

1509

Only fresh water should be used in making the mortar and concrete for the tower; all sand should be clean and sharp and free from dirt and vegetable matter; that the broken stone to be used in making the concrete should be pieces of hard, durable rock, such as trap, granite, or limestone, and that each fragment must be able to pass through a ring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The granite should be strong and durable and free from rot, damaging or defacing defects, and all of the same general color. Each stone was to have the exposed parts fresh quarry faces and free from natural or seam faces. All stones were to be cut to the sizes and shapes to fit accurately the requirements, as shown in the drawings; to be squared to lay horizontal beds and vertical joints. The surfaces forming the horizontal and vertical joints were to be dressed to lay to joints not exceeding 1" thick. The courses of stone were to be not less than 18" and not more than 30" in height. The mortar to be used in laying the stones was to be 1 part Portland cement and 3 parts sand, to be mixed in small quantities only; and the mortar left overnight was forbidden to be used. Each stone was to be cleaned before being set, and thoroughly wet to insure complete adhesion to the mortar. The use of stone chips in bedding stones or in filling joints was prohibited, and the setting of the stones in freezing weather also forbidden.



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It was provided that the concrete to be used for the floors, vamps, stairs, and other structural purposes should be 1 part Portland cement, 3 parts sand and 6 parts of broken stone; and all portions exposed to footwear were to have a 1" finish of mortar, composed of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts of sand, rubbed down to a granolithic finish. The floors were to be supported by steel beams, properly set in the masonry, and all joints throughout the structure were to be well pointed in the final completion of the work.

30 Years Ago
 (From The Hyannis Patriot 1909)

The Pilgrim Memorial Monument in Provincetown, which was dedicated in 1910, received a grant from the government on condition that the shaft be used for an observation tower in case of war. The shaft, 252 feet high, is 30 feet higher than the one on Bunker Hill.