. Some underlying reservations concerning the conversion of the swamp into a memorial were embodied even at that late date in a resolution of the Inter-State Board at its architectural competition meeting in Washington that

"... if it be found . . . the proposed site . . . is impracticable, unsuitable and therefore undesirable, and if it be found that a suitable site on Gibraltar Island or elsewhere on Put-in-Bay ^{can be had at a reasonable figure, then the Executive Committee} is hereby authorized to acquire it and to construct the monument thereon."⁷

The Building Committee and the Executive Committee were directed to take measures necessary to implement the decisions of the Washington

6. See p. above.

7. Minutes, II, Jan. 29, 1912, p.73. See also [Worthington] to Miles, Mar. 4, 1912; Johannsen Papers. See also Minutes, II, May 13, 1912, pp.75, 82.

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meeting. All possible speed was urged upon the individuals immediately
concerned.⁹ President General Worthington paid a call on architect
Freedlander in New York City late in February and "asked him to advance
his plans sufficiently so that when the Committee meets he will be able
to tell . . . just what the memorial is going to cost."¹⁰ By March 11th
the architects had "completed the rough working drawing sketches of the
column and platform [sic]" and were "getting estimates on this part
of the work", expecting "to have these figures . . . to submit . . . at
the meeting of the Building Committee."¹¹

Following the spring thaw on the lake and arrangements necessary
to insure a quorum for the Building Committee and the attendance of all
individuals important to the expedition of the enterprise,¹² a visit to

8. Ibid.

9. "I have been ready for twomonths to respond to a call for a meeting
of the "Building Committee", wrote General Miles in April 1912; Miles
to Worthington, April 21, 1912, Johannsen Papers. See also f.n. 10,
below.

10. [Worthington] to Miles, Mar. 4, 1912; Johannsen Papers.

11. Freedlander and Seymour to Com. George H. Worthington, Mar. 11, 1912;
Reel 3, Box 41. This letter identifies the writer of the letter cited
as source in f.n. 10 above as President General Worthington: "While in
New York last week I had the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Friedlander,
our architect, whom I found a very pleasant gentleman [a] n. . . ."
[Worthington] to Miles, Mar. 4, 1912, loc. cit. "Referring to our
conversation at your recent visit to the office, we have just completed
the rough working drawing sketches" Freedlander and Seymour to
Worthington, Mar. 11, 1912, loc. cit. Further progress in obtaining
approximate estimates of cost is noted in a letter from Freedlander to
Worthington dated April 25, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

12. [Worthington] to Miles, March 12, 1912; Miles to Worthington,
April 21, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



Put-in-Bay by the architects was arranged for May 12 and their subsequent presentation at a meeting of the Building Committee in Cleveland

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for the 13th. Years later Webster P. Huntington would journalistically recall the visit to the island, and particularly the impression made by Architect Freedlander:

"... it was a most remarkable one that can never pass from my memory. He never before had been on the island. . . . Freedlander and I were asked to meet the high moguls of Put-in-Bay Island at night in the mayor's office, and the moguls gathered with us around the table, our only light a kerosene lamp. Freedlander displayed photographs of his design, and the enthusiasm of the Islanders went beyond all bounds. They never had any confidence that any considerable memorial would be erected and when they saw the photographs, showing, as they did, the vast plazas with a peace colonnade on the west side of the Doric Column and a classic historical museum on the east side, there was a riot of joy. . . ."14

The "riot of joy" was manifested additionally when the next meeting of the Put-in-Bay Board of Trade voted a \$2,000 donation to the general

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fund of the Inter-State Board. At the May 13th meeting of the Building Committee in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, the architects were

"... directed to submit an estimate for the construction of the granite memorial shaft and such additional structures as can be constructed within the sum of money already available ... to be submitted at the [June 4th] meeting of the Building Committee and thereupon to the United States Commissioners and to the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Board

13. Freedlander to Worthington, April 25, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

14. Huntington to Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, Dec. 3, 1943, Schnoor Papers.

15. Huntington to Worthington, June 24, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



for final action."

Architect Freedlander had himself ascribed greater motif importance to some of his design factors than to others. To the column he assigned

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the highest degree of importance as "forming the central motive of the memorial" In this quality of separability of segments of his

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complete design into priorities might be discerned the reality of the

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"competition sense" ascribed to architect Freedlander. As an isolated consideration the existence of such a quality would not of itself detract from aesthetic value of his work, but certainly would -- as it did -- render the conception more flexible in execution.

The Building Committee at its May 13th meeting directed the architects to obtain estimates for other necessary work preliminary to construction -- borings and a resurvey of the site -- and to obtain estimates for the consulting engineering services incident to construction. The architects were authorized and directed to contract for the creation of a model of their prize winning design on behalf of the Committee,

16. Minutes, II, May 13, 1912, pp.76, 83.

17. See Joseph Henry Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay," in Perry Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), Report of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission State of New York, comp. by George D. Emerson, Secretary to the / N.Y. / Commission (Albany, N.Y., 1916), pp.161-168, passim. See also, Appendix I, Item No. 50, pp.26-29, below.

18. Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial," op. cit., p.163.

19. See p. above.



at a cost not to exceed \$800. Chairman Worthington was "directed to enter into a contract for clearing the site of the proposed memorial at the least possible expense and within a reasonable time."

Representatives of two states declared firm financial support for the construction project at this May 13th meeting. Henry Watterson, as President of the Kentucky Commission, committed \$20,000 to the construction fund; A. E. Sisson, President of the Pennsylvania Commission, present at the invitation of the Committee, committed \$60,000 exclusively to the construction fund, upon condition that the ground and monument become federal property. This Pennsylvania stipulation expressed by Pennsylvania Commission President Sisson on May 13, 1912, was the initial force that resulted in the ultimate acquisition and administration of the monument and grounds by the federal government.

20. The creation and exhibition of the model is a story of interest and merit in its own right, which will be only sketched here. Created in New York City for \$800 by Manconi Bros., it is illustrated in the publication by Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1914 (Cleveland ca.1914), p. /_2_/ . Exhibited in New York City, then at Toledo, Ohio, and other lake cities in the campaign for state and federal funds for the memorial construction and centenary celebration, the model ultimately was shipped much the worse for wear and tear to Put-in-Bay, where it was totally destroyed in a fire in the late 1930's. Huntington to Worthington, June 19, 1912, Freedlander to Worthington, July 6, 1912, Johanssen Papers; Freedlander to Worthington, July 29, 1912, Huntington to /_Director of Toledo Museum of Fine Arts_/ Stevens, Sept. 13, 1912; Stevens to Huntington, Sept. 14, 1912, Reel 3, Box 31; Andrew J. Connick to Worthington, Nov. 12, 1912, Freedlander to Worthington, Feb. 17, March 20; Joseph McC. Bell to Worthington, April 8, 1913, Johanssen Papers; Minutes, II, p.182, Nov. 19, 1913; Stevens to Huntington, March 24, Sept. 25, 1914; Huntington to Johanssen, Sept. 26, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.



21. Minutes, II, May 13, 1912, pp.77, 84.

22. Ibid., pp.75-76, 83.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid., pp.75, 82.

25. Ibid., pp.76, 83.

26. ". . . at the conclusion of . . . informal discussion . . . the Secretary was instructed to enter into correspondence with the Governor of Ohio relative to the conveyance of the site of the memorial and the memorial building to the National Government by the State of Ohio." Ibid., pp.76, 83. Secretary General Huntington, April 26, 1912, had written Sisson a most important letter concerning this matter, a copy of which is in the Johannsen Papers. See also: Huntington to Ohio Legislator John Cowan, Feb. 13, 1913, Reel 2, Box 17; Huntington to Ohio Secretary of State / Graves, Sept. 14; Graves to Huntington, Sept. 15, Huntington to Graves, Sept. 16, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.



On May 20th the architects had their specification notes sufficiently
advanced in form to seek construction estimates.²⁷ This first issue of
specifications for the memorial construction read as follows:

S P E C I F I C A T I O N N O T E S

F O R

P E R R Y M E M O R I A L

²⁸

P U T - I N - B A Y , O H I O .

Foundations:

²⁹

All foundations shall extend to rock level.²⁹ Rock assumed
to be five (5') feet below mean high water.³⁰

Stone:

All exterior stone to be first quality light colored granite, equal to Newport White, Troy White, Connecticut Light, Mt. Airy, Hallowell, Maine Pink, Crotch Island, Mt. Waldo,

27. The word "estimates" rather than the word "bids" is used in the documents with reference to this. This tentative rather than positive speech configuration is illustrative of the lack of central authority and responsibility, a major problem to which President General Worthington soon addressed himself and with the agreement of the Board created a tight administration managed by Secretary General Huntington. See p^{160, 163} below.

28. Reel 3, Box 40.

29. "The foundations of the column as well as those of the museum and of the colonnade will rest directly on rock." Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial," op.cit., p.164.

30. "At the inception of the work diamond-drill borings to ascertain the nature of the soil were made with the result that rock was found to underlie the entire site at levels from ten to twenty feet below the surface." Ibid.



Fox Island, Pink Westerland or Stoney Creek. (Four cut finish)³¹

Column:

32

Exterior shall be of granite.

Interior of rotunda in the column shall be of Indiana limestone, of equal, finished with 10 cut surface.³³

Wainscot of the rotunda shall be of Italian marble, Tabernalle or Hautevelle, highly polished.

The field of floor in rotunda shall be Tennessee with Italian marble centerpiece and border, rubbed finish.³⁴

There shall be twelve panels in rotunda with incised inscriptions.

Brick:

All brick on interior facing of shaft to be light colored

31. "The stone selected for the entire memorial is a white granite, extremely beautiful in texture and color and of a sufficiently delicate pink cast to temper it and to counteract the natural tendency of pure white stones to take on a bluish cast under the sky. Its geological composition is as nearly perfect as can be obtained and it was selected after exhaustive mechanical tests on account of its hardness and consequent great durability, the latter quality being naturally an essential in the choice of material for a monument destined to last through the ages. In order to give it as brilliant a texture as possible it is tooled or channelled with fine vertical lines. This treatment has the same effect on granite as the cutting of facets on precious stones and tends to produce a sparkle, brilliancy and play of light and shade extremely pleasing to the eye." Ibid., p.163.

32. "The walls are built of granite ashlar or facing, backed up with concrete" Ibid., p.164.

33. "In the base of the column a memorial rotunda has been arranged. It is faced with Indiana limestone and is entered directly from the terrace by means of four bronze doors The ceiling of the rotunda takes the form of a dome, from the center of which will hang a bronze lighting fixture." Ibid., p.165.

34. "The floor of this rotunda is three feet below the terrace level, four short flights of granite steps leading down to it. It is composed of a field of Tennessee marble with a centerpiece and border in color." Ibid.



face brick, except wainscot on elevator landing and stair hall which shall be light colored enameled brick.³⁵

Waterproofing:

Waterproofing to be five-ply felt and coal tar pitch with 4" brick facing.

Walls in lookout in addition to waterproofing to have $\frac{1}{2}$ " cement finish to match color of brick.

Bronze:

The four entrance doors and three doors in lookout to be of rolled bronze.

The three window grilles and grille over door in lookout to be bronze tubing.

Sliding door pocket of rear entrance door to be lined with copper and hung on approved ball bearing hanger.

Channel bronze thresholds to be placed at all doors.

Openings in lookout at top of shaft to have approved movable copper louvres with channel frame, backed with $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh copper wire screen set in 1" channel frame.

Set hinged bronze grilles in front of the louvres at lookout openings, height as shown.

There shall be four 12" x 12" bronze registers in ceiling of rotunda. Two of these will have copper flue into staircase hall with register on hall side. The other two will be recessed in wall with no flue.³⁶

Bronze balustrade on elevator landing overlooking stair hall to be 3" diameter bronze pipe rail.

Provide bronze handrail for stairway from rotunda to elevator landing. It shall be 2" diameter supported on bronze brackets.³⁷

35. "... the entire interior of the shaft is lined with a light colored face brick, terminating at the bottom in a white tile base." Ibid., p.166.

36. "A glass dome and ventilators at the top of the column provide light and air" Ibid.

37. "Two flights of granite stairs built in the thickness of the walls afford communications between the four entrance vestibules adjacent to the rotunda and the landing above it. At this level the elevator and staircase start, and run to the top of the column." Ibid., p.165.



There shall be 16 bronze swords and torches, 8 of each on the side wall of rotunda.

Elevators:

Elevator to be Otis or equal, 6' x 6', speed about 250 feet per minute. Allow approximately \$500 for car.³⁸

Elevator shaft to have stock pattern 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh diameter copper wire screen, set in channel iron frame. This shall follow rake of stairs 5 ft. above treads for the entire length.³⁹

The elevator enclosures at bottom and top landings shall be as shown and noted on drawings.

Stairs:

Stairs to be of reinforced concrete with channeled steel treads set in concrete.⁴⁰

Rail to be of 1" diameter galvanized wrought iron pipe or mild steel pipe.

Floor:

Floor of bottom landing to have 9" x 9" x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Welsh red quarry tile.

Floor of upper landing to have cement finish, lined off in squares.

Vault Lights:

Vault lights to be equal to those of the American Luxifer Prism Co.⁴¹

38. "Its speed is two hundred and fifty feet per minute and it is capable of lifting twenty-five hundred pounds." Ibid.

39. "The staircase is built of reinforced concrete throughout its entire height of some two hundred and fifty feet. It runs around and is supported by four concrete columns and is composed of four hundred and sixty-seven steps. The elevator is installed in the staircase well and is of the high geared traction type." Ibid.

40. See f.n. no. 39, above.

41. "The column, as well as the museum, the colonnade and the terrace is lit electrically throughout, and is provided with inter-communicating and general telephone systems." Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial," op.cit., p.166.



MUSEUM

Walls:

43

Of brick faced with granite 10" and 6" thick, 8 cut finish.

Floors:

Floor of vestibule, museum and rear extension shall be of Tennessee marble field, with Italian marble border.

Interior Finish:

Of imitation stone with pilasters, cornice and caps and with sunk panels between pilasters; 8' high Italian marble wainscot with rubbed finish between pilasters.⁴⁴

Stairs:

Of iron with marble treads and risers. There will be one to roof and one to cellar.

Doors & Windows:

All exterior doors and windows of bronze with grilles above. Interior doors of oak with marble trim.

42. "The museum is to house a collection of Perryana as well as such arms, books, paintings, engravings and relics which pertain to the period and are reminiscent of the war of 1812. The building including the portico along the length of the principal facade is eighty-five feet long and sixty-four feet wide. Its height from the level of the terrace is forty-two feet and the columns of the portico are twenty-three feet high The gallery will be lighted from above by means of a large skylight and on the rear rooms for the curator, for the catalogue and a council room for meetings of the Interstate Board are arranged. At the two ends of the gallery decorative paintings illustrative of the battle of Lake Erie will be set in place. A frieze of panels carved in the granite and bearing the shields of the forty-eight States of the Union will run around the entire facade." Ibid., pp.166-167.

43. "The treatment of the interior will be in stone and the columns of 'breche violette' marble." Ibid., p.166.

44. "In the interior the large exhibition hall extends throughout the entire height of the building and has a gallery supported on columns running around it on all four sides." Ibid.



Roof:

Of flat tile.

Terrace:

Main field of terrace is shown 4" thick. This is optional and may be made thicker if more economical to get out.

From this draft of specifications, the architects circulated specifications for a contract on the column only to prospective bidders selected by them. ⁴⁵ At the June 4, 1912, meeting of the Building Committee, convened at the Hotel Ponchartrain, Detroit, the architects submitted for consideration the following "estimates for the construction of the granite Doric column of the proposed Perry memorial": ⁴⁶

J. C. Robinson & Sons, New York City	\$329,851.
Norcross Bros. & Co., Worcester, Mass.	\$385,000.
F. T. Nesbit & Co., New York City	\$397,000.
P. J. Carlin Construction Co., New York City	\$427,000.

On Motion of Henry Watterson, seconded by U. S. Commissioner Miles, the Building Committee voted

45. No copy of specifications actually transmitted has been identified. It is anticipated that a copy might be in the papers of the successful bidder for this contract, Mr. Roy H. Robinson, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois. ". . . your next meeting in Detroit on Tuesday, June 4th . . . I shall be prepared to submit to the Building Committee . . . the new estimates . . . as well as the urgency of getting the construction work under way at the very earliest possible moment . . ." Freedlander to Huntington, May 20, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31. "I am at present getting in new bids on the column only of the Perry Memorial and will lay them before you at the meeting in Detroit on June 4th /_1912_/." Freedlander to Worthington, May 25, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

46. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.78, 84.



" . . . that the estimate submitted by J. C. Robinson & Sons of New York for pink granite should be accepted and the architects authorized to prepare a contract with the said firm, for the construction of the granite column in accordance therewith."⁴⁷

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The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Board, meeting later that same morning, endorsed the motion in a curiously stated resolution which authorized the Building Committee

" . . . to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the construction of the Doric column of the accepted design of the Perry memorial, whenever in the judgment of the committee sufficient funds for that purpose are available."⁴⁹

The marshy tombolo on South Bass Island was then voted unanimously

" . . . as the site of the Perry memorial . . . with the understanding that in proceeding with the erection of the memorial the title now in the state of Ohio shall be placed in the United States Government at the earliest practical moment."⁵⁰ Assurances that " . . . the title to the site would be conveyed by the State of Ohio to the National Government in conformity with the resolution . . ." were received in letters

47. Ibid.

48. Present were President General George H. Worthington, First Vice-President General Henry Watterson, Secretary General Webster P. Huntington, Treasurer General A. E. Sisson, U. S. Commissioner Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and state commission representatives John J. Manning (Ohio), Milton W. Shreve (Pa.), George W. Parker (Mich.), Clinton B. Herrick (N.Y.), John P. Sanborn (R.I.), MacKenzie R. Todd (Ky.) and J. Edward Meyers (Minn.). Ibid., p.80. See also circular letter sent to each committee member by Huntington, May 29, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

49. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, p.86.

50. Ibid., p.80.



from the Governor of Ohio and from his Attorney General.

The resolutions of the Building Committee and of the Executive Committee respectively, that the J. C. Robinson & Son estimate should be accepted and that the contract should be entered into with the lowest bidder of the group, were understood by the architects as warrant to proceed with preparation of the contract for construction.

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Preliminary to entering into a formal contract, the architects employed Sprague and Henwood, Inc., Scranton, Pennsylvania, to make borings at the site for a fee of \$1300, and the firm of Judson & Wagar, Sandusky,

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51. Ibid, p.81.

52. "Have always understood contract for column was awarded to Robinson by resolution of committee at meeting in Detroit." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johannsen Papers. "At that time the Building Committee awarded, and the Executive Committee approved, a contract for the Doric column of the Perry Memorial . . . and authorizing the architects to advise the successful bidder, Messrs. J. C. Robinson & Son of New York City . . ." President General Worthington, "Report To the Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial," Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, pp.88-89.

53. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.78, 85. ". . . I have just accepted for the Perry Monument Building Committee the estimate of Sprague & Henwood, Inc., for boring in the sum of \$1300." Freedlander to Worthington, June 18, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31. ". . . I enclose herewith a copy of the contract with Sprague & Henwood, Inc., for borings for the Perry Memorial on the site at Put-in-Bay." Freedlander to Worthington, June 24, 1912, Johannsen Papers. "Diagram showing borings sent surveyors Thursday. Sending print to Johhansen [sic] today." Freedlander [telegram] to Worthington, June 29, 1912, Johannsen Papers. See also Freedlander to Huntington, July 11, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Commissions each paid from their state appropriations one-half of the \$1300 fee for the borings by Sprague & Henwood, Inc. Huntington to Johannsen, Oct. 11, 1912, Huntington to Sisson, Oct. 11, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



Ohio, was engaged for a resurvey of the site at a fee of \$95. In addition to these firms, the architects were authorized to contact for the services of Henry W. Hodge of New York City as consulting engineer for structural problems at a total fee of \$2,000⁵⁵ and for the services of the firm of Pattison Bros., New York City, as consulting engineers for the electrical work in connection with the elevator in the column and the interior and exterior lighting on a basis of 3½% on the cost of the electric installation.⁵⁶ For contracting and cost estimating purposes,

the borings by Sprague and Henwood and the new site survey by Judson and Wager altered significantly the tentative information supplied to the architects in the Program for Architectural Competition.⁵⁷ The underlying rock was found to be hard and homogeneous, but the borings determined that the solid rock table underlay the entire site at levels of from ten to twenty feet below the surface, rather than in a relatively flat plane five feet below the mean high water level, as had been

54. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.79, 85; Freedlander to Huntington, July 11, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31; Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Jan. 25, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

55. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.78, 85. See also Freedlander to Huntington, Oct. 3, 1914; Huntington to Freedlander, Oct. 14, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

56. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.79, 85. Fee on the basis of 3½% of the electrical installation was estimated at \$525 for the entire job including the column elevator. Ibid. See also Freedlander to Huntington, Oct. 3, 1914; Huntington to Freedlander, Oct. 14, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

57. Pp.7-8, q.v. at Chapter V, pp.84-85, above.



assumed. In addition, the new survey reported the width across the isthmus or tombolo to be 100 feet less than stated and illustrated in

the Program. The architects delayed completing a draft of the contract until after they had in hand this important information, and

did not inform the Robinson firm of the acceptance of its bid for the column construction until some weeks following the formal action by the

Building Committee and by the Executive Committee in Detroit on June 4th.

58. ". . . the borings show that rock is in some places as much as 15 or 16 feet below mean high water and the general average is at least 10 feet below. As you will remember, the program stated that rock was found at 5 feet below

"The discrepancy in the depth of rock has also made it necessary for our Engineers to completely revise their foundations, and it has only been possible for them to do so after receipt of the boring sheets from Sprague & Henwood."

--Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

"The foundations of the column as well as those of the museum and of the colonnade will rest directly on rock. At the inception of the work diamond-drill borings to ascertain the nature of the soil were made with the result that rock was found to underlie the entire site at levels of from ten to twenty feet below the surface. This made it possible to drive the forms for the concrete foundations directly to rock, and did away with the necessity of sinking caissons. The strata was found to be hard and homogeneous and of excellent bearing quality." Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial," op.cit., p.164.

59. "We have just received a new survey of the site at Put-in-Bay and find that the original survey attached to the competition was entirely incorrect. For instance, the width across the reservation is actually 100 ft. less than stated in the program, and all the dimensions vary in proportion. We have been obliged therefore to revise our drawings to conform to the actual dimensions of the site, and are working on same at present." Freedlander to Huntington, June 25, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31.

". . . The site is at least 100 feet narrower and some of the other dimensions vary in proportion from those shown on the survey in the program" Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



August 13th the architects forwarded to President General Worthington a copy of the completed plans and revised specifications and copies in triplicate of the contract with J. C. Robinson & Son. In the contract the additional concrete work required to carry the foundation to bedrock was provided for at the unit price of \$24.57 per cubic

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60. ". . . Take exception to your statement that time has been lost. On contrary have been working continuously and overtime to rectify mistaken information given us. . . ." Freedlander and Seymour [telegram] to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

"We were . . . obliged on receipt of this information to re-arrange the width of the plaza and carry the footings down to the new rock levels. This necessitated a great amount of extra work, and is the reason for the delay in not completing the drawings sooner"

"We beg to assure you that we have lost no time, but have been working continuously on the plans. . . ."

"The plans and specifications are at present completed and Robinson & Sons are ready to sign the contract as per their original estimate submitted to you at the Detroit meeting. . . ."

--Freedlander and Seymour, Aug. 9, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

61. ". . . Have always understood contract for column was awarded to Robinson by resolution of committee at meeting in Detroit. Had not informed him of same until receipt lately of survey and borings. . . ." Freedlander and Seymour [telegram] to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

". . . The bids we submitted to the Building Committee at the meeting in Detroit were final, and not tentative estimates. We did not deem it wise however to take up the matter of letting the contract with Robinson until we were in receipt of the new survey and the new borings. These we have only received but recently and we find that the information contained therein varies greatly from that given us in the competition program. . . ." Freedlander and Seymour, Aug. 9, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

". . . early in August [1912] I learned that the contractors had not been . . . advised, and later that the delay was at least in part due to necessary revision of the plans and specifications. . . ." President General Worthington, "Report To the Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial," Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, p.88.

It is arguable, at least, that the absence in the west of one or both of the architects in connection with the competition or construction of the Portland, Oregon, Auditorium, occasioned some measure of delay at this particular juncture.



yard. The electrical installation, with the exception of two conduits for temporary light and power to be provided for by the contractor in his own operations, was not provided for in the contract, inasmuch as the electrical distribution system was shown in the museum structure in the specifications from which Robinson had submitted his price estimate.

64

In view of the column being now the only element in the Freedlander and Seymour design definitely contracted for construction, the revised plans specified the installation of all electric service units in the column,

62. "We will forward the plans and specifications early next week and at the same time will forward a form of contract for your approval." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

"We beg to inform you that we are transmitting to you to-day by express prepaid the plans and specifications of The Perry Memorial. We are also enclosing for your approval contract in triplicate with J. C. Robinson & Son. We have left the 'party of the second part' blank, inasmuch as we were not sure as to whether the contract was to be made out in the name of the Building Committee or the Inter-state Board. Will you kindly fill this in. . . ." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 13, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

63. ". . . The extra depth of rock will of course necessitate additional footings, and as stated to you at the said meeting, we have obtained from Robinson a unit foot price for this work, and will include it in the contract." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, loc. cit.

"The additional concrete work required to carry foundations to rock has been provided for at the unit price of \$24.57 per cu. yd." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 13, 1912, loc. cit.

64. "The electric work, with the exception of two conduits for temporary light and power, is not provided for in the present contract, inasmuch as at the time when Robinson & Son made their estimate the electric service with its converters, switch-boards, etc., was shown in the Museum." Ibid.



rather than in the Museum as had been originally conceived by the
65 architects. The electrical installation and the lantern on top of

the column were to become the subjects of additional contracts at
66 later dates.

Following the transmittal to President General Worthington on August 13th, of the specifications and contract copies, architect Freedlander received on the 15th U. S. Commissioner Miles in his New York office to discuss the precipitate necessity of making available sufficient of the appropriated funds to enable construction to begin. They planned another meeting in the architect's office for August 20th, to which were invited President General Worthington and U. S. Commissioners Clark and Keifer; they wished also to invite Henry Watterson if he
67 should be available. General Miles wired to his fellow U. S. Commissioners, Admiral Clark and General Keifer, as follows:

"In view of the fact that the design for the Perry Memorial has been adopted and the contract for construction drawn and approved and is now awaiting signatures, the question of having the appropriations made available becomes of paramount importance. The Memorial monument or column will cost \$375,000. The States have made available \$145,000. When the Government
appropriation is made available that will add \$230,000. It seems important that the Government
Commissioners should meet and take some definite action on

65. "In view of the present situation however . . . the fact that the Column is to be built first, we have been obliged to install all of this electric service in it." Ibid.

66. Ibid.

67. Freedlander to Worthington, Aug. 15, 1912, Johannsen Papers. Miles /telegram-/ to Admiral Clark and General Keifer, Aug. 12, 1912, quoted in Freedlander to Worthington, Aug. 15, 1912, loc.cit.



this matter. Would it be agreeable for you to meet me at the Architect's, J. H. Freedlander's office, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York City on Tuesday, August 20th? Please reply Governors Island, N.Y. Signed Nelson A. Miles."⁶⁸

At the meeting on the twentieth, attended by architect Freedlander and United States Commissioners Miles and Keifer,⁶⁹ the United States Commissioners certified the release of \$240,000 of the federal appropriation for purposes of construction, transmitting the information in a letter of that date to President General Worthington in the following terms:

"Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Federal Commissioners at the office of the Architects in New York City, August 20th, 1912 and after a careful consideration of the information available and furnished by the Secretary General of said Board and in view of the laws appropriating the fund for the Perry Memorial Monument, it is the judgment of the members of said Board present that a contract could be safely drawn to commence and continue the construction of the monument to the extent of \$140,000. available from the States, and that on the completion of this work certified to the Government Commissioners, they will make the certificate required by law to the Secretary of the Treasury to make available at least \$240,000. to be used to complete the said monument.

Yours, etc.

[_signed:_] /
[_signed:_] /

Nelson A. Miles
J. Warren Keifer"⁷⁰

68. Ibid.

69. Admiral Clark sent his proxy, though this was unnecessary in view of the attendance of a quorum of the U.S. Commissioners, and of doubtful effect, even if his presence had been necessary in order to comprise a quorum for this purpose. Miles /telegram/ to Worthington, Aug. 16, 1912, Johannsen Papers. President General Worthington was unable to attend the New York meeting upon the short notice extended. Pencil note at bottom of page of telegram cited above.

70. Johannsen Papers. The state appropriations referred to consisted of \$50,000 from Pennsylvania, \$40,000 from Ohio, and \$25,000 each from Rhode Island and Kentucky. /Worthington/ to Sisson, Aug. 30, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



Further delay was occasioned by the reasonable insistence by President General Worthington that all of the funds concerned -- \$140,000 in state appropriations and \$240,000 of the federal appropriation -- actually be certified and segregated prior to his signing a contract on behalf of the Inter-State Board.⁷¹ The federal appropriation Act for this purpose having provided that the federal fund could be available only when the total funds would then be sufficient "for the completion of said memorial,"⁷² the crucial problem now had to be faced by the Inter-State Board of defining the "complete memorial" in order to release the federal appropriation. Without the federal appropriation a memorial structure of the stature projected would be impossible. This had been amply demonstrated by the abortive attempts in that direction through the years from 1852 onward.

The problem as a prime practical consideration had concerned various partisans of the movement from the outset, and a number of alternatives and possible solutions were considered.⁷³ In order to insure the release of the federal funds at this propitious moment, the position was taken that the column now would be the Perry Memorial and all adjacent

71. Ibid. See also Sisson to Worthington, Sept. 4, 1912, and Miles /_telegram_/ to Worthington, Sept. 6, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

72. AN ACT To promote the erection of a memorial in conjunction with a Perry's victory centennial celebration on Put-in-Bay island during the year nineteen hundred and thirteen 61st Congress, 3d Session, Statutes, Vol. 36, Chapter 219 (1911), p.1081, P.L. No. 463, Approved March 3, 1911, Sec. 4. See also Appendix I, Item No. 32, p.19, below.

73. See, for example, Huntington to Keifer, Dec. 18, 1911, Reel 3, Box 40.



buildings and structures would be accessories to it. Declaration of the column as the official memorial provided preliminarily for meeting the requirement for release of the federal appropriation, by permitting a firm estimate to be made of the funds required for construction. By the date of convening of the annual meeting at Put-in-Bay on September 9th, 1912, Ohio had set aside \$30,000 for actual construction, Pennsylvania \$50,000, Kentucky \$25,000, Rhode Island \$25,000, and the United States Commissioners had certified \$240,000. Together with other funds appropriated, but held in reserve or for possible use in the centennial celebration, \$395,000 was available. Public announcement was made of the segregation of these funds for the construction of the memorial at a program of public speaking held in the town park of Put-in-Bay on September 10, 1912, featuring addresses by Ohio Commissioner Clarke, Rhode Island Commissioner Sanborn and Ohio Congressmen Isaac R. Sherwood of Toledo and William G. Sharp of Elyria. Photographs taken on that occasion

75

74. ". . . the Building Committee awarded, and the Executive Committee approved, a contract for the Doric column of the Perry Memorial, declaring it the official memorial" President General Worthington, "Report To the Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial," Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, pp.88-89. "This column has been officially declared by the Interstate Board as the Perry memorial, and the plaza and adjacent building are accessories thereto." Webster P. Huntington, "The Perry Memorial," in Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration Under the auspices of the National Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Indiana (Cleveland, Ohio, ca.1912), pp.14-17, 16; see also Appendix I, Item No. 41, p.23, below. "The column forming the central motive of the memorial" Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial," op.cit., p.163.

75. Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, pp.90-91.

76. Ibid., Sept. 10, 1912, p.101.



include numbers PV-179, PV-580 and PV-705 in the collection of the national monument at Put-in-Bay.

On September 10, 1912, President General Worthington accepted the Robinson contract on behalf of the Inter-State Board,⁷⁷ and a further provision entered and accepted by the contractor on September 16th.⁷⁸

Optimistically^{al} the architects anticipated ". . . completion of a great part of the work by September 1913,"⁷⁹ in time for the centenary observance of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Simultaneously with these negotiations the architects had completed preparation of specifications and secured estimates for the Museum, Colonnade and plaza on the basis of the original prize winning design for the memorial, as modified by the borings and resurvey, trusting that

77. Reel 4, Box 54. Appendix VII to this Report consists of a typewritten copy of the contract. Appendices I through VI are bound separately from this text; VII et seq. follow the pages of this text. Robinson was notified of the execution of the contract by night letter. Robinson to Worthington, Sept. 9, Sept. 12, 1912; Johannsen Papers.

78. The further provision was a non-personal liability clause on the part of the officers of the Inter-State Board who were signatories, q.v. in Appendix VII, p.A-X, below. See also Robinson to Worthington, Sept. 12, Freedlander to Worthington, Sept. 16, 17, 1912, Johannsen Papers. ". . . The Perry contracts were duly received and the non-personal liability clause which had been attached initialed and dated by us in view of your assurance to us of the funds being available and sufficient to fully meet our contract payments. . . ." Robinson to Worthington, Sept. 18, 1912, loc.cit.

79. Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 13, 1912, loc. cit.



the ambitious plans of the Inter-State Board would continue to move
80
toward this goal. For these specifications the overall dimensions
conceived for the principal components of the design were the
81
following:

Total length of the memorial 758'-0"
Total width of the memorial 458'-8"

Museum:

Length 85'-0"
Width 65'-8"
Height above Terrace 43'-10"

Colonnade:

Length 95'-6"
Width 44'-8"
Height above Terrace 36'-11"

Column:

Height 317'-3"
Base 45'-0" diameter
Neck 35'-6" diameter
Thickness of wall at base 9'-9"
Thickness of wall at neck 4'-0"
Width of abacus 47'-0" square

Bronze Tripod on top of Column:

Height 18'-0"
Diameter at widest portion 20'-0"
Weight approximately 8 tons



80. ". . . We have also finished all the drawings, specifications, etc for the completed work, including the Museum, Colonnade and Terrace and have asked the Contractors for a price on same so that in case you decide to award the whole or any part of this future work to them, the cost of same would be determined in advance, thus assuring the Committee against any unreasonable increase in prices on their part." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Aug. 9, 1912, loc. cit. For scale drawing of outline of both the proposed Museum structure and the Colonnade as well as the proposed extension of the plaza, see Freedlander and Seymours' Perry Memorial Revised Sheet No. 10, "Map of Reservation for Perry Monument" by Judson & Wagar, June 22, 1912, a print of which is reproduced in F. E. Whitehouse, "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Inspection of Monument Property," undated Report in Files of Regional Architect, Region Five, US NPS, ff. -p.5.

81. Freedlander to Worthington, Oct. 30, 1912, loc. cit.



On September 11th, George W. Dun, publisher of the Toledo Times, wrote Secretary Huntington deservedly warm words of praise of the annual meeting just concluded:

" . . . I was thoroughly impressed with the sincerity, honesty, patriotism and ability of your entire commission. Every man to whom I talked seemed to have the same spirit and it was delightful to be in the atmosphere where for the time being selfishness disappeared and each stood for all and all for each. This meeting came nearer fitting my ideal than any I have ever attended. To think of the glorious Colonel - did I say Watterson? No, it is unnecessary - there is only one Colonel.

"I must congratulate you again. When I think of the early days, how I tried to discourage you and how you would not be discouraged and now to see this glorious project becoming one of the greatest successes in the history of the United States speaks more for you and your work than any words I can utter. . . ."82

During preparation in May 1912 of the specifications for inviting bids for the column construction contract, the senior associated architect had requested Secretary General Huntington to arrange for a photograph to be ". . . taken from the water [on Put-in-Bay] at a point opposite the center of the property," and ". . . a second photograph . . . from the [Lake Erie] side." ⁸³ These photographs, arranged through Sinke M. Johansen, taken by Otto G. Herbster of Put-in-Bay, were the first of a continuing series of photographs by photographer Herbster detailing the progress of construction 1912-1915 and the evolution of the swampy isthmus through the decades since then into the stature of a national monument. Prints of these first two photographs

82. Geo. W. Dun to Huntington, Sept. 11, 1912; Reel 3, Box 31.

83. Freedlander to Huntington, May 28, 1912; Reel 3, Box 41.



requested by Joseph H. Freedlander in May 1912 are numbers PV-703 and PV-76, respectively, in the photographic collection of the national monument at Put-in-Bay.⁸⁴ A Sandusky, Ohio, contractor, John H. Feick, having been engaged by President General Worthington to clear the site in preparation for construction operations,⁸⁵ began work on June 24, 1912.⁸⁶ The scene upon which the contractor's crew appeared is illustrated on page 151A.⁸⁷ John Feick's estimate for the job of \$850 and his belief that he could complete the operation "within a week or ten days,"⁸⁸ were more than overly optimistic. The next lowest bid for the contract (and the only other bid) had been for a more realistic

84. The original glass plate negatives were damaged beyond use through improper storage. Vintage prints of the scenes, prepared many years ago by the photographer of Put-in-Bay, Otto G. Herbster, are among several hundred items from the collections of Mr. Herbster, acquired through purchase and by gift in September and December 1960. Mr. Herbster, a native of Put-in-Bay, was a part-time photographer from 1902 to 1909; from 1909 to the present he has been the most active professional photographer on the island. He supplied the official construction photographs for transmission by the contractors with their progress payment vouchers to the architects for verification. In addition to his present modern photographic equipment, Mr. Herbster still makes frequent use of his early camera equipages, which, in themselves, are a part of the genuine picturesqueness and charm of the community of Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

85. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.78, 84.

86. Huntington to Worthington, June 24, 1912, Johanssen Papers.

87. PV-2. See also photograph no. PV-4, PVIPMNM collections. For contemporary maps and charts of the site available in the collection at PVIPMNM, see Appendix V, below, and esp. maps numbered PVM-96, 94, 45, 37, 67, 27, 31, 19 and 18.

88. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, pp.78, 84, Nov. 19, 1913, pp.180-181; Huntington to Worthington, June 24, 1912, loc. cit.



figure of \$4,800. The vegetation on the site gave up its situation quite reluctantly, requiring of contractor Feick almost three months of time, 4383 man hours of labor, 499 hours hire of a team of horses, and in addition to incidental expenses for blacksmithing, "ware and tare & etc. on tools," he had to purchase for the completion of the undertaking 200 sticks of dynamite, 250 detonators and 600 feet of

90

waterproof fuse. In view of the vast difference between the Feick bid of \$850 for the unattractive job and the next lowest bid of \$4,800, and the manner of the execution of his obligation by Feick, the Inter-State Board awarded him his actual net costs of \$1808.40, rather than the \$850 for which it was liable to him. In thanking the Board for its unusual generosity, he wrote that

91

" . . . I assure you that I appreciate your treatment of this oversight of mine many times more than I can tell, because it is not only an evidence of your good intentions in all matters that came before you, but it is a positive evidence of your belief in my honesty in this matter, and that is so many times greater to me that I cannot estimate it."⁹²

John Feick more than repaid that kindness by his conscientious performance on later work and contracts for the Board and for its successors, and his son and grandsons who have continued to operate the contracting

89. Minutes, ^{II} Nov. 19, 1913, pp.180-181.

90. John A. Feick, Statement, Aug. 15, 1913, "The actual cost of cleaning up the Perry Memorial site at Put-in-Bay, Ohio . . . June . . . September . . . 1912 . . .," Reel 2, Box 28.

91. Minutes, II, Nov. 19, 1913, pp.180-181.

92. John A. Feick to Worthington, Dec. 13, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28.



firm have also performed contracts at the national monument toward which John A. Feick of Sandusky, Ohio, and his crew, actually struck the first spades of earth on or about June 24, 1912. The photograph on page

152B illustrates the beginning of operations to clear the memorial site so that it would conform to the provision in the architectural competition Program ". . . that the site is treeless."

The unwieldy machinery developing within the Inter-State Board, involving an avalanche of correspondence and a multiplicity of meetings, motions and approvals for even the least significant of matters, consequent upon a lack of a definite seat of executive responsibility, became increasingly offensive to the executive sense of President General Worthington, himself a most successful business executive and corporation director. Impatient with ". . . the progress or lack of progress

93. Edward L. Feick, Sandusky, Ohio, a grandson of John A. Feick and a partner in the present contracting firm, donated a collection of the papers of John A. to PVI PMNM in Nov. 1960, relevant to this Report.

94. PV-3. See also photograph no. PV-5, PVI PMNM collections.

95. "For the purposes of this competition, the following assumptions are made: First, that solid rock underlies the site in a plane five feet below the mean water level; second, that the roads shown on the survey lie in a plane four feet above mean water level; third, that the site is treeless." PROGRAM OF A COMPETITION, p.9.

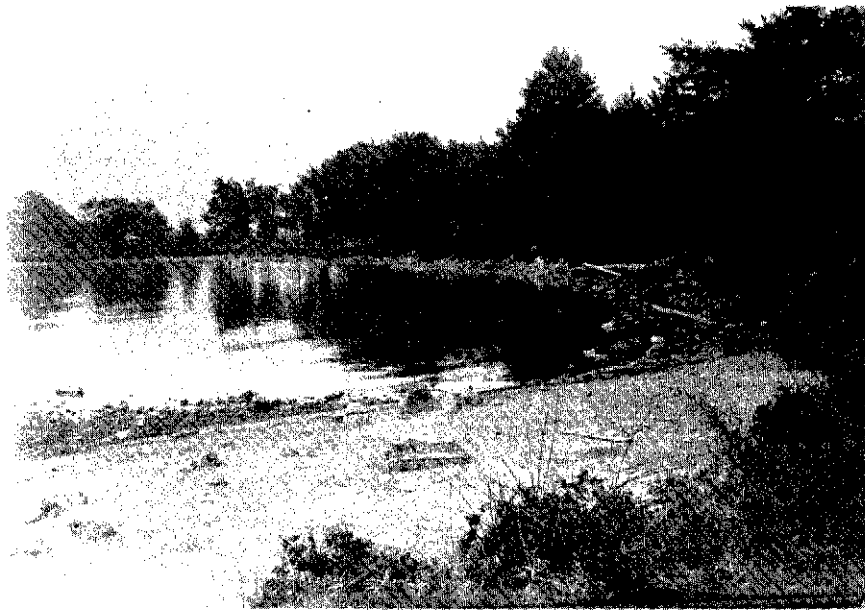
96. Webster P. Huntington described the essentials of Worthington's official biography in a thumbnail sketch: "George Heiber Worthington was born at Toronto, Canada, Feb. 13, 1850. He began a highly successful business career in a Toronto wholesale grocery house; later became manager for his father as contractor for building the Southern Central R.R. (now part of the Lehigh Valley System); organized 1886, and until recently was president of the Cleveland Stone Co., controlling 50 quarries and largest producers of building stone, also of grindstones, in the world; has also been president of the American Chicle Co. (New York), Union National Bank, American Dynalite Co. (Cleveland), Indiana Quarries Co., and Bedford Stone R.R. Co., Interurban Ry. & Terminal Co., Cincinnati; and director of the Guardian Savings & Trust Co., of Cleveland. He is a former commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association. He is a 32nd degree Mason and famous as a stamp collector and connoisseur." Webster P. Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, p.126; see also App. I, Item No. 51. p.30. below.



View East along the Bayside shore of the isthmus or tombolo in May or June 1912 prior to site clearing operations. Structure at extreme left is Lockwood house. The present road to East Point extends along this shore line, which is the modern Put-in-Bay front of the memorial. PVIPMMM photograph number PV-2 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-4, PVIPMMM photograph collection.)

View on the county road, which is obscured by the foliage on the photograph above, during clearing of the site (bay to left of photo, marsh and construction site to the right). Figure in center is August Fettle, a partner of John A. Feick, who managed the site clearing work. PVIPMMM photograph number PV-3 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-5, PVIPMMM photograph collection.)







which has characterized the enterprize . . . " he addressed himself directly to the solution of the problem in ". . . some observation .

. . . of our work . . . appropriate as coming from the President-General. "With regard to future progress," he said to the assembled commissioners, September 9, 1912:

"I am strongly of the opinion that it will not be what we have anticipated and have a right to expect unless there is a greater crystalization of authority than exists at present and better methods of administration adopted. In this there is no reflection upon any of our general officers, or officers or members of committees, all of whom have served as faithfully and successfully as they could under the circumstances; but the fault lies with our organization, the cumbersomeness of which, while necessary in the past from the very nature, now requires a concentration of effort and responsibility among individuals and in the various bodies authorized by the Inter-State Board, that will be impossible if we continue upon the old lines of procedure.

"The importance of the present meeting finds us in a truly critical situation, and it is my firm belief that ultimate success or failure of the objects we have undertaken depends upon the wisdom of the measures adopted at the present meeting and their promotion by proper and necessary executive action for which it is absolutely necessary to provide at this time."⁹⁹

Treasurer General Sisson also was

". . . profoundly impressed with the evil results which will proceed from our cumbersome organization, unless the authority of the Inter-State Board shall be crystallized in a form so as to make it effective for our purposes without delay at any time. . . . The executive heads of the enterprise are not now

97. President General Worthington, "Report To the Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial," Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, pp.88-89, 88.

98. Ibid.

99. Ibid., p.89.



clothed with sufficient authority of a definite nature to insure success, and we therefore recommend that measures be adopted to remedy this defect."¹⁰⁰

The recommendations adopted following the urging by these officers were for provision of funds and delegation of authority to the President General to direct the legislative campaign for additional funds, for the employment of a press representative, and the creation of a close knit committee to meet at least once each month and to exercise executive powers for the Inter-State Board during the intervals between its general

meetings.¹⁰¹ In the same spirit the President General was authorized in December of 1912 to create an executive office for the Inter-State Board in Cleveland.¹⁰² This reorganization of the Board on September

9, 1912, followed by the signing of the prime construction contract with Robinson on the 10th, ^{was} ~~were~~ indicative of the increasing pace of activity as the days of the Perry centenary drew near.

On completion of the formalities of the contract, Robinson began shipping equipment to Put-in-Bay,¹⁰³ just as Feick's site clearing crew was completing its work, as illustrated on page 158A.¹⁰⁴ The elder Robinson had been in the construction contracting business since approximately

100. Treasurer General Sisson, "Report To the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners," Ibid., pp.96-97.

101. Ibid., p.97.

102. Ibid., Dec. 11, 1912, p.118.

103. Robinson to Worthington, Sept. 18, 1912, loc. cit.

104. PV-6.



1880. His jobs had included the erection of a new custom house in New York City, a cathedral in St. Louis, a hospital in Chicago and the masonry work of the Columbus Monument in Washington, D. C. ¹⁰⁵ Roy H. Robinson, the son of J. C. Robinson, had been trained in his father's operations and in 1906 had been admitted to partnership, the firm title ¹⁰⁶ then becoming J. C. Robinson & Son. Roy H. Robinson, approximately 32 years of age in 1912, was to manage the Put-in-Bay operation for the ¹⁰⁷ firm. Sometime during the contract at Put-in-Bay, young Robinson paid a visit to the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument, a nominally similar edifice designed by Stanford White and erected in 1909 in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, New York; deciding that ". . . it is doubtless quite different from our unique Perry Column and too small to develop any- ¹⁰⁸ thing like the same problems." The contractor also visited the Washington Monument with reference to this new job, and determined that

105. "Mercantile Report" by R. G. Dun & Co., Dec. 8, 1911, Johannsen Papers.

106. Ibid.

107. For the correspondence preliminary to the submission of the successful Robinson bid for this contract, see Robinson to Huntington, Feb. 9, Apr. 15, 1912, Huntington to Robinson, Apr. 16, 1912; Reel 3, Box 41. ³

108. Roy H. Robinson to Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice, PVI PMNM, Sept. 22, 1955. Architect Lawrence Grant White, son of Stanford White, concurred, but did point out that ". . . the design . . . is very similar in character," transmitting also the information that the working drawings for the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument are on deposit at the New York Historical Society and that other shafts /-columns? / of similar design are those flanking the Lincoln Memorial in Grant Park, Chicago; a Roman Doric column at West Point (all designed by Stanford White) and a modification of the West Point design near the Treasury Building in Washington. Lawrence Grant White to Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice, PVI PMNM, Mar. 18, 1954.



here also the problems were only ^{apparently} obviously but not really related. 109

Arrangement was made through Sinke M. Johannsen to use the cottage adjoining the construction site, on the former Robbins property, as the Robinson construction field office. 110 "Conditions on this island,"

noted Roy Robinson, "are much the same as those which confronted Robinson Crusoe." 111

The shallow waters of the harbor at the construction site made necessary construction of a dock on which iron rails could be set on which cars could be run approximately 600 feet from deep water in the bay to the construction site, for the landing of equipment and supplies. 112

Page 152B illustrates the appearance of the dock as ice set on the lake some weeks later. 113 The contractor's crew was ". . .

busily engaged in building dock and railroad into the site, receiving and installing machinery, derricks, etc., and building storehouses, etc. . . filling in the swamp . . . building . . . cofferdam and doing such excavation as is required in connection therewith." 114 Since no

109. "The fact that the shaft is round in cross-section makes this . . . which does not similarly arise with a flat square face, as in an obelisk" Robinson to Prentice, Sept. 22, 1955. For construction details concerning the Washington Monument, see Society of American Military Engineers, The Washington Monument (Wash., D.C., 1929).

110. Robinson to Worthington, Nov. 4, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

110. Johannsen to Worthington, Sept. 24, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

112. Robinson to Worthington, Nov. 4, 1912, Johannsen Papers. Writer's interviews Sept. 12, 1960, with William Marks, who was electrician for the construction contractor, and with Otto G. Herbster.

113. PV-7. See also photograph no. PV-20, PVIPMM collection.

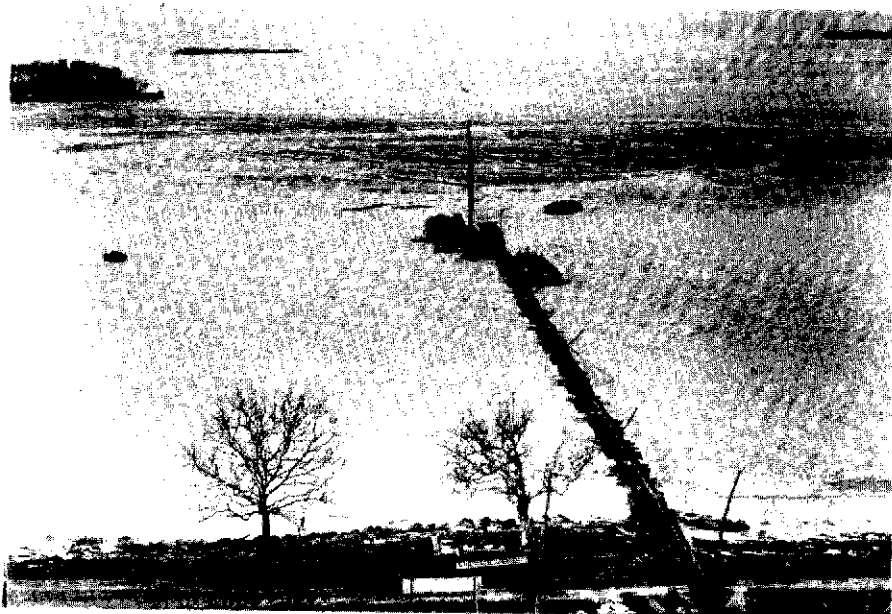
114. Robinson to Worthington, Nov. 4, 1912, loc.cit.



Site of the Perry Memorial September 1912. View looking Eastward, bay to left, lake to right. Man in upper center of photograph is one A. Lieb, who, with his team of horses, was employed by John A. Feick for 499 hours during July, August and September 1912 on the contract for clearing the construction site. Post standing out of the water at a point below the space between the man and the team of horses, at virtual center of photograph, marks the very center of the construction site and the center of the monument column. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-6 by Otto G. Herbster.

View of dock carrying rails for transporting machinery, supplies and equipment 600 feet from barges to construction site. Dock was constructed in fall 1912. This view is either late in the winter of 1912-13 or the following winter. (Compare with a view of the newly constructed dock published in Sandusky Register, Jan. 23, 1913) PVI PMNM photograph number PV-7 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-20, PVI PMNM collection.)







electric power facility was available on the island of the type which would be required to operate the elevator in the completed memorial, the contractor anticipated that he might later ~~be~~ be able to recoup the expense of his electrical power installation by selling the power plant he was installing to the Inter-State Board or to other interests on the island.

Excavation for the foundation of the column was begun on December 4, ¹¹⁶ and completed twenty days later. ¹¹⁷ The monument foundation was to be ring-shaped, consisting of concrete to be poured between walls or forms of sheet piling driven to the underlying rock. The marshy consistency of the site made necessary a supply of dry fill for the inner circle of the sheet piling and for securing the circumference of the outer wall of piling. The architects having as yet no resident representative on the site, the contractor proceeded to take this fill from the construction site itself. Sinke M. Johannsen, ever on the alert to protect the interests of the memorial, communicated this information to the architects, who immediately served notice on Robinson that ". . . The specification provides that he must furnish his own sand, broken stone, etc., in the same manner that he must provide all other materials necessary for building the column, and the cost of said sand and gravel

115. Ibid. The power which had supplied the electric trolley appears to have been inadequate, or else technically not adaptable.

116. Johannsen [telegram] to Worthington, Dec. 2, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

117. Johannsen to Worthington, Dec. 24, 1912, Johannsen Papers.



is included in his contract price," and that ". . . he must immediately discontinue the taking of sand from the grounds and that he must not disturb the site further than made necessary by the excavation for the column." Pages 162A and 162B illustrate the excavation for the foundation of the column. The architect's consulting engineer, Henry W. Hodge, examined the excavation on the 27th and 28th of December, reporting through his firm

118 119 120
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". . . that the natural ledge rock was exposed around the entire circumference of this excavation, though at some spots there was still remaining a foot or more of soft material which will yet have to be cleaned out. However, he was able to feel the rock with a crow-bar in all portions of the excavation, so that we can confidently assure you that the ledge rock appears under this entire foundation, and its quality is such as to make an absolutely safe footing for this monument.

"He found in places that this rock had a slope across the width of the excavation amounting to perhaps three feet, and we would recommend that where the rock has a transverse slope of more than one foot in the width of excavation, it be roughly stepped off in one foot steps, so as to do away with any inclined surface under this concrete footing.

"We would also recommend that all overlying material be entirely cleaned out and that the rock be washed clean before concrete is set, so as to prevent any mud mixing with the concrete"122

118. Freedlander to Worthington, Dec. 2, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

119. PV-19.

120. PV-22.

121. See also the following photographs in the PVIPMM collection: PV-30, PV-18.

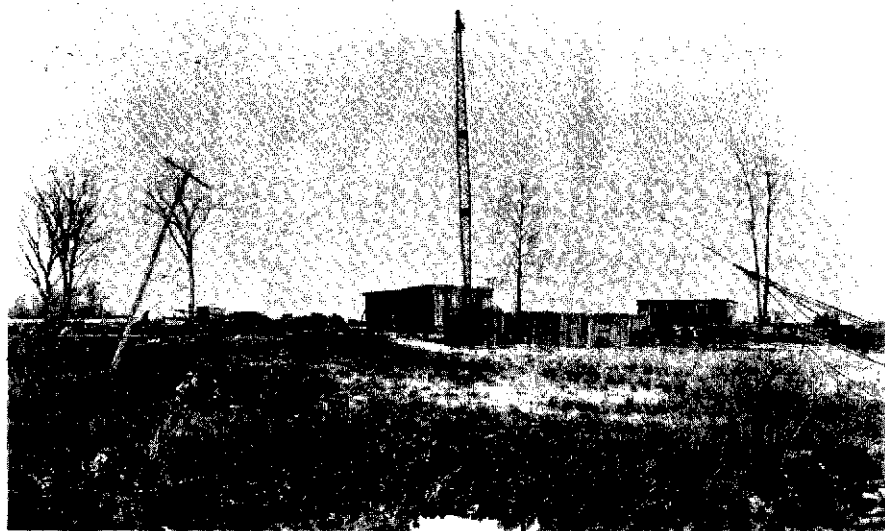
122. Boller, Hodge & Baird, Cons. Engineers, 149 Broadway, New York City to Freedlander & Seymour, Dec 30, 1912, copy of letter enclosed with cover letter from Freedlander to Worthington, Dec. 21, 1912, Johannsen Papers. See also: Johannsen to Worthington, Dec. 24; Freedlander and Seymour to Robinson, Dec. 26; Boller [sic], Hodge & Baird [telegram] to Worthington, Dec. 27, 1912; Freedlander to Worthington, Mar. 5, 1913, Johannsen Papers.



View of sheet piling being completed as coffer dam and base for concrete foundation form for memorial column. Note sections of derrick boom still flat on ground to left of construction site. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-19 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-30, PVI PMNM collection.)

View inside the excavation, showing the sheet piling in place, and a work crew digging down to bed rock, December 1912. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-22 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-18, PVI PMNM collection.)







The contractor was instructed by the architect to ". . . have the rock stepped off and washed clean . . ." as recommended in the engineer's

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report. Upon receiving the approval of the excavation for the foundation, Robinson intended to proceed immediately to pour the foundation concrete, in which he was restrained by notice from the architect ". . . that any concrete put in . . . during the present winter . . . in view of the severity of the weather at Put-in-Bay . . . will be condemned and will have to be removed by you . . ." 124 The delay thus enjoined upon the contractor under terms of his contract with the Inter-State Board was expensive and time consuming in a number of ways. Keeping his crew intact was one problem. In addition it now would be necessary to keep the sheet piling in repair, and retard, if not prevent, the inflow of water and soft ground into the excavation until
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such time as the pouring of the foundation could be accomplished.

123. Freedlander and Seymour to Robinson, Jan. 16, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

124. Johannsen to Worthington, Dec. 24; Freedlander and Seymour to Robinson, Dec. 26; Robinson to Worthington, Dec. 31; Robinson to Freedlander and Seymour, Dec. 31, 1912; Freedlander and Seymour to Robinson, Jan. 16, Robinson to Freedlander and Seymour, Jan. 24; Robinson to Worthington, Jan. 24, 1913; Johannsen Papers; Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, p.123; Robinson to Freedlander and Seymour, Feb. 1; Robinson to Worthington, Feb. 1, Mar. 13; Robinson to Freedlander, March 13, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

125. ". . . Inflow of water and soft ground, and the necessary removal of boulders, caused much trouble and delay, and the continuous high level of the lake in the spring of 1913 did not improve matters . . ." "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High: The Perry Memorial," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, pp.172-176, 172.



The condition of the foundation site, inundated by water, is illustrated on page 166A. ¹²⁶ Deterioration of the work already accomplished had to be repaired early in the spring of 1913 before the foundation concrete could be poured. This work is illustrated on page 166B. ¹²⁷ Following the spring thaw and preparation of the site by draining the excavation and repairing the winter's damage to the coffer dam, the first ring-shaped segment of the concrete foundation was poured in late May or early June. As soon as the drying process permitted, forms for the upper segment of the ringshaped foundation were set up and the second pouring made, raising the ring-shaped concrete foundation approximately 22 feet above bedrock, employing for the foundation a total of 543 cubic yards of concrete. ¹²⁸ The coffer dam fully prepared for the foundation is illustrated on page 168A; ¹²⁹ the completed lower segment of the ring-shaped foundation completely poured, with forms being set in place for the pouring of the upper segment, is illustrated on page 168B. ¹³⁰

126. PV-38. See also PV-16, PV-17, PV-21, PVIPMM collection.

127. PV-23.

128. Specific dates of the pourings are not mentioned in the available correspondence or records, but are drawn from the progress payment correspondence. The architects noted that on April 4, 1913, the contractor ". . . had only dug a hole in the ground." Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, July 15, 1913, Johannsen Papers. Volume of concrete is listed in "Monthly payment requisition for work performed per contract Perry Memorial Column by J. C. Robinson & Son, July 7, 1913" certified by C. E. Sudler, Supt. of Constn., Johannsen Papers.

129. PV-24.

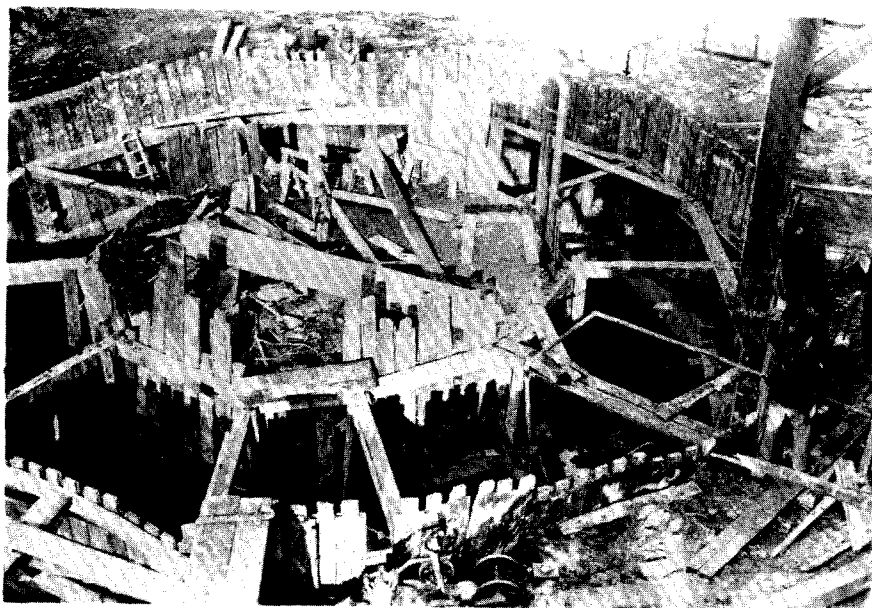
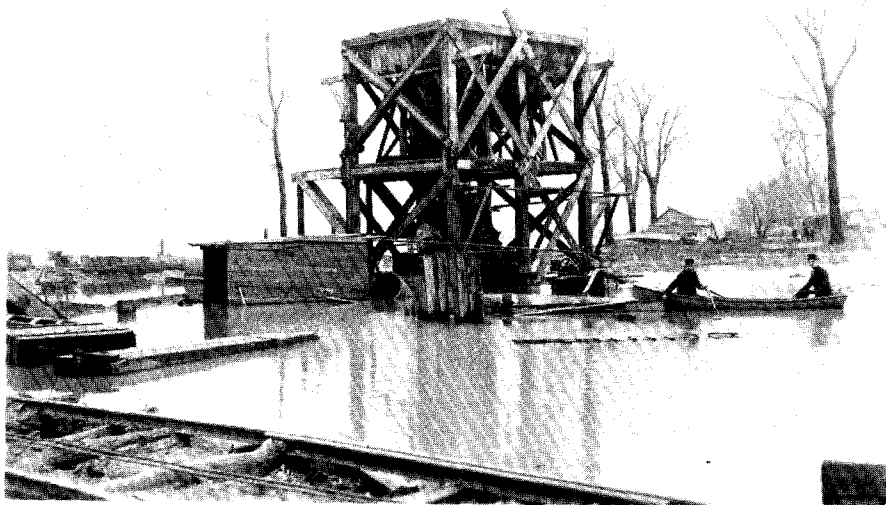
130. PV-8. See also PV-26, PVIPMM collection.



Excavation site for memorial foundation inundated by water from lake flooding, winter 1912-1913. In boat at left is chief rigger, Mark Dunn, at right, in derby, is contractor's general superintendent, Henry Bell. PVIIPMM photograph number PV-38 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-16, PV-17, PV-21, PVIIPMM collection.)

Repairing the sheet piling (coffer dam) preparatory to pouring first (lower) segment of ring-shaped foundation for memorial column, April-May 1913. The upright heavy beam at right is being raised and dropped by derrick to hammer the sheet pilings down to bedrock. PVIIPMM photograph number PV-23 by Otto G. Herbster.



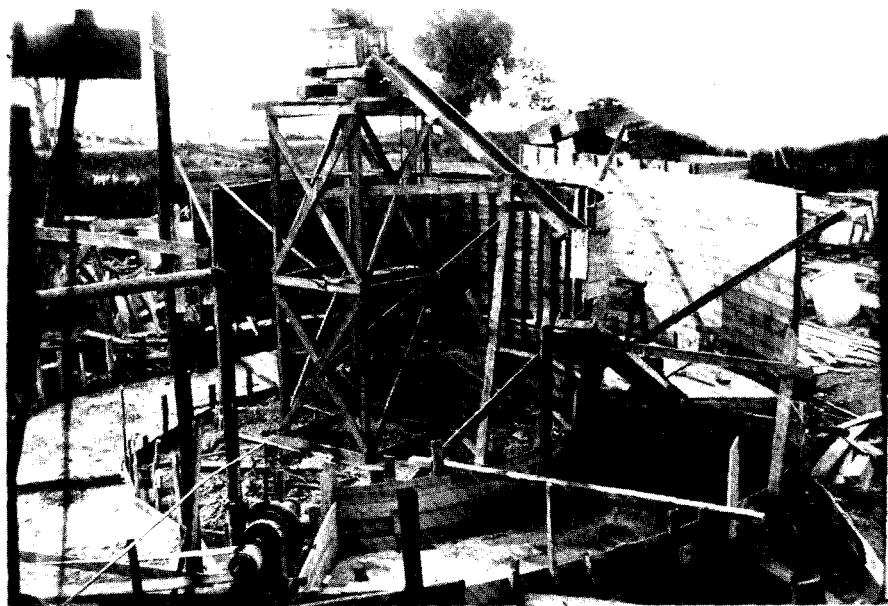




View of the repaired coffer dam, ready for forms and subsequent pouring of concrete to form the ring-shaped foundation, to extend to bedrock approximately 10 feet below foreground surface level. Bucket on center core island of excavation is to be employed to transport concrete up shaft to be raised from that spot as column construction advanced upward. Figure at left foreground, right hand resting on granite slab, is William Kinzler, then the blacksmith of Put-in-Bay, who performed many craftsman services for the monument construction, including sharpening tools for the stone cutters and engravers. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-24 by Otto G. Herbster.

Pouring the ring-shaped foundation for the memorial column. The lower segment, from bedrock to grade has been poured. Forms are being erected for pouring the upper segment from grade to the present plaza level, June 1913. The frame in the center of the core was extended upward as the column rose, as a shaft for the concrete bucket to be raised and lowered between the concrete hopper level and the level of construction. Consequently, the floor and ceiling of the rotunda and work on the main passenger elevator had to be deferred until all concrete transport and pouring, including that in the capwork crowning the column was completed. The hollow core of the upper segment of the foundation was later to house the crypt bearing the remains of the British and American officers to reinterred from the old gravesite in the Put-in-Bay town park on the centenary of their burial, September 11, 1913. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-8 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-26, PVI PMNM collection.)







Late in June 1913 the base was ready for raising of the shaft to begin. Delay had been occasioned by repeated breakdowns of equipment, followed by severely critical letters from the architects, who stated on June 27th that

"... the machinery which you have installed is defective, delaying the completion of the foundation.

"We request that you replace it with perfect apparatus. Furthermore, there are not enough men on the job and not enough material on hand, with the exception of granite which is being delivered too rapidly, to the detriment of the progress of the work. The conduct of the entire work at present is indicative of lack of organization, which we must request you to remedy at once."¹³²

Delivery of the granite blocks for the outer surface (ashlar) of the column had begun in April, and approximately 4/19ths of the supply re-
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quired for the entire column was delivered by May 16, 1913. Unload-
ing of the first blocks of granite delivered to Put-in-Bay is illustrated
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on page 170A. Before shipment from the quarry at Milford, Massachusetts, the stone was inspected and listed by a representative from the architect's New York office. A copy of this list then would be forwarded to the architect's representative on the construction site, Superintendent Charles E. Sudler, who checked off against the list each

131. "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," p.172.

132. Freedlander and Seymour to Robinson, June 27, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

133. The total delivery of granite was to be 80,000 cu. ft. @ \$2.375# \$190,000. \$29,966.68 was paid to Robinson on certificate dated May 16 for 3/4 of gross billing to that date for granite delivered. Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, May 16, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

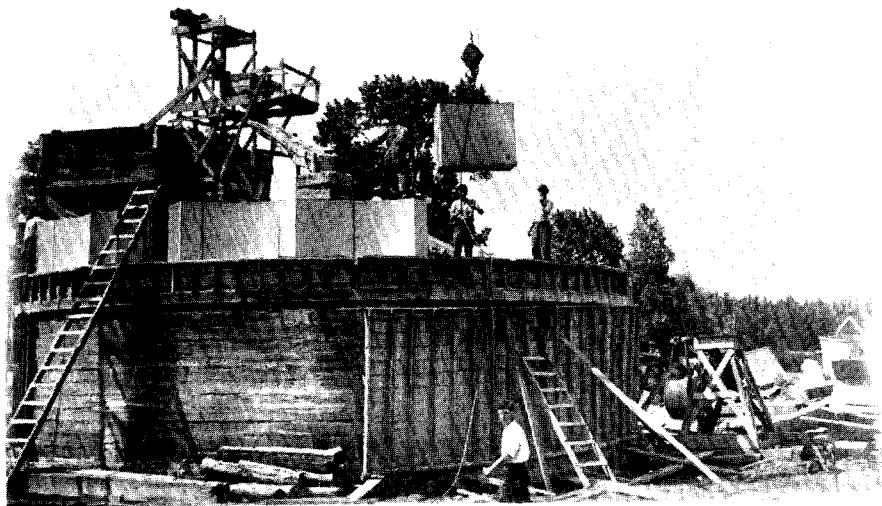
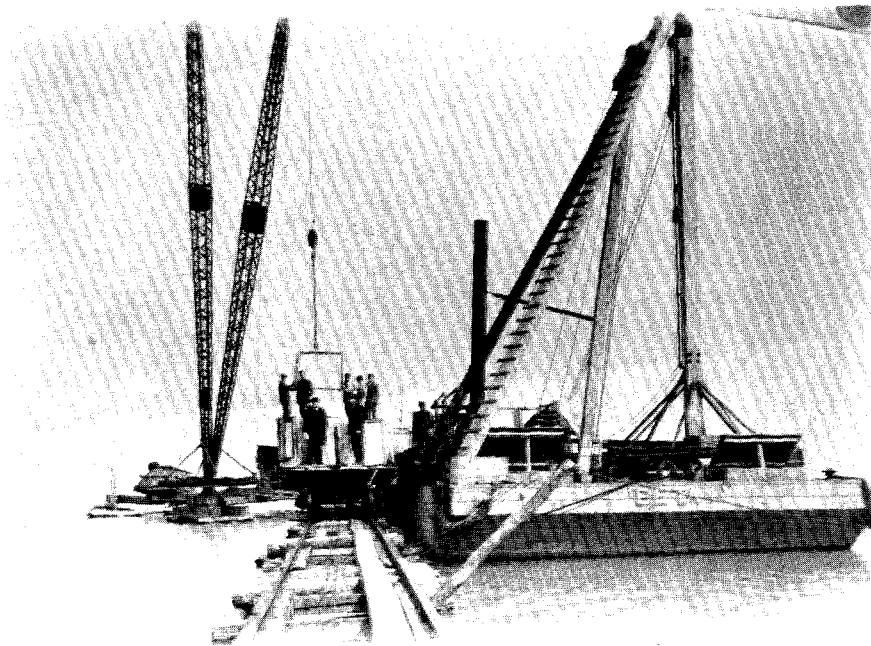
134. PV-9. See also PV-10, PV-12, PV-15, PVIPMNM collection.



First load of granite being unloaded by barge at bay end of delivery pier, Put-in-Bay, April 1913. The barge Beta, together with the tug Grandon, which towed it, was owned and operated by Freyense Bros., Sandusky, Ohio. Dog-leg derrick on dock was powered by steam-electric generator on the construction site. The railroad cars were hauled into the construction area by cables (note cables between rails). Hatted figure standing to left on bed of railroad car, wearing overcoat and bow tie, is Sinke M. Johansen. PVIIPMM photograph number PV-9 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-10, PV-12, PV-15, PVIIPMM collection.)

First course of granite being set on the poured concrete foundation of the memorial, June 1913. On top of foundation at extreme right in derby hat is Henry Bell, contractor Robinson's general foreman. PVIIPMM photograph number PV-27 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-81, PVIIPMM collection and similar photograph printed in Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.173, fig. 2.)







piece of stone arriving at the site. During contract negotiations the preceding summer, Robinson had endeavored to explain to President General Worthington the problems to be considered in supplying the stone. August 31, 1912, he wrote to Worthington that

"The shaft of the Perry Memorial, viewed from a granite quarryman's standpoint, is an unusual piece of work. The stone are not only all of very large size, but are furthermore practically of the same size. This you will appreciate makes the quarrying proposition a difficult one inasmuch as but a small percentage of the stone quarried can be used, and it is furthermore difficult to get such a large number of large stone in granite in continued succession. In an ordinary piece of building construction there is such a variety of sizes of stone that all the stone quarried can be used in one way or another. Quite the contrary however is true in connection with this column of the Perry Memorial.

". . . To get 8,000 cu. ft. of Milford granite per month is a very unusual performance, and to average that for a year is something which has not been done in a Milford quarry¹³⁶

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Page 170B illustrates the setting of the first course of granite ashlar.

Setting the first ring of stone was hurried, due to the necessity of cleaning the construction site in preparation for the formal corner-stone laying scheduled for July 4, 1913. Page 170B ¹³⁸ pictures the scene just a few days before the corner-stone laying ceremonies at the

135. Freedlander to Worthington, May 19, 1913, Johannsen Papers. No certificates for stone delivery were issued prior to Sudler's employment, April 1, 1913, and those issued subsequently were verified personally by Sudler. Ibid.

136. Robinson to Worthington, Aug. 31, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

137. PV-27. See also PV-81, PVIPMM collection, and similar photograph printed in Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.173, fig. 2.

138. PV-27. See also f.n. no. 137 above.



memorial. Page 17⁵A illustrates the second course beginning, ¹³⁹ and
page 17⁵B illustrates the preparation of the construction site and
foundation in preparation for the ceremonies and corner-stone laying
scheduled for July 4, 1913. ¹⁴⁰ Construction work came to a virtual
halt early in July and made scant progress through mid-September, in
order to accommodate the activities attendant upon the corner-stone
laying ceremonies of July 4, the centenary ceremonies of September 10-
11, and the continuing program of commemorative and crowd-drawing events
of the centenary summer during the weeks in between these highlighting
events.

*During the winter 1912-1913 and spring 1913 three further events transpired bearing
impetently upon the construction enterprise,*
Pattison Brothers, consulting engineers for the electrical faci-

lities, estimated that the electrical current which would be required
for the completed column would total 80 kilowatts for lighting and 30
kilowatts for elevator power, based upon single-phase, 60 cycle, 3-wire,
208-104 volt power for lighting and 2-phase, 60 cycle, 3-wire, 208 volt
alternating current for power. ¹⁴¹ Based upon these requirements, the

Put-in-Bay Improvement Company contracted with the Inter-State Board
to construct a power plant toward which the Board contributed \$7,000
as a deposit against future billings for electric current. ¹⁴²

139. PV-33. See also PV-31, PVIPMNM collection.

140. PV-32.

141. Pattison Bros. to Freedlander, Nov. 29, 1912, Johannsen Papers.

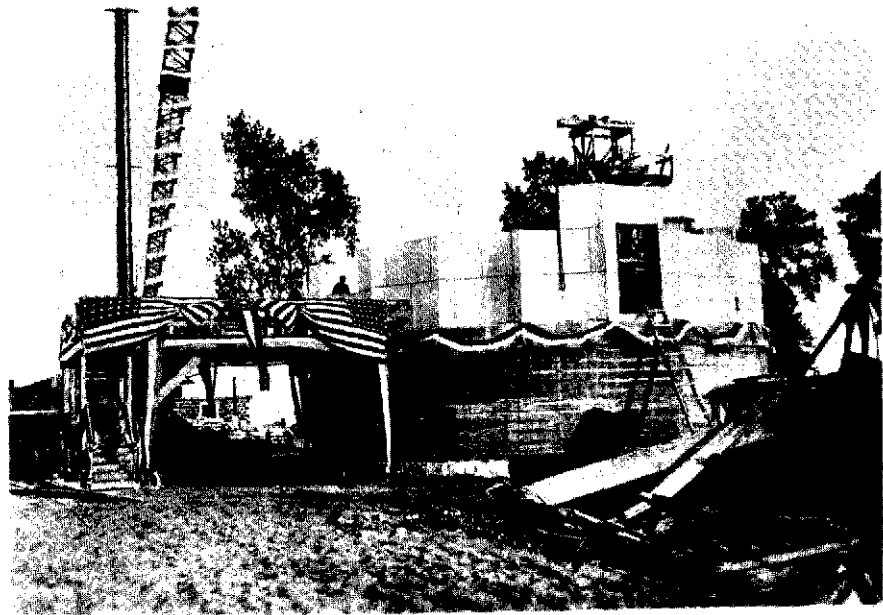
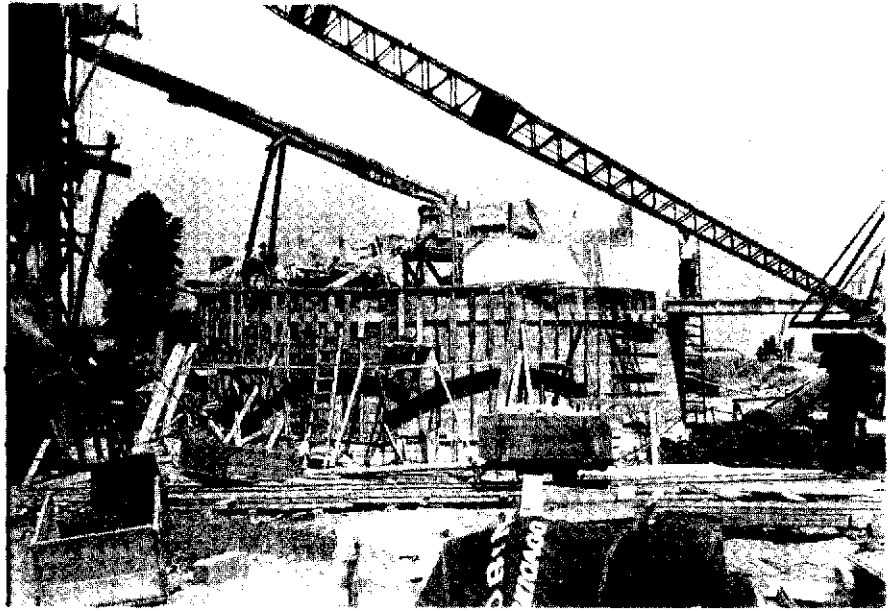
142. Minutes, II, Mar. 21, 1913 pp.134-138.



Setting the first and second courses of granite; constructing the walkway (right of photo) to the northeast doorway, into which would be set the cornerstone box. View is from due east of the foundation. Cornerstone would be set into right side (from exterior) of the northeast doorway. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-33 by Otto G. Herbster. (See also PV-31, PVI PMNM collection.)

- The foundation and the first courses of granite being decorated and the site made tidy in preparation for the laying of the cornerstone of the Perry Memorial on July 4, 1913. Photo taken a day or two preceding the ceremony. PVI PMNM photograph number PV-32 by Otto G. Herbster.







An electric railway was proposed that would cross the memorial reservation (possibly an extension of the old Hotel Victory electric railway line), in anticipation of the expected increase in visitation and tourism.¹⁴³ To this architect Freedlander entered an objection sufficiently strong to put an end to consideration of the matter by the Board:

" . . . If the electric railway . . . runs close to the site, it seems to me that it will destroy, in a measure, the quiet and dignity which the Memorial demands for a setting. Perfect quiet and freedom from the noise of traffic are almost an essential, I believe, to the necessary calm and impressiveness of the monument. One of the important points which impressed me on my visit to Put-in-Bay was the absolute stillness of the surroundings. I should dislike very much to see this destroyed by the clanging of trolley cars in close proximity to the grounds. Some of the world's greatest monuments, such as the Pyramids in Egypt, the Washington monument, the Colossus at Rhodes, owe a great deal of their grandue/r and impressiveness to the absolute silence which surrounds them. . . ."¹⁴⁴

A notable addition was made to the forces expediting the construction project with the arrival on the scene of Charles Eugene Sudler, April 1, 1913, to serve as Clerk of the Works (or Superintendent of Construction)¹⁴⁵ representing the architects on the job site. A biographical note outlining the professional career and qualifications¹⁴⁶ of Mr. Sudler is appended to this Report.

143. Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, pp.120, 122-123, Feb. 21, 1913, p.129.

144. Freedlander to Worthington, Jan. 16, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

145. Freedlander and Seymour to Worthington, Apr. 28, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

146. See Appendix VIII, below, and Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1914, p.3.



CHAPTER VII

CEREMONIES AT THE MEMORIAL COLUMN
DURING THE CENTENNIAL SUMMER OF 1913



The activity culminating in the actual raising of the memorial column was an outgrowth of energies originating in preparations by the Put-in-Bay Board of Trade for the observance of 1913 as a summer-long celebration of the centenary of the battle of Lake Erie. The coincidence of the actual raising of the memorial column during 1913 became an additional attraction. By the same token the summer-long program of daily activities attended by an estimated half-million visitors deterred progress of work at the construction site.¹ Important as it was considered to be to the over-all scene at Put-in-Bay, the progress of construction had to defer to the significance of the island activities planned for 1913.²

The Inter-State Board, desiring to encourage the conduct of all matters concerned with the centennial in a manner calculated to add prestige to its mission, gave serious consideration to its role in organizing the centennial summer for Put-in-Bay. More than a year in

1. Webster P. Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, A History of Its Origin, Construction and Completion in Commemoration of the Victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie and the Northwestern Campaign of General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812 and its Dedication to the Cause of International Peace (Akron, Ohio, 1917), pp.20-21, 90-91; see also Appendix I, Item No. 51, p.30, below.

2. Ibid. Roy H. Robinson to President General Worthington, March 4, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28. Not all delay in progress of construction during the centenary summer was due to activities, rites and commemoration. See, for example, the list of objections to the contractor's rate of progress and quality of equipment in letter from Freedlander and Seymour to Messrs. J. C. Robinson, July 28, 1913, Johanssen Papers.



advance a sub-committee was appointed by the Board to investigate the nature of "concessions" which would be permitted on the island and the sub-committee did succeed in gaining recognition by the local authorities of the significance of the problems presented by potential concessionaires and the necessity of establishing a firm though flexible regulatory policy. In further preparation for the centennial, as well as in continuation of its fund raising activities toward the hoped-for construction of the monument's ancillary structures, Kentucky Commissioner McKenzie R. Todd was engaged by the Board as Financial Secretary, a press representative was authorized, the National Society United Daughters of the War of 1812 was invited to be represented and to participate; by November 12, 1912, the Committee on Celebration at Put-in-Bay of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission had prepared a full, though tentative, schedule of significant events for every week and virtually for every day of the summer of 1913.

3. Minutes, II, Jan. 29, 1912, p.68.

4. Minutes, II, June 4, 1912, p.81.

5. Minutes, II, Jan. 29, 1912, p.68. See also: "Mackenzie R. Todd", in Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, p.126 and in Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), I. Annual Meeting of the Commission at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 1, 1931.... (n.p., 1932), pp.10-11. See also App. I, Item No. 90, p.39, Below.

6. Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, p.124.

7. Ibid., Jan. 29, 1912, pp.69-70.

8. Ibid., Nov. 12, 1912, pp.112-114.



Interest in the development of the summer's activities extended
9
far beyond the island and the centenary's promoters, and concern of
the commissioners extended to things both great and small, and to all
objects that might bear upon the centenary activities and upon the future
10
of the memorial enterprise. Contracts were let for decorating the

9. See, for example: ltr fr Chas. E. Greening to Com. George Worth-
ington, Aug. 8, 1911, Johannsen Papers; United Press Assoc. to Webster
P. Huntington, Oct. 15, 1912, Reel 3, Box 31.

10. In March 1913 the committee managing local arrangements addressed
the following broadside to:

Attention, Fellow Citizen;--

"I went up to Put in Bay, and sailed about those beautiful
Islands, There is nothing on earth more delightful, In the Bay
of Naples, the Bay of Calcutta, the Pacific Seas, there is
nothing more beautiful than the group of Islands lying off
Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Detroit of which Put in Bay
Island seems to be about the base or center."

Col. Henry Wattersen.

Surely, a great compliment, as to the natural advantages of
our beautiful Island, from a great and distinguished citizen
of our country, But equally embarrassing are the many criticisms
of distinguished visitors regarding our utter carelessness and
neglect, or keeping in harmony with our natural environments.

To lessen such just criticisms in the future, to more favorably
impress all visitors to our Island and to ask your aid and hearty
cooperation in improving our conditions, so that the first impres-
sion may be pleasing to the eyes of our many visitors during the
season of 1913, is the object of appealing to you, in this letter.
In other words, to be more specific and for mutual benefit, our
object is to ask you as a citizen and property owner;

Not to allow weeds to flourish and rubbish to accumulate,

To plant grass and Flower seeds,

To keep lawns and yards trimmed,

To paint buildings sheds and fences,

Brighten up; Appearance is a great asset for a place as well
as for an individual.

Feeling certain that such efforts will stimulate public
spirit, have the desired effect on the Island as a whole, and
to the individual the heartfelt satisfaction of something
well done....

--From copy of typed draft of the item in the William Schnoor Papers,
donated Nov. 1960 to PVI:EM by Mr. Lynn Schnoor, Put-in-Bay.



community of Put-in-Day, for special and extensive night-lighting and
for fireworks displays throughout the summer season. ¹¹ "Authorized"
and "official" souvenir programs, picture post cards, trinkets, and an
official centenary medal (struck by The Gorham Company) were authorized
as fund raisers consistent with the hoped-for dignity, solemnity, and
massive attendance at the centenary events. ¹² Henry Watterson's sug-
gestion for a competition for a centenary poem was adopted with a first
prize award set at \$500, ¹³ and the International Rifle Association
matches were brought to the local scene as a feature of the schedule of
events. ¹⁴ Inter-State Board President General George H. Worthington,

11. Huntington to Worthington, Aug. 28, S. M. Johannsen to Worthington, Sept. 13 (and enclosures), Annin & Co., Flag Makers, to Worthington, Sept. 27, I. C. Newman to Worthington, April 3, 18, Johannsen to Worthington, Sept. 12, 1913, Johannsen Papers; Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, p.124, Feb. 21, 1913, pp.130-131, June 3, 1913, pp.143-144. See also Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, p.20.

12. Minutes, II, Apr. 2, 1913, p.142, June 4, 1912, p.81; A. E. Sisson to Worthington, May 15, 1913, Johannsen Papers; Minutes, II, June 3, 1913, p.144, July 4, 1913, p.157.

13. Minutes, II, July 4, 1913, p.152. This appears later to have been modified or eliminated and a series of essay contests substituted: see Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916 (Cleveland, ca. 1916), pp./_20-21_/; see also App. I, Item No. 49, p.26, below.

14. Huntington to the Members of the Ohio Commission, Feb. 4, Huntington to Worthington, June 28, 1912, Johannsen Papers. Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, p.92. In 1961 the matches are again being held at Camp Perry, July 21-Aug. 27, N.Y. Times, Apr. 23, 1961, Sec. XX, p.9. The only vain attempt by the Inter-State Board in attracting the particular events it desired was its failure to bring the GAR to Sandusky, for that was the year of the great reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.



past-Commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Interlake Yachting Association, was elected Commodore of the Centennial Regatta at Put-in-Bay. ¹⁵ The Committee on the Put-in-Bay celebration was authorized to formulate a program entailing expenditures of \$100,000 for the centennial activities at Put-in-Bay to extend from July 4 through October 5th, 1913. ¹⁶

The 1913 World Almanac, published at the beginning of the year, carried a half-page description of the planned "Perry's Victory Memorial and Centennial Celebration", ¹⁷ and well in advance of initiation of the centennial programs at Put-in-Bay the first link in the chain of events was closed and the centenary successfully "kicked off" when the theme of the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, held January 18 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was "The Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration

15. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commissioners and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924 (n.p. 1924), pp. 17-18; see also App. I, Item No. 68, p.34, below. Commodore Worthington's Yacht, Priscilla, flagship of the Centennial Regatta, is pictured in Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, p.91.

16. Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, pp.123-124, July 4, 1913, p.156, Oct. 3, 1912, p.106. Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration Under the auspices of the National Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Indiana (Cleveland, Ohio, ca.1912), pp.17-18; see also App. I, Item no. 41, p.23, below. For detailed statements of state and federal sources and amounts of contributions to this fund, see Minutes, II, July 4, 1913, pp.154-157.

17. P.631, Reel 2, Box 28.



18
and Memorial". The "Put-in-Bay Celebration", as the Inter-State
Board-dominated summer at Put-in-Bay came to be officially denomi-
19
nated, was scheduled to have its actual beginning on July 4, 1913,
20
with a sunrise cannon salute of 100 guns. The event of the day was
21
to be the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial column.

The weather for the occasion was all that could possibly have been
desired in that picturebook lakeland-setting. At ten a.m. on July 4th,
1913, the school children of the town decorated the common gravesite
in the town park where still reposed the remains of three American and
three British naval officers who had been killed in the Battle of Lake
22
Erie; Rev. J. M. Forbes, of Put-in-Bay, conducted a brief religious
23
service at the site and a band played a requiem.

At one in the afternoon several thousand uniformed Knights Templars
of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, led by M. W. G. M. Edwin S. Griffiths,
assembled adjacent to this old gravesite in the town park, forming there
for a procession to the memorial construction site, which at that stage
of its creation "showed little more elevation than its imposing foundation."
24

18. Minutes, Dec. 11, 1912, p.118; William S. Hawk, Ohio Society of New
York to George H. Worthington, Jan. 8, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

19. Huntington, op.cit., p.87.

20. Minutes, II, Nov. 12, 1912, pp.112-114, 112.

21. See Huntington, op.cit., pp.87-90, esp.89-90.

22. See below, p.198-202

23. Huntington, op. cit., p.89.

24. Ibid., 89-90. See also: Huntington to Worthington, June 6, 1913,
Tyrian Lodge No. 370, F. & A. M. [form ltr_] to Dear Sir and Brother,
June 26, 1913, John H. Paehr, Knights Templars Eminent Commander [postal
card announcement_] to Worthington, Johannsen Papers.



The members of the Inter-State Board and of the various constituent state boards, the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio (representing the Governor), members of the Ohio Assembly, and others selected by the Inter-State Board, were in attendance in response to formal invitations from the Ohio Commissioners. The scene at the memorial is illustrated on page 186A.

The masonic cornerstone-laying services were directed by Most Worshipful Grand Master Griffiths, and concluded with the sealing of documents relating to the memorial and the centennial celebration in a steel

25. Title to the memorial reservation being at that time yet in the name of the State of Ohio, the Ohio Commission technically was host to the aggregation. Huntington, op.cit., p.89. A formal invitation to the events of July 4, 1913, was donated to FVIPMM Nov. 1960 in the William Schnoor Papers. It reads:

The Ohio Commissioners
of the
Perry's Victory Centennial
request the pleasure of your company
at the ceremonies incident to the laying
of the Corner Stone of the
Perry Memorial
and at the
Memorial Banquet
on Friday, the fourth of July
Nineteen hundred and thirteen
Exercises at two o'clock
Banquet at half after eight o'clock
Put-in-Day, Ohio

26. PV-83. Note that this photograph, by Otto G. Herbster, copied from a contemporary picture post card by Herbster, has been reversed in its original printing. The same Herbster photo in correct perspective appears in Huntington, op.cit., p.89. For a view of the "Masonic Parade Before Laying the Cornerstone of Perry Memorial, July 4th, 1913, Put-in-Day, O", see PV-178, FVIPMM photo collection. An excellent panoramic view of the scene hangs in the office of the Supt. FVIPMM.



Laying the cornerstone of the Perry Memorial Monument at Put-in-Bay, O., July 4, 1913. Re-production from a post card photograph by Otto G. Herbster. Note that the post card illustration is printed wrong side up; for the correct view see Webster P. Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, p.89. This photograph: PVIPMNM photo PV-83 by Otto G. Herbster, July 4, 1913. See also PV-178, PVIPMNM photo collection.

Inter-State Board Secretary General Webster P. Huntington holding the metal box to be deposited in the cornerstone of the memorial column, July 4, 1913. PVIPMNM photo PV-145 copied by Superintendent Robert L. Burns, PVIPMNM, from photograph, photographer unidentified, in collections of PVIPMNM. For illus. of the box only, see Webster P. Huntington, The Perry's Victory Memorial, p.87.







box and the deposit of that box in the "cornerstone". Secretary General Webster P. Huntington is pictured on page 186B holding the cornerstone box on July 4, 1913.²⁸ The cornerstone of the monument is that stone in the first course of granite immediately to one's right as he enters the northeast doorway into the column.

The inadequacy of the construction site for extended audience comfort made necessary the adjournment to another place on the island for the inevitable and inescapable oratorical program, which began at 2:00 p.m. Ohio Commission President Clarke ceremonially presented the memorial reservation to the Inter-State Board and Henry Watterson delivered the address of the day, in a program concluded by an historical review of the Battle of Lake Erie and its consequences delivered by Wisconsin Commissioner John M. Whitehead.²⁹ The Banquet that evening, preceded by fireworks,

27. The process of selection of the cornerstone box documents is adequately described, but a list of the documents does not appear in the materials searched. They probably are listed in contemporary newspaper accounts. Minutes, II, June 3, 1913, p.144, July 4, pp.150-152, 156-157.

28. PV-145. The negative for this photograph was prepared by Supt. Robert L. Burns, PVIPMM, from a photograph, by an unidentified photographer, in the William Schnoor Papers donated to PVIPMM Nov. 1960.

29. Huntington, op.cit., p.90; Minutes, Nov. 12, 1912, p.114. See also: "Watterson speaks at laying of cornerstone at Put-in-Bay," Louisville Courier-Journal, July 5, 1913, 1:2, "Opening Exercises Cornerstone of Perry Memorial Laid," N.Y. Times, July 5, 1913, 8:8, "Speech by Col. Henry Watterson," N.Y. Times, July 8, 1913, 7:4, "Address by the Hon. John M. Whitehead of Wisconsin, Member of Wisconsin Perry's Victory Centennial Commission at the laying of the corner stone of the Perry Memorial, Put-in-Bay, July 4, 1913," in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), Report of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission State of New York (Albany, 1916), pp.179-192.



was followed by a program of toasts and responses, which included the prescient "Federal Aid for the Perry Memorial" by General Isaac R. Sherwood, M. C., the shrewd-sounding "Smiles and Appropriations" by Webster P. Huntington, and a notable exposition by architect Joseph Henry Freedlander, "The Inspiration of the Perry Memorial" (later to be published as, "The Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay").³⁰

The Inter-State Board, consistent in the pursuit of its long-range goal at Put-in-Bay, refrained from participating in its organizational or official capacity in the celebrations of the centenary organized in nearly every community along the Great Lakes,

...nevertheless, each city got up its own celebrations, looked out for its own financing, selected its own time and put it through without any action on the part of the Interstate Board, with the one exception, to wit; the Interstate Board appropriated \$5,000 towards paying expenses of the visit of the Niagara to the different city celebrations on the Lakes.³¹

The recovery of the hull and complete refitting of the brig Niagara, which a century earlier had served Perry in his victory on Lake Erie, was a notable achievement for the Inter-State Board. The host of activities in the lake side communities served as a huge floating showcase

30. Huntington, op.cit., p.90. Freedlander's essay, under its latter title, is printed in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., pp.161-168. Mr. and Mrs. Freedlander arrived in Cleveland from New York City on the N.Y. Central R.R. on Friday, July 4, at 7:30 a.m., en route to Put-in-Bay for the day's ceremonies and festivities. Freedlander to Worthington, June 27, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

31. A. E. Sisson to General J. Warren Keifer, Sept. 20, 1913, Johannsen Papers.



for the refurbished Niagara, while her visits and accompanying fleet drew together the communications, the common cause and the identity of the centennial of Perry's Victory.

32

Construction showed little progress as preparations mounted for the activities of September tenth and eleventh ". . . in honor of the one

32. See: "The Restoration and Cruise of the Niagara," in Huntington, op.cit., pp.96-107; 4 excellent illus. in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., betw. pp.96-97; Journal of American History, Perry's Victory Centennial Souvenir, The "Niagara" Keepsake (N.Y., ca. 1913), and App. I, Item No. 45, pp.24-25, below. See also: (concerning the raising of the Niagara from Misery Bay, Erie, Pa. :) Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, pp.91-92, March 31, 1913, p.138; (concerning the centenary summer tours on the Great Lakes by the Niagara and accompanying flotilla:) Minutes, II, Sept. 9, 1912, p.98, June 3, 1913, pp.147-148, Aug. 5, 1913, pp.160, 165, Nov. 19, 1913, pp.185-186; Capt. John G. Berry, Chairman Naval Committee, Milwaukee Perry Victory Committee, to Worthington, Apr. 11, 1913, Johanssen Papers; (concerning later disposition of the vessel:) Act. No. 260 of the General Assembly of Penna., Approved July 5, 1917, Reel 2, Box 17; William Schnoor to Webster P. Huntington, Jan. 31, 1934, Huntington to Schnoor, Jan. 25, 1924, Webster P. Huntington to Arno B. Cammerer, Director. NPS, June 13, 1940, PVIPIII Files; "The Flagship Niagara" / leaflet / (Penna. Historical Commission, Harrisburg, Penna., 1942). 1913 photographs of the Niagara are in PVIPIII Photo collection as number PV-314, PV-315 and PV-316. Henry Watterson described the significance of the Niagara thusly: "... his foot upon the deck of the Niagara, his battle flag again flying at the fore, Perry swooped like a hurricane down upon the enemy's line; cut the British fleet in two, right in the middle, three vessels on the right, three upon the left; broadside after broadside on either hand; death and destruction in his resistless wake. Thirty minutes and all is over...." Henry Watterson, "Introductory" to Huntington, op.cit., p.9. The hulk of another contemporary vessel, possibly one from the British side of the line, was speculated upon as the wreck in a river bottom at Fremont, Ohio; Minutes, II, Feb. 21, 1913, p.132.



hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie and a century of peace
between English-speaking peoples. . . .³³ The ceremonies were planned
to include:

...public exercises at Put-in-Bay on the tenth...[a] banquet
to be given...the evening of the same day at Cedar Point, Ohio,
and the exercises at Put-in-Bay on the eleventh... when the
remains of the American and British officers killed in the
Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813,...[were to] be
disinterred from their unmarked graves on the shore of Put-in-
Bay Island, with religious and patriotic exercises by the
representatives of the United States and Canada, and re-
interred in the crypt of the Perry Memorial.³⁴

Budget for the two-day program had been set at \$30,000.³⁵

A vast number of visitors and invited guests registered by evening
of September 9th at "The Breakers" Hotel, Cedar Point, Ohio.³⁶ Early on
the morning of the tenth they boarded a fleet of boats and ships to
converge upon Put-in-Bay, so that the ceremonies would begin at

33. [Committee on Local Arrangements] to Hon. George H. Worthington,
Aug. 11, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

34. Ibid.

35. Minutes, II, June 3, 1913, p.147.

36. George Whitfield Parker, "The Perry Victory Centennial Celebration,"
Michigan Historical Collections, Vol. XXXIX, 1915 (Lansing, 1915), p.
266. A copy of the formal invitation to the centenary events of Sept.
10-11, 1913, appears in the Johannsen Papers.



10:45 a.m. Beginning at that hour, a program of commemorative addresses was conducted in the Coliseum at Put-in-Bay, featuring an address by former President of the United States, William Howard Taft. Page 200A, below, pictures ex-President and Mrs. Taft, being conducted that morning to the ceremonies at the Put-in-Bay Coliseum. President General

37. The Board desired to have the commemoration begin at the hour of the beginning of the battle. Minutes, II, Aug. 5, 1913, p.160. The N.Y. Times pictured the hour of 3:00 p.m. on the tenth as most stirring at Put-in-Bay, reporting that "...soon after 3 o'clock...Cannon boomed ... and the great throng gathered for the celebration added their cheers...." N.Y. Times, Sept. 10, 1913, p.11. See also Nevin O. Winter, A History of Northwest Ohio (Lewis Publishing Co., 1917), p.151. For conveyance from Cedar Point to Put-in-Bay the guests from Michigan sailed on the Don Juan de Austria, from Pennsylvania on the Wolverine, from Ohio on the Essex and Dorothea, from Wisconsin on the Alabama, from Rhode Island on the Rochester and Greyhound; guests arriving that morning from Sandusky were transported on the steamer Olcott. A number of private yachts completed the fleet. Parker, op.cit., p.266. Planning for the convoy had been undertaken six months in advance; Minutes, II, Jan. 25, 1913, p.23. Part of the fleet, preparing for the return to Cedar Point is pictured in PV-45, PVI PMM photo collection. Correspondence between the Board and its representatives and invited guests, together with listings of those accepting (including many descendants of Olivar Hazard Perry) are to be found in Box #3 (Accession #565) of the Perry's Victory papers deposited in the Manuscript Division, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio; see also App. VI, below.

38. PV-125. Compare, PV-600, PVI PMM photo collection. The ex-President was paid \$300 for the expenses of himself and party; A. E. Sisson to Worthington, Nov. 22, 1913, Johannsen Papers. This prudent expenditure was repaid to the use of the monument construction, with substantial interest, personal and monetary, by Senator Robert A. Taft, in 1931; see p. below. Relating to the escort of distinguished visitors and guests at Put-in-Bay on Sept. 10, 1913, refer also to PV-599^{PV-599} and PV-602, PVI PMM photo files.



Worthington opened the program by formally declaring the occasion and introducing the master of ceremonies:

We are assembled upon an occasion of more than national significance - one not only commemorating the history of a hundred years ago and the progress of humanity since that time, but one also typifying the fraternal relationship that has existed among the English speaking peoples for a century and pointing to the coming era of permanent peace, by means of arbitration, among all the enlightened nations of the earth.

It is appropriate that the ceremonies of an occasion so auspicious should witness the presence of distinguished representatives of our national and state government and of the British Empire, the Dominion of Canada and friendly powers beyond the seas. . . .

We are dedicating today the uncompleted Perry Memorial, but we contemplate its ultimate building in accordance with the original design, including the proposed historical museum and the beautiful colonnade intended to represent the spirit of human progress toward international peace. Let us therefore also dedicate our future efforts to the full realization of the objects we have hitherto held in view in reference to this noble and enduring tribute, and in so doing let us invite the co-operation of all who may join with us in an undertaking so fittingly recognized by the presence of our guests and the events of today and tomorrow in connection with this centennial celebration.

The committee in charge has wisely named the chief executive of Ohio as the proper person, by reason of his official station and personal worth, to preside during the exercises of this afternoon, representing the state which took the initiative in the objects which we have fulfilled and those which we still cherish; but I am sure that he will speak also for the national government and our sister states, so generously and patriotically co-operating in those objects, and for the international interests here represented, indicating a union of all that is best in human endeavor.

I have the honor and the pleasure...to introduce to you as the master of ceremonies, the Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio.³⁹

39. Typed draft of the speech is in the Johannsen Papers; in the same collection, see also Mackenzie R. Todd to Worthington, July 22, 1913.



Governor Cox introduced Mr. Taft who delivered the featured address, which was followed by other addresses delivered by J. A. MacDonald, Managing Editor, The Toronto (Canada) Globe, Emory A. Walling, Rhode Island Lt. Governor R. B. Burchard and the Rev. A. J. Carey.

40. The documentary records of the Inter-State Board indicate that it was the desire of the Board that Henry Watterson be the featured speaker either on July 4th or September 10, as Watterson might choose, and that for the other date President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan or ex-President Taft, in that order of priority, be secured. Neither the incumbent President nor the Secretary of State was available, Mr. Taft was not available for July 4th, and Henry Watterson was to leave for Europe late in August, and so was unavailable for September 10. Thus the Board filled both major speaking engagements and everyone concerned was well served. Re Wilson and Bryan, see: Minutes, II, Mar. 31, 1913, p.138, April 2, 1913, p.141, June 3, 1913, p.146. Re Taft, ^{to} Huntington [telegram] to Worthington, May 24, 1913, William H. Taft [telegram] to Geo. H. Worthington, June 2, 1913, Johannsen Papers; H. Cutler [telegram] to MacKenzie R. Todd, Aug. 8, 1913, Reel 2, Box 25. Early in the monument organization Taft had been elected, together with Ohio Governor Harmon, one the first two Honorary Vice Presidents of the Ohio Perry's Victory Centennial Commission; President, Ohio Perry's Victory Centennial Commission to Hon. William H. Taft, Dec. 7, 1909, Reel 3, Box 44. Re Watterson, see: Henry Watterson to ("MY dear Comodore") [Worthington], Aug. 22, 1913, Johannsen Papers; Minutes, II, Nov. 12, 1912, p.114.

41. Re J. A. McDonald, see: Minutes, II, Nov. 12, 1912, p.114, Aug. 5, 1913, p.164; Huntington to MacDonald, Aug. 7, 1913, MacDonald to Huntington, Aug. 8, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28. Dr. MacDonald's address is recorded as "America's Message to the Nations, Address by Dr. James A. MacDonald, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; at the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Lake Erie, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1913," in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., pp.195-206. The speaking program of Sept. 10, 1913 at Put-in-Bay Coliseum is described in: Minutes, II, Sept. 10, 1913, p.170; Parker, op.cit., p.266; Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916, pp. / 11-12 /; Huntington, op.cit., pp.91-92. See also "Kentucky Plays Important Part," Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 11, 1913.



In a letter on behalf of the Board to Editor MacDonald, urging his acceptance as a speaker qualified to represent Canada, Secretary General Huntington had phrased well and clearly the spirit of the event and of the movement which Huntington and the Board represented:

...from the inception of the present centennial movement to this day our primary object has been to commemorate the heroism of both combatants in the battle of Lake Erie, and to cement the friendship of English speaking peoples by properly observing, under international auspices, the one hundred years of peace that will have ensued between Great Britain and the United States upon the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.

...As long ago as November 1908, the Ohio Commissioners filed a report to the Governor of Ohio indicating the objects held in view by them at that time, long prior to the organization of our present Inter-State Board. That report contained the following language:

"Your commissioners are greatly impressed by the fact that the centennial anniversary of Perry's Victory will be practically contemporaneous with the conclusion of the ^{one} hundred years of peace between the governments of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, beginning with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, which terminated the War of 1812. We are thus confronted with at least the possibility of an international event on Ohio soil, hardly five years hence, participated in by the two great English-speaking nations of the world, under the highest official auspices. What could be more appropriate than an international celebration of the conclusion of the century of peace between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, which has ensued since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent? Surely that were better than a one-sided celebration of a victory of war; and we believe that such a celebration would have lasting influence for good, while affording a spectacle worthy of world-wide respect and emulation."

From that day to this we have gone forward with the sole object of carrying out the sentiments expressed in this paragraph of the Ohio



report. An enduring tribute to these sentiments is now proposed in the international peace building to be erected as a part of the Perry Memorial. It will be an essential part thereof, intended to typify not only the peace of one hundred years but to inspire the people of all nations with confidence in the practicability of peace by arbitration, as it has been demonstrated on the Great Lakes for nearly a century.

...on the shores of Put-in-Bay harbor lie the remains of the British and American officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie....

One of the objects of our Commissioners is to [remove]... the bodies to the crypt of the Perry Memorial, with international ceremonies, on the 11th of September. Thenceforth the identity of the dead will be an outward, tangible expression of the gratitude of both nations to them for all time to come, almost within hailing distance of the very spot where they gave up their lives for their national ideals.

Surely such a ceremony; surely the dedication of such a memorial as the Doric column intended to contain the remains of these martyrs; surely such an occasion as the exercises intended to attract international attention to the peace building of the Memorial, should not be permitted to pass marked only by the participation of one nation in the program which we have proposed for the 10th and 11th of September. If there ever was a time when English, Canadians and Americans should come together in a spirit of fraternalism and pride in the joint heritage of their blood, that time is now and the occasion of it the celebration which our Commissioners are entrusted by law to carry out. For this reason the special committee, of which Senator Sanborn is chairman, appeal to you as perhaps the foremost representative of Canada who would be not only willing but glad to join with us on the anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie in signifying our veneration of the past and our mutual hope for the blessings of permanent peace in the future....⁴²

The speeches of that day and of the next reinforced and expanded upon the themes struck in this letter.

Following the speaking program at Put-in-Bay, the guests embarked and the fleet returned them to Cedar Point where 830 attended the centennial banquet at Hotel Breakers

42. Huntington to J. A. MacDonald, Aug. 7, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28.



under the auspices of the
commissioners appointed by the
President of The United States and
the Governors of
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan,
Illinois, Wisconsin,
New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky,
Minnesota and Louisiana.⁴³

The banquet was posted as being held

in connection with the national and
inter-state observance of the
one hundredth anniversary of the battle
of Lake Erie and of
General William Henry Harrison's
Northwestern Campaign
in the War of 1812
and to commemorate the century
of peace between English
speaking peoples which 44
will conclude December 24, 1914.

45

Toastmaster, as he had been on July 4th, was Ohio Commission President
John H. Clarke. A toast was proposed to each of the participating states,
responded to in turn by the Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky,
Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York and Indiana. 46

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President, National Society of United States

43. Minutes, II, Sept. 10, 1913, pp.170-171; Inter-State Board of the
Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, 1813-1913...Perry's Victory Cen-
tennial Put-in-Bay and Lake Ports / banquet program /. See also App. I,
Item No. 46, p.25, below.

44. Ibid.

45. Twenty eight years later, Judge Clarke, who in the interim was to
serve on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, was Master of
Ceremonies at the Dedication in 1931 of the "completed memorial".

46. See f.n. no. 43, above.



Daughters of 1812, spoke of "Our Society and Its Work," Lt. General Nelson A. Miles described the contribution of the Federal Government to the memorial enterprise, and Dr. MacDonald and ex-President Taft concluded the program with speeches titled, respectively, "Canada and the United States" and "The Measure of a Nation's True Success."⁴⁷

The keynote of all the responses was the hundred years of peace on the United States - Canadian border.⁴⁸ Understandably, the banquet ended at a late hour.⁴⁹ To the credit of all concerned, all guests were

reported to have been on hand the following morning for the voyage to

47. Ibid.

48. Parker, op.cit., p.267. A substantial literature no doubt exists concerning various views of this subject. The realistic view states that the frontier was peaceful and unguarded in principle only, that in fact only the geographic extent and remoteness of much of the international boundary and the consequent impracticality of continuous surveillance resulted in observance even of the spirit of the Rush-Bagot Treaty. See, for example, C. P. Stacey, "The Myth of the Unguarded Frontier, 1815-1871," A.H.R., Vol. LVI, No. 1, Oct. 1950, pp.1-18. The opposite, and completely romanticized view bases the idealization of the century of "peace" upon the brotherhood of English-speaking neighbors. Even though there is, and, doubtlessly, will remain, differing views of the matter, a fuller comprehension of the history of this border relationship becomes increasingly important in view of the maturization of the Canadian economy and the repercussions on both sides of the border of the opening and development of the St. Lawrence Seaway. For further accounts of the banquet at Cedar Point on Sept. 10, 1913, see: Minutes, II, Aug. 5, 1913, Sept. 10, 1913, pp.170-171; Todd to Andrew Cowan, Aug. 25, 1913, Reel 2, Box 25; Parker, op.cit., 267; Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916 (Cleveland, ca. 1916), pp./13-14/; Huntington, pp.91-92.

49. Parker, op.cit., p.267.



Put-in-Bay and the performance of the major act of the centennial observ-
50
ance.

Following the capitulation of the British squadron on September 10,
1813, the deceased enlisted personnel of both fleets were consigned to
51
the waters of Lake Erie. The following day the remains of the three

officers of each side who had perished in or immediately following the
52
battle were buried in a common grave on the shore of Put-in-Bay. The

50. Ibid.

51. The strength reports, for each side, man by man, were traced by
George D. Emerson, Secretary to the New York Perry's Victory Centennial
Commission in 1916, and first printed with reference to the centennial
of the battle of Lake Erie in Emerson's New York Commission Report.
George D. Emerson to Huntington, May 8, 1917, Reel 4, Box 50. Perry's
Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), pp.233-251. See also Huntington,
op.cit., p.122. *op.cit.*

52. "An opening on the margin of Put-in-Bay was selected for the burial-
place for the officers who had fallen. The day was serene, the breezes
hushed, the water unruffled by a wavelet. The men of both fleets mourned
together; as the boats moved slowly in procession, the music played dirges
to which the oars kept time; the flags showed the sign of sorrow; solemn
minute guns were heard from the ships. The spot where the funeral train
went on shore was a wild solitude; the Americans and British walked in
alternate couples to the graves, like men who, in the presence of etern-
nity, renewed the relation of brothers and members of one human family, and
the bodies of the dead were likewise borne along and buried alternately,
English and American side by side, and undistinguished." Huntington,
"A Retrospect of the Battle of Lake Erie," in Huntington, op.cit., pp.108-
-123, 122. "Each of the fleets engaged in the battle of Lake Erie, Septem-
ber 10, 1813, suffered a loss of three officers killed during the contest.
The remains of these six officers, three American and three British, al-
though all of the bodies were more or less mangled, were carefully taken
ashore the second day after the engagement and buried in one grave, a
short distance from the shore line, on South Bass Island, in the present
village of Put-in-Bay, and in the immediate vicinity of the anchorage
place of the American fleet when the approach of the British fleet was
discovered, at sunrise, September 10. Funeral services of a solemn
character, intermingled with the booming of minute guns from the fleet
gathered in the bay, were held, attended by the survivors of both fleets
who were able to be present." George D. Emerson, "Addenda, Burials at
Put-in-Bay, Officers Killed at the battle of Lake Erie," in Perry's Vic-
tory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., pp.261-262, 261.



American officers buried in that lakeside grave were Marine Lieutenant John Brooks and Midshipman Henry Laub of the brig Lawrence and Midshipman John Clark of the schooner Scorpion; the British officers were Captain Robert Finnis of the brig Queen Charlotte, Lieutenant John Garland of the ship Detroit and Lieutenant James Garden of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

53

Another American officer, Midshipman Thomas Claxton, Jr., of the brig Lawrence, died on October 7, 1813, but was not buried on South Bass Island.

54

The burial mound was on a spot denuded of timber prior to the war of 1812, in a level stretch of meadow. A willow shoot, imbedded in

55

53. Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., pp.233, 235, 241, 247-248, 259, 261-262. Huntington lists the same officers' names in "Appendix E," in Huntington, op.cit., p.124, derivative from the preceding source.

"...I am glad that you like the book... It represents many months of careful study and research on my part..."

"You ask particularly about the six officers killed in the battle and buried on South Bass Island the second day thereafter. I am not surprised at what you say regarding your search for their names. To get the names of the three American officers was not so difficult as they appear in Commodore Perry's official report quoted on page 257...about the middle of the page. After a long tedious and very unsatisfactory search for the names of the three British officers through a number of histories that should have been reliable but were not, I appealed to the Bureau of Official Records at Ottawa, Canada.... In reply they sent me a certified copy of Captain Barclay's report including a full list of the British officers killed and wounded and also Lieutenant Inglis' letter to Captain Barclay after the battle...."

--George D. Emerson to Webster P. Huntington, May 8, 1917, Reel 4, Box 50.

54. Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., pp.233, 248, 259, 262.

55. Theresa Thorndale, Sketches and Stories of the Lake Erie Islands (Sandusky, 1898), p.24.



the mound by a survivor of the Battle, thrived and flourished to become the distinctive "lone willow" tree. During 1897 or 1898 the ageing tree and the burial mound which it guarded were encircled by a post and chain fence, which enclosed and made conspicuous the otherwise neglected spot

in what was by 1898 the town park or common. An unidentified author [ess?] in 1898 eulogized the solitary grave:

Their monument the willow tree,
 Their requiem the waves,
 Of old Lake Erie dashing free,
 Around their nameless graves;

. . . .
 Neglected, and forgotten here,
 Without a line or stone,
 These brave defenders fill one grave,
 Their very names unknown.

. . . .
 My country, not too late to raise,
 A column to the brave,
 Who brought a glory to the flag,
 A victory to the wave.
 Who drove the Brit/ian from these shores,
 Who gave this isle a name,
 Who brought the country fresh renown,
 To Perry, deathless fame.⁵⁸

Within a few years after this poesy, about the turn of the century, local patrons contributed toward a modest marker in the form of a concrete block, approximately two feet in height and five feet square, surmounted by a pyramid of 140 spherical cannon balls.

56. See Ch. I, pp.4-5, above.

57. Thorndale, op.cit., p.25.

58. Ibid., pp.45-46.

59. Miss Thorndale relates that this was but the most tolerable of a spate of such verses. Ibid., p.46.



"They were buried there," recounted Webster P. Huntington in 1913,

with simple religious exercises participated in by the representatives of both combatants, the second day after the battle. From that day to this the only recognition this sacred spot has received has been from the pitiable sympathy of the people of Put-in-Bay Island, who long ago erected on the little burial plot an insignificant stone, setting forth the distinctive character of these graves. The United States Government, and the state of Ohio, have been neglectful of their duty to commemorate, by some enduring monument, the significance of this historic spot. Perhaps I may add that the British and Canadian people have been equally unmindful of their duty in regard thereto. But, whatever the responsibility, the fact is that the remains of these martyrs have been permitted to repose in practically unmarked graves for one hundred years.

One of the objects of our Commissioners is to remedy this neglect by removing the bodies to the crypt of the Perry Memorial, with international ceremonies, on the 11th of September. Thenceforth the identity of the dead will be known, and there will be an outward, tangible expression of the gratitude of both nations to them for all time to come, almost within hailing distance of the very spot where they gave up their lives for their national ideals.⁶¹

By the symbolic act of physically reintering together in the rotunda crypt the remains of men of both nations who had perished in the Battle

60. A photograph illustrating this monument, captioned: Pyramid of Cannon Balls on Put-in-Bay Island, marking the Graves of American and British Officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie.

This humble tribute, erected from the proceeds of an Amateur Theatrical Entertainment on the Island, is the only recognition which a grateful Nation has hitherto bestowed upon the sacrifices of these heroes.

appears in Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration Under the auspices of the National Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Indiana (Cleveland, Ohio, ca.1912), p.3.

61. Huntington to J. A. MacDonald, Aug. 7, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28. "The remains of six British and American officers who took part and were killed in the battle will be moved from their present resting-place on the island and reinterred in the walls of the rotunda. Their names, as well as those of all others who fought at Lake Erie, will be carved in the stone panels." Joseph Henry Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay," in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), op.cit., 165.



of Lake Erie, the uncompleted memorial column was to achieve the first reality of dedication toward its avowed purpose. Evidence of the seriousness of the occasion can be elicited from the circumstance that all sales of alcoholic beverages were prohibited on South Bass Island between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. both on the tenth and eleventh of September and no social music or entertainment not directly connected with or sanctioned by the Inter-State Board was permitted on either day or evening. ⁶² So intent were local officials that the pro-

gram should succeed that Mayor Alexander personally supervised all local policing, to the extent that he did not even attend the banquet at Cedar Point on the evening of the tenth. ⁶³

The July 4th Meeting of the full Inter-State Board had authorized President General Worthington to examine the old gravesite

of the American and British officers buried at Put-in-Bay Island, who were killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, for the purpose of ascertaining such details as may be necessary for the

62. Rhode Island Commissioner Harry Cutler was Chief Marshal for the two days of events and arranged the necessary ordinances and proclamations through Mayor Alexander. See Cutler to Worthington, Aug. 13, Chief Marshal to Alexander, Aug. 14, Mayor T. B. Alexander to Cutler, Aug. 18, Chief Marshal to Alexander, Aug. 21, Cutler to Worthington, Aug. 21, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

63. "...Am very sorry that I was unable to be with you on the 10th and 11th, but the police situation kept me busy. I was apprehensive that something might happen to mar the dignity of the occasion therefore I remained in my office and watched the situation very carefully...." Mayor T. B. Alexander to Worthington, Sept. 15, 1913, Johannsen Papers.



transfer of the remains to the crypt of the Perry Memorial
on the 11th day of September, 1913.⁶⁴

The grave marker which had been set in place about 1900 was dismantled
65

during the last week in August 1913, a plank wall was set up around
the gravesite, and the excavation made, under direction of Charles E.

66
Sudler, the monument's Superintendent of Construction. On September
first Sudler reported to President General Worthington that

...our digging has yielded a few more bones, but no very
great amount. We have removed the old monument and are
digging under it as well as further away, in the corners
of fence.

...please do not worry as we will surely have some re-
mains to remove to the crypt.⁶⁷

On September fifth he reported that

...we have opened up about as much ground as is worth while,
in our search for the bones at the old monument.

We have found a few small bones scattered all around, and
mostly within a few feet of the surface. We have not found
any indication of the ground having been disturbed at any
point below the top of the "hard pan."

...without question the bones found are those of these of-
ficers, and we are doing all that can be done in sealing them
up in the casket as planned. I will have everything in readi-
ness for the 10th.⁶⁸

64. Minutes, II, July 4, 1913, pp.152-153.

65. Secretary General Huntington wired President General Worthington,
from Mt. Sterling, Ky., Aug. 21, 1913, "Please wire when you expect to
open the burial spot"; Johannsen Papers. Supt. of Construction Sudler
wrote Worthington, Sept. 5, "...we have opened up about as much ground
as is worth while...."; Reel 2, Box 28.

66. Ibid. C. E. Sudler to Worthington, Sept. 1, 1913, Johannsen Papers.
Writer's interview with Otto G. Herbster, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1960.

67. Sudler to Worthington, Sept. 1, 1913, Johannsen Papers.



After the sealing of the remains in the casket, the surrounding board fence was dismantled and the site prepared for the reinterment ceremony. Page 206B illustrates the old gravesite on September 11, 1913. 69

At noon on the eleventh of September the ceremonial procession headed by Rhode Island Commissioner Harry Cutler, Colonel in Command of the Rhode Island First Light Infantry Regiment, as Grand Marshal, formed near the memorial reservation. Following in line were a battalion of United States Infantry, the Third Coast Artillery Company, R.I.N.G., Third Division of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion, the Newport Artillery Company of Rhode Island Militia, and officers and men of the U.S.S. Woverine, U.S.S. Essex, and Dorothea, Don Juan de Austria and Hawk. These units escorted the clergy, invited guests of honor, the state Governors and the members of the state commissions and the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission. 70

68. Sudler to Worthington, Sept. 5, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28. In this same letter, Sudler wrote, "I am led to believe that these graves have been ploughed up, perhaps many years ago, and the bones consequently have been more or less scattered from their original positions." This sentence is omitted from the quotation in the text above, lest it be taken out of context. The statement that the gravesite was ploughed up is not supported. What did occur was that during the years subsequent to the original 1813 burial the adjacent land was utilized by the island residents as a burying place. When, later in the 19th century, the present two graveyards on the island were established, these other graves were dug up and the remains reinterred in the "new" gravesites, only the gravesite under the "lone willow" tree was undisturbed, though the surrounding ground probably was ploughed. The gravesite could not have been ploughed while the protecting "lone willow" tree grew. See Thorndale, op.cit., pp.30-31.

69. PV-685.

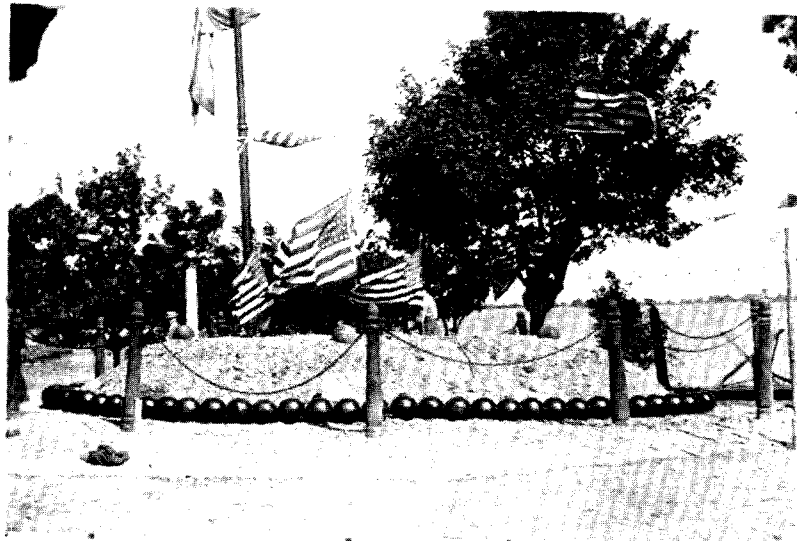
70. Minutes, II, Sept. 10, 1913, pp.171-172; Parker, op.cit., pp.267-268; Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916, pp. / 14-15/; Huntington, op.cit., pp.92-93.



Ex-President and Mrs. William Howard Taft, being escorted to the Put-in-Bay Coliseum, Sept. 10, 1913, where he was to deliver the feature address of the day. PVIPTMM photo PV-125 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 10, 1913. See also PV-600 in photo collection, PVIPTMM.

The old gravesite in Perry Park, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, after exhumation of the remains of three American naval officers (: Marine Lt. John Brooks and Midshipman Henry Laub of the brig Lawrence and Midshipman John Clark of the schooner Scorpion) and three British naval officers (: Captain Robert Finnis of the brig Queen Charlotte, Lt. John Garland of the ship Detroit and Lt. James Garden of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment) in preparation for reinterment in the crypt under the floor of the rotunda of the memorial column, Sept. 11, 1913. PVIPTMM photo PV-685 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 11, 1913.







The funeral cortege proceeded to the old gravesite where the casket bearing the mortal remains of the six men were lifted reverently from the gravesite and placed in an ornate catafalque. As the casket was lifted into place, Secretary General Huntington and Financial Secretary MacKenzie R. ⁷¹odd stepped from the waiting procession, the former with a large silk American flag and the latter with a large silk British flag which they draped over the black hangings of the catafalque. Small gun salutes echoed from the ships in the harbor, pall bearers lifted the burden to their shoulders, and amidst the hushed silence of the assembled thousands, broken by the tolling island church bells, the strains of the Chopin "Funeral March" (played by the Rhode Island First Light Infantry Regiment Band) cadenced the procession along the shore of Put-in-Bay toward the memorial reservation. ⁷² The funeral procession moving away from the old gravesite is illustrated on page 211A. ⁷³ Religious services for the reinterment were conducted jointly by the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island, and by the Venerable Arch-deacon H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Sacred music was intoned by the vested

71. Huntington, op.cit., p.94; Minutes, II, Sept. 10, 1913, p.172.

72. Minutes, II, Sept. 10, 1913, p.172; Parker, op.cit., p.268; Huntington, op.cit., p.94.

73. PV-598. For chronologically successive views of the procession from the old gravesite to the memorial column, see photographs in PVIPMM collection numbered PV-603, PV-123, PV-596, and PV-124. (PV-603 and PV-123 are substantially the same view; PV-595 and PV-124 are identical.)



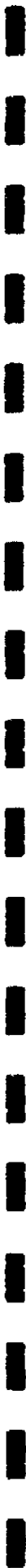
choirs of the Episcopal Churches of Sandusky, Ohio.

The slow advance of construction found parts of the fourth, fifth and sixth courses of granite set and the rotunda interior limestone set and all but its capstone and floor-tile in place. ⁷⁴ A plank-walk from the bayfront across the construction site to the column, ⁷⁵ partway around the column to the southeast entryway, and a plank-stairway from the walk to the level of the southeast entrance door into the rotunda, ⁷⁶ had been constructed for the occasion by contractor Robinson at a cost

74. The progress in late August is illustrated at page B, below. As of Sept. 15, the construction progress report certified 12,530 cu. ft. of granite set in place. Based upon a total of approximately 80,000 cu. ft. of granite to be set for the completed column, 12,530 cu. ft. is equivalent to a miniscule quantity less than that required for the first five courses, if each course set was complete before the next was begun. C. E. Sudler, Supt. of Construction, "Estimate No. 6, Sept. 15, 1913," Reel 2, Box 28. For reasons known best to the contractor, three or four courses were left open at the same time, and then closed and backed in sequence. The floor of the rotunda could not be completed and surfaced and the capstone of the rotunda arch could not be set until the completion of the raising of the column; see above, p. .

75. Illustrated in PV-603, PV-596, PV-595, et al, in PVIPMM photo collection.

76. Illustrated on page 211B, (PV-126), and in PV-128, PV-127, PV-129, PV-597, et al, in PVIPMM photo collection.



to the Inter-State Board of \$460. Secretary General Huntington thus describes the closing dramatic scene of the day:

...In the space which was to be the entrance toward the lake shore,⁷⁸ the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Rev. Venerable Arch-deacon Cody and their assistants, surrounded by the vested choir, awaited the coming of the catafalque. Members of the Inter-State Board and distinguished guests took up positions within the rotunda, the musicians and various organizations composing the procession surrounded the great column with bared heads, and innumerable spectators viewed the scene from every point of vantage....⁷⁹

The catafalque, having arrived at the base of the column, just about to be carried up the plank-stairway into the rotunda, is pictured on page 211B.⁸⁰

...The catafalque was borne slowly up the stairway, and upon reaching the crypt in the floor of the rotunda the box containing the remains was withdrawn from it and lowered into

77. The estimate by Robinson was \$468, with another \$100 to clear the grounds and make the area presentable for the ceremony. In error the voucher and check issued to him for the walk, stairway and ground clearing operation was \$560, which he accepted in deference to making additional booking and correspondence necessary. Robinson to Todd, Aug. 25, Todd /^{copy} telegram / to Robinson, Aug. 29, Todd /ltr / to Robinson, Aug. 29, 1913, Reel 2, Box 25; Robinson to Huntington, Nov. 8, 1913, Reel 2, Box 26; A. E. Sisson to Worthington, Nov. 22, 1913, Johannsen Papers.

78. The southeast entrance door.

79. Huntington, op.cit., p.95.

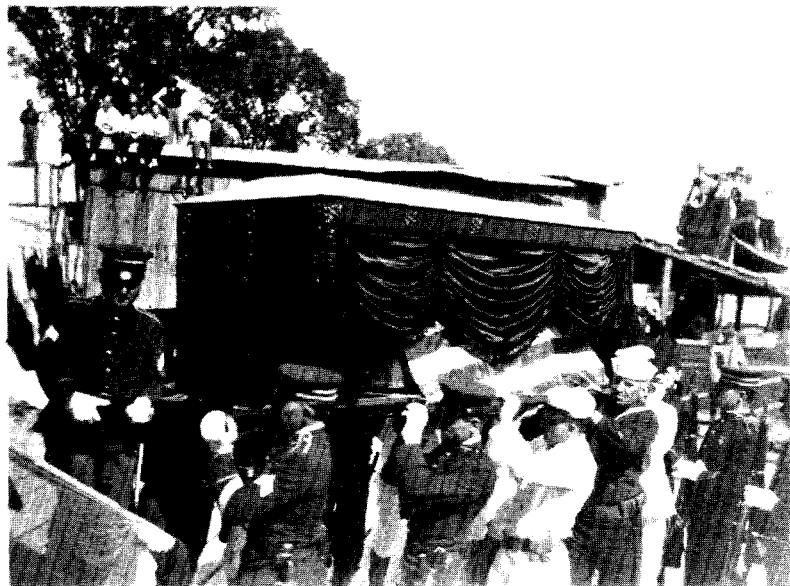
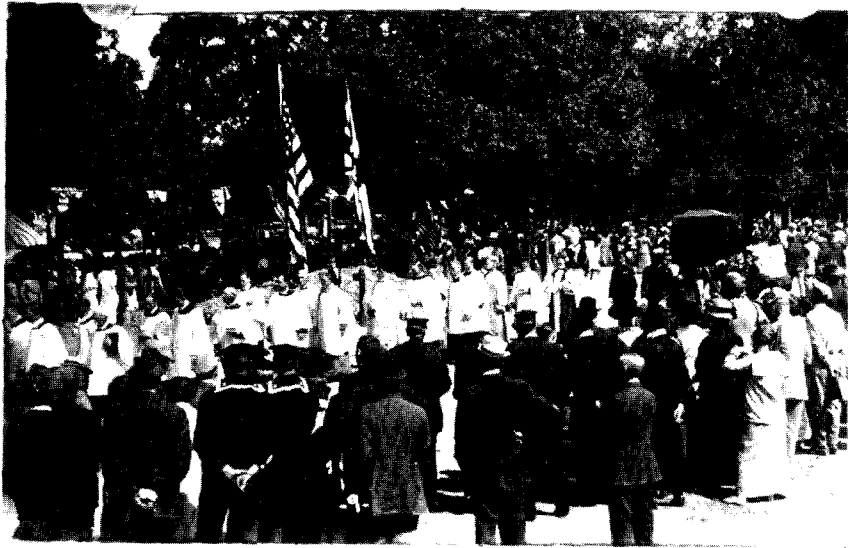
80. PV-126. For other photographs of the scene, all taken within a few moments of this one by the same photographer, Otto G. Herbster, see PV-128, PV-127, PV-129 and PV-597, PVIPMM photo collection. PV-127 was printed in Huntington's The Perry's Victory Memorial, captioned, "NAVAL MILITIAMEN BEARING THE CATAFALQUE INTO THE MEMORIAL"; Huntington, op.cit., p.94.



The funeral cortege bearing the catafalque away from the old gravesite in Perry Park, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1913. The catafalque contains the casket into which had been sealed the mortal remains of the three American and three British naval officers who had died in the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813 and had been buried here on the shore of Put-in-Bay the following day. This is one of a series of photographs of the ceremonies of Sept. 11, 1913, in which the remains were reinterred in the crypt under the floor of the rotunda of the memorial column. PVIPMM photo PV 598 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 11, 1913. See also PV-603 (PV-123 is substantially the same view), PV-596 and PV-595 (PV-124 is identical), in PVIPMM photo collection.

The catafalque about to be carried up the temporary plank stairs into the rotunda through the southeast doorway into the rotunda for a brief religious service in the rotunda and deposit of the casket in the memorial crypt beneath the floor of the rotunda. PVIPMM photo PV-126 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 11, 1913. See also PV-128, PV-127, PV-129 and PV-597, PVIPMM photo collection.







the open space. Solemn funeral rites were celebrated, and a solitary bugler blew "taps" as the last resting place of all that was mortal of the brave men who had contended for an empire in the Battle of Lake Erie was sealed forever.

Thus the more than two-month's celebration of the centenary of the Battle and of the ensuing century of peace between English-speaking people was concluded.⁸¹

Upon his volunteering to donate his services, the Inter-State Board commissioned Superintendent of Construction Sudler to design and have erected upon the old gravesite a small monument similar to that which had been destroyed in pro^ccess of excavating for the disinterment. The text for the bronze plaque was suggested by Secretary General Huntington, the layout suggested by Superintendent Sudler, the design and drawings executed by architect Freedlander and cast by the William H. Jackson Company at a cost of \$83. The monument, which stands in Perry Park on the site of the old grave, was completed under Sudler's supervision dur-

ing the summer of 1914.⁸² Following the completion of the memorial column and rotunda, a notice of the crypt was inscribed in bronze on the floor of the rotunda over the location of the casket.⁸³

81. Huntington, op.cit., p.95. See also: "Reinterment of Bones of American & British Officers in Perry Monument," N.Y. Times, Sept. 12, 1913, 22:4; "Reinter Bones of Erie Heroes (Put-in-Bay)," Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 12, 1913, 2:5, "Honor Paid Perry Century Ago Outdone by Tribute to His Memory," op.cit., Sept. 14, 1913, Sec. 4, p.12. The catafalque, stored at Put-in-Bay with the Menconi model of the memorial, perished with that model in a fire during the late 1930's.

82. Minutes, II, Nov. 19, 1913, pp.182-183; Huntington to Sudler, June 18, Huntington to Johannsen, June 19, Huntington to Freedlander, July 29, Huntington to Sudler, July 29, Freedlander to Huntington, Aug. 5, Freedlander to Huntington, Sept. 20, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28; Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1915, p.37. Views of the "new" monument at the "old" gravesite are PV-718 and PV-229, PVIPMM photo collection.

83. See p. , below.



CHAPTER VIII

COMPLETING CONSTRUCTION



In 1913 July 4th fell on a Friday. Construction work on the column presumably began again by the following Monday, July 7. July 28th the architect addressed the contractor through his New York City office as follows:

...during the last two weeks the progress of the work on the Perry Memorial has been very slow and unsatisfactory, owing to the continual breaking down of your gas engine and shortage of carpenters. The gas engine has been practically out of commission all the time with the result that you have not been able to use your derricks to set the stone. ...all of the material arriving at the site as well as the granite for the column is now handled by one derrick only. This is insufficient and we therefore request that you install another one at once, to be used in conjunction with your present one. We also request that you put on more carpenters at once, so that the making of forms and the centering for the dome may proceed more rapidly. Mr. Sudler informs us that since June 21st, the only materials unloaded were two barges of crushed stone and three cars of granite. There is furthermore very little crushed stone or sand on the ground and no brick whatsoever.

Please give these matters your immediate attention.¹

By mid-August ~~the interior of the rotunda doorways~~ were framed and the wall slabs of Indiana limestone were being set into place, as illustrated on page 217A.² By early September of 1913 the dome forming the rotunda, except for the shaftway opening at the rotunda cap, was up and the fourth, fifth and sixth courses of granite were being set, as illustrated on page 217B.³ The foundation for the column having been poured as a hollow

1. ~~copy of~~ ltr from Freedlander and Seymour to Mssrs. J. C. Robinson & Son, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, July 28, 1913, Johanssen Papers.

2. PV-97. See also PV-96, PVIIPMM photo collection.

3. PV-103. This illus. was reproduced and captioned, "Elliptical Vaulted Dome of Rotunda in Lower Story of Tower. View of Stone Vaulting Before Concreting," in article "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High: The Perry Memorial," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.174, Fig. 5.



concrete cylinder, a tap was put through the cylinder about three feet above ground level at its northwest extreme, sufficient for the admission of a chute angled down from the mixing hopper on that side. Through this chute concrete was sloughed into a concrete bucket that was raised and lowered to construction level in a shaftway that was extended upwards as construction progressed.⁵ Consequently, neither the floor nor the dome of the rotunda could be completed, nor the permanent elevator shaft installed until the need for pouring concrete in raising the column and completing the cap structure was at an end. The rotunda, commented a contemporary journal,

involved special work, on account of the limestone side facing, the two spiral stairways in the wall, and dome, and four deep reinforced-concrete girders over the dome which carry the staircase columns above.... The walls were concreted (in several stages) after setting both granite and limestone and building the forms for the spiral stairways between.⁶ The thin stone-work of the dome was laid on centering and keyed up, and then backed with concrete; the view⁷ indicates the header and

4. See Chapter V, pp. - , above. Refer also to [rendering] "The Column - Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie" by J. H. Freedlander, A. D. Seymour, Jr., Asso. Archts., Aug. 10, 1912, and "Revised Drawing for Concrete Walls & Tile Wainscot in Lower Elevator Landing & Staircases - Section Looking Towards Stairs," Mar. 24, 1913, Sheets No. 12 and 12A, which are reproduced in F. E. Whitehouse, "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Inspection of Monument Property," undated Report in Files of Regional Architect, Region Five, US NPS, ff. p.5. Refer also to PVM-16, PVIEMMM map collection, concerning which see App. V, p.12, Item No. 58, below.

5. "A central concrete hoist dumps its bucket automatically into a hopper bracketed to one side of the hoist tower near its top (several feet above the highest level of wall to be built with that setting of the tower), and from here the concrete is distributed to the wall forms by chutes."
"Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High: The Perry Memorial," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.173. "Concrete is discharged by a chute into the basement of the shaft, whence it goes up by the concrete hoist." Ibid., p.175.

6. The interior of the rotunda is limestone. The exterior of the structure, all of the ashlar blocks, are granite.

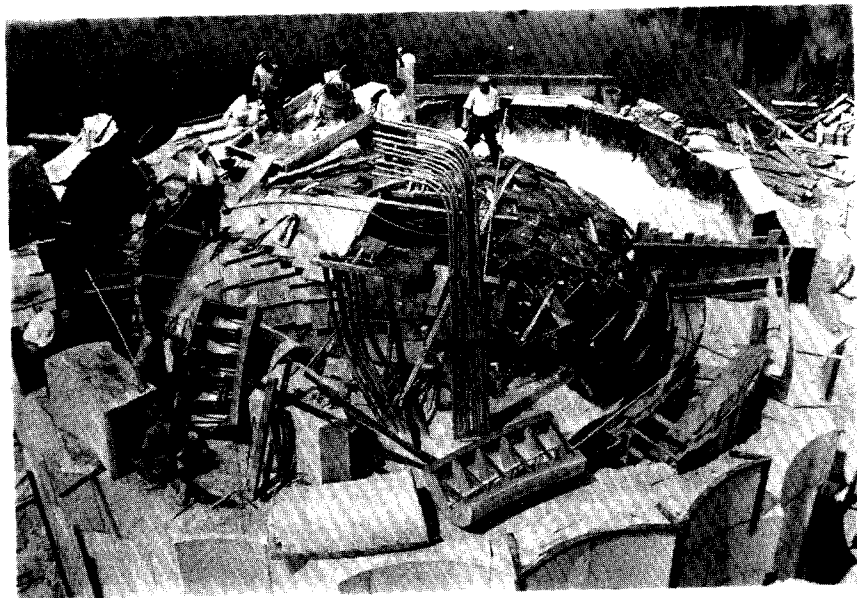
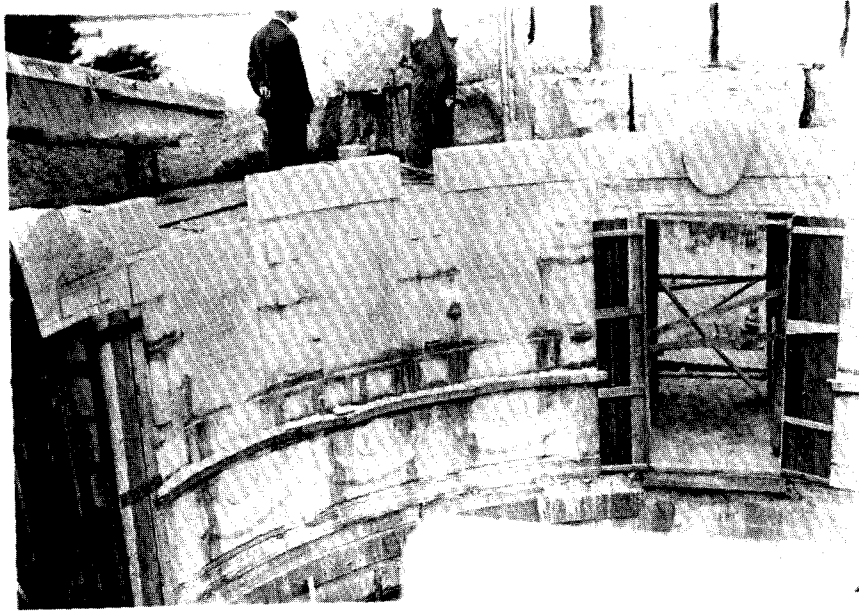
7. PVIEMMM photo PV-103, p.217B, below.



Memorial Column Construction Progress, Aug. 15, 1913. Indiana Limestone framing interior doors and wall slabs of rotunda in place. Workman setting iron strap under granite block of partially completed fourth ("D") course of granite. Spectator is island physician, Dr. Hanna. PVIIPMM photo PV-97 by Otto G. Herbster, Aug. 15, 1913. See also PV-96, PVIIPMM photo collection.

Memorial Column Construction Progress, Sept. 15, 1913. PVIIPMM photo PV-103 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 15, 1913. Illus. was reproduced and captioned, "Elliptical Vaulted Dome of Rotunda in Lower Story of Tower. View of Stone Vaulting Before Concreting," in article, "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High: The Perry Memorial," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.174, Fig. 5.







stretcher arrangement of the blocks.

Essentially, the lower column construction resembled the upper
 9
 half of an egg shell (the rotunda), set inside a cylinder (composed
 of the rings of granite ashlar blocks), the space in between to be
 filled with poured concrete through which two spiral staircases would
 10
 run. Out of this concrete filler, and supported in part by the

8. "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.175. Roy Robinson later expressed doubts concerning the soundness of the engineering of this vital lower segment of the memorial, "...the vertical cracks in the shaft granite and backing are primarily due to the heavy load of the massive capital of solid masonry and the heavy compression so developed in the long shaft with the daily elongation resulting from the heating action of the sun....if the designing engineers had reinforced the concrete backing against compression, - after the manner of reinforced concrete structural building columns, - this vertical cracking might possibly have been avoided.... My prime worry, if any, would be that the vertical cracking might continue to extend downward in course of time and so reach the stairways formed in the wall. I always considered bad construction the placing of the stairways in the wall and so cutting away the masonry at the base and point of greatest load...." Roy H. Robinson to Supt. Joseph R. Prentice, PVIPMM, Sept. 22, 1955, PVIPMM Files.

9. "The lower story is a rotunda, about 20 ft. high, and a trifle less in diameter than the well above; it is roofed with a flat elliptical dome of Bedford (Ind.) limestone backed with concrete. The interior of the rotunda is faced with limestone in decorative panels." "Building a Granite Shaft," op.cit., p.172.

10. "Two spiral stairways are formed in the wall around the rotunda, leading to a reinforced-concrete floor a few feet above the domed ceiling." Ibid. The spiral staircase providing access from the rotunda level to the elevator level above is pictured upon removal of forms following pouring of the concrete, and before exterior finish and tiles were set, in PVIPMM photo PV-104, which was utilized to illustrate the article cited above, page 174, Fig. 7, captioned, "Spiral Stairway after Removal of Forms."



rotunda's domed construction, would project four steel-rod-reinforced concrete beams to the height of the column for the support of the elevator shaft (which would run the height of the column from just above the rotunda) and the upper stairway (which would rise from the level above the rotunda to the height of the column, raveling the elevator shaftway posts).¹¹ Above and projecting from the outer cylinder would rise the column shell, which would support at its top the entire weight of the cap structure.¹²

The main operation in elevating the column was the setting of the granite blocks to form its outer surface. Thirty blocks in three basic patterns comprised each of the 78 courses of stone. This three-pattern arrangement is illustrated as Fig. 8 on the page from Engineering News reproduced at page 221, below.¹³

11. "From this floor, a central elevator hoistway 7 ft. square, and a reinforced-concrete staircase surrounding it, extend to the top of the monument. The reinforced-concrete flights are supported by four continuous concrete columns set in a square of about 13 ft., and resting on reinforced-concrete girders between floor and dome. The columns are octagonal, 16 in. on a side, reinforced with eight 5/8-in. longitudinal rods. There are no floors above the foot of the elevator, the well being open all the way to the top.... The stairs and their supporting columns are built in stages of about 25 ft., the height of a full turn of four flights. The column reinforcement and the electric-wire conduit inside of it being set, the form is placed and plumbed, and the column then cast to the bottom of the next stair-landing. The depth of column joined to the landing is later cast with the landing, and at the same time a radial strut is cast which here extends from the column out to the wall, bonding into a recess molded in the wall concrete." "Building a Granite Shaft," op.cit., pp.172, 175.

12. "Its height from top of concrete base to top of cap is 300 ft., but an attic 17 ft. high and a huge bronze lantern 18 ft. high make the total height 335 ft. above base, or about 360 ft. above bottom of foundation.. .. An interesting structural feature is the square cap of the shaft which is a reinforced-concrete slab resting on top of the circular shaft." Ibid., p.172.

13. Ibid., p.175.



"Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High:
The Perry Memorial,"
Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4,
July 23, 1914, page 175



are turned by two sheaves to pass down just inside the hoistway to the ground, and run out through holes in the foundation wall to the engine house.

One setting of the derricks is counted on for a raise of about 60 ft. of shaft wall. Fig. 9 sketches the extreme positions. With so great a raise, the upper courses of stone interfere with the boom in position for hoisting from the ground, and a gap must be left here, the remaining stones hoisted and set around temporarily inside, and then the gap closed with the boom topped in.

The concrete bins and mixer, alongside the shaft, are supplied by the yard derrick. Concrete is discharged by a chute into the basement of the shaft, whence it goes up by the concrete hoist.

SPECIAL WORK IN THE ROTUNDA

The rotunda involved special work, on account of the limestone side facing, the two spiral stairways in the wall, the dome, and four deep reinforced-concrete girders over the dome which carry the staircase columns above.

The views Fig. 2 and 5 represent the wall construction of the rotunda and the dome work respectively. The

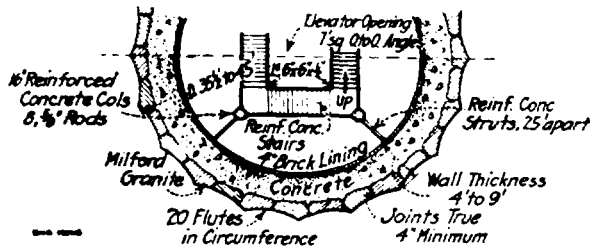


FIG. 8. SKETCH OF PART CROSS-SECTION OF SHAFT OF PERRY MEMORIAL

walls were concreted (in several stages) after setting both granite and limestone and building the forms for the spiral stairways between. The thin stonework of the dome was laid on centering and keyed up, and then backed with concrete; the view indicates the header and stretcher arrangement of the blocks.

WORK INSIDE THE SHAFT

The brick lining of the shaft, kept far below the wall work, is laid from a ring-shaped safety scaffold hung from cross-timbers above. A little lime is mixed with the portland cement in the mortar for the brickwork. Wire hoops formed into the concrete wall hold the lining. The brick is buff Kittanning face-brick, practically vitrified, and highly nonabsorptive.

The stairs and their supporting columns are built in stages of about 25 ft., the height of a full turn of four flights. The column reinforcement and the electric-wire conduit inside of it being set, the form is placed and plumbed, and the column then cast to the bottom of the next stair-landing. The depth of column joined to the landing is later cast with the landing, and at the same time a radial strut is cast which here extends from the column out to the wall, bonding into a recess molded in the wall concrete.

The stairs comprise reinforced-concrete stringers on either side, reinforced with rods, and continuous tread and riser construction reinforced with expanded metal. The latter is received in widths just equal to the stair width, and already bent to the required stepped shape in the shop. The sheets drop into place and merely need

a few blocks to hold them off the bottom form. Several flights are usually cast at once.

The only standing staging used in the shaft is that required for the column and stairwork. Ladders on side platforms resting on beams thrown across the shaft have

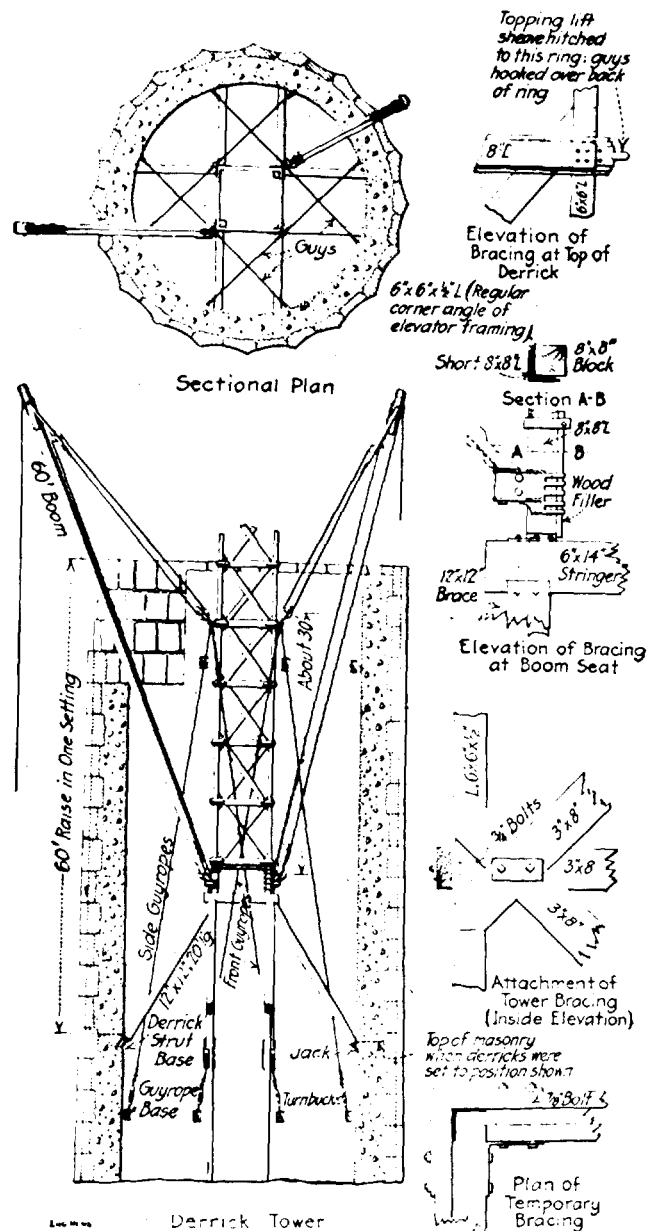


FIG. 9. ERECTING DERRICK FOR PERRY MEMORIAL

been used for the men up to now, but a temporary passenger hoist is now being installed.

FINISH

On completion of the structure, the exterior will have to be cleaned off and pointed up; the sandblast may be used for cleaning. The inside brickwork will also require cleaning of cement stains, etc. The concrete column and stairwork is being rubbed with carborundum brick, holes and voids being first filled with cement.

REINFORCED-CONCRETE ESPLANADE

The monument itself is to be surrounded by a concrete plaza or esplanade extending from water to water (160

221



One stone of each of the three basic patterns was joined to form two flutes. Thirty blocks of granite thus encompass the full circumference of twenty flutes. By shifting the ring, illustrated in Fig. 8 on page 221, one flute in either direction, the bond of the next course is represented, but the next courses above and below will be deeper, header and stretcher courses alternating.¹⁴ Through the range of the seventy-eight courses the thickness of the granite (as well as of the backing shell of concrete) gradually was diminished. The column well being a regular cylinder, the exterior of the column tapers, embodying a classical entasis swelling out about four inches from the chord.¹⁵ The cutting of the blocks was done at the quarry at Milford, Massachusetts. The joints were cut true for a width of at least four inches back from the facing surface, back of which the cutting was irregular.¹⁶ The granite blocks were set into position in what Roy Robinson described as "the customary manner";¹⁷

The blocks, being of great weight, were set with the usual wood wedges to prevent the stones from squashing the mortar bed out and hold same to the proper thickness as well as to enable the stone setter to bring the stones into proper position and level by tapping these resting wedges.... The stones are bedded solid with mortar and the concrete poured backing would only flush in under the rough overhang of the roughed backs of the stones. The vertical build joints were *filled solid with mortar after the stones were*

14. Ibid., p.172. See also Robinson to Prentice, Sept. 22, 1955, loc.cit.

15. "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.172.

16. Ibid.

17. Robinson to Prentice, Sept. 22, 1955, loc.cit.



bedded, in the customary manner. This is done by holding a backing stick on the outside against the joint, throwing the mortar in with the trowel and troweling it up....¹⁸

The granite ashlar and the limestone facing stone in the rotunda were laid in a mortar of white Medusa portland, made in Sandusky, Ohio.¹⁹

Concreting of the back of the granite blocks was accomplished against segmental inner forms which were strutted to the framework of the central construction tower shaftway and to the opposite extreme of the circle. The two metal straps attached to each block were wired inward to the form.²⁰

Page 226A illustrates the positioning of the segmental forms,²¹ page 226B, the forms in place in preparation for a pouring,²²

18. Ibid. "As a stone is hoisted to place it is lowered into its mortar bed by the derrick, set true and plumb, while the derrick still holds the strain, and then wedged in position by wooden wedges. After slacking off the derrick, mortar is packed into the back of the bed joint to fill, while the builds are just closed with mortar, leaving the further filling for the concrete." "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.173. Major steps in his procedure can be observed by viewing in sequence from PVIPTMM photo collection PV-14, PV-37, PV-75, PV-29 and PV-133.

19. Ibid. "I can readily understand that after a number of years the vertical joints could weather out somewhat as Portland cement shrinks in setting and so tends to leave hair cracks between the mortar and the granite. The moisture soaking into these crevices and freezing and thawing alternately tends to gradually break out the mortar, particularly as there must be a concurrent grinding action occurring with the daily temperature expansion and contraction of the opposed stones." Robinson to Prentice, Sept. 22, 1955, loc.cit.

20. "Building a Granite Shaft 200 Ft. High," op.cit., p.173. "...the granite ashlar of the shaft, in addition to having alternately thicker and thinner courses to interbond with the concrete backing, has each stone secured with two galvanized iron hooked bars." Robinson to Prentice, Sept. 22, 1955, loc.cit.

21. PV-36.

22. PV-70



and page 229A, a pouring completed, the forms still in place. The lower part of the shaft was set by a yard derrick set up with a 65-foot wooden mast and a 90-foot steel three-section boom, designed to handle the stone in storage around the base of the shaft and to serve the concrete mixing hopper. Above the reach of this derrick, all work of raising granite blocks and other materials was accomplished from inside the column. A timber tower was built up in the center of the well around the permanent elevator framing, and this framing (reinforced concrete posts) was utilized as the equivalent of derrick masts. Within the frame operated the self-dumping concrete hoist, to a height which at times extended as much as 70 feet above the wall when extended for a fresh

²⁴ raise. The scale of the framework for the concrete hoist above the level of elevation of the reinforced concrete elevator pillars appears on page 229B. ²⁵ Construction of the interior derrick tower is sketched

in Fig. 9, page 221, ²⁶ above. A contemporary article described the interior derrick tower:

The steps for the booms are bracketed just above a square ring of 4x14 timbers clamped around the elevator angles. This ring is carried by eight 12x12-in. raking struts set on jack-screws in notches cored in the concrete about 30 ft. below the boom steps. The struts are in the planes of the sides of the elevator frame.

23. PV-61.

24. "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.173.

25. PV-107

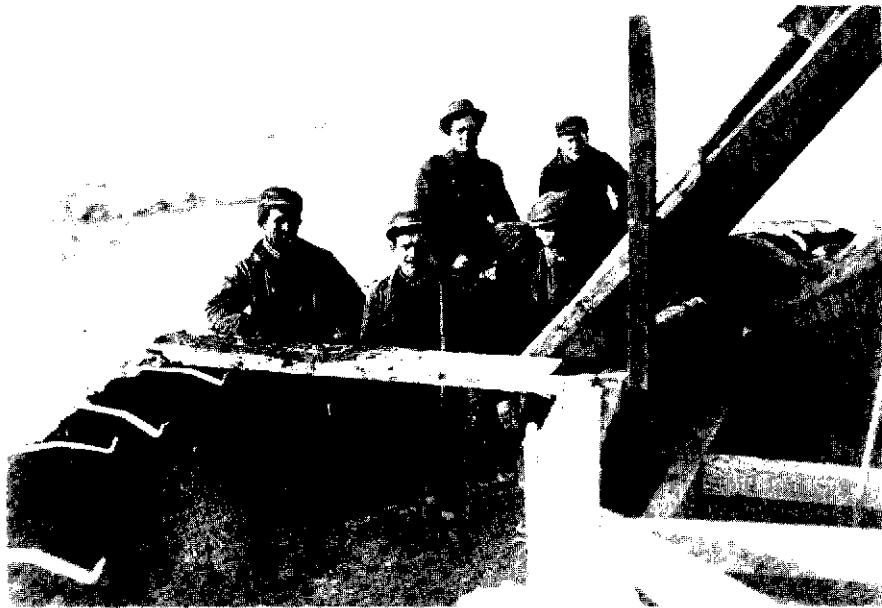
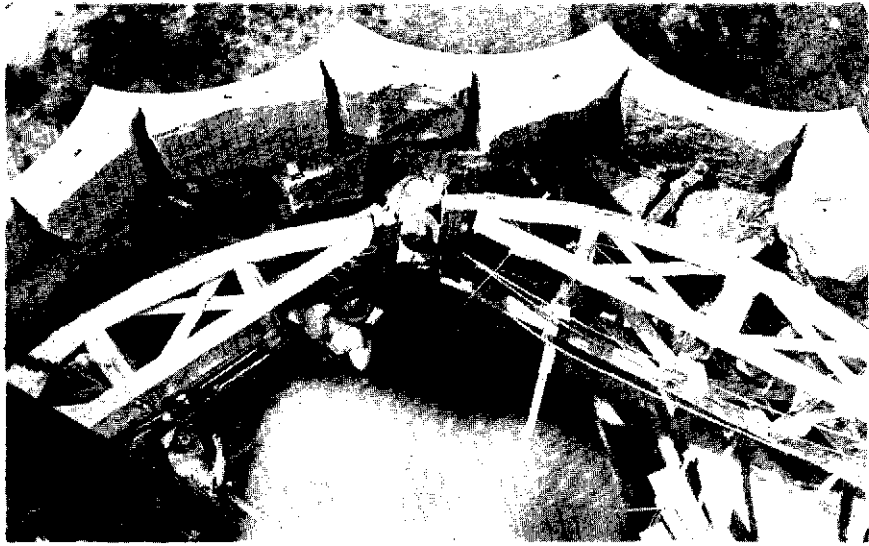
26. "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.175, Fig. 9.



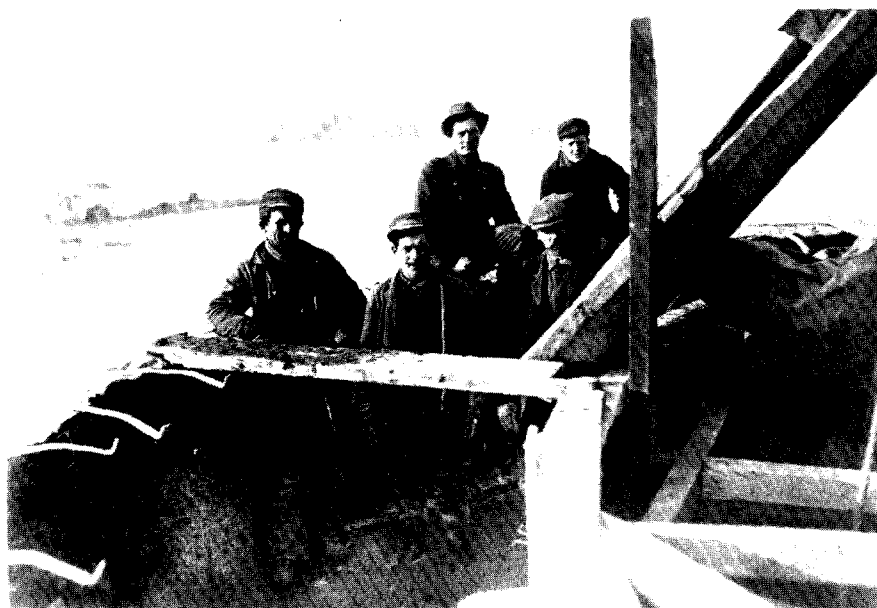
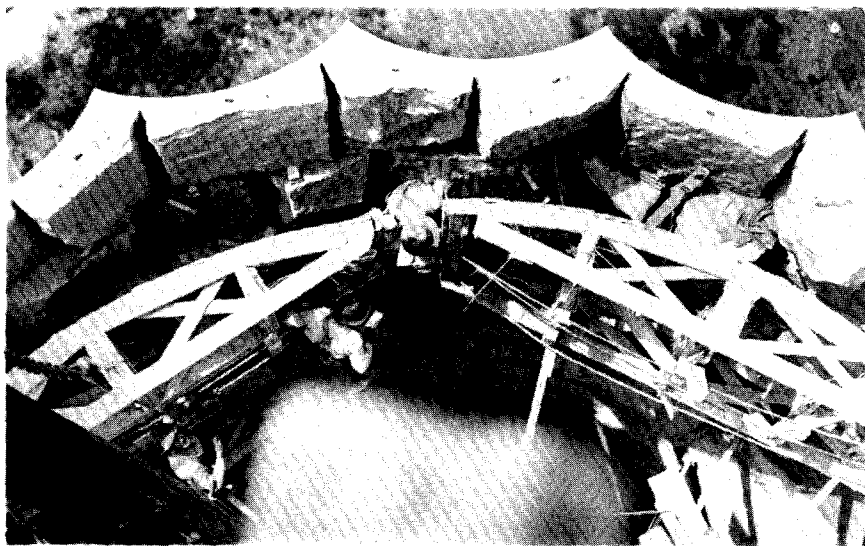
Positioning segmental forms for pouring
concrete wall behind granite ashlar.
PVI PMNM photo PV-36 by Otto G. Herbster,
ca.1913-1914.

Forms in place for pouring of segment of con-
crete backing wall. Note metal tie-straps
projecting from top of stones at left. On
the upper courses concrete apparently was
poured one course at a time rather than two
courses at a time, in order to lessen danger
of pushing the lighter stones of the higher
courses out of position. Individual at ex-
treme left in photo is Henry Keiner, a master
carpenter; others are not identified. PVI PMNM
photo PV-70 by Otto G. Herbster, ca.1913-1914.











The topping-lift block is hitched to a forged ring fastened to the corner of the elevator frame about 25 ft. above the boom seat. Back of this ring are attached two 1-in. wire-rope guys extending about 60 ft. down to an anchorage in the concrete wall of the shaft. There are two guys at each corner of the tower, eight in all; the guys on each face of the tower are crossed, as shown in the sketch, so that in ground plan they are in planes nearly parallel to the diagonals of the tower. The mast stress of the derrick goes down the single 6x6x $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. elevator angle. Timber strutting and bracing are clamped to the sides of the elevator frame above the boom seat to stiffen the mast angles and form a full-braced tower up to the level of the concrete hoist sheaves. Below the boom seats no bracing is used. There are no permanent diagonals in the elevator framing, the reinforced-concrete staircase being relied upon to hold it laterally.

In making a new setting of the derricks, the legs for the boom seats are set on top of the finished concrete wall, notches having been cored out here. Anchor stirrups of 1-in. square iron, concreted in two courses (7 ft.) lower down, give points of attachment for the mast guys which run up to the tower. This allows of setting and rigging the two booms complete....

The load and boom lines are run down the boom to the sheaves at the step, and continue down alongside the elevator angles to the floor above the rotunda. Here they are turned by two sheaves to pass down just inside the hoistway to the ground, and run out through holes in the foundation wall to the engine house.

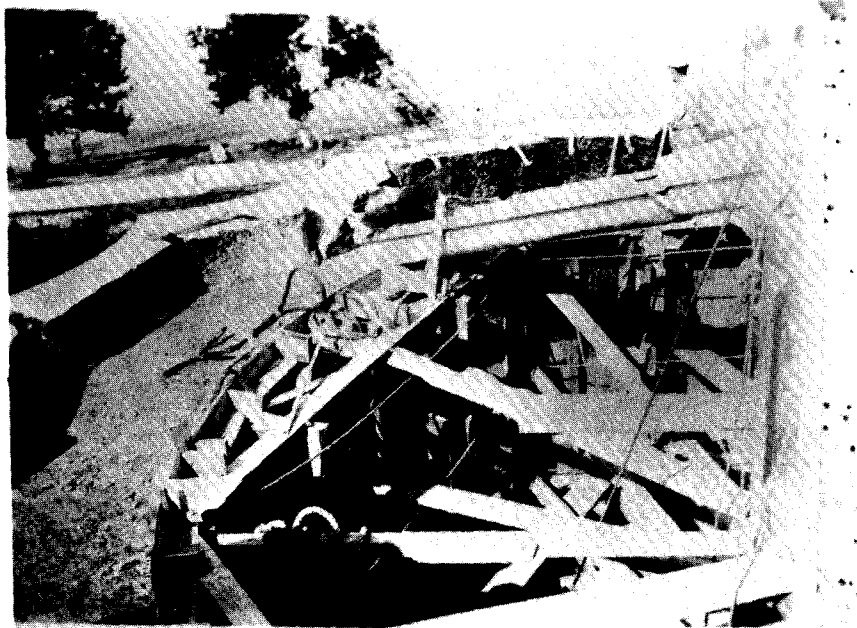
One setting of the derricks is counted on for a raise of about 60 ft.²⁷

Page 232A pictures legs for the boom seats set into notches which had been cored out of the poured concrete inner-wall for this purpose and two of the steel guy ropes. ²⁸ Page 232B illustrates scars remaining on the inner surface of concrete walling the well from placing and removing the derrick support system, and also shows the partially set

27. Ibid., pp.173-175.

28. PV-25.







Forms in place while one pouring of concrete cures, and work proceeds on the granite blocks above. Note that metal straps have been affixed to the blocks of top course at right, but not yet to the ones at left. Only the surface of each block to face outward was shaped and fully finished. PVIPMNM photo PV-61, by Otto G. Herbster, ca.1913-1914.

As the column was raised the plank-beamed shaftway for the concrete elevator-bucket was built up successively, as much as 70 feet above current construction elevation. Scale of the shaftway appears in contrast to the two figures in this photograph, Mark Dunn, chief rigger, left, facing camera, Henry Bell, contractor's superintendent, right, head down. PVIPMNM photo PV-107, by Otto G. Herbster.



brick veneer for the interior finish of the column.

The interior derrick system was the key to the elevation of the column. In the lower section some of the granite blocks weighed as much as five tons, in the shaft weights of the blocks approximated two to two and one-half tons, in the cap structure some of the weights were four to four and one-half tons.

A guide to the progress of construction of the column are the monthly progress reports forwarded by Superintendent of Construction Charles E. Sudler to the architects in New York City so that authorization could be made for construction progress payments to the contractor. The earliest of these located is Number 5, dated September 15, 1913. Progress reports numbered 5, 6 (Oct. 15, 1913), 7 (Nov. 15, 1913), 8 (Nov. 24, Dec. 15, 1913; two reports), 10 (Feb. 15, 1914), 12 (Apr. 15, 1914), 14 (June 17, 1914), 15 (July 17, 1914), 16 (Aug. 21, 1914), 18 (Oct. 20, 1914), 19 (Nov. 24, 1914), 20 (Dec. 20, 1914), 21 (Jan. 18, 1915), 22 (Feb. 18, 1915) and 23 (Mar. 19, 1915) have been located and filed on microfilm at PVIPMM. In September 1913 began the steady rise of the

29. PV-109. "The brick lining of the shaft, kept far below the wall work, is laid from a ring-shaped safety scaffold hung from cross-timbers above. A little lime is mixed with the portland cement in the mortar for the brick-work. Wire loops formed into the concrete wall hold the lining. The brick is buff Kittanning face-brick, practically vitrified, and highly nonabsorptive." "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.175, g.v. at p. 221, above.

30. Ibid., p.173.

31. Reel 2, Box 28.

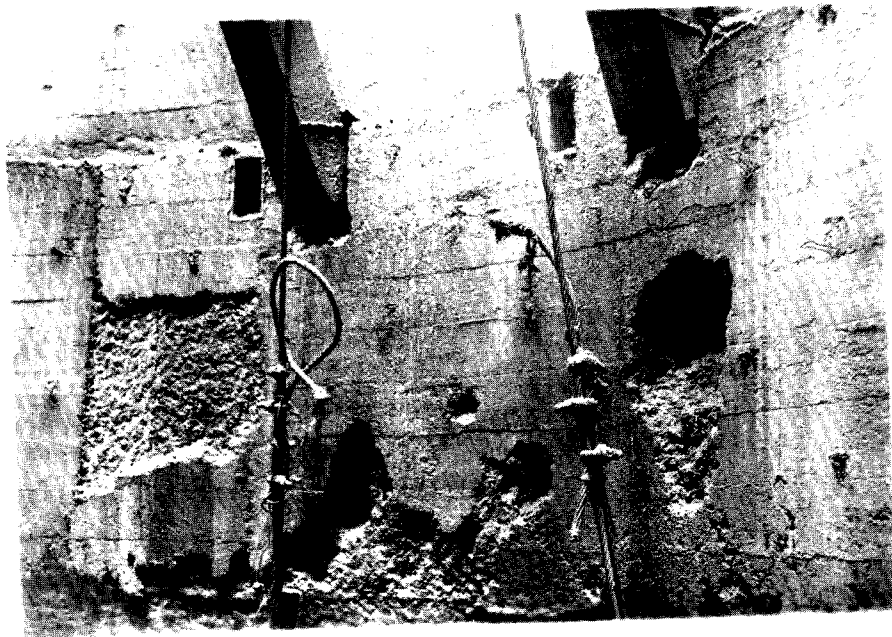
32. PVIPMM Microfilm Collection, Reel 2, from Boxes 28 and 29, Perry's Victory Memorial Commissioners Papers in the Ohio State Museum, Columbus. See also App. VI, below.



Legs for the boom seats, set into the finished concrete wall, notches having been cored out for that purpose. Steel ropes are guys to the derrick tower anchored in the concrete below camera level. PVIPTMM photo PV-25 by Otto G. Herbster, ca.1913-1914.

Scars remaining on the inner surface of concrete walling the column well from placing and removing the derrick support system, and partially set brick veneer for the interior finish of the column interior. PVIPTMM photo PV-109 by Otto G. Herbster, ca.1913-1914.





23223



33
column above the swamp, as pictured on page 235A, the eighth course
of stone in process of being set, and the center shaftway rising to-
ward the vertical height of the 90-foot derrick-boom. At just about
the same date a photo was taken of the construction crew by photographer
Herbster. This is reproduced on page 235B. 34

Between September 15 and October 15, seven courses of granite were
completed, the best one month's progress to that date. 35 On November
14th, 1913, 20 courses of granite had been set and backed with concrete,
the face-brick lining of the column was set part way up toward that
level, and the concrete floor at the elevator landing, above the rotunda
level, was in place and work about to start on the reinforced concrete
stairway from that point through the well to the top of the column. 36
On December 16, 1913, twenty-four courses of granite were set, bringing 37
the column to a height of approximately 90 feet above the foundation top.
Twenty-four completed courses, photographed on December 19, 1913, are 38
pictured in the construction progress photograph at page 238A, below.

33. PV-39, showing the 6th, 7th and 8th courses of ashlar each partially
set. See also in FVIPSMM photo collection: PV-40 (showing 9th, 10th,
11th courses being set), PV-41 (16th course), PV-42 (16th course), PV-48
(18th course), PV-47 (20th course, Nov. 14, 1913), PV-60 (20th course,,
Nov. 14, 1913), PV-44 (21st course), PV-46 (21st and 22nd courses).

34. EV-28.

35. Sudler to Worthington, Nov. 14, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28.

36. Ibid.

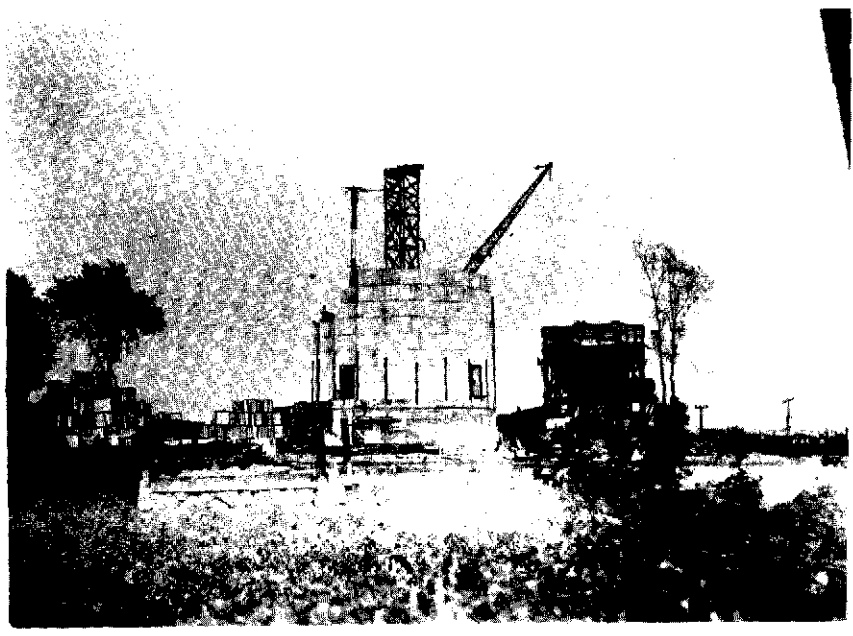
37. Sudler to Worthington, Dec. 16, 1913, Johannsen Papers. See also,
Huntington to Gov. Wilson, Dec. 10, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28.



Setting of 6th, 7th and 8th courses of granite ashlar during construction of the memorial column, Sept. 1913. View is east. Concrete mixing hopper is south from the column. PVIIPMM photo PV-39 by Otto G. Herbster, Sept. 1913. For successive construction progress photographs of the elevation of the column see the following in the PVIIPMM photo collection: PV-40 (9th, 10th, 11th courses being set), PV-41 (16th course), PV-42 (16th course), PV-48 (18th course), PV-47 (20th course, Nov. 14, 1913), PV-60 (20th course, Nov. 14, 1913), PV-44 (21st course), PV-46 (21st and 22nd courses).

Memorial column construction crew, ca. Sept. 15, 1913. Far left front, wearing derby, smoking cigar, arms folded, Mark Dunn, chief rigger. Fourth from right, first row, in light-colored clothes, soft hat, cigar in right hand, Henry Bell, the contractor's general foreman. Seated to Bell's immediate right, dark suit, is the timekeeper, name unknown. PVIIPMM photo PV-28 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Sept. 15, 1913.







Page 238B presents a view of progress on February 20, 1914, when 38

39

courses of stone were in place. April 1914 saw the column rise to

40

185 feet. On June 8th, 1914, the column was accounted "78% finished."

41

July 2, 1914, Secretary General Huntington wrote to General Keifer that

42

the column was then 258 feet high, and on the 6th of July he wrote

further that

...the Commissioners will be amazed at the beauty and impressiveness of the memorial column. Mr. Worthington and I were at the bay yesterday and saw it for the first time since September. It is now about 275 feet high and can be seen from all the surrounding region. Returning to Sandusky we watched it from the boat and could see it distinctly from a distance of twenty miles....⁴³

38. PV-49. "I am enclosing a photo of the Column, taken on the 19th. As you will see, the twenty-fourth course, "X", has been set." Sudler to Worthington, Dec. 26, 1913, Johannsen Papers. PV-49 was published in illustration of the article, "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.173, Fig. 3. See also in PVIPMM photo collection: PV-68*

39. PV-62. See Sudler to Worthington, Feb. 20, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28. In PVIPMM photo collection, see also: PV-69 (38 courses), PV-63 (38 courses), PV-51 (38 courses), PV-54 (38th and 39th courses), PV-52 (40 courses), PV-67 (42nd, 43d, 44th courses), PV-57 (47th, 48th, 49th, 50th courses), PV-53 (50th course), PV-72 (50th course, April, 1914), PV-65 (51st and 52nd courses), PV-38 (58 courses), PV-56 (58th course), PV-55 (58th course). PV-72 was published in illustration of the article, "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.173, Fig. 4.

40. Ibid., p.173.

41. Minutes, II, June 8, 1914.

42. Huntington to Keifer, July 2, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

43. Ibid., July 6, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

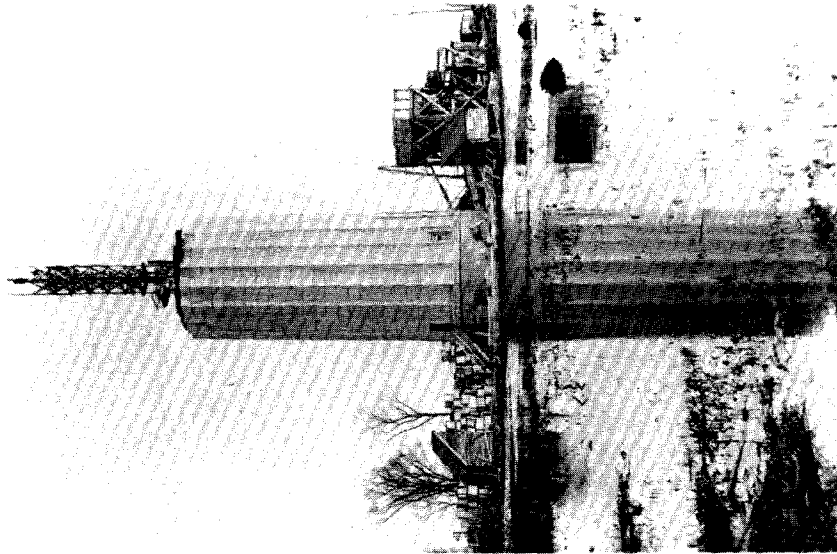
*(24th, 25th, 26th courses), PV-50 (29th and 30th courses), PV-66 (32nd, 33rd, 34th courses). The first twenty-six courses of granite blocks were marked at the quarry with designations from "A" through "Z", hence "X" indicates the twenty-fourth course of blocks. Simple numbers apparently were utilized to designate courses above the twenty-sixth.



24 courses of granite set and concrete backing poured, Dec. 19, 1913. PVIPMM photo PV-49 by Otto G. Herbster, Dec. 19, 1913. This view was published in illustration of the article, "Building a ^{Granite} Shaft 300 Ft. High," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.173, Fig. 3. See also in PVIPMM photo collection: PV-68 (24th, 25th, 26th courses), PV-50 (29th and 30th courses), PV-66 (32nd, 33rd, 34th courses).

38 courses of granite set, Feb. 20, 1914. PVIPMM photo PV-62 by Otto G. Herbster, Feb. 20, 1914. See also in PVIPMM photo collection: PV-69 (38 courses), PV-63 (38 courses), PV-51 (38 courses), PV-54 (38th and 39th courses), PV-52 (40 courses), PV-67 (42nd, 43rd, 44th courses), PV-57 (47th, 48th, 49th, 50th courses), PV-53 (50th course), PV-72 (50th course, April 1914), PV-65 (51st and 52nd courses), PV-38 (58 courses), PV-56 (58th course), PV-55 (58th course). PV-72 was published in illustration of the article, "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p. 173, Fig. 4.







In early July 1914, though the precise date does not appear, the 78th and last course of the main column work was set, the column appearing then as pictured on page 241A.⁴⁴ Contractor Robinson, his foreman, and the crew performing the high tower work are pictured on page 241B.⁴⁵

The 79th course of block began the assembly of the echinus.⁴⁶ Specifications for the structure required that the cap be used as a lookout and constructed to provide for the security of observers. The stressing for the soffit of the capital was achieved through steel rods, set in concrete, cantilevered over compression rings pivoted at the column wall so that the stresses within the compression ring would compensate for the structural and live-weight stresses of the exterior (or penumbral) structure. The outer edge of each reinforcing bar was extended out to the extremity of the square abacus. The structural

44. PV-59. For cross-sectional renderings detailing progressive structural design elevation modifications, refer to "Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Drawing Sheet No. 12, The Column" by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., Asso. Archts., reproduced in F. E. Whitehouse, "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Inspection of Monument Property", undated Report in Files of Regional Architect, Region Five, US NPS, ff. p.5, in which cross-sectionals are rendered through courses number 8 and 55; PVM-2, PVIPTNM map collection, provides cross sectionals through courses 7 and 54. Other structural details in the column appear in PVM-16, PVIPTNM map collection.

45. PV-34. According to construction progress photographer Otto G. Herbster and electrician William Marks, interviewed at Put-in-Bay, Sept. 1960, due to poor living conditions for the workmen on the island, and separation from their families of many of the men who were newly emigrated to the U.S. from Europe, there was an unusual turnover in the work crews, presenting a major problem for the contractor throughout the job.

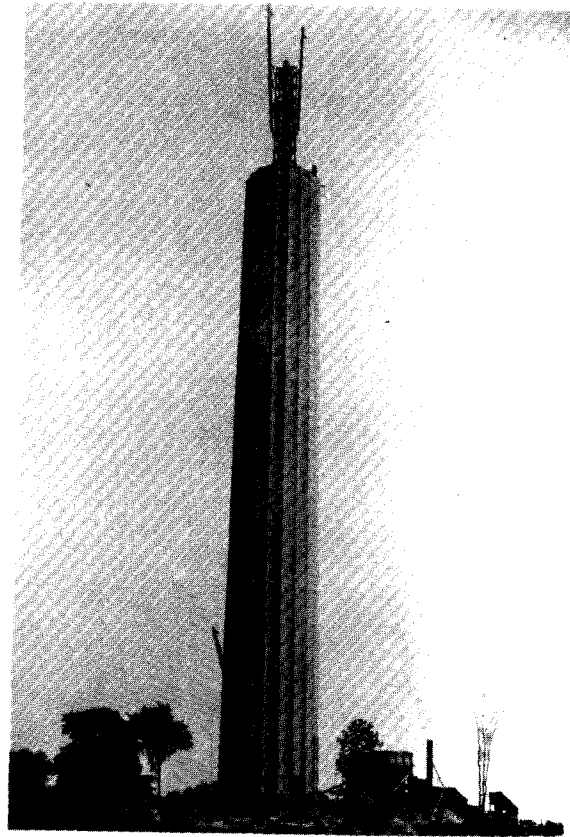
46. Setting of the 79th course is illustrated in PV-73, PVIPTNM photo collection.



78 courses of granite set, July 1914. The
79th course would begin the elastic curve
of the echinus. PVIPIIM photo PV-59 by
Otto G. Herbster, July 1914.

right, High tower construction crew, Perry Mem-
orial column, spring 1914. Roy Robinson (contractor)
is at extreme left, next figure is head
stonesetter (not identified by name);
foreman Henry Bell is fourth from left
in black overcoat. PVIPIIM photo PV-34
by Otto G. Herbster, spring 1914.
(NOTE: Caption above is correct, but
photo is printed reversed.)







engineering consultant for the monument described the design in a con-
temporary article, the text of which appears as Appendix IX, ⁴⁷below.

Progressive photographs illustrating assembly of the cap structure dur-
ing the summer of 1914 appear on pages 244A, ⁴⁸ 244B, ⁴⁹ 246A, ⁵⁰ 246B, ⁵¹

47. Howard C. Baird, (Boller, Hodge & Baird, Consulting Engineers), "Reinforced-Concrete Cap of Perry Memorial Column," Engineering News, Vol. 74, No. 4, July 22, 1915, pp.154-155. Mr. Baird's two illus., which are not reproduced in this Report, would appear to be of interest for any structural study of the cap by architectural or engineering personnel.

Engineering News had commented on the cap structure a year earlier: "...An interesting structural feature is the square cap of the shaft which is a reinforced-concrete slab resting on top of the circular shaft. This cap slab has deep reinforced-concrete girders around its outer edge, which form the parapet of a walk way around the attic. The granite facing of the shaft continues along the under side of the cap and the outside of the parapet; the stones here are cut with heavy longitudinal dovetailed keys projecting from their back faces, which will bond into the concrete and so carry the stones. It will be necessary to set this stonework complete (on falsework) before casting the reinforced-concrete slab and girders. The overhang of the cap being about 10 ft. on the diagonals of the square, and the stones of the underside being radial, without transverse joints, large weights will have to be handled and substantial falsework provided for suspending the stonework until the concrete is in and has taken its set." "Building a Granite Shaft 300 Ft. High," op.cit., p.172.

Details of design and construction appear also in "Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Drawing Sheet No. 12, The Column" by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., Asso. Archts., reproduced in loc. cit.; and PVM-2, PVM-16, PVM-80 and PVM-81, PVIPIIMM map collection.

48. PV-585

49. PV-74.

50. PV-748. See also in PVIPIIMM photo collection: PV-85, PV-747 and PV-94.

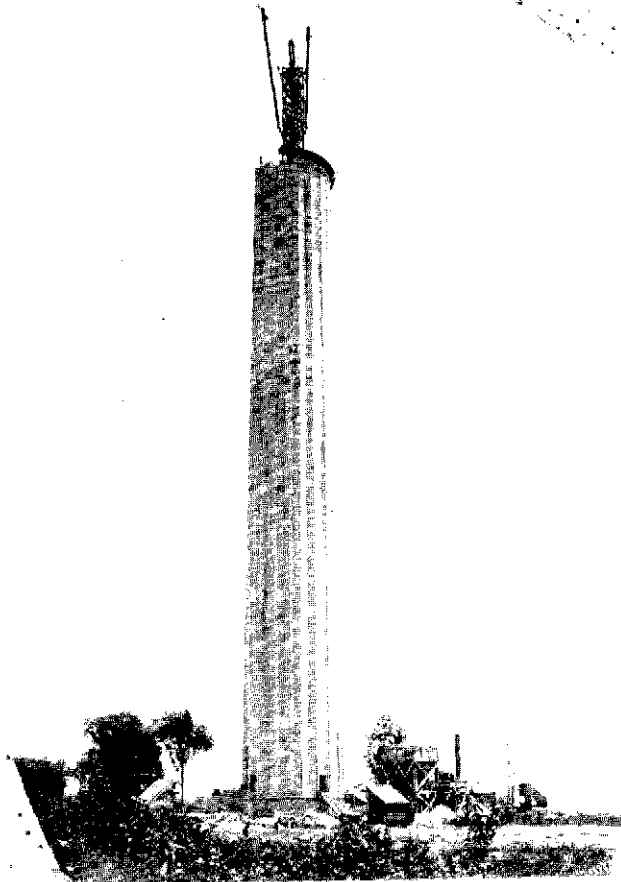
51. PV-617. See also in PVIPIIMM photo collection: PV-584 and PV-746.



Setting the 79th course of granite: base for
the cap structure of the column, July 1914.
PVIENM photo PV-585 by Otto G. Herbster, July
1914.

Setting the lower rim of the echinus, July
1914. PVIENM photo PV-74 by Otto G
Herbster, July 1914.







The column exterior and echinus for the cap structure (capital) completed, July 1914. PVIPIIIM photo PV-748 by Otto G. Herbster, July 1914. See also in PVIPIIIM photo collection: PV-85, PV-747 and PV-94.

Setting the facing stones on falsework to form the soffit for the capital (cap structure) of the column, July-August 1914. PVIPIIIM photo PV-617. "The method of attaching the 12-in. thick granite facing to the concrete of the soffit and the sides of the cap, as adopted, consisted in cutting the stones to 6 in. thick at the joints, so that the middle portions formed dovetail projections, the spaces between them having a similar shape to receive the concrete. The facing, when carefully placed in position on the falsework, made the forms for the concrete floor and parapet walls, and the concrete when placed filled up the recesses, thus firmly locking the granite slabs and the concrete together...light steel reinforcement bent to shape was placed vertically in the recesses to provide security against any possible cracking." Howard C. Baird, "Reinforced-Concrete Cap of Perry Memorial Column," Engineering News, Vol. 72, No. 4, July 23, 1914, p.154. See also in PVIPIIIM photo collection: PV-584 and PV-746.







52

and 252A, below. The tedious and difficult building of the cap struc-

53

ture was completed August 31st and inspected by Henry W. Hodge of the engineering consultants, Boller, Hodge and Baird, on September 1st,

54

1914. The walls and domed roof of the elevator head house, which are a unit structurally with the column rather than with the parapet, were not included in this inspection, and were scheduled for completion

55

six weeks later. In a general progress report letter on the second of September Superintendent Sudler related to President General Worthington that the column as a whole was then about 90% completed, that the granite and concrete backing were about 97% completed, that the inner lining of face brick was about 85% completed (requiring another 30 days for 100% completion), and that the reinforced concrete stairway was 75% complete (9 more flights remaining to be built, requiring until October for completion): Sudler estimated that the column would be finished by

56

the first of December.

52. PV-79. See also in PVIPMM photo collection: PV-86, PV-616, PV-590, PV-618, PV-89, PV-82, PV-80, PV-77, PV-612, PV-132, PV-195, and illustration captioned, "THE PERRY MEMORIAL As nearing completion September 10th, 1914," Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1914 (Cleveland, ca.1914), p. 14 (See also App. I, p.26, Item No. 48, below).

53. Sudler to Worthington, Sept. 2, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

54. Huntington to Boller, Hodge & Baird, 149 Broadway, New York City, Oct. 9, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

55. See f.n. no. 53, above.

56. Ibid.



Subjected to sun, wind, heat, cold and the fierce lake winds, the cap structure of the column has presented a succession of protection and repair problems. Condition of the cap structure in the years 1918, 1922, 1924, 1928, 1942 and 1949, at least, has resulted in sufficient concern
57
to elicit documentary record.

September 15, 1914, the Sandusky Register editorialized that

...For some months Sanduskyians and the people of neighboring towns and the Lake Erie islands have watched with interest and satisfaction the progress of the work on the great column of the Perry Memorial, now practically completed, but they were hardly prepared to have this achievement followed last week by the progressive action of the commissioners devoting an additional sum of \$122,000 to the construction of the central terrace around the column and the complete parking

57. (1918:) Worthington to Huntington, Oct. 14, 1918, Reel 2, Box 17, Johannsen to Freedlander, Sept. 17, 1923, Reel 2, Box 22; (1922:) Joseph H. Freedlander, "Alterations & Repairs to The Column, Perry Memorial, Drawing /_blueprint_/ No. 100"B", Feick Papers, PVIPTMM map no. PVM-68 (see also App. V, p.13, Item No. 66, below); (1924:) Sisson to Huntington, Oct. 23, 1924, Reel 1, Box 12; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924, In.p., 1924, p./_22_/ (see also App. I, p.34, Item No. 68, below); Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 28, 1924. Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation, August 20, 1924 to June 15, 1925, and of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial, October 15, 1924. Fifth Annual Report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, December 1, 1924. (n.p., 1925), p.11 (see also App. I, p.35, Item No. 69, below); (1928:) Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1928 (n.p., ca.1928), p.1 (see also App. I, p.37, Item No. 81, below); (1942:) PVIPTMM map collection PVM-87 (see also App. V, p.12, Item No. 59, below); (1949:) PVIPTMM map collection, PVM-79, PVM-85 and PVM-88 (see also App. V, p.13, Item No. 62, 63, and 64, below).



of the grounds... This is a great step forward....

At its annual meeting of September 10th, the Inter-State Board had voted to proceed with construction of the plaza in accordance with the plan then current to complete the memorial in unit segments. ⁵⁹ \$122,000 was segregated to the plaza and landscaping, ⁶⁰ and a contract in that amount was signed with the Stewart Engineering Corporation of New York City on October 27, 1914. ⁶¹

In terms of the prize design, Freedlander had conceived the plaza covering much of the surface of the reservation, from the bay shore to

58. Quoted in Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1914 (Cleveland, ca.1914), p./_12_/.

59. "...the Building Committee is hereby instructed to complete the central terrace and the parking of the ground of the entire reservation within the funds available, in accordance with the plan and estimates of the architects submitted at this meeting, which are hereby approved, the Building Committee to have full power to act and make the necessary contracts to this end. And...since the original design approved by the National Fine Arts Commission, contemplates the erection of a building and colonnade dedicated to International Peace, as a part of the memorial, the Inter-State Board hereby affirms its purpose to proceed with all diligence to complete the original design in accordance with such measures as may be authorized for its completion under the direction of the Building Committee. Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1914, p.25.

60. Huntington to Watterson, Sept. 11, Huntington to Clarke, Sept. 14, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

61. The contract of Oct. 27, 1914, together with "General Conditions" of the contract, transcribed from Reel 4, Box 54, is recorded as App. X, below. Another copy appears in Reel 2, Box 28. Due to a consistent lack of harmony in their professional relationship, the depth of which is merely suggested in the text of this present Report, Freedlander was not anxious to have Robinson the contractor, for the plaza. See Robinson to Huntington, Nov. 4, Huntington to Robinson, Nov. 6, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.



the lake shore, as its width, and the east-west expanse of the reservation as its length.

62

Besides insuring an architectural base for the general composition the plaza is intended to serve for exercises and ceremonies requiring the accommodation of large assemblages. Its extreme length is seven hundred and fifty feet and its width on the main central axis is four hundred and fifty-eight feet. It is twelve feet above mean high water while the terraces immediately surrounding the museum and the colonnade are elevated three feet more or fifteen feet above mean high water....⁶³

The retrenched plan for the plaza retained its single vital function of insuring an architectural base for the general composition of the memorial.

64

The importance of this function long had been recognized by the Inter-State Board.

65

Stewart moved ahead rapidly, and as weather permitted, worked through the winter. Page 252B pictures the sinking of casing for the "McArthur

66

62. Joseph Henry Freedlander, "The Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay," in Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (N.Y.), Report of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission State of New York (Albany, 1916), p.162.

63. Ibid.

64. The relationship of the original plaza layout and the revised layout is made clear in Freedlander and Seymours' "Perry Memorial Revised Sheet No. 10, "Map of Reservation for Perry Monument," June 22, 1912, by Judson & Wager, a print of which appears in F. E. Whitehouse, "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Inspection of Monument Property," an undated report in the files of Regional Architect, Region Five, US NPS, ff. p:5.

65. "...the first future policy of this Board shall be to complete that portion of the plaza adjacent and pertinent to the Doric column of the memorial, and the Building Committee is hereby authorized to contract for this work." Minutes, II, Nov. 1913, pp.183-184.

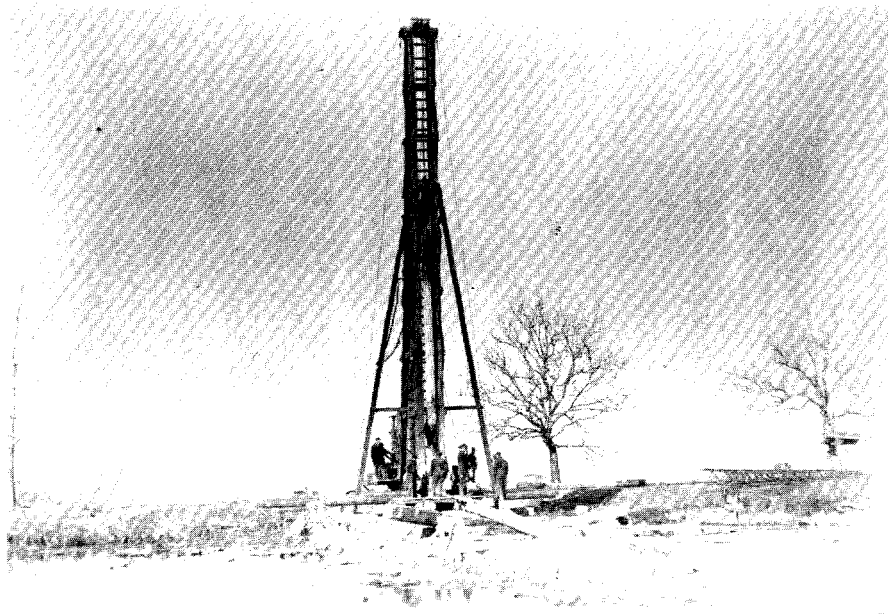
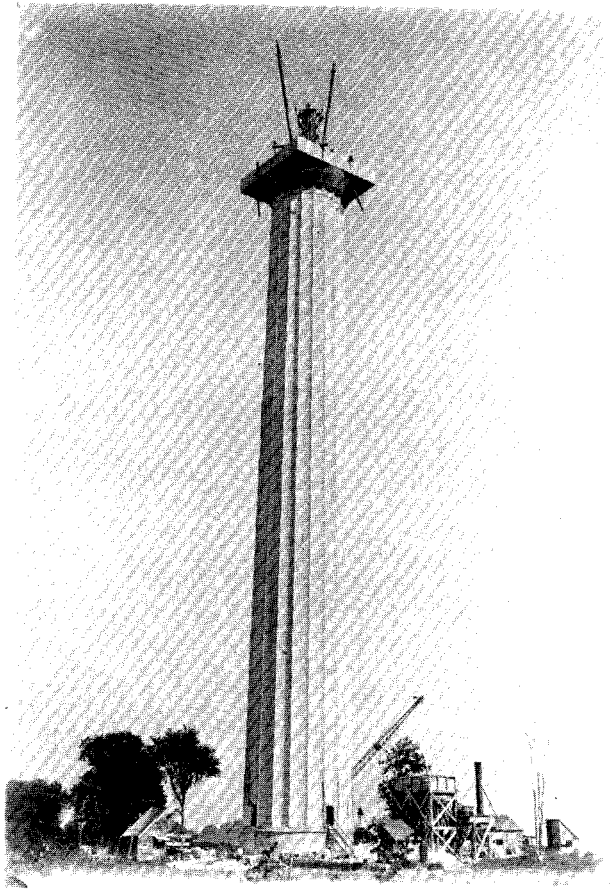
66. First progress payment, to December 16, 1914, was for \$14,765.94; second progress payment, to Jan. 4, 1915, \$12,138.60; third progress payment, for work completed during month of January, \$13,947.45. Reel 2, Box 29. See also construction progress reports by Supt. of Construction Sudler, Reel 2, Box 29.



The cap structure was completed August 31, 1914. PVIPMM photo PV-79 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. August 31, 1914. See also in PVIPMM photo collection: PV-86, PV-616, PV-590, PV-618, PV-89, PV-82, PV-80, PV-77, PV-612, PV-132, PV-195 and illus. captioned, "THE PERRY MEMORIAL As nearing completion September 10th, 1914," in Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1914 (Cleveland, ca.1914), p./_4_/.

Pile driver in operation sinking casings for concrete "McArthur Pedestal" type piles as plaza construction was begun by Stewart Construction Company in fall of 1914. PVIPMM photo PV-111 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Sept.-Oct. 1914. See also in PVIPMM photo collection PV-64, PV-64 and PV-71.







Pedestal" type concrete piles as the plaza construction was begun by
Stewart Construction Company in the fall of 1914. Leveling and fil-

ling of the reservation, included in the Stewart Contract, is illus-
trated on page 255A, against the background of the framework of the

plaza concrete forms. The forms work appears in more detail on
page 255B. Page 257A, showing the north corner of the underside of

the plaza prior to setting of the broad stairway risers, illustrates
the neat finish given all the plaza's structural concrete-work.

Bird's-eye views of the plaza construction are at pages 257B and 259A.

The surface of the plaza under the contract was to be crushed rock and
gravel, as illustrated on page 259B. Assembly of one of the massive

67. PV-111. See also in PVIPMM photo collection, PV-64 and PV-71.
"Concrete piles of the 'McArthur Pedestal' type shall be sunk to and
mushroomed on the bed rock." "General Conditions" of the Stewart Con-
struction Co. contract, Oct. 27, 1914, p.17, q.v. at App. X, p.
below.

68. PV-110.

69. PV-118. See also: in PVIPMM photo collection, PV-117 and PV-120;
"General Specifications," App. X, passim, below.

70. PV-116. See also in PVIPMM photo collection, PV-119, PV-114 and
PV-115. Undated blackline drawings of undetermined origin detailing
structural dimensions of the plaza construction are in PVIPMM map col-
lection: PVM-74, PVM-75, PVM-82, PVM-83 and PVM-84; see also App. V,
p.17, Item No. 82, 86, 84, 85 and 83, below.

71. PV-87. See also in PVIPMM photo collection, PV-112, PV-594 and
PV-113.

72. PV-88.

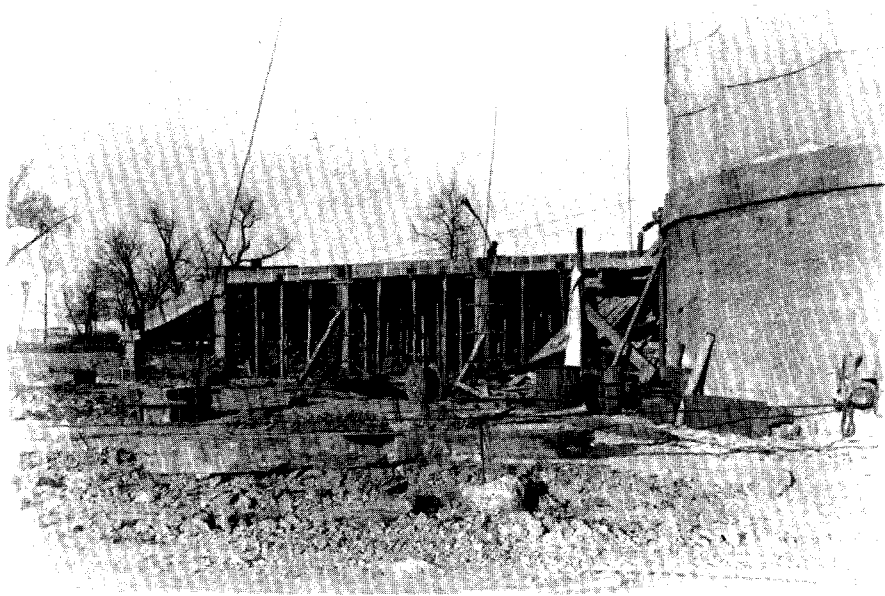
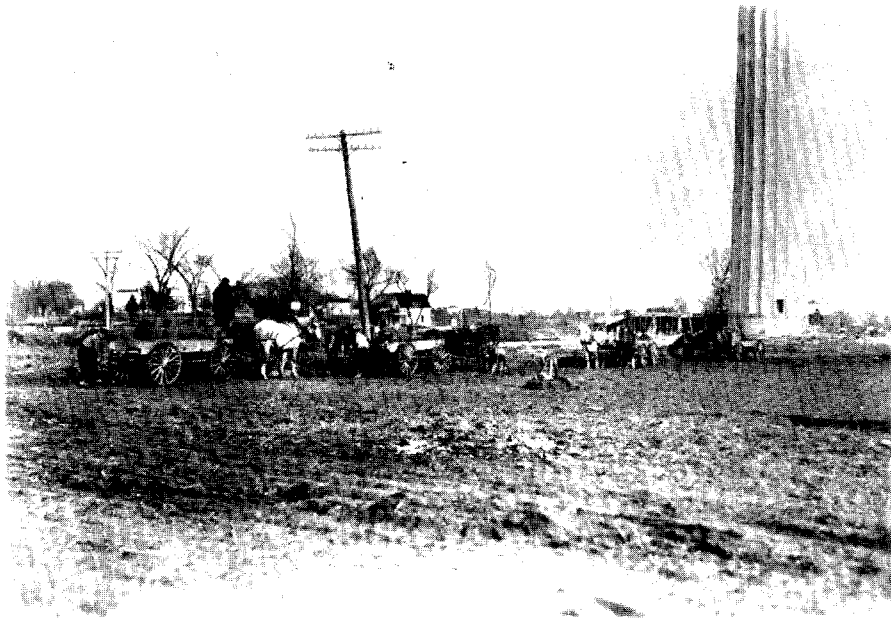
73. PV-615.



Leveling the site for plaza construction
and landscaping the grounds, ca. Dec.
1914. PVI~~P~~MNM photo PV-110 by Otto G.
Herbster, ca. Dec. 1914.

Forms in place for pouring reinforced con-
crete work for memorial plaza, ca. Dec.
1914. PVI~~P~~MNM photo PV-118 by Otto G.
Herbster, ca. Dec. 1914. See also in PVI~~P~~MNM
photo collection PV-117 and PV-120.



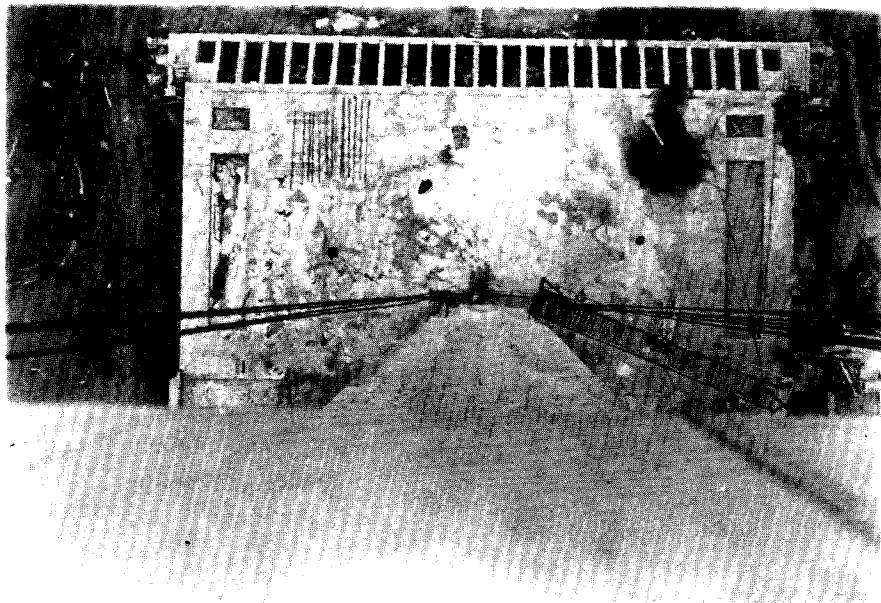
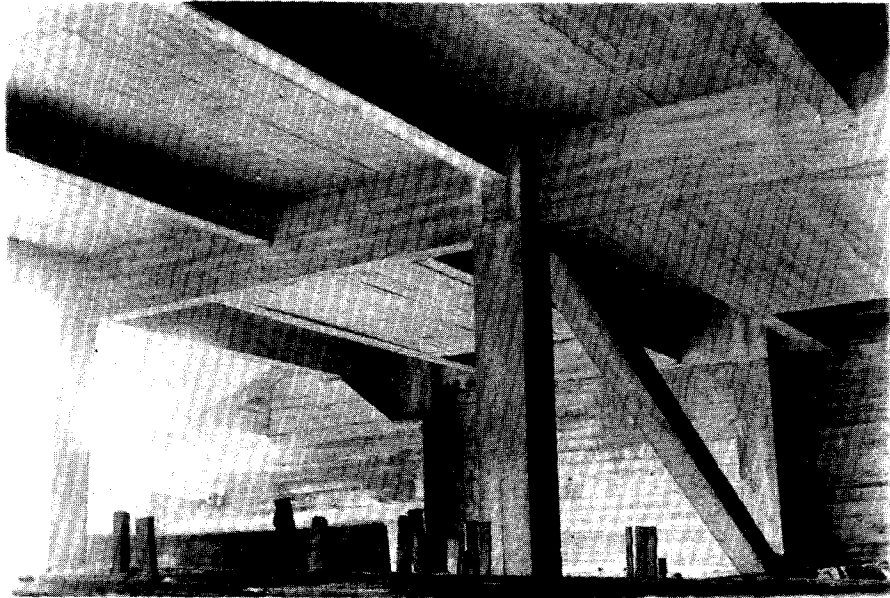




Underside of the plaza, north corner, upon removal of the wooden pouring forms for the reinforced concrete structure and prior to setting the broad stairway risers upon the forms to left of photo. FVIPMM photo PV-116 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Dec.-Jan. 1914-1915. See also in FVIPMM photo collection PV-119, PV-114 and PV-115.

Bird's-eye view of the plaza construction, bay front, ca. Dec.-Jan. 1914-15. FVIPMM photo PV-87 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Dec.-Jan. 1914-15. See also in FVIPMM photo collection, PV-112, PV-594 and PV-113.



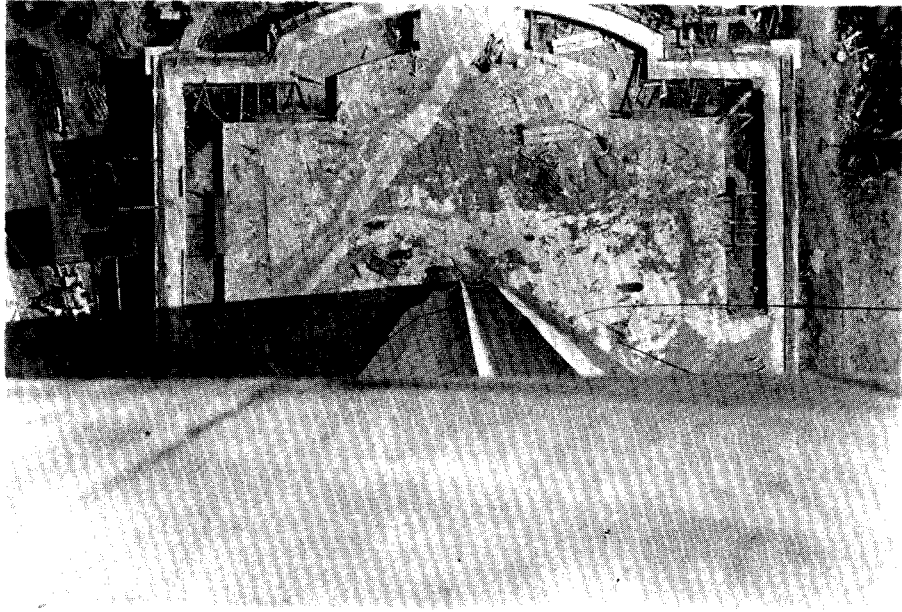




Bird's-eye view of the plaza construction,
lake side (rear section of plaza), ca.
Dec.-Jan. 1914-15. FVIFMM photo PV-88 by
Otto G. Herbster, ca. Dec.-Jan. 1914-15.

Surface of the plaza 1915-1925 w.s crushed
rock and gravel. FVIFMM photo PV-615 by
Otto G. Herbster, ca. April 1915.







memorial urns which adorns the corners of the plaza is illustrated on
74
page 262A, and a completed urn is portrayed on page 262B.
75

Lack of additional funds becoming available in substantial amounts from either public or private sources found the building fund short of contractual requirements, resulting in curtailment of \$20,000 of the Stewart Contract. This affected primarily the proposed landscaping and
76
planting of the grounds. Paving of the main plaza level was completed under a federal appropriation in 1924-25, and of the lower bay front
77
level, in 1926.

74. PV-121. See also in PVIPMM photo collection PV-122. Specifications for the "Vases" are in "General Conditions," p.20, q.v., App. X, p. below.

75. PV-593. See also in PVIPMM photo collection PV-592.

76. Stewart to Freedlander, Apr. 14, Freedlander to Worthington, Apr. 15, Stewart to Inter-State Board, May 7, Stewart to Worthington, May 7, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29. See also: Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1915, p.35; Huntington to Keifer, Feb. 14, 1918, Reel 2, Box 17. At a cost of \$148, Stewart also constructed box-like hoods with which the memorial urns were covered during the winters following their assembly. Freedlander to Stewart Engineering Company, May 29, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29.

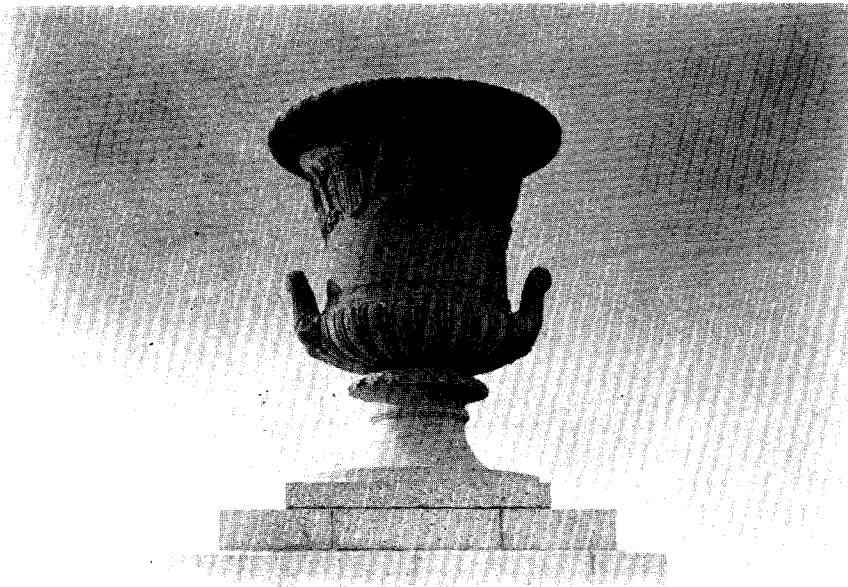
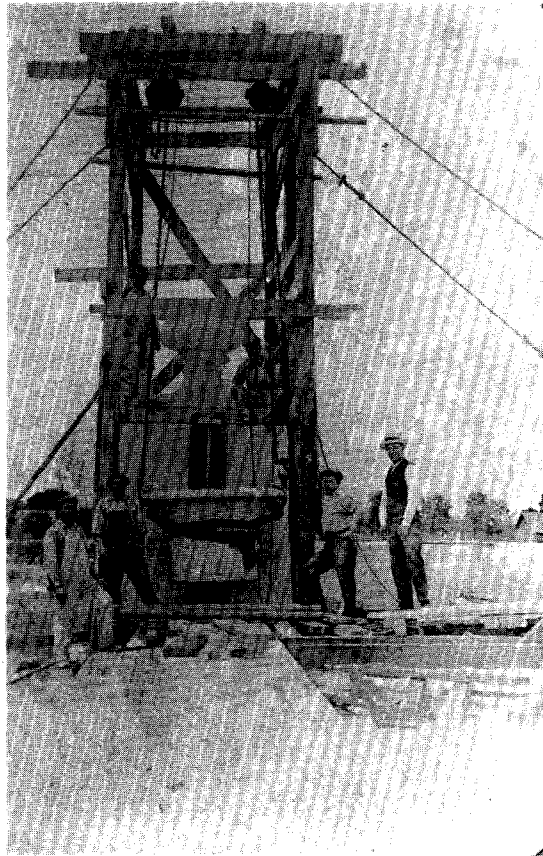
77. See: App. I, p.34, Item No. 66, below; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, Aug. 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924 (n.p., 1924), pp./_6, 20-21_/; President Stewart of Ambursen Construction Co. to Freedlander, July 16, Johannsen to Huntington, Aug. 7, Stewart to Huntington, Sept. 22, Johannsen to Freedlander, Oct. 7, Johannsen to Huntinton, Nov. 9, 1924, Reel 1, Box 12; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, Aug. 28, 1924. Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation, Aug. 20, 1924 to June 15, 1925, and of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial, October 15, 1924. Fifth Annual Report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 1, 1924 (n.p., 1925), pp.1-2, 8-9; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.),



Assembly of one of the massive memorial
urns which adorns the corners of the plaza.
PVIPTMM photo PV-121 by Otto G. Herbster,
ca. May 1915. See also in PVIPTMM photo
collection PV-122.

Completed memorial urn or vase, June 1915.
PVIPTMM photo PV-593 by Otto G. Herbster,
June 1915. See also in PVIPTMM photo col-
lection PV-592.







Assembly of the bronze lantern, designed to surmount the edifice, proceeded concurrently with construction of the plaza. This simultaneous work is illustrated on page 266A. ⁷⁸ Designed by architect Freedlander, the solid bronze eight-footed pinnacle-structure was cast by the Architectural Bronze Division of The Gorham Company. On August 11, 1914, architect Freedlander, accompanied by Rhode Island Commissioners Cutler and Sanborn, examined the completed and assembled lantern at the Gorham Company's Providence, Rhode Island, foundry, prior to its disassembly

Sixth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior. December 1, 1925 (n.p., ca. 1925), pp.8-11; John A. Peick to Huntington, May 15, 1925, Reel 1, Box 13; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Message from The President of The United States Transmitting the Seventh Annual Report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the Year Ending December 1, 1926. 69th Congress, 2d Session, House Doc. No. 624, Jan. 3, 1927 (G.P.O., Wash., D.C., 1927), pp.7, 9-11; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 21, 1926. Annual Meeting at Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1927. Joint Meeting of the President, Secretary and Treasurer and Committee on Operation of the Memorial at Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, 1927 (Lexington, Ky., 1928), p.8. In FVIFMNM map collection see PVM-73 (for 1924) and PVM-36 (for 1938); see also App. V, p.17, Item No. 81, p.10, Item No. 51, below. Lack of waterproofing under the present paving of the plaza has resulted in a cave-like stalactite development from the underside of the concrete understructure: "...the concrete slab under the paving was not waterproofed inasmuch as said paving of native sandstone was intended as a temporary one only and was to be replaced in the near future, by a permanent paving of granite, in conjunction with the completion of the Memorial....the waterproofing is extended some six feet beyond the perimeter of the column in order to form a connection for the waterproofing which was to extend under the granite paving throughout the entire area of the completed terrace." Freedlander to F. E. Whitehouse, NPS, Richmond, Va., April 26, 1938. With reference to the stalactites, see Thomas H. Langlois, "The Caves on South Bass Island," Inland Seas, Vol. VII, No. 2, Summer 1951, pp.113-117, 117 (illus. on p.108).

PV-591.

78. In FVIFMNM photo collection see also PV-78 and PV-750.

1



and packing for shipment to Put-in-Bay. A photograph of the lantern, taken for The Gorham Company in Providence in August 1914, is reproduced

80
on page 266B. Following shipment of the lantern in sections to Put-in-Bay, final assembly in place waited upon completion of the roof of the cap structure, and then adverse weather conditions prevented rapid pro-

81
gress. The assembly crew is pictured, 'midst the partially completed lantern, on page 268A. 82
The completely installed octopod is pictured

83
on page 268B. Price of the lantern was \$14,000. 84

Pouring of the last concrete in October permitted dismantling of the shaft through the column-well which had served to transport the

79. Freedlander to Huntington, Aug. 11, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

80. PV-579. This was furnished to Secretary General Huntington for publication as a full-page cut in the publication, Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 10, 1914 (Cleveland, ca. 1914), p./_10_/ . See Gorham Co. to Huntington, Sept. 4, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

81. Sudler to Huntington, Dec. 16, 18, Huntington to Sudler, Dec. 23, 1914, Sudler to Huntington, Jan. 8, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29.

82. PV-91. In PVIPTMM photo collection see also PV-90.

83. PV-92. In PVIPTMM photo collection see also PV-93, PV-589 and PV-749.

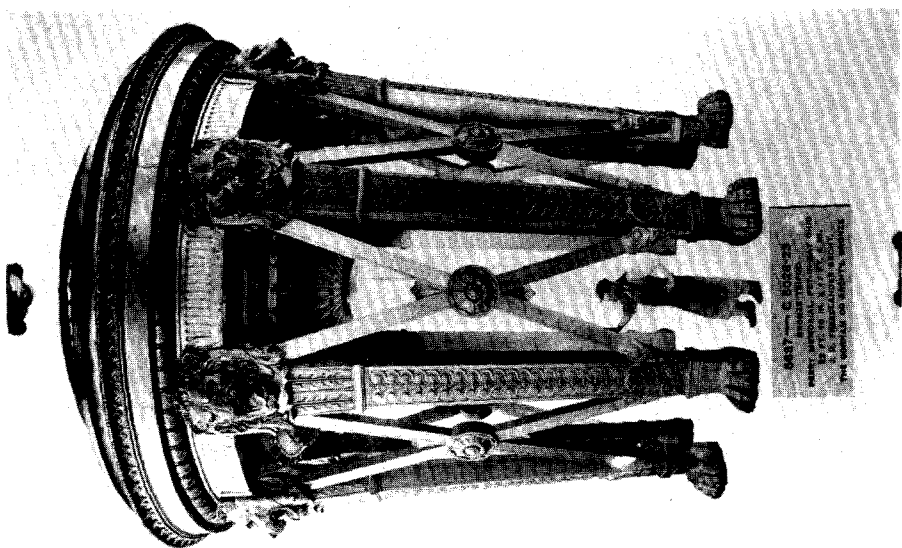
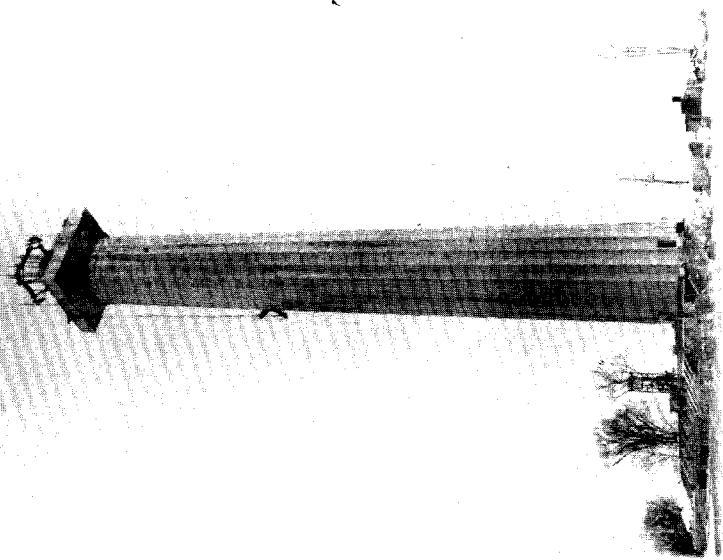
84. Freedlander to Huntington, May 26, 1917, Reel 4, Box 50. The lantern appears to have required little more attention than periodic changing of burned out bulbs, until 1931. See: Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Message from The President of The United States Transmitting for the information of The Congress the Twelfth Annual Report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the Year Ended December 1, 1931. 72nd Congress, 1st Session, House Document. No. 165, Dec. 10, 1931, p.4; Freedlander to The Gorham Co., May 7, Gorham Co. to Freedlander, May 7, 1931, Reel 1, Box 8, Huntington to Freedlander, July 20, 1931, Reel 1, Box 9. For structural detailing (1931) see PVI-77 and PVI-78, PVIPTMM map collection.



Scaffold for the lantern and framework for
the plaza, ca. Dec. 1914. PVIIPMM photo
PV-591 by Otto G. Herbster. In PVIIPMM
photo collection see also PV-78 and PV-750.

Bronze lantern to surmount the memorial
column, upon completion at foundry of
The Gorham Company, Architectural Bronze,
Division, Providence, Rhode Island, Aug.
1914. PVIIPMM photo PV-579 by The Gor-
ham Company, Aug. 1914.



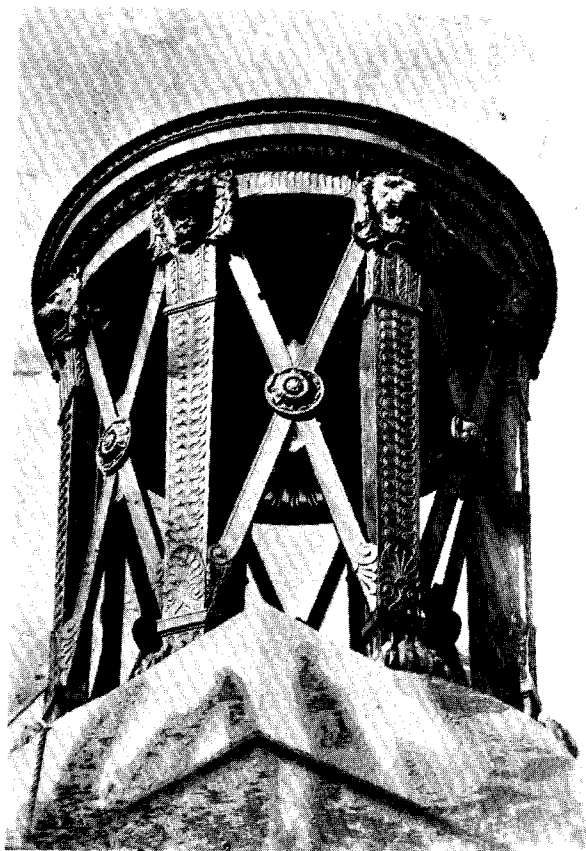
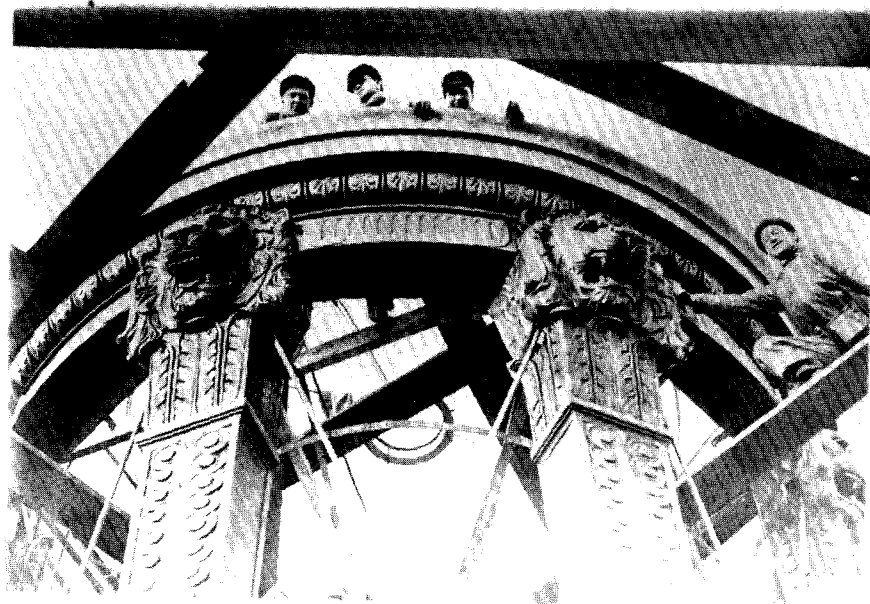




Assembling the lantern surmounting the memorial column. Figure on plank at extreme right center is Mark Dunn, chief rigger; other men are unidentified. PVIPTMM photo PV-91 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Jan. 1915. In PVIPTMM photo collection, see also PV-90.

Solid brass octopod lantern upon completion of assembly surmounting the memorial column. PVIPTMM photo PV-92 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Feb. 1915. In PVIPTMM photo collection see also PV-93, PV-589 and PV-749.







concrete-bucket from within the foundation up to the successive levels of construction. Dismantling of the shaft permitted execution of finishing work on the column interior.

Engraving of the rotunda wall-tablets, which had proceeded intermittently from October of 1913 through the winter of 1914-1915, is illustrated on page 271A. ⁸⁵ The Gorham Company's Architectural Bronze

Division had cast plaques for the elevator floor immediately above the rotunda. ⁸⁶ The rotunda floor, scraped free of the ice which coated

its first winter, is pictured in the spring of 1915 on page 271B. ⁸⁷ In

1918 a marble slab was set into the rotunda floor by the Norcross

Marble Company, bearing a statement in bronze letters set up by The

Gorham Company, identifying the last resting place of the six officers ⁸⁸ of the American and British squadrons buried in the crypt beneath.

85. PV-100. In FVIPMM photo collection see also PV-98 and PV-99. For references to decisions as to form and content of the rotunda inscriptions and of the elevator floor bronze plaques, see: Minutes, II, Nov. 19, 1913, pp.183, 187-188; Freedlander to Worthington, Oct. 13, 1913, Huntington to John P. Sanborn, June 15, Huntington to Freedlander, June 18, July 7, Huntington to Sanborn, July 8, Sanborn to Huntington, July 10, Huntington to Freedlander, July 31, Huntington to Freedlander, Aug. 5, Freedlander to Huntington, Aug. 10, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.

86. In FVIPMM photo collection see PV-108. Freedlander to Huntington, Oct. 3, 16, Huntington to Freedlander, Oct. 20, 1914, Sudler to Huntington, Dec. 7, 1914, Reel 2, Box 29.

87. PV-101. Photographer Otto G. Herbster explained to the writer in Sept. 1960 that he had been instructed to take the photograph and had had to scrape away the ice in order to do so.

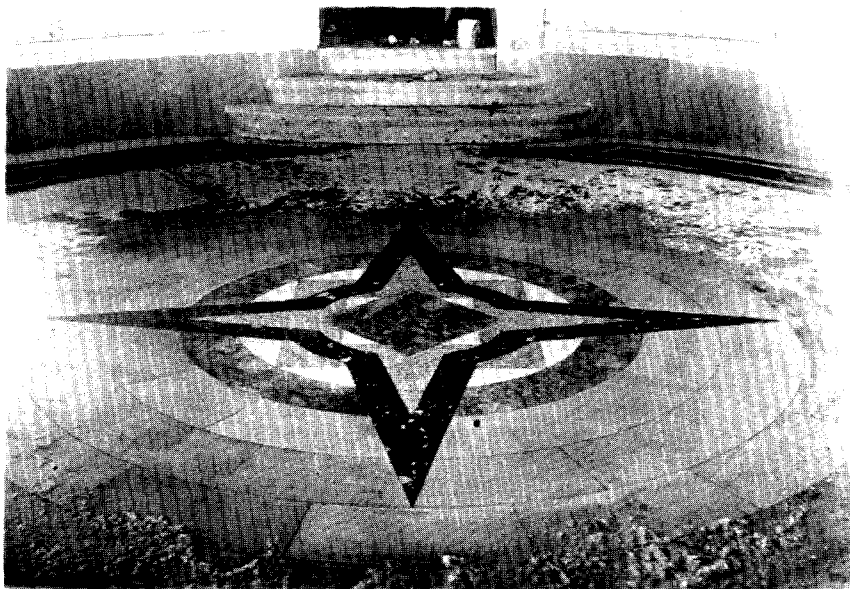
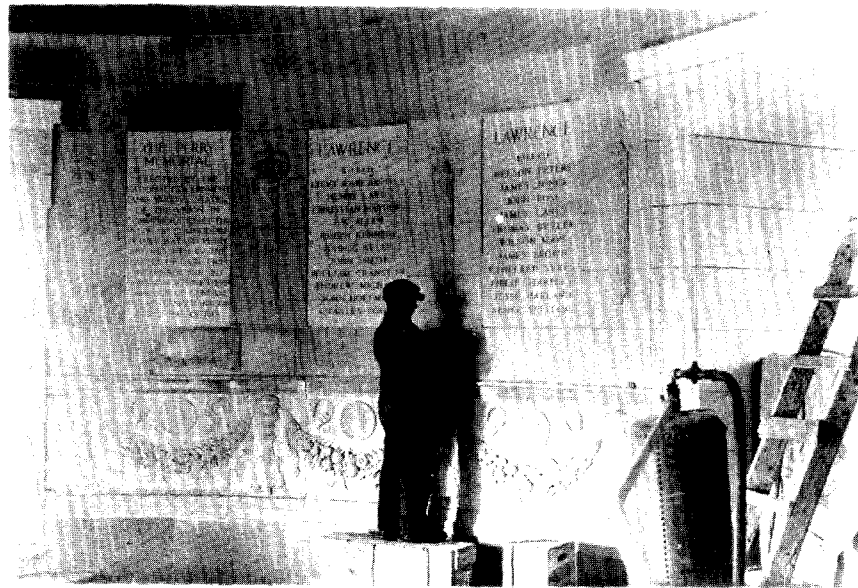
88. The Norcross Marble Company bill was \$220; The Gorham Co.'s bill, \$53. Statement from J. H. Freedlander "For Professional Services In Connection with the marble floor slab set in place in the Perry Memorial Column," and Worthington to Huntington, Apr. 15, 1918, Reel 2, Box 17.



Engraving the Rotunda wall panels of the memorial column. Note that the center shaftway has been dismantled. FVIFMM photo PV-100 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. Dec. 1914. In FVIFMM photo collection see also PV-98 and PV-99.

Rotunda Floor. Note that ice has been scraped from the surface to permit the photograph. FVIFMM photo PV-101 by Otto G. Herbster, ca. March-April 1915.







The idea of a statue of Oliver Hazard Perry as a center-piece for the rotunda was discredited by the Inter-State Board for economic reasons, in which the architect concurred for aesthetic reasons. The center of the rotunda ceiling before hanging of the bronze and alabaster chandelier is pictured on page 274A. One of the two staircases leading from the rotunda floor to the elevator floor immediately above is illustrated in a flash-lighted photograph on page 274B.

On the elevator entrance floor, immediately above the rotunda, the tests of time made necessary during ensuing years the installation of bronze guide railings and of all around screening to protect the public from the elevator shaft. Installation of the elevator was impeded by

89. Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916 (Cleveland, ca. 1916), p./_22_/; Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1914, pp.23, 26; Freedlander to Worthington, Nov. 21, 1914, Reel 2, Box 28, Dec. 31, 1914, Reel 2, Box 29; Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1915, p.56.

90. PV-102.

91. PV-106. This photograph was taken in May 1917. "...thank you for your letter and photographs received therewith. The flashlight of the stairway in the column was very successful, and I am glad to have this illustration for our history...." Huntington to Otto G. Herbster, May 18, 1917, Reel 4, Box 50. In PVIP3M photo collection see also PV-105. Detailed specifications for this tiling are in correspondence with Howden Tile Company, the tiling subcontractor, Reel 3, Box 29.

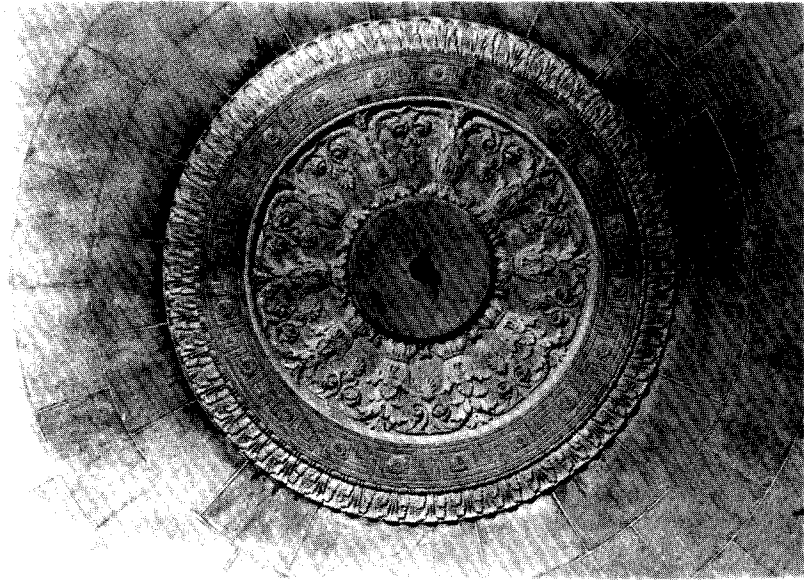
92. The elevator screening was installed in 1920-21 by Mack Iron and Wire Works of Sadusky at a cost of \$614.79. See Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting Held at Put-in-Bay, August 30, 1921 (n.p., ca. 1921), p./_3_/ . The bronze guide railings were installed on the elevator entrance floor in place of the iron railings in 1922. See Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting Held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 29, 1922 (n.p., ca. 1922), p./_5_/ .



Rotunda Ceiling, chandelier yet to be hung.
FVIPMM photo PV-102 by Otto G. Herbster,
ca. March-April 1915.

Stairway from Rotunda level to elevator
entrance level. Flash-light photo. FVIPMM
photo PV-106 by Otto G. Herbster, May 1917.
In FVIPMM photo collection see also PV-105.







difficulty in producing suitably consistent electric current.

May 18, 1915, after a visit to the island with President General Worthington, Secretary General Huntington pronounced the memorial as being

...beyond our expectations not only in regard to its outside impressiveness but also as to the interior, especially when lighted at night. The plaza is also a most agreeable surprise. It is 160 feet square and 12 feet above the ground level. All of the underbrush and trees have been cleared away, the waters edge on both sides of the memorial gives the effect to the eye as being very near the plaza....

...the tripod is entirely consistent with the memorial, but at some distance it appears more so than at others. The lighting at the top is most satisfactory, except that it does not illuminate the plaza. There will have to be some other means undertaken for this.... The interior metal work, carving and tiling is beyond criticism....

We arranged for the necessary employees, the manufacture of tickets, uniforms, etc., and the indications are that we shall start off on the 13th of June under favorable auspices....⁹⁴

93. Progress in installing the elevator and initiating its operation is described in: Freedlander to Huntington, Jan. 12, 1915, Reel 3, Box 29; Sudler to Huntington, Apr. 25, Huntington to Whitehead, May 1, Otis Elevator Co. Statement for elevator installation (\$6,600), May 25, Sudler to Huntington, June 6, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29. Provision for electric elevator power and illumination at the column, including the installation of the original underground cable is detailed in: Pattison to Freedlander, Nov. 29, Freedlander to Worthington, No. 30, 1912, Huntington to Freedlander, Feb. 24, Freedlander to Huntington, Feb. 27, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28; Johannsen to Worthington, March 10, Huntington to Keifer, March 14, 1913, Johannsen Papers; Huntington to Freedlander, March 24, 1913, Pattison Bros. to Freedlander, Feb. 27, Put-in-Bay Improvement Co. (per Johannsen) to Pattison Bros., Oct. 9, Pattison Bros. to Freedlander, Nov. 2, Freedlander to Huntington, Nov. 6, Huntington to Freedlander, Nov. 9, Freedlander to Huntington, Nov. 13, Huntington to Sudler, Nov. 16, Huntington to Sudler, Dec. 15, 1914, Reel 2, Box 29; Freedlander and Seymour to Huntington, Dec. 17, 1914, Freedlander to Huntington, Apr. 8, 1915, Reel 3, Box 29; Stewart to Freedlander to Worthington, May 10, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29. Mainland electric current became available to the island and to the memorial in May 1929 when a submarine cable was laid from South Bass Island to Catawba Point by Ohio Public Service Co. "Submarine Cable Laid Without Mishap - South Bass Island Connected Electrically with Main-Land," Delta, Vol. VI, No. 20, May 23, 1929, pp.1, 3, 6-7, q.v. in Schnoor Papers. An improved elevator was installed in 1938. See: Contract No. I-1P-12890, for Furnishing and Installing a New Passenger Elevator at PVIPIII, dated Dec. 3, 1938, between NPS and Otis Elevator Co.; "New Elevator Is Installed In Perry Memorial, Put-in-Bay", Sandusky Register, June 18, 1939.



94. Huntington to Todd, May 18, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29. The exterior night-illumination did not prove adequate, and was implemented in 1928 after extensive study and heroic fund-raising efforts. Webster P. Huntington switched on the new illumination Aug. 23, 1928, saying "Memorial, I christen thee light of liberty, beacon of progress and sign of peace." "Huntington Turns On Perry Lights", Toledo Daily Times, Aug. 24, 1928. The 1928 illumination system was itself implemented after the memorial became a national monument. For the sequence of activities resulting in the illumination system installed and operating in 1928, see: Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924 (n.p., 1924), pp. 16, 21 (see also App. I, p. 34, Item No. 68, below); Huntington to Chicago Mayor William Hale Thompson, July 15, 1926, Reel 4, Box 55; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 21, 1926. Annual Meeting at Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1927. Joint Meeting of the President, Secretary and Treasurer and Committee on Operation of the Memorial at Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, 1927 (Lexington, Ky., 1928), p. 8 (see also App. I, p. 36, Item No. 76, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation (70th Congress) at Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 18 and subsequent meetings to July 10, 1928 (n.p., ca. 1928), pp. 3, 8 (see also App. I, p. 37, Item No. 80, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1928 (n.p., ca. 1928), p. 5, (see also App. I, p. 37, Item No. 81, below); Ohio Public Service Co., "Statement," dated Aug. 25, 1928, for electric substation, floodlights, wiring, trenching, steelwork, excavating, Reel 4, Box 54; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, Aug. 30, 1938. Meetings of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation (70th Congress) September 3, 1928, April 13, May 4, and July 17, 1929 (Lexington, Ky., ca. 1929), pp. 3-4, 8-9 (see also App. I, pp. 37-38, Item No. 83); William Schnoor to Huntington, Sept. 24, 1931, Reel 1, Box 10; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 21, 1926. Annual Meeting at Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1927. Joint Meeting of the President, Secretary and Treasurer and Committee on Operation of the Memorial at Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, 1927 (Lexington, Ky., 1928), pp. 23-24 (see also App. I, p. 36, Item No. 76, below); a photograph captioned "THE ILLUMINATED MEMORIAL" adorns the front cover of the Report, Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1928 (n.p., ca. 1928). The employees hired for the initial season were Adam Heidle as guard on the parapet; Herman Wagner, elevator operator, William E. Marks (who had worked for the Robinson firm as power engineer), engineer, and Dorothy Miller, ticket seller. See Sudler to Huntington, June 21, 1915, Reel 2, Box 29.



Without no particular fanfare or ceremonies, the column was opened
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to the public on June 13, 1915, remained open for that initial season
until September 16, during which period of time 22,000 visitors paid
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\$5,470.95 for the elevator ride to the spectators gallery. The com-
pleted monument is pictured in a photograph by Otto G. Herbster on page
97
279. Page 281 reproduces one of Herbster's classic reflecting views
of the column enhanced by its reflection in Lake Erie, taken approximately
98
in the year 1920.

Even if the memorial was to be considered for all time complete as
constructed 1912 - 1915, much remained to be done to finish the land-
scaping and access, to protect the waterfronts, and to provide for pro-
tection and service facilities.

Superintendent of Construction Sudler had noted in 1914 the impor-
99
tance of a lightning arrester system, but not until actual damage was
done by lightning in July 1920 was serious attention given to the

95. Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1915, p.51.

96. Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio
Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916 (Cleveland, ca.
1916), pp. /_15-16_/. Admission charge was 25¢ for adults, 15¢ for
children under 12. Ibid., p. /_16_/.

97. PV-95. This photograph probably was taken a year or two after the
actual completion of the column, possibly as late as 1920. In PVIEMM
photo collection see also PV-676, PV-677, PV-608, PV-606, PV-678, PV-
613 and PV-687.

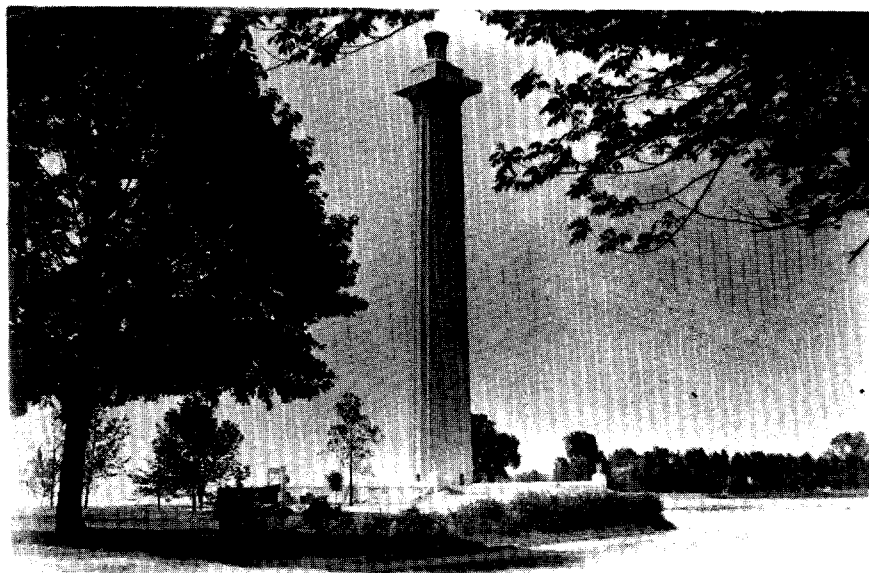
98. PV-714. In PVIEMM photo collection see also PV-337, PV-605 and
PV-400, for successively later views ca.1920-1928.

99. Sudler to Huntington, Nov. 1914, Reel 2, Box 28.



The completed memorial column, ca. 1950-1920.
View is due south. PVIHBM photo PV-95 by
Otto G. Herbster. In PVIHBM photo collec-
tion see also PV-676, PV-677, PV-608, PV-606,
PV-678, PV-613 and PV-687.





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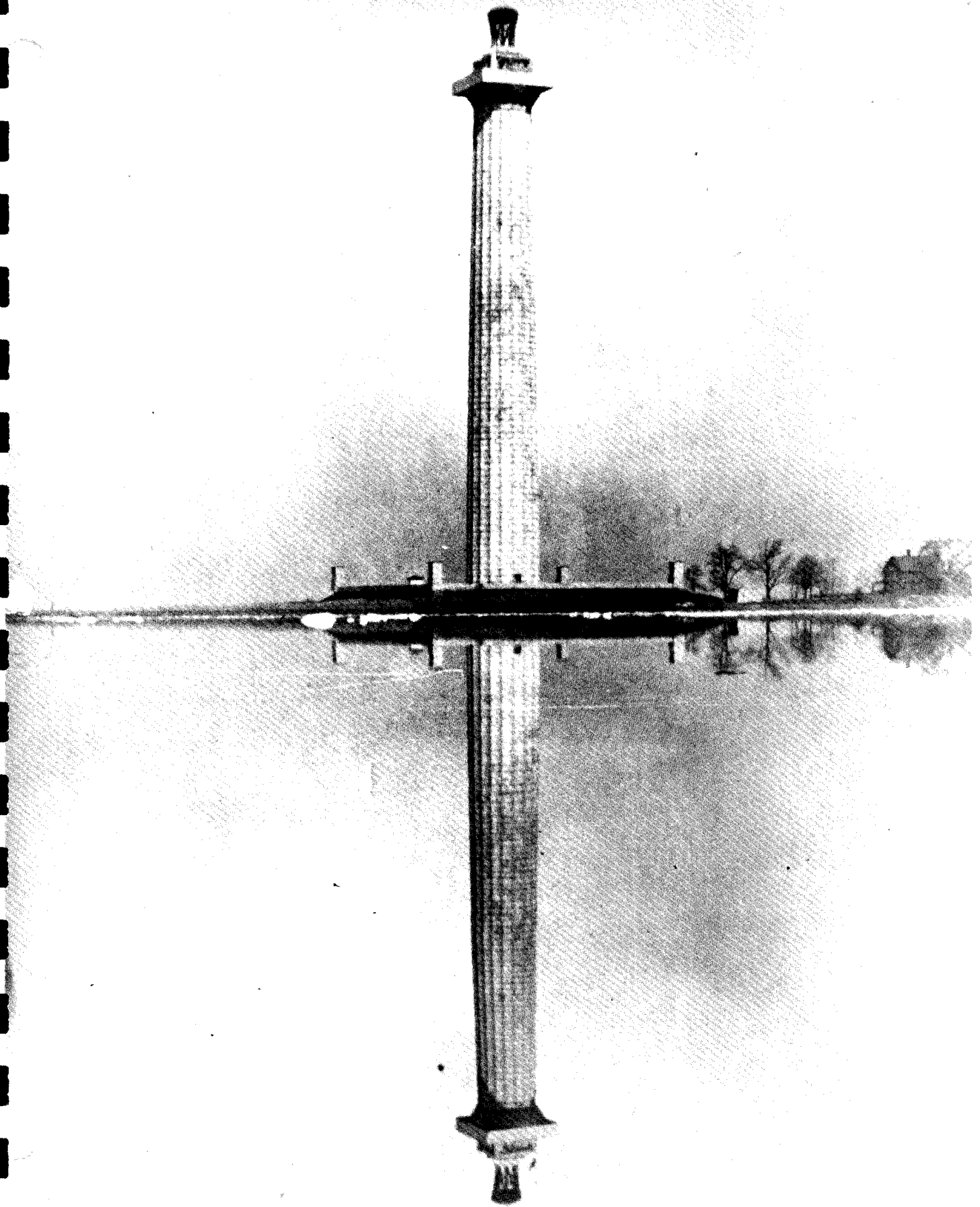
THE MEMORIAL COLUMN

(ca. 1920)

“. . . enhanced by its reflection in the . . . waters”

--Joseph Henry Freedlander







problem. The architect was concerned lest an unimaginative arrestor system be installed which would "...destroy the architectural appearance of the monument by running copper conduits on the exterior of the cap, platform and tripod as all of the lightning protection people

want to do...." A consultant was retained representing the Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, to prepare specifications

for the installation. An installation both aesthetically and technically acceptable was designed and was installed in 1923 by the Boston

Lightning Rod Company at a cost of \$1100.

100. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting Held at Put-in-Bay, August 30, 1921 (n.p., ca.1921), pp./_1-4_/; Freedlander to Huntington, Sept. 5, Oct. 9, Boston Lightning Rod Co. to Freedlander, Oct. 13, 1922, Reel 2, Box 21.

101. Freedlander to Huntington, Oct. 9, 1922, loc.cit.

102. Q.v. in S. W. Stratton, Director, U.S. Bureau of Standards, to Freedlander, Dec. 4, 1922, Reel 2, Box 21.

103. Worthington to Huntington, May 3, Boston Lightning Rod Co. to Freedlander, May 8, 29, 30, Freedlander to Huntington, June 14, July 27, Boston Lightning Rod Co. to Huntington, Aug. 4, Huntington to Boston Lightning Rod Co., Oct. 23, 1923, Reel 2, Box 21; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Fourth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, December 3, 1923, (n.p., ca.1923), pp.4, 8; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923, to July 1, 1924 (n.p., 1924), pp. /_3-4_/; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 28, 1924. Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation, August 20, 1924 to June 15, 1925, and of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial, October 15, 1925, and of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial, October 15, 1924. Fifth Annual Report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, December 1, 1924. (n.p., 1925), pp.2, 6. See also App. 1, p.33, Item No. 60, 65, p.34, Item No. 68, p.35, Item No. 69. For contract for lightning arrestor installation, dated Aug. 18, 1923, see Reel 4, Box 54.



The affinity of the memorial reservation, under pressures from wind, waves and weather, for returning to its former marshland condition has required continuing attention to the condition and effectiveness of the seawalls on both the bay front and lake side water lines. The first retaining wall on the bay side (north front) of the reservation was constructed during the summer and fall of 1916. This was completely reconstructed during 1934-1935 by contractor Alfred Schnurr. The lake

104. In PVIPMM photo collection some scenes of high water are illustrated in photographs cataloged as PV-1, 13, 43, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 607, 609, 610, 611 and 719. Note that the identifying dates assigned to the file envelopes of these photographs have not been verified and are not to be relied upon until they are systematically colated and individually identified.

105. See: Minutes, III, May 10, 1916, p.69; "RETAINING WALL. Ink drawing on linen. Designed by A. C. and L. A. Schultz, Civil Engineers, Sandusky, Ohio, July 1916," In PVIPMM map collection PVM-72 (see also App. V, p.19, Item No. 93, below); Worthington to Huntington, Aug. 4, 1916, Reel 3, Box 49; contract for construction of the retaining wall, between Nicholas Fox and the Inter-State Board, dated Aug. 17, 1916, Reel 4, Box 54; Minutes, Jan. 6, 1917, pp.74-75. For later photographs of this wall, see PV-586, 587, 668, 669 and 715, PVIPMM photo collection.

106. PVIPMM maps PVM-91 and PVM-92 (see App. V, p.19, Items No. 90 and 91, below); See correspondence in chronological File of documents at PV IPMM, Nov. 1931-Feb. 1932. Concerning the actual preliminaries to and construction of the wall in 1934-1935, see: Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission at Put-in-Bay, August 22, 1930 (n.p., 1931), pp. / 3-4 / (see also App. I, p.38, Item No. 87, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), I. Annual Meeting of the Commission at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 1, 1931. II. Meeting of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial at Toledo, Ohio, October 12, 1931. III. Report of the Special Committee on Historical Tablets and Dedication of the Memorial, Filed December 1, 1931 (n.p., 1932), p.5 (see also App. I, p.39, Item No. 92, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Message from the President of the United States Transmitting for the information of the Congress the Twelfth Annual Report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the Year Ended December 1, 1931. 72nd Congress, 1st Session, House Doc. No. 165, Dec. 10, 1931, pp.4-6 (see also



side (south) retaining wall was constructed in 1925 by contractor John A. Feick, and has been the subject of no major reconstruction.

107

App. I, pp.39-40, Item No. 93, below); "Invitation for Bids, dated June 4, 1934, in chronological File of documents at FVIPMM, for June 1934; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Allotment by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at Toledo, Ohio, June 23, 1934 (n.p., 1934, p.2 (see also App. I, p.42, Item No. 105, below); "Monthly Progress Report on Federal Projects, PWA-F-1", for Sept. 1924-Feb. 1935, in chronological File of documents at FVIPMM, Sept. 1934. For construction progress photographs of the 1934-1935 bay side retaining wall construction, from the William Schnoor Papers donated to FVIPMM Nov. 1960 by Lynn Schnoor, see in FVIPMM photo collection numbers PV-235, 553-577.

107. John A. Feick's bid amount was \$22,368; the only other bid, in the amount of \$33,310.50, was by The Homberger & Wagar Engineering & Construction Company, Sandusky, Ohio. Both bids and a copy of the bid specifications are in the Johannsen Papers. Among the renderings prepared for this job were FVM-70 and FVM-71, FVIPMM map collection (see also App. V, p.19, Item No. 95, 94, below). See also: Minutes, III, Sept. 10, 1917, pp.81-82; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting Held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 29, 1922 (n.p., ca. 1922), pp./_4-5_/ (see also App. I, p.33, Item No. 62, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924 (n.p., 1924), pp./_3, 16, 20_/ (see also App. I, p.34, Item No. 68, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 28, 1924. Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation, August 20, 1924 to June 15, 1925, and of the Committee on Operation of the Memorial, October 15, 1924. Fifth Annual Report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, December 1, 1924 (n.p., 1925), p.10 (see also App. I, p.35, Item No. 69, below); Stewart Engineering Corp. to Johannsen, July 11, Johannsen to Huntington, Sept. 3, 9, Huntington to Sisson, Dec. 10, Reel 1, Box 12; John A. Feick to Huntington, Apr. 24, 1925, Reel 2, Box 13; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior. December 1, 1925. (n.p., ca.1925), pp.8-10 (see also App. I, p.35, Item No. 70, below); Stewart to Huntington, Aug. 10, Huntington to Stewart, Aug. 14, 1925, Reel 2, Box 14; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Seventh Annual Report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the Year Ending December 1, 1926. 69th Congress, 2d Session, House Doc. No. 624, Jan. 3, 1927 (G.P.O., Wash., D.C., 1927), pp.3-4 (see also



Explanation and detailing of erosion and landfilling of both on
the memorial reservation and beneath the adjacent bay and lake waters,
presents too complex a series of problems for elucidation here. The
roadway fronting the plaza on the bayside was paved in 1925. The
frame utility building, now housing the Office of the Superintendent,
PVIPMM, and shop, storage and utility rooms, was erected by contractor
John A. Feick in 1929 for the contract amount of \$6,855. A kiosk-type

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App. I, p.35, Item No. 72, below); repairs estimate, dated Aug. 21, 1933, in chronological File of documents, PVIPMM; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Fourteenth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior for the Year Ended December 1, 1935 (n.p., ca.1933), pp.1-2 (see also App. I, p.42, Item No. 104, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Allotment by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at Toledo, Ohio, June 23, 1934 (n.p., 1934), p.2 (see also App. I, p.42, Item No. 105, below). The Feick contract, dated May 14, 1925 is in Reel 4, Box 54; see also PV-681, PVIPMM photo collection.

108. Important to any comprehension of the problems presented is the Corps of Engineers, Report on Shore Protection at Perry's Victory Memorial, South Bass Island, Ohio /mimeographed/ (Detroit, April 1949).

109. See PVM-9 and PVM-12, PVIPMM map collection (see also App. V, p.6, Item No. 26, p.5, Item No. 25); Johannsen to Huntington, Nov. 12, 1924, Reel 1, Box 12; [?] to Keifer, Apr. 7, 1924, Reel 2, Box 23; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meetings of the Commission and of the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and Various Committees, August 28, 1923 to July 1, 1924. (n.p., 1924), p./15/ (see also App. I, p.34, Item No. 68, below).

110. Feick's bid, dated May 2, 1929, is in Reel 4, Box 54. See also: Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Sixth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, December 1, 1925 (n.p., ca.1925), p.11 (see also App. I, p.35, Item No. 70, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Meeting of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation (70th Congress) at Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 18 and subsequent meetings to July 10, 1928 (n.p., ca.1928), pp.4-5 (see also App. I, p.37, Item No. 80, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.),

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souvenir stand, erected on the plaza southwest of the column in 1929, was removed during the late 1930's but continues to do service in the town park as an information booth during summer tourist season. ¹¹¹

Annual Meeting of the Commission, Aug. 30, 1928. Meetings of the Committee on Disbursement of the Federal Appropriation (70th Congress) September 9, 1928, April 13, May 4, and July 17, 1929 (Lexington, Ky., ca.1929), pp.10-11 (see also App. I, pp.37-38, Item No. 83, below); Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 20-21, 1929 (Lexington, Ky., ca.1929), p.10 (see also App. I, p.38, Item No. 84, below). Specifications, blueprints, drawings and the construction contract for the utility building are in Reel 4, Box 64.

111. John A. Feick built the structure for the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the contract price of \$500. The contract is in Reel 4, Box 54. For illustration of the kiosk on the plaza, see PV-210, PVIPIRM photo collection.



CHAPTER IX

THE COMPLETED MEMORIAL



The February 20, 1916, Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio carries an illustration of the memorial column and plaza viewed from the lake. It is captioned simply

THE MEMORIAL.

Photo from Put-in-Bay Harbor.¹

The Report contained no reference to additional structures to be built, but did comment "... that this work is practically finished."² Following creation of the U.S. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission under the Act of Congress of 1919, which legislation also included formal acceptance by the federal government of the reservation and memorial, stationery was printed^{ed} which featured a view of the memorial, minus renderings³ of and without reference to either the museum or colonnade. A sheet of this stationery is exhibited at page 290, below.

Nine years later, in its Annual Report for 1928 to the Secretary of the Interior, the U.S. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission reiterated this view of the memorial plan:

In filing the present report we regard it proper to emphasize the fact that for the first time since the creation of this Commission by Congress in 1919 we are dealing with the administration of a practically completed Memorial.... Only

1. Perry's Victory Centennial Commission (Ohio), Report of the Ohio Commission to the Governor of Ohio, February 20, 1916 (Cleveland, ca.1916), p./_2_/; see also App. I, p.26, Item No. 49, below.
2. Ibid., p.9.
3. The illustration bears 1912 copyright indicia, but no registration was found for this illustration.



LETTERHEAD

of

The Perry's Victory Memorial Commission
Created by Act of Congress 1919

illustrating the "completed memorial"
without ancillary structures



PRESIDENT
GEO. H. WORTHINGTON
CLEVELAND, O.

VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY WATTERSON
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SECRETARY
WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON
COLUMBUS, O.

TREASURER
A. E. SISSON
ERIE, PA.

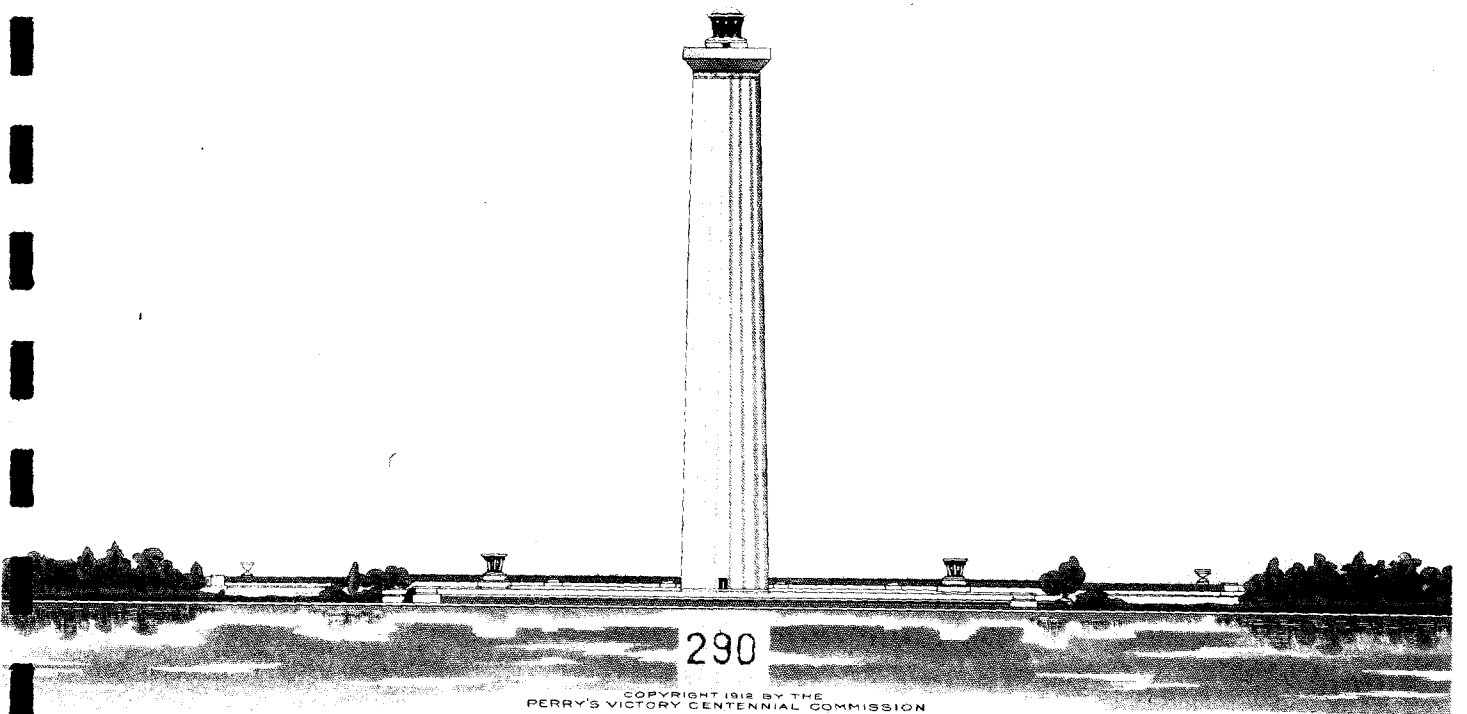
AUDITOR
SUMNER MOWRY
PEACE DALE, R.



THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL Commission

CREATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS 1919

ADDRESS REPLY TO THIS LETTER TO



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PERRY'S VICTORY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



minor details are now lacking to bring the Memorial to a state of completion in all respects. . . .⁴

Webster F. Huntington, who already had served the monument and the various Commissions for twenty-two years, was elected President of the U.S. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, August 20, 1929,⁵ and soon after moved toward the convening of an impressive parapegmatic assembly which would impressively bolster his view of the complete monument being the column and plaza as then executed. Among the many activities considered in 1913 had been a project for addition⁶ of bronze tablets, which had been deferred to an indefinite future time.⁷ The day that Huntington became President of the Commission, that body voted to erect suitable⁸ tablets, and organized for that purpose. President Huntington's goal was a formal "dedication" of the monument, which he now viewed as "completed".⁹ The day and its events were almost two years in coming to

4. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1928 (n.p., ca.1928), p.2.

5. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Tenth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior for the Year Ending December 1, 1929 (n.p., ca.1929), p.9.

6. Bronze or brass tablets archaically have been referred to as parapegmata.

7. Whitehead to Huntington, Nov. 21, 1913, Reel 2, Box 28.

8. Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 20-21, 1929 (Lexington, Ky., ca.1929), p.8 (see also App. I, p.38, Item No. 84, below).

9. Huntington to Freedlander, April 15, 1930; Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission at Put-in-Bay, August 22, 1930 (n.p., 1931), pp.2-4 (see also App. I, p.38, Item No. 87, below). The Committee on Historical Tablets was composed of Mr. Justice Clarke; Judge Adler, of Rochester, N.Y.; Charles B. Perry, Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives; Commissioner Folsom and Huntington. Huntington to John H. Clarke, Oct. 7, 1930, Reel 1, Box 7.



pass, the date finally being set for July 31, 1931, when the unveiling of four cast bronze tablets in the rotunda, each measuring 28 by 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, would be the fulcrum for the dedication program.

Formal invitations were issued to a vast number of appropriately selected people.¹¹ The invitations were for "The Dedication of The Perry's Victory Memorial".¹² President Huntington had blanketed the nation's daily and periodical press with feature and news articles and news releases of his usual caliber, so that sufficient interest was aroused to commit the National Broadcasting Company to carry the main proceedings as an hour-long nation-wide radio broadcast. Shortly before 5:45 p.m., the broadcast hour, and the public dedicatory ceremonies on the plaza, the official party assembled in the rotunda for the first scene of the drama, unveiling of the four tablets.¹³ The Treaty Tablet or Peace Tablet, funds for which were provided by the State of Ohio, is pictured on page 294A.¹⁴ The Wilson Tablet, donated jointly by Former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court John H. Clarke and Former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, is pictured on page 294B.¹⁵ The Taft

10. The tablets were designed by architect Freedlander, who was in attendance at the unveiling, and were cast by The Gorham Company. Invoice from The Gorham Company to Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, c/o Joseph Freedlander, 6-29-31, Reel 1, Box 8.

11. The list occupies almost an entire column of newsprint in Reel 1, Box 11.

12. A copy is in the Schnoor Papers and in Reel 1, Box 10.



The Treaty Tablet or Peace Tablet. FVIPMM
photo PV-237 by The Gorham Company, 1931.

The Wilson Tablet. FVIPMM photo PV-238
by The Gorham Company, 1931.



A CENTURY OF PEACE
 SECURED BY SIMPLE DISARMAMENT

PROGRAMMED BY PRESIDENT MARGARET AVHRELLS
 AND SHALL IN FULL FORCE THE RICE-BAGOT AGREEMENT
 BY THE SIGNED AND PAID. RESULT OF THE WAR
 OF THE
 HAVE MANY MILLIONS IN MONEY AND PROP-
 erty. MANY THOUSANDS OF LIVES BY MAINTAINING IN
 PEACE PLACE FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY THREE THIR-
 DED PARTS OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
 AND GREAT BRITAIN. WITHOUT A SOLDIER OR SHIP
 ON EITHER SIDE. THE BLOODSHED OF THE WAR
 BETWEEN GREAT NATIONS IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP
 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. ANY ONE OF WHICH WITHOUT IT
 WOULD PROBABLY HAVE RESULTED IN DESTRUCTION WAR
 BETWEEN THE NATIONS. DEDICATED TO THE
 MEMORY OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE WITH OUR
 NEIGHBORS. THE SHORTEST OF
 DECADES BETWEEN GREAT NATIONS IS WRITTEN HERE IN
 FULL IN ENDURING BRONZE TO BE READ BY ALL THE
 PEOPLE.

THE AGREEMENT

THE NAVAL FORCE TO BE MAINTAINED UPON THE
 AMERICAN LAKES BY THE MARITIME AND THE GOVERNMENT
 OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL HEREOFORTH BE RESTRICTED
 TO THE FOLLOWING VESSELS ON EACH SIDE THAT IS -
 ONE LAKE GUARDIAN, ONE VESSEL NOT EXCEEDING
 FIFTY TONS BURTON AND ASSIGNED TO THE ONE
 ON THE UPPER LAKES TO TWO VESSELS NOT EX-
 CEEDING LIKE HEREFIN EACH AND ARMED WITH LIKE FORCE
 ON THE WATER OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO ONE VESSEL
 NOT EXCEEDING LIKE HEREFIN AND ARMED WITH LIKE FORCE
 ALL OTHER ARMED VESSELS ON THESE LAKES SHALL
 BE FORFEITED, DEMANTLED, AND NO OTHER VESSEL OF
 WAR SHALL BE BUILT OR ARMED.
 IF EITHER PARTY SHOULD BE PEAKED, THE VESSELS
 OF EACH SIDE SHALL BE DESTROYED AND THE OTHER SHALL
 CEASE TO BE BINDING AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIX
 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH NOTICE.

IT IS FOR ME A HAPPY
 CIRCUMSTANCE THAT I
 SHOULD SPEAK FOR THE
 GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE
 OF THE UNITED STATES
 IN JOINING IN THIS WELL
 DESERVED MEMORIAL TO
 A GREAT COMMANDER. MEN
 OF THIS SORT A NATION
 NEVER FORGETS. THIS MEM-
 ORIAL IS NOT MEANT SO
 MUCH TO KEEP HIS MEMORY
 GREEN AS TO FULFILL A
 PIOUS NATIONAL DUTY AND
 TO SHOW TO THE GENERA-
 TIONS TO COME THAT THE
 NATION IS NOT UNGRATEFUL
 AND IS ALWAYS MINDFUL
 OF THOSE WHO SERVE HER.

Woodrow Wilson

THE WHITE HOUSE
 JUNE 30, 1913



Tablet, the gift of (then Ohio State) Senator Robert A. Taft and other members of the family of the late President and Chief Justice, is pic-

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tured on page 297A. The Watterson Tablet, donated by the daughter of "Marco Henry" Watterson, Mrs. Bainbridge Richardson, is pictured on

13. A copy of the "script" for the day is in the Schnoor Papers.

14. PV-237. This and the photographs of the succeeding three tablets were taken by The Gorham Company at Providence upon completion of each tablet prior to shipment to Put-in-Bay. E. W. Moore, The Gorham Co., Bronze Div., to Huntington, Feb. 17, Huntington to The Gorham Co., Feb. 27, 1931, Reel 1, Box 7. Other prints from the same negatives appear in Reel 1, Box 10. This tablet cost \$478.50 for casting, delivery and installation by The Gorham Company, in addition to a \$75 design charge for each of the four tablets by architect Freedlander. Huntington had first proposed a Rush-Bagot Treaty Tablet in 1924. See Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (U.S.), Annual Meeting of the Commission, August 28, 1924... (n.p., 1925), p.6 (see also App. I, p.35, Item No. 69, below). President Huntington had set up the Treaty text from information supplied by the U.S. Department of State. Huntington to The Honorable The Secretary of State, Oct. 5, 1930, Asst. Secretary of State Castle to Huntington, Jan. 10, Huntington to Secretary of State, Jan. 12, 1931, Reel 1, Box 7. Justice Clarke suggested an introduction be set with the Treaty text and drafted the introduction used. Clarke to Huntington, Oct. 27, Huntington to Clarke, Oct. 30, 1930, Reel 1, Box 7. The tablet evoked an interesting comment from the architect: "...have read the text of the Peace Tablet with great interest. It does carry out my original idea as embodied in the description which accompanied the competition drawings to the effect that the colonnade and the statue, opposite the column, were to be symbolic of 'peace by arbitration'". Freedlander to Huntington, Jan. 19, 1931, Reel 1, Box 7.

15. PV-238. Cost of this tablet, exclusive of architect's fee, was \$341.50. President Wilson had signed the Act of 1919 accepting cession of the memorial and reservation on behalf of the federal government. The signature was copied from a "characteristic signature" appearing on a communication from President Wilson to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarke, Dec. 2, 1916. See Clarke to Huntington, Nov. 27, 1930, Reel 1, Box 7.

16. PV-240. Cost of this tablet, exclusive of architect's fee, was \$420.50. The role of President Taft in the creation of the memorial is detailed in the text, above. Not the least of his contributions was his insistence that the U.S. Fine Arts Commission be consulted. The signature of Wm. H. Taft on the tablet was copied from a characteristic



The Taft Tablet.
PVIPTMM photo PV-240 by
The Gorham Company, 1931

The Watterson Tablet.
PVIPTMM photo PV-239 by
The Gorham Company, 1931



From a dais on the plaza at 5:45 p.m., July 31, 1931, Commission President Huntington opened the nation-wide broadcast with these words:

We are assembled to dedicate the Perry's Victory Memorial.

...
Our inspiration to these exercises is the perpetual significance of the Memorial as a symbol of peace among the nations.

As President of the Memorial Commission I have the honor and please ^{to} present your permanent chairman...Former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court John H. Clarke.¹⁸

The remarks of Justice Clarke as Chairman of the broadcast program included one paragraph to which President Huntington took strong and sincere exception in their personal correspondence:
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I shall always feel that I have fallen short of my duty, if I do not say to this great audience, and for the permanent record, that this noble memorial would never have been erected, had it not been for the intelligent, untiring efforts, through many years, of Honorable Webster P. Huntington, the President of the Perry Victory Memorial. When others faltered, he was bold; when others fell away, he went forward, and by appeals to Congress, to State legislatures, and to important

one lent for the purpose by (then Ohio State) Senator Robert A. Taft. Robert A. Taft to Huntington, Oct. 22, Huntington to Robert A. Taft, Oct. 22, Freedlander to Huntington, Oct. 30, 1930, Reel 1, Box 7. Huntington had contacted Senator Taft with no prior introduction, and was heartened and encouraged in his entire project by the immediate and warm response to his proposal.

17. PV-239. Cost of this tablet, exclusive of architect's fee, was \$341.50. The text of the Watterson Tablet is taken in context from page 10 of Huntington's, The Perry's Victory Memorial, from whence also is copied the characteristic Watterson signature.

18. Reel 1, Box 9.

19. Huntington to Clarke, Feb. 22, 1932, Reel 1, Box 10.



THE SIGNIFICANCE
OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE
IS REMARKABLE, NOT SO MUCH IN ITS
DETAILS AND IN THE COURAGE DISPLAYED
UPON EACH SIDE BY THOSE WHO PARTICI-
PATED, BUT IN THE NOTWORTHY FACT
THAT IT FURNISHES THE "TERMINUS A
QUO" OF A CENTURY OF PEACE WITH THAT
POWER AGAINST WHICH WE HAD FOUGHT
TWO WARS LASTING EIGHT YEARS OF THE
PREVIOUS TWENTY-FIVE.

DESPITE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR NAVAL
GLORY ON THE WATER BOUNDARY BE-
TWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
FROM DELUTH TO MONTREAL, AND THE
CONSEQUENT TEMPTATION TO MAKE THOSE
WATERS BRISTLE WITH FORMIDABLE
FLEETS IN TIMES OF PEACE, TO MEET THE
EMERGENCIES OF POSSIBLE WAR, THOSE
WATERS DURING THE WHOLE CENTURY
LAST PAST HAVE BEEN BY AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE NATIONS, WHOLLY FREE
FROM SUCH DOGS OF WAR AND THE REAL-
ITY OF SHORES ON EACH SIDE OF THIS
TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY HAVE NOT BEEN VEILED
BY NEUTRALIZING ARMAMENTS.

THE PRESENT MOVEMENT BROUGHT
BY THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD
TO SECURE RELIEF FROM WAR AND THE
GRIEVENESS OF ITS PREPARATIONS, THIS
AGREEMENT EFFECTED BY INTERNATIONAL
TREATY FURNISHES AN INSTRUCTIVE
LESSON.

1917

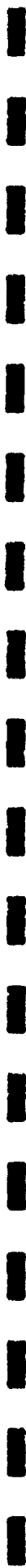
THE BUILDING OF THE
MONUMENT PERTAINS TO
THIS OPPORTUNITY EQUALLY WITH
THOSE OF US WHICH GAVE
IT ITS MEANING.

AS THE MONUMENT
SHALL STAND FOR ALL THE
AGES SO THE FERVENT ZEL
DEVOTION AND INTELLIG-
ENCE WHICH GAVE IT TO THE
NATION SHALL BE PART OF THE
IMMORTAL RECORDS OF
OUR COUNTRY.

LET US REMEMBER WE HAVE MEM-
ORIALIZED VALOR AND
PEACE.

LET US REMEMBER THE HEARTS OF
MEN NEVER TURN FROM THE
ONE AS THE SIGNET OF HU-
MAN WORTH NOR FROM THE
OTHER AS THE HERITAGE OF
HUMAN LIBERTY.

MANSFIELD
GETTYSBURG, PA. X
JULY 1, 1917



men in many states he brought the project through to the complete realization of today...without intending it at all, Mr. Huntington has so identified himself with the history of this beautiful memorial, - has so built himself into it - that it will always be his monument, as well as a perpetual memorial to a great battle and a great peace....²⁰

That same day John D. Dun wrote in the Toledo Times,

The inspiration, from which came the enthusiasm that built the monument, and name of the present president of the Perry's Victory Memorial commission, Colonel Webster P. Huntington, are synonymous. To the latter credit is due for the original conception of the project. To his unceasing work and worry for more than a score of years can be attributed the finished product as it stands today.

While the international importance of the events, which the monument commemorates, are being observed at the official dedication by governors, senators, judges and men of affairs, we wish to take this opportunity of paying tribute to Colonel Huntington, the man who was, is and will be, as long as he lives, the guiding genius in providing the inspirational qualities so necessary in erecting and maintaining for the public a monument of such distinguished character.²¹

20. Justice Clarke's typed notes accompanying ltr to Huntington, Feb. 18, 1932, Reel 1, Box 10. Clarke's words were far deeper than an impulsive improvisation. In 1916 he had written to Ohio Gov. Willis, "...To Mr. Huntington is really due the credit for originating and keeping alive the interest in the proposed Memorial until its merits were sufficiently understood to make their own appeal to Congress and to state legislatures.

"By graceful and effective writing and by admirable addresses delivered to committees of Congress and of legislatures he did more than any other to bring to successful conclusion the purposes for which the Commission was appointed...." Clarke to Gov. Willis, Feb. 25, 1916, Reel 3, Box 49.

Replying to Huntington's letter of congratulations upon his appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Wilson, Justice-designate Clarke had written, "...I received a similar one from Col. Watterson and in reply I said to him that I thought we all should pride ourselves upon the fact that we erected a Perry Victory Memorial so beautiful and appropriate that the country will become prouder and prouder of it as the years pass by. It is to your work above all of us that this achievement is due, and I shall do what I can to see to it that you receive the credit which you deserve with respect to it...." Reel 3, Box 49.

21. Reel 1, Box 10.



Webster P. Huntington declared the monument completed; yet a doubt remains. The unique segmentability of the Freedlander and Seymour design permitted the structure that now is at Put-in-Bay (and was there in 1931). The architects, understandably, considered the work not complete, and collateral rumblings of that belief are evidenced at several places in this Report. But for financial limitations the original prize-winning design by Freedlander and Seymour would have been executed. There was not a binding obligation on the part of the Inter-State Board or of its successors at any particular time to execute the design either in whole or in part, but the effectiveness of the design in its segmental execution and the confidence bred by Joseph Henry Freedlander in his every relationship with the Board and the successive Commissions presented a stimulating force subtle and difficult to evaluate objectively. On the other hand, the memorial structure as it stands today has been proclaimed the "completed memorial" since the necessary designation by the Inter-State Board in 1912. In these facets of the view are the horns of the dilemma. The evidence on both sides is impressive.

Another factor merits some measure of consideration. During the construction years and for some time afterward offers were made to the memorial authorities of Perryana and allied exhibit material "for the museum". A detailed examination of the correspondence Files deposited in the Ohio Historical Society and of the published Reports of the Board and of the Commissions relates that, at the suggestion of Webster P. Huntington, some of this material, at least, was donated to museum



institutions in the Lake Erie area, to be held in trust until such time as a suitable museum is constructed at the memorial by the federal

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government. September 22, 1941, from his home in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky,

Webster P. Huntington wrote a retrospective letter to his friend and
colleague, William Schnoor, then Custodian of the national monument:

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My dear Bill,

Being in a meditative mood tonight, as often when the lights have burned long and the hours of retrospection have come, I once more summon from the halls of Memory the visions of the friends associated with me, during more than thirty years, in the construction and administration of our great Memorial. This habit does not lessen with age. Indeed, it is a vital part only of life that is waning and perhaps the chief reward of one's own endeavors.

Thus from the shadows of the Past appear before me for the several thousandth time men like Henry Watterson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court John H. Clarke and Commodore George H. Worthington, of Ohio; Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Major General J. Warren Keifer, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Rear Admiral George Washington Baird and General John A. Johnston, United States Commissioners; A. E. Sisson, Dr. George W. Neff and Judge T. C. Jones, of Pennsylvania; Charles Moore and Arthur P. Loomis, of Michigan; General Philip C. Hayes, Richard S. Folsom, William Hale Thompson and Chesley R. Perry, of Illinois; John M. Whitehead, Lieutenant General Arthur McArthur and A. W. Sanborn, of Wisconsin; Clinton B. Herrick and Simon L. Adler, of New York; Sumner Mowry, Colonel Harry Cutler, John P. Sanborn and Harry E. Davis, of Rhode Island, and Samuel M. Wilson, Colonel R. W. Nelson, Colonel Andrew Cowan and Mackenzie R. Todd, who with Mr. Watterson constituted our Kentucky Commission.

Then, joining this faithful and distinguished company, come to mind innumerable public men -- too many to mention here. But they include six Presidents of the United States -- Taft,

22. See App. I and App. VI, below.

23. Ltr is in Schnoor Papers at PVIPMM.



Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt, the latter of whom I have thus far known only in the intimate sense by correspondence. But the statesmen at Washington who have loomed large in my personal relationships, all helpful to the Memorial, have been innumerable -- men like Uncle Joe Cannon, Nicholas Longworth, James M. Cox, Champ Clark, and among Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Boise Penrose, Charles Dick and Frank B. Willis. Governors of States with whom I have had personal contact have been many, among the most important Andrew L. Harris, Judson Harmon, Cox, Willis and Donahey, of Ohio; Charles Evans Hughes of New York, Stuart of Pennsylvania, Warner of Michigan, Deneen of Illinois, Davidson of Wisconsin, Pothier of Rhode Island and Willson of Kentucky. From the ranks of helpful friends in private life I could summon a host, but the list would be too long for me to write or you to read. And so it goes!

Nevertheless, if I were to estimate the number of our loyal legion proportionately to the population of the region from which they have hailed, I should have to go to an island of only 1800 acres and a population of only about 500. Everybody knows the answer -- PUT-IN-BAY!

They were patriots and citizens like Gustave Heineman, Henry Fox, George Gascoyne, John J. Day, Matt Ingold, T. B. Alexander and one William Schnoor. . .--all compatriots of Johannsen, our original Put-in-Bay champion. And out of the mist comes Rodney Diegle, who conceived, five years before the event, the idea of a State celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, though he had no thought of building a memorial.

On Johannsen's death in 1925 I was instrumental in having you appointed his successor as Custodian of the Memorial, and you have served ever since and have now become one of the superintendents of national monuments under the National Park Service. . . .

For a long time you have kept a valuable scrapbook showing the progress of your activities for the Memorial and revealing many of your happy personal associations in connection with it. This you rightly regard as your own property and not a part of the Memorial records in your custody. . . .²⁴

24. These are the Schnoor Papers, donated to PVIPLMM Nov. 1960, including the letter being quoted.



You also well know that in my study are innumerable pictures and some manuscripts and printed records, some of which ought to be used as a nucleus for a collection and displayed for the benefit of the public in some building on the Island. I have often thought of your excellent School building in that connection, for lack of a better place until the Government may interest itself in the matter. Of course you know that by far the major part of my Memorial records running from 1908 to 1936, when the Memorial went under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, are in the custody of the Ohio State Historical Society at Columbus

Thus endeth my last will and testament in regard to these historical and personal things.

Fraternally yours,
Webster P. Huntington

To this great and good man, the story of the memorial was essentially the story of his friendships. His ability, sincerity and integrity were of the highest order. Nevertheless, from the change through the years from his original politic position of working toward the entire design execution for a firm stand for the monument to remain as it now is, one receives the impression of a man no longer prepared to support even speculative, though known, enterprises. His affinity for the memorial as it is rather than as it might have been may respectfully be considered in the light of the conservatism of his advancing years.



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Legislation (state)

Illinois: See App. I, p.10, Item No. 18, below.
Kentucky: See App. I, p.17, Item No. 26, p.22, Item No. 40, below.
Michigan: See App. I, p.8, Item No. 17, below.
New York: See App. I, p.14, Item No. 23, below.
Ohio: See App. I, p.6, Item No. 13, p.13, Item No. 22, p.20, Item No. 34, p.23, Item No. 43, below.
Pennsylvania: See App. I, p.8, Item No. 16, p.20, Item No. 33, 35, below.
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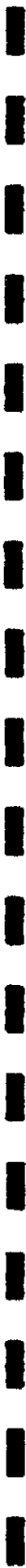
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A CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

of the

PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

MEMORIAL

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NUMBER I

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE CREATION
OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT

[bound separately]

NUMBER II

CATALOG OF PRINTING PLATES
USED IN ILLUSTRATING REPORTS
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LAND RECORDS RELATING TO
THE MEMORIAL RESERVATION
1792 - 1919

[bound separately]

NUMBER IV

PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE
CREATION OF THE NATIONAL
MONUMENT AND ILLUSTRATING
IN DETAIL CONSTRUCTION OF THE
DORIC COLUMN

[bound separately]

NUMBER V

A CATALOG OF THE MAPS, PLANS
AND PLATS RELATING TO THE
MEMORIAL RESERVATION, TO
PUT-IN-BAY, OHIO, AND TO SOUTH
BASS ISLAND IN LAKE ERIE,
OTTAWA COUNTY, OHIO

[bound separately]

NUMBER VI

SYNOPSIS AND INDEX OF FILES
OF PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL
COMMISSIONERS 1909 - 1937
LOCATED IN THE OHIO STATE
MUSEUM COLUMBUS, OHIO

[bound separately]

FOR APPENDIX NUMBER VII at seq., TURN PAGE



APPENDIX NUMBER VII
CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION
OF THE MEMORIAL COLUMN
September 10, 1912

BETWEEN

J. C. Robinson & Son, New York City
by Roy H. Robinson

and

The Inter-State Board of Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners
by
Geo. H. Worthington
President General
Webster P. Huntington
Secretary General

SOURCE:

PVIPMNM Microfilm Reel #4
from the original contract
in Files of
The Perry's Victory Memorial Commissioners 1909-1937
in the Manuscript Division, Ohio State Museum
Box #54

A-II



This agreement, made Tenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and Twelve by and between J. C. Robinson & Son, No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York. [sic] party of the first part (hereinafter designated the Contractors), and The Inter-State Board of Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners by Geor. H. Worthington as President General party of the second part (hereinafter designated the Board),

Witnesseth that the Contractor, in consideration of the agreements herein made by the Board, agree with the said Board as follows:

Article I. The Contractors shall and will provide all the materials and perform all the work for the erection and completion of the Column only of the Perry Memorial at South Bass Island, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie. as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications prepared by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., 244 Fifth Ave., New York Architect, which drawings and specifications are identified by the signatures of the parties hereto, and become hereby a part of this contract.

Art. II. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the work included in this contract is to be done under the direction of the said Architect, and that his decision as to the true construction and meaning of the drawings and specifications shall be final. It is also understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that such additional drawings and explanations as may be necessary to detail and illustrate the work to be done are to be furnished



by said Architect, and they agree to conform to and abide by the same so far as they may be consistent with the purpose and intent of the original drawings and specifications referred to in Art. I.

It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto that any and all drawings and specifications prepared for the purposes of this contract by the said Architect are and remain his property, and that all charges for the use of the same, and for the services of said Architect, are to be paid by the said Board.

Art. III. No alterations shall be made in the work except upon written order of the Architect; the amount to be paid by the Board or allowed by the Contractors by virtue of such alterations to be stated in said order. Should the Board and Contractors not agree as to amount to be paid or allowed, the work shall go on under the order required above, and in case of failure to agree, the determination of said amount shall be referred to arbitration, as provided for in Art. XII of this contract.

Art. IV. The Contractors shall provide sufficient, safe and proper facilities at all times for the inspection of the work by the Architect or his authorized representatives; shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving written notice from the Architect to that effect, proceed to remove from the grounds or buildings all materials condemned by him, whether worked or unworked, and to take down all portions of the work which the Architect shall by like written notice condemn as unsound or improper, or as in any way failing to conform to the drawings and specifications, and shall make good all work damaged or destroyed thereby.



Art. V. Should the Contractors at any time refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or of materials of the proper quality, or fail in any respect to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, or fail in the performance of any of the agreements herein contained, such refusal, neglect or failure being certified by the Architect, the Board shall be at liberty, after three days written notice to the Contractors, to provide any such labor or materials, and deduct the cost thereof from any money then due or thereafter to become due to the Contractors under this contract; and if the Architect shall certify that such refusal, neglect or failure is sufficient ground for such action, the Board shall also be at liberty to terminate the employment of the Contractors for the said work and to enter upon the premises and take possession, for the purpose of completing the work included under this contract, of all materials, tools and appliances thereon, and to employ any other person or persons to finish the work, and to provide the materials therefor; and in case of such discontinuance of the employment of the Contractors they shall not be entitled to receive any further payment under this contract until the said work shall be wholly finished, at which time, if the unpaid balance of the amount to be paid under this contract shall exceed the expense incurred by the Board in finishing the work, such excess shall be paid by the Board to the Contractors; but if such expense shall exceed such unpaid balance, the Contractors shall pay the difference to the Board. The expense incurred by the Board as herein provided either for furnishing materials or for finishing the



work, and any damage incurred through such default, shall be audited and certified by the Architect, whose certificate thereof shall be conclusive upon the parties.

Art. VI. The Contractors shall complete the several portions, and the whole of the work comprehended in this Agreement by and at the time or times herein after stated, to wit:

The entire work (but exclusive of the setting of the bronze tripod) shall be completed within 450 calendar days from the date of the execution of this contract.

It is expressly covenanted [sic] and agreed by and between the parties hereto that time is and shall be considered as of the essence of the contract on the part of the party of the first part, and in the event that the said party of the first part shall fail in the due performance of the entire work to be performed under this contract, by and at the time herein mentioned or referred to, the said party of the first part shall pay unto the party of the second part, as and for liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, the sum of fifty dollars for each and every day the said party of the first part shall be in default, which said last-named sum per day, in view of the difficulty of estimating such damages with exactness, is hereby expressly fixed, estimated, computed, determined, and agreed upon as the damages which will be suffered by the party of the second part by reason of such default, and it is understood and agreed by the parties to this contract that the liquidated damages hereinbefore mentioned are in lieu of the actual damages arising



from such breach of this contract; which said sum the said party of the second part shall have the right to deduct from any moneys in its hands otherwise due, to the said party of the first part, or to sue for and recover such compensation or damages for the nonperformance of this contract at the time or times herein stipulated or provided for.

ART. VII. Should the Contractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the act, neglect or default of the Board, of the Architect, or of any other contractor employed by the Board upon the work, or by any damage caused by fire or other casualty for which the Contractor are [sic] not responsible, or by combined action of workmen in no wise caused by or resulting from default or collusion on the part of the Contractor, then the time herein fixed for the completion of the work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any or all the causes aforesaid, which extended period shall be determined and fixed by the Architect; but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to the Architect within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of such delay.

Art. VIII. The Board agree to provide all labor and materials essential to the conduct of this work not included in this contract in such manner as not to delay its progress, and in the event of failure so to do, thereby causing loss to the Contractor, agree that it will reimburse the Contractor for such loss; and the Contractor agree that if they shall delay the progress of the work so as to cause loss for which the Board shall become liable, then they shall reimburse the Board for such



loss. Should the Board and Contractor fail to agree as to the amount of loss comprehended in this Article, the determination of the amount shall be referred to arbitration as provided in Art. XII of this contract.

Art. IX. It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the sum to be paid by the Board to the Contractor for said work and materials shall be Three Hundred fifty-seven thousand five hundred eighty-eight (\$357,588) Dollars. subject to additions and deductions as hereinbefore provided, and that such sum shall be paid by the Board to the Contractor, in current funds, and only upon certificates of the Architect, as follows:

Ninety per cent. of the value of the work executed and actually in place to the satisfaction of the Architect, and 75 per cent. of the value of the granite delivered on the site, will be paid monthly as the work progresses (the said value to be ascertained by the Architect), and the ten per cent thereof will be retained until the completion of the entire work, and the approval and acceptance of same by the Architect, provided, however, that no payment hereunder shall be due to the said party of the first part until every part of the work to the point of advancement reached -- on account of which payment is claimed -- shall be found to be satisfactorily supplied and executed in every particular and any and all defects therein remedied to the entire satisfaction of the Architect.

The final payment shall be made within sixty days after the completion of the work included in this contract, and all payments shall be due when certificates for the same are issued.



If at any time there shall be evidence of any lien or claim for which, if established, the Owner of the said premises might become liable, and which is chargeable to the Contractor, the Board shall have the right to retain out of any payment then due or thereafter to become due an amount sufficient to completely indemnify it against such lien or claim. Should there prove to be any such claim after all payments are made, the Contractor shall refund to the Board all moneys that the latter may be compelled to pay in discharging any lien on said premises made obligatory in consequence of the Contractors default.

Art. X. It is further mutually agreed between the parties hereto that no certificate given or payment made under this contract, except the final certificate or final payment, shall be conclusive evidence of the performance of this contract, either wholly or in part, and that no payment shall be construed to be an acceptance of defective work or improper materials.

Art. XI. The Board shall during the progress of the work maintain insurance on the same against loss or damage by fire, as provided in the specifications the policies to cover all work incorporated in the building, and all materials for the same in or about the premises, and to be made payable to the parties hereto, as their interest may appear.

Art. XII. In case the Board and Contractor fail to agree in relation to matters of payment, allowance or loss referred to in Arts. II or VIII of this contract, or should either of them dissent from the decision of the Architect referred to in Art VII of this contract, which dissent



shall have been filed in writing with the Architect within ten days of the announcement of such decision, then the matter shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration to consist of one person selected by the Board, and one person selected by the Contractors, these two to select a third. The decision of any two of this Board shall be final and binding on both parties hereto. Each party hereto shall pay one-half of the expense of such reference.

If enamel brick is used instead of the face brick specified for the interior facing of the Column, the Contractors shall receive in addition to the contract price stated above the sum of \$11,040.00, Eleven thousand and forty Dollars. The cost of the enamel brick to be \$70 per thousand.

The said parties for themselves, their heirs, successors, administrators and assigns, do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants herein contained.

In Witness Whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

 / signed: /

 / signed: /

 / signed: /

J. C. Robinson and Son

By Roy H. Robinson

The Inter-State Board of Perry's
Victory Centennial Commissioners

Geo. H. Worthington
President General
Webster P. Huntington
Secretary-General



Art. XIII. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the persons signing the contract as officials shall not be in any manner charged with or held liable in their individual or personal capacity for any payments to be made or obligations of any character, to be discharged by the terms hereof This article having been inserted since the signing by the Contractor, this contract shall not be valid until initialed and dated by the contractor as evidence of the acceptance by him.

[_initialed
and dated:_]]

J. C. R. and Son
Sept. 16th, 1912

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APPENDIX NUMBER VIII
CHARLES EUGENE SUDLER, M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Superintendent of Construction
the column and plaza

—
Died May 3, 1936
—

American Society of Civil Engineers
Memoir*
by
Euguen E. Halmos, M. Am. Soc. C. E.

* Copy supplied through the good offices of Marvin L. Schechter, Associate Editor, Technical Publications, American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 W. 39th Street, New York City 18, New York, September 8, 1960.



CHARLES EUGENE SUDLER, M. Am. Soc. C. E.

Died May 3, 1936

Charles Eugene Sudler was born in Baltimore, Md., on October 3, 1876, the son of Colonel and Mrs. John Emory Sudler. His father was a practicing civil engineer, and, for two years after graduating from High School, young Charles received practical education in engineering from him.

In 1896, he secured employment as a Mechanical Draftsman in the machine shop of the Murrill and Keizer Company, of Baltimore. In the latter part of 1897, Mr. Sudler and several other young engineers formed a partnership which operated a small yacht-building yard in Baltimore; as Manager and Engineer of the firm he designed and built a number of boats ranging from small tenders and gasoline launches to a schooner yacht of 65-ft length. Due to lack of capital and inexperience in business, the undertaking was not profitable, and was abandoned in 1900. However, this experience left a lasting impression on Mr. Sudler and even in later years he was happiest when he was engaged on maritime work and on subjects related to shipping.

From 1901 to 1903, he was employed as a Draftsman in the office of A. M. Kinsman, Engineer of Construction and, later, Chief Engineer, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the rebuilding and double-tracking of this line west of the Ohio River. In addition to much



diversified work on plans, estimates, calculations, etc., Mr. Sudler, during this period, had been given considerable opportunity to observe actual construction work; he often said that he was indebted to Mr. Kinsman for the real foundation of his career.

In 1903, he became Superintendent and Engineer for the Hoover and Kinnear Company, Contractors, of Columbus, Ohio, which firm specialized in railroad construction, including tunnels, earthwork, and bridges. Mr. Sudler had charge of the design of coffer-dams, arch centering, and the construction plant for the Company's various contracts, for which he prepared estimates and organized the field and office forces. Contracts for the reconstruction and track elevation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Wheeling, W. Va., and at Bellaire, Ohio, and other contracts of similar character for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were under his supervision. He also had charge of the construction of the Big Walnut Bridge for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies near Columbus, Ohio. Other contracts under his charge included bridges, culverts, and tunnels on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and Wabash Railroads.

In 1906, he became Chief Engineer of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, in the development of the first successful mine-loading machine under the Hamilton patents. A new design of coal-storage and reclaiming machinery was developed and built for the Illinois Steel Company; this machine stocked and reclaimed coke at a rate of 3 tons per min; it was accepted and paid for on the strength of its first day's trial run.



In 1908, Mr. Sudler returned to Baltimore, having been appointed Principal Assistant Engineer under the late Oscar Francis Lackey, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E., Harbor Engineer. At this time, following the disastrous fire of 1904, the City of Baltimore had purchased a large part of its water-front and was carrying forward an ambitious program of municipal maritime construction. Mr. Sudler had active charge of the design and construction of wharves, piers, bridges, buildings, floating equipment, dredging, etc. The steel and concrete arch bridge over Jones Falls, at Pratt Street, Baltimore, included in the foregoing, received considerable notice in engineering literature.

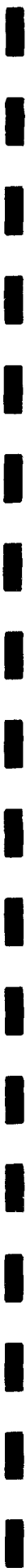
In 1911, Mr. Sudler became Engineer and Manager of the Furst Concrete Scow Construction Company. This was a new plant, consisting of a 1 000-ton railway dry dock, machine and wood-working shops, concrete barge plant, and office building, all of which were constructed under his plans and direction. In addition to the first large concrete barge built in the East, his Company produced composite and wooden scows, and made general repairs on vessels and machinery.

Between 1913 and 1915, Mr. Sudler acted as Superintendent of Construction for the million-dollar Perry Memorial, at Put-In-Bay, Ohio. This very beautiful but little advertised structure is located on a small island in Lake Erie. From 1916 to 1918, he was engaged in the development of mineral and timber property in Eastern Tennessee, as part owner.



In 1919, Mr. Sudler became associated with Parsons, Klapp, Brinckerhoff & Douglas, Consulting Engineers, New York, N. Y., and for two years worked in collaboration with the writer on the design of graving and floating dry docks and ship-repair plants. For the succeeding two years he was in charge of the Hydrology Division of the New York Water Power Investigation, conducted by the firm, under the direction of John P. Hogan, M. Am. Soc. C. E. This work embraced the analysis of the flow and the power possibilities of all New York State streams, and included the study of rainfall and run-off relations, flood flows, etc. Some of the results of the study were presented to the Society under the title, "Storage Required for the Regulation of Stream Flow." For this paper, Mr. Sudler was awarded the Norman Medal in 1928.

In 1924, he took a position with the New York Times Company on research work and the construction of a new rotogravure plant. In 1927, Mr. Sudler became connected with the Port of New York Authority in the preparation of studies for the Suburban Transit Engineering Board on the suburban passenger problem for the entire Metropolitan District, and on an analysis of construction cost estimates. From the time of the consolidation of the Port of New York Authority and the New York-New Jersey Tunnel Commission, in 1930, to his death, Mr. Sudler was assigned to the Chief Consulting Engineer, Ole Singstad, M. Am. Soc. C. E., to assist in investigations, preliminary studies, lay-outs, and other work contemplated in connection with improvement of traffic in and around New York City. Mr. Sudler did particularly fine work in connection with



the studies and preliminary planning of the Manhattan approach for the Midtown Hudson Tunnel. He also assisted Mr. Singstad in the preparation of a detailed history of the design, construction, and operation, of the Holland Tunnel. His last work consisted in the preliminary planning and estimates of the cost of the proposed Queens Midtown Tunnel under the East River.

Mr. Sudler was greatly admired by his associates for his remarkably able, versatile, and analytical mind; he was as much at home in the field of Mechanical Engineering as in matters of Civil Engineering. He had a most likable personality, and all who came in contact with him remember him with the kindest thoughts.

Mrs. Sudler, the former Helen Hamilton, a son, Hamilton G., two daughters, Mrs. Sarah S. Westerman and Mrs. Joseph S. Buhl, two brothers, Ralph Sudler, and Emory Sudler, M. Am. Soc. C. I., and two sisters, Annette and Elsa Sudler, and his mother, Mrs. John E. Sudler, of Washington, D. C., survive him.

Mr. Sudler was elected a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on October 1, 1913.



APPENDIX NUMBER IX

"Reinforced-Concrete Cap of
Perry Memorial Column"

by
Howard C. Baird

SOURCE:

Engineering News, Vol. 74, No. 4,
July 22, 1914, pp.154-155.



REINFORCED-CONCRETE CAP OF
PERRY MEMORIAL COLUMN

By Howard C. Baird¹

2

The principal feature of the Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, is a hollow shaft 300 ft. high, in the form of a Doric column, built of granite backed with concrete. It is 45 ft. in diameter at the base, 35 ft. 6 in. diameter at the echinus, and has a uniform inside diameter of 27 ft. 6 in. The abacus, or cap, which is 47 ft. 6 in square and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, surmounts the shaft. On this cap is an attic 17 ft. high, with a domed roof, which carries a bronze lantern 18 ft. high and weighing 11 tons.

The well, 27 ft. 6 in. in diameter, contains a reinforced-concrete frame carrying the elevator and a staircase of reinforced concrete. This construction is supported by a double set of reinforced-concrete girders 23 ft. above the base, the lower surfaces so shaped as to fit into the concrete and limestone dome over the crypt.

The structural design of the abacus, or cap, owing to architectural requirements, is somewhat unusual, and its erection was necessarily difficult, calling for a carefully devised erection outfit and very accurate placing of material under extremely disadvantageous conditions.

It was required by the architects that the granite facing forming the ceiling and sides of the cap be so secured to the construction that there would be no chance of discoloration from metal fastenings; and it

1. Boller, Hodge & Baird, Consulting Engineers, 149 Broadway, New York City.
2. Described in "Engineering News," July 23, 1914, p.172.



was further required that the cap be adapted for use as a lookout, the floor being made of such depth as would allow the sides to form a parapet high enough to provide for the security of observers.

The method of attaching the 12-in. thick granite facing to the concrete of the soffit and the sides of the cap, as adopted, consisted in cutting the stones to 6 in. thick at the joints, so that the middle portions formed dovetail projections, the spaces between them having a similar shape to receive the concrete. The facing, when carefully placed in position on the falsework, made the forms for the concrete floor and parapet walls, and the concrete when placed filled up the recesses, thus firmly locking the granite slabs and the concrete together. Although the tension value of the dovetail sections of concrete is ample to support the granite, light steel reinforcement bent to shape was placed vertically in the recesses to provide security against any possible cracking.

The design of the carrying construction of this cap calls for a floor 3 ft. 6 in. thick, which, in addition to carrying its own weight and a live-load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., carries the parapet girders forming the side of the cap. The method of computing the stresses was as follows:

The floor of the cap was divided into 52 radial sections of constant depth and variable breadth, and each of these sections was considered as a cantilever supported at a point on a circle 41 ft. in diameter. The relative deflections for a load of unity at the extreme end of each



of these cantilevers, varying in length from 3 to 12 ft., was then found, and the weight of the 7-ft. 6-in. parapet girder was so apportioned as to cause an equal deflection at the ends of all cantilevers, the girders being regarded as rigid owing to their comparatively great depth.

The bending moments and shears were then found in all these members, based on the above-cited distribution of load, and the reinforcement was computed accordingly. The horizontal forces from the maximum bending moments of the cantilevers were assumed to be taken up at the shaft by two rings--a tension ring 31 ft. in diameter, consisting of four 1 1/8-in. rods, marked K in Fig. 1, and a compression ring formed of the concrete in the shaft. These rings, to be in direct tension or compression, would not be circular, owing to the variation of the horizontal forces; but the great excess of concrete provides for the flexural stresses in circular rings, the stresses in both the steel and concrete being kept within prescribed limits.

The load of the cap carried by the cantilever floor sections to the shaft causes a cantilever action on the two courses of the echinus, the tension stresses being resisted in each case by $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ -in. cramps carried back into the concrete and embracing a tension ring consisting of four 3/4-in. rods, the concrete of the shaft forming the necessary compression ring as above.

In addition to the dead-loads, a live-load of 100 lb. per sq. ft. was assumed on the floor of the cap and 60 lb. per sq. ft. on the entire



stairway for designing the columns and lower girders, in addition to the elevator loads.

During erection the cap was carried on temporary timber supports suspended from timber frames erected on the top of the shaft, and so arranged that no rods or other temporary members penetrated the concrete and granite construction, thus obviating any patching or filling up of holes in the facing of the finished column.

The architects for the Perry Memorial are Freedlander & Seymour; the consulting engineers, Boller, Hodge & Baird. The contractors for the column were J. C. Robinson & Son, who devised the erection outfit.



APPENDIX NUMBER X

CONTRACT

October 27, 1914

FOR

construction of the Plaza

and

landscaping of the Grounds

By and Between

Stewart Engineering Corporation
17 Battery Place
New York City

and

The Inter-State Board
of Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners

SOURCE:

Reel 4; Box 54



This Agreement, made the twenty-seventh day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen by and between Stewart Engineering Corporation, 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, party of the first part (hereinafter designated the Contractor), and The Inter-State Board of Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners by George H. Worthington as President General party of the second part (hereinafter designated the Owner),

Witnesseth that the Contractor, in consideration of the agreements herein made by the Owner, agree with the said Owner as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Contractor shall and will provide all the materials and perform all the work for the Erection and completion of The Terrace and parking of grounds of The Perry Memorial at South Bass Island, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications prepared by J. H. Freedlander and A. J. Seymour Jr., 244 Fifth Ave., New York Architect, which drawings and specifications are identified by the signatures of the parties hereto, and become hereby a part of this contract.

ART. II. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the work included in this contract is to be done under the direction of the said Architect, and that his decision as to the true construction and meaning of the drawings and specifications shall be final. It is also understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that such additional drawings and explanations as may be necessary to detail and



illustrate the work to be done are to be furnished by said Architect, and they agree to conform to and abide by the same so far as they may be consistent with the purpose and intent of the original drawings and specifications referred to in Art. I.

It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto that any and all drawings and specifications prepared for the purposes of this contract by the said Architect are and remain his property, and that all charges for the use of the same, and for the services of said Architect, are to be paid by the said Owner.

ART. III. No alterations shall be made in the work except upon written order of the Architect; the amount to be paid by the Owner or allowed by the Contractor by virtue of such alterations to be stated in said order. Should the Owner and Contractor not agree as to amount to be paid or allowed, the work shall go on under the order required above, and in case of failure to agree, the determination of said amount shall be referred to arbitration, as provided for in Art. XII of this contract.

ART. IV. The Contractor shall provide sufficient, safe and proper facilities at all times for the inspection of the work by the Architect or his authorized representatives; shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving written notice from the Architect to that effect, proceed to remove from the grounds or buildings all materials condemned by him, whether worked or unworked, and to take down all portions of the



work which the Architect shall by like written notice condemn as unsound or improper, or as in any way failing to conform to the drawings and specifications, and shall make good all work damaged or destroyed thereby.

ART. V. Should the Contractor at any time refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or of materials of the proper quality, or fail in any respect to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, or fail in the performance of any of the agreements herein contained, such refusal, neglect or failure being certified by the Architect, the Owner shall be at liberty, after three days written notice to the Contractor, to provide any such labor or materials, and to deduct the cost thereof from any money then due to thereafter to become due to the Contractor under this contract; and if the Architect shall certify that such refusal, neglect or failure is sufficient ground for such action, the Owner shall also be at liberty to terminate the employment of the Contractor for the said work and to enter upon the premises and take possession, for the purpose of completing the work included under this contract, of all materials, tools and appliances thereon, and to employ any other person or persons to finish the work, and to provide the materials therefor; and in case of such discontinuance of the employment of the Contractor they shall not be entitled to receive any further payment under this contract until the said work shall be wholly finished, at which time, if the unpaid balance of the amount to be paid under this contract shall exceed the expense incurred by the Owner in finishing the work, such excess shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractor; but if



such expense shall exceed such unpaid balance, the Contractor shall pay the difference to the Owner. The expense incurred by the Owner as herein provided, either for the furnishing materials or for finishing the work, and any damage incurred through such default, shall be audited and certified by the Architect, whose certificate thereof shall be conclusive upon the parties.

ART. VI. The Contractor shall complete the several portions, and the whole of the work comprehended in this Agreement by and at the time or times hereinafter stated, to wit:

The Terrace shall be completed within 180 consecutive calendar days from the date of execution of this contract.

The parking¹ shall be completed within 210 consecutive calendar days from the date of execution of this contract.

It is expressly convenated and agreed by and between the parties hereto that time is and shall be considered as of the essence of the contract on the part of the party of the first part, and in the event that the said party of the first part shall fail in the due performance of the entire work to be performed under this contract, by and at the time herein mentioned or referred to, the said party of the first part shall pay unto the party of the second part, as and for liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, the sum of fifty dollars for each and every day the said party of the first part shall be in default, which

1. Note: "Parking" is an archaic expression for "landscaping".



said last-named sum per day, in view of the difficulty of estimating such damages with exactness, is hereby expressly fixed, estimated, computed, determined, and agreed upon as the damages which will be suffered by the party of the second part by reason of such default, and it is understood and agreed by the parties to this contract that the liquidated damages hereinbefore mentioned are in lieu of the actual damages arising from such breach of this contract, which said sum the said party of the second part shall have the right to deduct from any moneys in its hands otherwise due, to the said party of the first part, or to sue for and recover such compensation or damages for the nonperformance of this contract at the time or times herein stipulated or provided for.

ART. VII. Should the Contractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the act, neglect or default of the Owner, of the Architect, or of any other contractor employed by the Owner upon the work, or by any damage caused by fire or other casualty for which the Contractor is not responsible, or by combined action of workmen in no wise caused by or resulting from default or collusion on the part of the Contractor, then the time herein fixed for the completion of the work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any or all the causes aforesaid, which extended period shall be determined and fixed by the Architect; but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to the Architect within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of such delay.



ART. VIII. The Owner agrees to provide all labor and materials essential to the conduct of this work not included in this contract in such manner as not to delay its progress, and in the event of failure so to do, thereby causing loss to the Contractor, agrees that it will reimburse the Contractor for such loss; and the Contractor agrees that if he shall delay the progress of the work so as to cause loss for which the Owner shall become liable, then he shall reimburse the Owner for such loss. Should the Owner and Contractor fail to agree as to the amount of loss comprehended in this Article, the determination of the amount shall be referred to arbitration as provided in Art. XII of this contract.

ART. IX. It is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the sum to be paid by the Owner to the Contractor for said work and materials shall be One hundred twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-six (\$122,786.00) Dollars, subject to additions and deductions as hereinbefore provided, and that such sum shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractor, in current funds, and only upon certificates of the Architect, as follows:

Ninety per cent. of the value of the work executed and actually wrought and built in place to the satisfaction of the Architects, will be paid monthly as the work progresses (the said value to be ascertained by the Architects), and the ten per cent. thereof will be retained until the completion of the entire work, and the approval and acceptance of same by the Architects, provided, however, that no payment hereunder



shall be due to the said party of the first part until every part of the work to the point of advancement reached -- on account of which payment is claimed -- shall be found to be satisfactorily supplied and executed in every particular and any and all defects therein remedied to the entire satisfaction of the Architects.

Seventy-five per cent. of the value of the granite delivered on the site will be paid monthly. The remaining fifteen per cent. to be paid as provided for above.

The final payment shall be made within sixty (60) days after the completion of the work included in this contract, and all payments shall be due when certificates for the same are issued, except that the sum of \$600.00 shall be retained for a period of 120 days after the completion of the parking to replace any trees, plants, shrubs or lawns which shall have proved defective.

If at any time there shall be evidence of any lien or claim for which, if established, the Owner of the said premises might become liable, and which is chargeable to the Contractor, the Owner shall have the right to retain out of any payment then due or thereafter to become due an amount sufficient to completely indemnify it against such lien or claim. Should there prove to be any such claim after all payments are made, the Contractor shall refund to the Owner all moneys that the latter may be compelled to pay in discharging any lien on said premises made obligatory in consequence of the Contractor default.



ART. X. It is further mutually agreed between the parties hereto that no certificate given or payment made under this contract, except the final certificate or final payment, shall be conclusive evidence of the performance of this contract, either wholly or in part, and that no payment shall be construed to be an acceptance of defective work or improper materials.

ART. XI. The Owner shall during the progress of the work maintain insurance on the same against loss or damage by fire, as provided in the specifications the policies to cover all work incorporated in the building, and all materials for the same in or about the premises, and to be made payable to the parties hereto, as their interest may appear.

ART. XII. In case the Owner and Contractor fail to agree in relation to matters of payment, allowance or loss referred to in Arts. III or VIII of this contract, or should either of them dissent from the decision of the Architect referred to in Art. VII of this contract, which dissent shall have been filed in writing with the Architect within ten days of the announcement of such decision, then the matter shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration to consist of one person selected by the Owner, and one person selected by the Contractor, these two to select a third. The decision of any two of this Board shall be final and binding on both parties hereto. Each party hereto shall pay one-half of the expense of such reference.



ART. XIII. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the persons signing this contract as officials shall not be in any manner charged with or held liable in their individual or personal capacity for any payments to be made or obligations of any character to be discharged by the terms hereof.

The said parties for themselves, their heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns; do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants herein contained.

In Witness Whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

In Presence of

[signed:] Richard Resler.

Stewart Engineering Corporation
[signed:] by S. W. Stewart, Pres.

The Inter-State Board of Perry's
Victory Centennial Commissioners
[signed:] by Geo. H. Worthington
As President General



GENERAL CONDITIONS

Contract Documents:

The Agreement, the General Conditions of the Contract, the Specifications and the Drawings with all notes made thereon before the signing of the Agreement are the documents forming the Contract. Copies of all these documents signed by the parties, or identified by the Architects as provided in the Articles of Agreement, shall remain in the custody of the Architects.

These general conditions apply to and form a part of each section of the specifications.

The terrace and parking of grounds shall be erected in accordance with the drawings and specifications and under the superintendence and approval of the Architects.

Copies furnished and kept at the work:

The Architects shall furnish to the Contractor, free of cost to him, one copy of each full size and scale detail drawings and two copies of all other scale drawings and two of the specifications. If additional copies are desired they may be obtained at the cost of reproduction. The Contractor shall keep in good order upon the work one copy of the specifications and one of each drawing, and the Architects and their representatives shall have free access to such copies.

Figures to Govern:

Figured dimensions shall be followed in preference to measurements by scale; and larger scale drawings shall take precedence over those at smaller scale.



Use and Return of Drawings and Models:

The drawings and specifications furnished by the Architects shall be used for this work only. As instruments of service they are the property of the Architects, and shall be returned to them. Any models furnished under this contract, are the property of the Board and shall be disposed of as directed by them.

Shop Drawings:

The Contractor shall furnish to the Architects at proper times all shop and setting [] drawings or diagrams which the Architects may deem necessary in order to make clear the work intended or to show its relation to adjacent work of other trades.

Materials:

All materials unless otherwise specified, shall be new and of the best quality of their respective kinds.

Inspection:

The Contractor shall at all times maintain proper facilities and provide safe access for inspection to all parts of the work.

Statement of Costs:

The Contractor within two weeks of signing contract, shall furnish to the Architects upon a blank form provided or approved by him, a correct statement, showing the estimated cost of each part of the work as subdivided in the specifications, the total equaling the contract price. This statement shall be for the use of the Architects at their discretion, in preparing estimates for payments on account.



Requisitions for Payment:

At least one week before each payment falls due the contractor shall submit to the Architects a requisition therefor and shall submit therewith an itemized statement of the quantities and cost and proportionate share of profit of work performed to the termination of the period to be covered by the payment. Such statement shall be made in form provided or approved by the Architects but it shall not be binding as against their judgment.

Certificates Withheld:

The Architects may withhold or nullify any certificate or reduce the amount thereof, if, in his opinion, violation of the Contract exists after the Contractor has been duly notified to correct the same, or if he have knowledge of lien against the premises under this Contract, and such certificates may be withheld until such violation is corrected to the satisfaction of the Architects, or such lien is discharged or satisfactorily bonded.

Payment of Final Certificate or Waiver:

The Acceptance by the Contractor of the payment of the final certificate shall constitute a waiver of all claims against the Board under or arising out of this Contract.

General Guarantee:

The Contractor shall make good, without cost to the Board any omissions from his work or negligence in connection therewith or any improper materials or defective workmanship or consequences thereof of which he may in writing be notified within one year of the date of the final



certificate, except planting which shall be guaranteed for four months after date of final certificate.

Within the period of general guarantee, no certificate given, nor payment made under the Contract, nor partial nor entire occupancy of the premises by the Board shall be construed as an acceptance of defective work or of improper material or as condoning any negligence or omission.

Contractor's Claim for Remunerations:

Should the Contractor deem any work which he is called upon to perform, whether by instructions, by detail drawings or otherwise, to be extra to the Contract,, he shall give the Architects written notice thereof before proceeding to execute it, and in any case within two weeks of receiving such instructions or drawings or otherwise being called upon to perform such work, and failure to do so shall constitute a waiver of all claims for extra payment on account of it.

Contractor's Liability for Delay in Completion:

Should the Board claim damages for delay in the completion of the work, the Architect, if, in their opinion, any damages be payable, shall make an award, and shall write the amount thereof across the face of the final certificate as "Amount to be deducted from the face thereof for delay in completion of the work." Thereupon the Architects' service in this matter shall terminate, except as provided under Article 38.



Contractor's Claim for Extension of Time:

Should the Contractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the act, neglect or default of the Board or of anyone employed by the Board, or by fire, or by general strikes or for any other reason deemed sufficient by the Architects, then the time fixed in the Agreement for the completion of the work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any and all the causes aforesaid. Such extension of time shall be determined and fixed by the Architects. But no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to the Architects within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of such delay.

Architects' Status:

The parties to the Contract recognize the Architects as the interpreter of the Contract documents, and in that capacity they are to define their true intent and meaning.

Labor, Material and Appliances:

The Contractor, unless otherwise expressly provided, shall furnish and install all material and shall furnish all labor, water, apparatus, light and power necessary for the complete, prompt and satisfactory execution of the work and for properly connecting and co-ordinating his work with that of other contractors.

Storage Limits:

The Contractor shall confine the storage of materials and operations of his workmen to the limits indicated by the Architects and shall not unnecessarily encumber the premises with his materials.



Co-operation:

The Contractor shall afford other contractors employed by the Board every reasonable facility for the storage and introduction of their materials and for erection of their work.

To Work Without Instructions:

The Contractor shall not do any work without proper drawings or instructions, and shall, at his own expense, replace any work wrongly executed, whether from lack of such drawings or instructions, or otherwise.

Measurements:

The Contractor shall measure work already in place, to insure the proper execution of his subsequent work, or for the information of the Architects and should any discrepancy between the executed work and the drawings be discovered he shall report it at once to the Architects.

Permits, Notices, Laws and Rules:

The Contractor shall at his own expense, obtain for the Board, all necessary permits and licenses, pay all fees required by law, and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations relating to the work, and to the preservation of the public health and safety.

Vouchers and Samples:

The Contractor shall when required furnish duplicate labeled samples of materials and workmanship, with sufficient information, for the Architects' approval and the materials furnished shall have the same character, finish, color and texture as the approved samples, and the workmanship shall be equal to that of the samples.



Rubbish:

The Contractor shall not allow waste materials or rubbish caused by his employees to accumulate in or about the premises, but shall promptly remove same at frequent intervals and when directed by the Architects and at the completion of the work he shall thoroughly remove all his rubbish from and about the site and all tools, scaffolding and surplus materials, and shall leave his work thoroughly cleaned and ready for use.

Competent Superintendent:

The Contractor shall keep a competent general superintendent and any necessary assistants, satisfactory to the Architects, in charge during the progress of the work. The general superintendent shall not be changed except with the consent or at the instance [sic] of the Architects. The superintendent shall represent the Contractor in his absence, and all directions as to the conduct of the work given to him shall be as binding as if given to the Contractor, provided that on request such directions be given in writing.

Other Contractor:

If, before the completion of the work contemplated herein, it shall be deemed necessary for the Board to do any other or further work in or about the Memorial or structure than is provided for in this contract, the Contractor will not in any way interfere with or molest such other person or persons as the Board may employ to do such work and will suspend such part of the work herein specified, or will carry on the same



in such manner as to afford all reasonable facilities for doing such work, and no other damage or claim by the Contractor therefor shall be allowed except such extension of the time specified in this contract for the performance thereof as the Board may deem reasonable. The Contractor shall consult with all other contractors and persons employed independently by the Board, and he shall co-operate with each and all of them that his work will progress and meet properly and satisfactorily with all work executed independently of this contract, as no extra payment will be allowed for any work, properly comprised in this contract, which may be shown, noted or indicated on the drawings, or otherwise required for the entire completion of the Memorial and works.

Protection of Trees and Shrubs:

All trees and shrubs, etc. within the limits of the reservation shall be protected from injury in a satisfactory manner: The Contractor shall maintain such protection until directed by the Architects to remove same.

Laying out the Work:

The Contractor shall employ and pay for the services of a competent Engineer or Surveyor to layout and check all grades, lines and levels, and shall be responsible for their correctness.

Protection of Work:

The Contractor shall cover and protect his material and work from damage by the elements, or from any other cause, in a manner satisfactory to the Architects and shall efficiently maintain such covering and protection.



Cutting, Fitting and Digging:

The Contractor shall do all cutting, fitting or patching of his work that may be required to make its several parts come together properly and fit it to receive or be received by work of other contractors shown upon, or reasonably implied by, the Drawings and Specifications for the completed structure, and he shall make good after them, as the Architects may direct, but the Contractor shall not endanger the stability of the structure or part thereof by cutting or digging or otherwise, and shall not in any way cut or alter the work of any other contractor, save with the consent and under the direction of the Architects.

Accident Insurance:

The Contractor shall maintain such insurance as will adequately protect him and the Board from claims for damages for personal injuries, arising directly or indirectly from operations under this contract, and he shall be liable to the Board for failure to maintain such insurance, and shall, if required by the Board, submit the policies to it for approval.

Watchman:

The Contractor shall employ a competent watchman to guard the Memorial at all times of day and night until the final certificate is issued.

Temporary Shed:

The Contractor shall provide for his own use within two (2) weeks from the date of signature of the contract a satisfactory wooden building,



which shall be watertight, to be used for storing cement and other materials, and to be located on a convenient point on the site as may be directed.

Pumping:

The Contractor shall keep the trenches and excavations free from surface water, spring water, or water of any kind and shall keep the same pumped out at all times, using steam pumps if required, at his own expense.

Tests and Inspections:

The Contractor shall pay for all tests to and all inspection of all materials of every kind, such as cement, concrete mortar and granite (including traveling expenses of inspector to quarries) and all appliances or the like, and including all tests necessary in the option of the Architects to determine the quality, strength, finish or character of any materials and work or form of construction, and the chemist analyst [sic] and inspector shall be designated by the Board through the Architects to whom he shall be satisfactory.

Photographs:

With each request for partial payment the Contractor shall obtain and submit not less than two (2) photographs of size eleven by fourteen (11 x 14) inches, showing the work executed and the general condition of the building. He shall furnish triplicate cloth-mounted prints of each view free of charge. The negative shall be numbered [sic], dated and marked with the name of the Architect.



Drawings and Specifications:

The general character of the detail work is shown on scale drawings, but minor modifications may be made in the full-size drawings or models, and the contractor must not get out any part of the work requiring details or models until he has received the same.

Where the word "similar" occurs on the drawings, it must be used in its general sense, and not as meaning identical, and all details must be worked out in relation to their location and connection with reference to other parts of the work.

This specification is intended to supplement the drawings, and, therefore, it will not be the province of this specification to mention any portion of the construction which the drawings are competent to explain, and such omission is not to relieve the contractor from carrying out such portions only indicated on the drawings, and should items be required by the specifications not indicated on the drawings, they are to be supplied, even if of such nature that they could have been indicated thereon. Any items which may not be indicated on the drawings or mentioned herein, but are necessary to complete the entire work, must be supplied in place. The decision of the Architect as to the proper interpretation of the drawings and specifications shall be final.

Bond:

The Contractor shall furnish satisfactory bonds, executed by sureties acceptable to the Board, insuring the fulfillment of all the provisions of the contract and the satisfactory completion of the work



embraced thereunder within the time stated, and covering all guarantees herein provided for, and the prompt payment of all persons furnishing materials or labor required in the prosecution of the work. The cost of said bonds shall be paid by the Board.

The amount of said bonds shall be in the sum of 50% of the cost of the entire work.

Fire Insurance:

Unless specifically provided otherwise in the Agreement the Board and the Contractor shall each protect his own interest against loss or damage by fire, pending full performance by the contractor, of the work hereunder and full payment therefor by the Board. For the purpose of maintaining fire insurance as far as concerns this Contract the Board's interest at any time shall be held to amount to the sum of all payments which he shall have made to the Contractor on account of this Contract. For the same purpose the Contractor's interest shall be held to consist of any and all insurable value under and pertaining to this Contract not above defined as "Board's interest". Loss or damage by fire shall not affect the rights and obligations of either party under this Contract, except that in such event the Contractor shall be entitled to reasonable extension of time for the performance of this Contract, as provided under "Contractor's Claim for Extension of Time". The Contractor shall upon written notice from the Board immediately proceed with the reinstallation of work damaged or destroyed, and the Board shall make payments to the Contractor on account of reinstallation upon



certificate of the Architects issued on the same principles as govern payments during its original construction as provided in the Agreement.

EXCAVATION:

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under General Conditions, which are intended to cover each and every part of this specifications.

Borings:

The borings shall be inspected by the Contractor before he submits his bid, in order to form an idea of the character of the excavation and bottom to be met with. The Architects do not guarantee the borings to be correct, and the Contractor shall make additional borings at his own expense, if he so desires, and shall assume all risks in connection with the use of the borings, and shall excavate to, and start the foundations at a lower level than shown on boring sheet No. 10-A, if the rock proves to be at different levels. The Contractor shall not be entitled to additional remunerations for carrying to rock in case said rock shall be found to be a lower level than indicated by the borings.

Clearing the Site:

The Contractor shall remove from the Terrace site all incumbrance of every kind including rubbish, bushes, trees, rocks, etc. All this material shall be disposed of, as directed by the Architects.

Setting Cut:

With the assistance of a competent Surveyor, the Contractor shall establish all lines and levels and erect necessary batter boards and



marks, and stretch steel wires taut to give the lines required and maintain them for future use.

Foundations:

Foundations shall be carried to rock, See "Borings".

Rock and Boulders:

Rocks and boulders encountered shall be removed, and if blasting is necessary they shall be covered to prevent pieces being thrown any distance. The work must be done in accordance with all laws governing such work, and the handling and storing of explosives.

Filling and Back Filling:

Do all filling and back filling when ordered by the Architect. All filling shall be done with approved materials, solidly tamped every foot in height, See "Grass Plots and Grass Banks". See "Beach Gravel". All surplus material shall be distributed on the site as directed.

Trenches:

All trenches for footings, and other purposes shall be excavated below proper depths at they [sic] shall be leveled with concrete, and if excavated irregularly satisfactory planks shall be provided, erected and strongly secured to remain in place as may be directed by the Architects. Where rock occurs it shall be blasted off until the footings have a solid, even bearing, and no footing shall be placed on rotten or shaly rock, or on any bottom which is not properly and safely proportioned, and which is not in proper condition to receive them.



Rock Bottom:

The rock bottom of all excavations shall be the exact level required and any spaces excavated deeper shall be filled with concrete.

MASONRY.

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under "General Conditions" which are intended to cover each and every part of the entire specifications.

Cement:

Cement shall be Medusa or Lehigh Portland Cement. Each package shall bear the name of the manufacturer and the brand.

A bag of cement must weigh 94 to 95 lb. and a barrel shall contain four bags.

All cement must be freshly ground, and of such fineness that 99 per cent will pass a No. 50 sieve, 92 percent a No. 100 sieve, and 75 percent a No. 200. Neat briquettes of section one inch square shall resist at least 150 lb. tension after twenty-four hours in moist air, at least 500 lbs. after one day in moist air and six days in water, and at least 600 lbs. after one day in moist air and twenty-seven days in water. Briquettes of one part cement to three parts sand under similar conditions shall resist at least 156 lbs. at seven days and 250 lbs. at twenty-eight days. Neat cement shall develop its initial set in not less than thirty minutes and its final set in not less than three hours. Pots of wet cement $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick with thinned out edges, on glass plates, shall not check nor crack when exposed to steam in a loosely closed vessel for five hours.



All tests of cement shall be in accordance with the methods of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Cement shall be kept in a dry house, and sufficient supply must be kept ahead of requirements to allow for the twenty-eight day test.

Nonstaining Cement:

Nonstaining cement shall be Medusa or Lafarge nonstaining Portland Cement. Each package shall bear the name of the manufacturer.

All tests shall be in accordance with the methods of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Sand:

All sand shall be clean and sharp, passing a $\frac{1}{4}$ " sieve, well washed and screened and free from loam, salt or other imperfections.

Broken Stone:

All broken stone shall be Kelly Island in graded sizes of $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2", broken stone from Kelly Island, Ohio. All stone shall be clean and uniform quality.

Nonstaining Cement Mortar:

All nonstaining cement mortar shall be mixed in tight boxes or platforms and used immediately after being mixed. The sand and cement shall be measured and mixed together dry before the water is added. No stale or retempered mortar shall be used. Furnish tubs and all required mortar to the stone setters. All tubs shall be cleaned of mortar at noon hour and at night.



It shall be used throughout for setting of cut stonework and bed for stone floor of terrace and shall be mixed in the proportion of one part nonstaining cement and two parts of white beach sand. It shall be 1" thick in all cases when stone comes in contact with the concrete. Mortar composed of one part white beach sand to one part of cement shall be used for pointing of stonework and all grouting of floor of terrace.

Concrete:

Concrete shall be mixed in mechanical mixers of approved form, to a uniform consistency and color and as wet as consistent with satisfactory placing.

Concrete shall have the following proportions, measured by volume loose: One of cement, two of sand and four of stone, except that concrete for Main coping may be 1-3-6.

Concrete after laying must be well protected from the sun by canvas [sic] or other coverings, and be kept well moistened until thoroughly set.

Any deficiency of moisture indicated after ramming must be remedied by sprinkling with a fine spray.

Centers and Forms:

Centers and forms must be of sufficient strength and stiffness to support the concrete rigidly until firmly set. They shall be so made as to be removed from the work and to leave no metal within one inch of the face of the work. Forms of all exposed surfaces shall be dressed smooth and if necessary lined with paper, or covered with other approved



material. The lagging shall be made non-absorbent by saturation with water, or by filling with sludge or paraffin.

Striking of Centers and Forms:

Forms which do not carry loads may be removed as soon as the concrete has taken its final set.

The contractor shall strike centers at such time as he may determine and at his own risk, but not later than sixty days after completion.

Reinforcing:

Reinforcing members shall consist of steel having an ultimate strength of from 60,000 to 70,000 lbs. per sq. inch, an elastic limit of half the ultimate, and elongation of not less than 20 percent in 8 inches, and test specimens shall bend cold 180 degrees around a diameter equal to the thickness.

Only new materials may be used, and rerolled, old material will be rejected. Reinforcement shall be placed as shown on the drawings.

Expansion Joints:

Expansion joints must be provided at all points where temperature changes would otherwise cause unsightly cracks.

Stopping Work:

In case of rain or other unavoidable cause, compelling the stopping of the concreting in an unfinished section a joint shall be made substantially normal to the member.

Concrete Piles:

Concrete piles of the "McArthur Pedestal" type shall be sunk to and mushroomed on the bed rock.



Freezing Weather:

The Contractor will not be permitted to mix or deposit any concrete when the temperature is below 28 degrees Fahrenheit, unless satisfactory provision is made for enclosing and heating the work so that the temperature is kept above the freezing point. Any frozen masonry shall be removed and replaced.

Concrete Foundation for Granite Step at edge of Beach Gravel Terrace:

Concrete foundation for granite step at edge of Beach Gravel Terrace shall be composed of one part cement, three parts clean sharp sand and five parts Kelly Island crushed stone. It shall be 15" wide by 3'8" deep. It shall be set on a foundation of 12" of broken stone solidly packed in place.

Grades:

The concrete terrace floor shall be set to conform to grades as shown on the drawing. All grades shall be uniform throughout to all drains. The contractor's attention is called to the fact that the grade of concrete terrace floor is contingent upon paving stone used. The finished grades must be as shown on the drawing.

Drain Holes in Grass Plot Pits:

The contractor shall provide at bottom of sides of grass plot pits, 3" diameter holes for drainage of grass plots spaced approximately 12 feet on center. They shall be covered with stone as specified under "Grass Plots and Grass Banks".



Pits:

All pits for grass plots shall be 2 feet 6 inches deep.

STONE WORK.

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under "General Conditions" which are intended to cover each and every part of the entire specifications.

Quality of Stone:

All stone must be good sound stone, close grained and even in texture.

It shall be free from stains, rust, cracks, seams, surface depressions or other imperfections which would impair its appearance, durability or strength. No stone that has been patched, spawled, filled or plugged shall be used.

Drawings:

The contractor shall submit for approval large scale drawings showing the sizes, jointing and construction features of all stone work, with serial numbers on each stone.

Protection and Storage:

The contractor shall furnish all necessary enclosures, boards, etc., to protect the work from injury.

The stone shall be stored on wooden platform and protected from discoloration or injury.

Cleaning and Pointing:

At completion all exposed surfaces shall be cleaned down with wire



brushes and weak acid solutions, and the joints pointed with mortar.

Mortar:

All stone shall be set in nonstaining mortar and that on walk shall be grouted with nonstaining mortar.

Cutting for other trades:

Do all necessary cutting and fitting for drain boxes.

Cutting and Fitting:

All stone shall be cut so that it will set in the walls on its natural bed.

The beds shall be straight and level, accurately cut to true plane surface, and shall have no concave surfaces. The dressing of the bed shall be done so as not to injure the edges or angles formed by the intersection of the bed with the face.

Build joints shall be similar to beds, except that an irregular surface will be permitted from a point 4 inches back from the face, provided it does not exceed 3 inches from the normal.

All stone for reveals and heads shall be the full depth of the reveal without vertical joints.

The main coping around "The Terrace" shall be 8 cut work, the steps shall be 4 cut work. The benches shall be smooth. The vases shall be smooth or hammered finish as directed.

All other stone shall have sawed finish.

Settings:

All work must be accurately set to true lines and with uniform joints.



Each stone shall be cleaned, and except in freezing weather, wet, and set on a full bed of mortar, placed under the center of the stone, and of sufficient quantity to fill out to the edges of the stone, except that no mortar should come within one (1) inch of the face of the stone.

All stone shall be set to extend at least 4" below grade.

Granite, Brick and Sandstone:

The contractor's attention is called to the location of granite, brick and sandstone on the terrace. All work shall be laid as shown on the drawing.

Granite Steps:

All steps shall extend at least 2" under stone above and be checked into each other. All steps shall be cut with wash.

Granite Copings:

The main coping enclosing the terrace shall be granite and be securely anchored to concrete. The top pieces shall be doweled to concrete.

The coping enclosing the white beach gravel shall be granite. It shall be 2 feet wide with bevelled top.

Sandstone Copings:

The copings enclosing grass plots shall be cut with flat top and extended 1" above the level of the terrace.

Vases:

The four vases shall be accurately carved from a full size model by skilled carvers satisfactory to the Architects. The contractor



shall allow the sum of \$200.00 for full size model F.O.B. Put-in-Bay, Ohio. All vases shall be drained as follows: All piping, strainers, couplings, etc., in connection with this work shall be all brass. The strainer shall be set in sheet lead, so that when lock nut is tightened the strainer will set tight in this lead and form a waterproof joint. All work necessary to make the drainage of the vases absolutely waterproof must be done. The pipe shall extend from the underside of slab at least 4". All vases shall be anchored with at least 4 - 1" x 6" brass pipe dowels in each joint.

Granite Benches:

Construct granite benches where shown, with moulded top and plain moulded sides. Sides shall be secured to top with at least 2 - 1" diameter brass pipe dowels 4" long.

Thickness of Stone:

All granite shall not be less than 4" thick. All sandstone paving shall not be less than 4" thick.

Samples:

The contractor shall submit 6" cubes of different stone to the Architect for approval. These samples shall show the color, texture and finish and the finished work shall be similar in all respects to approved samples.

Extent of Granite and Sandstone:

The main coping around "The Terrace "A", the steps, the benches and pedestals of Beach Gravel Terrace shall be pink Milford granite. The



coping and the step of Beach Cravel Terrace shall be gray Milford Granite. All other paving and coping shall be gray sandstone, except mosaic around "The Column", which shall be either buff sandstone or bluestone. The sandstone shall be of the Cleveland Stone Co.

BRICKWORK.

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under "General Conditions" which are intended to cover each and every part of the entire specifications.

Paving Brick in Terrace Panels:

Where paving brick is shown on the drawing it shall be a red standard size beveled edge vitrified brick to cost not less than \$20.00 per thousand. It shall be similar in all respects to sample in Architects' office.

The brick circular panel enclosing column shall be laid concentric to one another, and break joints. They shall be laid on a full bed of Mortar with wide depressed joints. All joints shall be grouted with mortar. The brick in the four panels shall be laid parallel to one another and break joints.

GRASS PLOTS AND GRASS BANKS.

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under "General Conditions", which are intended to cover each and every part of the entire specifications.

All grass plots shall be sanded.

All grass banks shall be sodded.



Grass Plots:

The contractor shall furnish a subgrade for the reception of 12" of top soil in the concrete pits for all grass plots. Clean earth shall be used for this purpose.

All work shall be solidly tamped.

Where the drains occur in these pits, they shall be covered with broken stone of sufficient size so that no earth will pass through same.

Top Soil

Over this subgrade the contractor shall lay a top soil which shall be clean, rich and uniform and satisfactory to the Architects. It shall contain no material detrimental to the growth of a good lawn, such as stones, weeds or other extraneous substances. Same shall be spread to a true and uniform surface.

Fertilizing:

The top soil shall be treated before seeding with a surface dressing of at least five pounds of bone dust per one hundred square feet of ground area. The same shall be carefully and uniformly spread, completely covering the entire surface.

Seeding:

After the top soil has been properly graded, harrowed and raked the contractor shall now sow best clean lawn seed at the rate of not less than one pint per one hundred square feet. Same shall be done in two sowings, across each other in the best and most approved manner. The ground shall then be well raked, and afterwards rolled down.



The seeding shall be done under windless and undisturbed weather conditions, and not later than September 20th, not earlier than April 1st.

The seed used shall be selected by the Architects.

Green Banks:

All grass banks on the east, south and west side shall be at an angle of 45 degrees and extend to grade in all cases.

All filling shall be solidly tamped in place. It shall be a sub-grade for the reception of 6" of top soil. The top soil and fertilizing of same shall be as specified under "Grass Plots".

On the top soil the contractor shall lay strips of sod 18" x 36" well and evenly bedded and breaking joints with one another. All sodding shall be rolled. All sod shall be uniform containing no weeds or other undesirable growths and shall be satisfactory to the Architects.

BEACH GRAVEL.

All work included under this heading is subject to the provisions enumerated under General Conditions, which are intended to cover each and every part of the entire specifications.

Beach Gravel:

Where shown on the drawing the contractor shall lay to a depth of 6", clean beach gravel, which shall be free from all sand, dirt or other undesirable material. Gravel shall range in size from nothing less than $\frac{1}{8}$ " to nothing larger than 1".

All work shall be solidly rolled.



Drains:

Where shown on the main terrace the Contractor shall furnish and set in place complete 8" square heavy galvanized cast iron catch-basins with hinged perforated brass top. The joints around cover shall be grouted with cement mortar. The pipe shall extend through floor and project 1" below the underside of slab, all as shown on the drawing.

Conduits:

The Contractor shall furnish and install "Galvanite" galvanized iron conduits on underside of concrete slab with galvanized iron pipe hooks, strap, or clamps so as to be perfectly rigid. All conduits shall be thoroughly painted four coats (6) metallic paint.

The conduits shall be run as shown on plan and in a straight line. All joints shall be made with heavy couplings; the conduit shall be firmly screwed into the coupling; the ends of the conduits being cut square and reamed and butting together inside the coupling. All joints shall be made with white lead. The terminus of the conduits shall be capped for future extension. All conduits shall be a continuation of those now at base of Column.

All work shall be first class in every respect.

Connection for Lawn Sprinkler:

The Contractor shall furnish and set in place complete where shown on "The Terrace" the J. L. Mott Co. Section 2 of Catalogue "A" Plate 9076-A, "Government Pattern" galvanized iron street washer box with hinged cover and detachable Key Handle. It shall be of such length



that will extend from underside of concrete slab to surface and have connection for $\frac{1}{2}$ " hose. The cover shall be of solid cast brass. All best quality galvanized wrought iron piping to boxes shall be hung from the concrete slab with galvanized iron hooks, straps or clamps so as to be perfectly rigid. Pipes shall be thoroughly painted 4 coats of metallic paint.

Stand Pipe:

The Contractor shall extend from the base of the Column as shown the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ " best quality galvanized wrought iron or mild steel acres jointed pipe extra strong. Ends shall be reamed out before made into fittings. The ends at edge of the terrace shall be capped for future extension. All pipes shall be hung from the concrete slab with galvanized iron hooks, straps or clamps so as to be perfectly rigid. Pipe shall be thoroughly painted four coats of metallic paint.

PARKING AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING OF RESERVATION.

Note:-----All grades indicated on the drawings and noted in this Specification are based on grades indicated on Survey (sheet #10). The Architects do not guarantee the accuracy of the survey regarding the height of existing grade above mean high water level and will assume no responsibility for same. The contractor shall verify at the reservation all grades indicated on the drawings.

Clearing and Grubbing:

The entire reservation consisting of about 14 acres shall be cleared of all weeds, rubbish, brush, bushes and trees, all of which shall be



removed from the reservation. The brush, bushes and trees are the property of the Contractor. Certain trees now on the property will be marked and designated by the Architect to be left standing. Trees so marked must be protected from injury in the work of clearing, grubbing, grading, etc. All stumps and roots that are less than three feet below the finished grade shall be removed, except where lawn is shown.

Removal of Topsoil:

The areas shown on the plan and marked with the letters "A" and "B" are sufficiently covered with topsoil. The area marked "C" is now below the finished grade, and has a varying depth of topsoil available for use. The topsoil shall be removed by the contractor for the full depth to which, in the opinion of the Architect, the soil proves of sufficient fertility and quality for use later as topsoil. It shall be neatly stacked on area "A". Soil covering any portions of the reservation lying below finished grade and having qualities suitable for planting shall be removed and neatly stacked where directed by the Architects.

Filling and Grading:

After removing the topsoil the entire reservation shall be filled to a sub-grade of 6" above mean high water level, using as datum a point four inches below top of steps ^{lead}ing from terrace to the rotunda in the Column and providing for a pitch of not more than 3" from bottom of grass banks around the Terrace "A" to the east and west property lines of the reservation. In making this fill the contractor may use earth, sand or gravel. Any material required for fill may, if necessary,



be excavated where shown "D" on dotted line on drawing #2. This excavation shall form an elliptical pool of water of such depth so that same will be approximately 200' x 160' with sloping grass banks. The grass banks shall be treated as specified under heading "Fertilizing, Seeding and Sodding". This pool shall have 2-8" diameter vitrified tile drains, one emptying into Lake Erie and the other into the Bay; both drains shall project out into water a sufficient distance so as to be at least 3 feet below mean high water level.

After the material has been deposited, the surface shall be brought to a uniform sub-grade, six inches below the finished grade except where driveway occurs which shall be brought to a uniform sub-grade of 1'8" (one foot eight inches) below the finished grades indicated on drawing #2. The sub-grade of driveway shall be crowned 4" in center.

Beach Fronts:

The beaches on Lake and on the Bay side shall be cleared of all trees, as directed, and of all rubbish, roots and all other objectionable matter.

The shore line of the beach on the Bay side shall be straightened out symmetrically as directed, in respect to the east and west axes of the Memorial, rock need not be excavated.

Top Soiling:

After all portions of the property have been brought to the even subgrade as hereinbefore stated, the contractor shall deposite evenly and lightly to a depth of six inches the topsoil that has been stacked



as stated in paragraph "Removal of Topsoil". He shall further provide and deposit all additional topsoil of good garden loam required to cover the entire reservation to a depth of six inches, but exclusive of such acres covered by the paths, the roadway and the Column Terrace. The finished surface at "The Terrace" shall be brought to a uniform grade of 1 foot above mean high water and pitch not more than 3" to the property lines of reservation.

The areas marked "B" shall be plowed, harrowed, brought to an even surface and left in perfect condition for seeding and planting.

After the topsoil has been properly graded, harrowed and raked the contractor shall sow best clean lawn seed at the rate of not less than one pint per one hundred square feet. Same shall be done in two sowings, across each other in the best and most approved manner. The ground shall then be well raked, and afterwards rolled down.

The seeding shall be done under windless and undisturbed weather conditions, and not later than September 20th and not earlier than April 1st.

Gravel Paths:

Gravel paths shall be laid where indicated on plans. Where paths are laid in such portions of the reservation where the topsoil has not been removed, this soil must be excavated to its full depth and stored for planting purposes.

The sub-grade of all paths shall be six inches below the finished grade, and the contractor shall furnish and place thereon clean Beach gravel of sufficient depth that when thoroughly rolled and crowned the



~~the~~ surface shall be one inch below finished grade. Upon this surface kept clean, free from dust, dirt or foreign matter pour hot Macadam Asphalt Binder, in quantity not less than one and one half gallons to one square yard of surface. After the application of bitumen, and after it has had time to set there shall be applied a coating of clean one half inch screened gravel one inch deep. All the paths shall then be repeatedly rolled until they present a smooth, hard and true surface.

Fertilizing, Seeding and Sodding:

The entire reservation, exclusive of areas covered by paths, the driveway and the Terrace shall be well fertilized with good manure, bone meal and sufficient lime. The quantity of manure to be used shall not be less than three tons to the acre, and the quantity of fertilizer shall be one ton to five acres. Lime shall be used only to sweeten soil in soggy locations. The seed shall be best quality of lawn grass of the formula called for as follows: Rhode Island Bent, Kentucky Blue, Sheeps Pestus and White Clover.

Planting:

Furnish and plant not less than 2550 lineal feet of Privet hedge on the Bay side in double rows, three year old plants. Cut this hedge back to 2 feet to give immediate effect. This hedge shall be bushy from the ground up and 3 feet high.

Furnish and plant not less than 1000 feet of Barberis hedge or Privet hedge as directed on the Lake side. This shall also be planted in double rows. In mass where shown on drawing #2 it shall be five to



six rows wide. This Berbery or Privet shall be four years old; and 3 feet high.

Plant four large groups of native cedars, where shown on drawing #2. These cedars shall be 12 to 15 feet high and average 18 to 20 in each group. Fill around the base of these cedars with an assortment of evergreens that is in keeping with the character of foliage of the cedar.

Plant four large groups, where shown on drawing #2 with a selection of evergreens; each one of these groups shall contain about 36 evergreens averaging in height from 4 to 8 feet,- and to use such variety of evergreens as Retinospora squarrose, Retinospora plumosa aurea, grafter Pungens, Abies concolor and a choice collection of Taxus. All shall be of the hardiest and choicest of these respective varieties.

Plant four large groups of selected flowering shrubs where shown on drawing #2; these shrubs shall be of the early Spring, mid-summer and Fall flowering varieties,- such as Spriaeas, Wiegelias, Forsythia and Duetzia for spring flowering; Hydrangea, arboresence for summer flowering and Hibiscus and Hydrangea Paniculata for fall flowering. This arrangement shall give a continuous bloom from early spring until late fall.

Furnish and plant in mass at each end of the property, where shown on drawing #2, large deciduous trees, such as maples, elms, lindens, catalpes, beech and birch and the white flowering Dogwood;- clump through this mass planting, flowering trees such as Prunus triloba,



Cornus rubra, KERRIGANUS ROBENIA, CERES JAPONICA and ARALIA SPINOZA,-- and a variety of low growing flowering shrubs which will flower from early spring until late autumn, and similar variety as those called for in the planting of the four large groups. Furnish and plant through this mass planting, large clumps of Lombardy poplars and Cedars giving a natural affect.

Furnish and plant 15 large deciduous trees from 6 to 8 inch caliper, throughout the grounds where directed by the Architects. These trees shall be of such varieties as Oaks, Oriental Planes, Lindens, Sugar maples, Norway maples and Elm trees.

Furnish and plant where directed two dozen large ball shaped Privet trees, made up of Privet trimmed to forms. These trees shall be approximately 10 to 12 feet in height and 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

All planting shall be completed by June 1st, 1915, providing the fill and topsoil are furnished and in place before April 1st, 1915.

A competent gardener to maintain and care for this work shall be left in charge of all planting for a period of four months after completion of said planting.

Bay Trees and Boxes:

The Contractor shall furnish and place where directed 12 large standard Bay Trees in boxes as shown on drawing #1. These boxes shall be square Versailles tubs. These Bay trees shall be not less than approximately 7'0" high and not less than 3'6" wide. They shall be trimmed square as shown.



Two approved wrought iron handles shall be placed on each box. All boxes shall be painted four coats of lead and oil in addition to priming coat of color as selected by the Architects.

Transplanting of existing trees:

The contractor shall transplant such trees at present on reservation which are marked for removal to new locations where directed by the Architects.

Water Supply Piping and Connections to Lawn Sprinkler:

The Contractor shall furnish and connect in perfect working order complete where shown on drawing #3, best quality galvanized wrought iron piping to all outlets. The Contractor shall extend the water supply pipes to that point of the reservation, where directed by the local authorities having jurisdiction, and connect at that point to the local water supply. The Contractor shall connect the piping to the capped outlets specified hereinbefore on the east and west side of the Terrace. All piping shall be below grade and be painted four coats of metallic paint.

The outlets shall be solid cast brass faucets of type as approved by the Architects. All pipe shall be sloped so as to drain.

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