

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

Introduction

This report inventories the monuments located in the public park adjacent to the Soo Locks referred to as the Upper Canal Park, Lower Canal Park, and Brady Park which is a part of the Army Corps of Engineers – United States Government St. Marys Falls Canal Complex.

For purposes of this report, the various monuments will be placed into one of several categories to assist in decision-making in the retention and/or relocation of these monuments for the development of a Landscape Master Plan for the public park. These categories are listed below.

- **Lock Monuments:** These monuments are directly related to the locks in terms of construction, interpretation, or celebration of the locks.
- **Maritime Monuments:** These monuments are related to shipping operations on the Great Lakes.
- **Sault Sainte Marie Monuments:** These monuments are related to the City of Sault Sainte Marie.
- **Historical Monuments:** These monuments are related to the history of the area and chronicle events and structures of the area through the years.

The monuments are located throughout the park along the sidewalks, at the entries, near the Visitors Center, and along the perimeter of the lock platform.

The Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) of 2005 as prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers and reviewed by the National Park Service has developed a list of contributing and noncontributing elements for the Upper Canal Park, the Lower Canal Park, and Brady Park. The historic resources listed as contributing elements in the Upper Canal Park include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pylon at the east entry, the two (2) observatory monuments located to the east of this entry, and the Japanese Shinto Torri. The historic resources listed as contributing elements in the Lower Canal Park include the fountain and the parking lot gates and fence. The historic resource listed as a contributing element in Brady Park includes the Obelisk.

These elements must be kept in place except for the Obelisk which stands within the fenced portion of the Native American Cemetery Site in Brady Park. The Cemetery is only accessed by the Native American tribes. The archaeological resources listed as contributing elements by the CRMP in Brady Park include Fort Brady, Fort DeRepentigny, and the Native American Cemetery Site.

For purposes of the preparation of the Landscape Master Plan, those monuments designated as lock monuments and maritime monuments are desirable to retain in the park but may be relocated for improved display or thematic interpretation (except for the survey monument near the Maritime Library Building which should remain in place). All other monuments including the wood bollards, wood kiosks, information signs, and City monuments can be removed from the park.

For purposes of saving space in the document, a slash (/) in the text for the plaques signifies the end of a line.

Monuments Located in the Upper Canal Park and the Lower Canal Park

A. Propeller from the Tug Marquette

The propeller is approximately four feet (4') in diameter and rests on a metal base with posts and chains measuring six feet (6') in length and three feet (3') in width and six inches (6") in height. The monument is located across from the southwest corner of the Visitors Center and across from the guard shelter at the west entrance to the park. It is a prominent element for visitors to view when first entering the park. The monument is located on the corner of the intersection of two (2) pathways and sits on a concrete pad with a paver border along the walkways. This monument would be considered a maritime monument because, although it was owned by the Army Corps of Engineers, its home port was Duluth, Minnesota.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report



Plaque –

THE MARQUETTE WAS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. HER HOME PORT WAS DULUTH, MINNESOTA. THE MARQUETTE WAS BUILT IN 1942 BY EQUITABLE EQUIPMENT CO. AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SHE MEASURED 103 FEET LONG, 26 FEET WIDE AND 11 FEET DEEP. SHE WAS POWERED BY A 960 HP DIESEL ENGINE. THE MARQUETTE WAS RETIRED IN 1982 AND DONATED TO THE LAKE MICHIGAN NAVAL AND MARITIME HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

B. Limestone Survey Monument

The limestone survey monument is in the shape of a six-sided truncated pyramid measuring thirty inches (30”) at the base and one foot (1’) at the top and three feet (3’) in height. The monument sits on a concrete pad on grade. The concrete base measures three feet (3’) in length by three feet (3’) in width. The monument is located on the east side of the Merchant Marine Library Building (now the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum). This monument would be considered a lock monument because it served as a survey monument for use in construction of the locks.



No plaque is located on or near the monument.

C. Drill Core of Potsdam Sandstone

The drill core of Potsdam sandstone is a thirty-six inch (36”) diameter cylinder of sandstone measuring approximately four feet (4’) in height. The monument sits on a concrete base measuring approximately five feet (5’) in length by five feet (5’) in width and six inches (6”) in height with a beveled edge. This monument would be considered a lock monument because it shows the substrate below the locks and was obtained for lock development.



Plaque –

TAKEN 85 FT. BELOW GROUND SURFACE | FROM POTSDAM SANDSTONE LEDGE ROCK | UPON WHICH THE SOO LOCKS ARE | CONSTRUCTED. THE EXISTENCE OF THIS | LEDGE ROCK FORMATION KEPT LAKE | SUPERIOR 23 FT. HIGHER THAN LAKE | HURON & MADE THE LOCKS NECESSARY.

D. Ship’s Kedge Anchor

The large anchor is painted black and sits on a T-shaped concrete base with a tapered edge. The concrete base measures approximately ten feet (10’) in length by six feet (6’) in width and two feet (2’) in height. This monument would be considered a maritime monument.



Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

E. Concrete Columns

The concrete columns are the posts for a gated entry to the locks platform. They are approximately four feet (4') in height and two feet (2') square. These are composed of the same material as used throughout the park and are of similar design characteristics. These monuments would be considered lock monuments since they were constructed for the major park development of the 1940's.



F. & G. Small Anchors

The small anchors are painted black and are located on the west and east sides of the Visitors Center. They sit on paver pads which measure approximately eight feet (8') by eight feet (8'). These monuments would be considered maritime monuments.



Small anchor on the west side of the Visitors Center.



Small anchor on the east side of the Visitors Center.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

H. Time Capsule

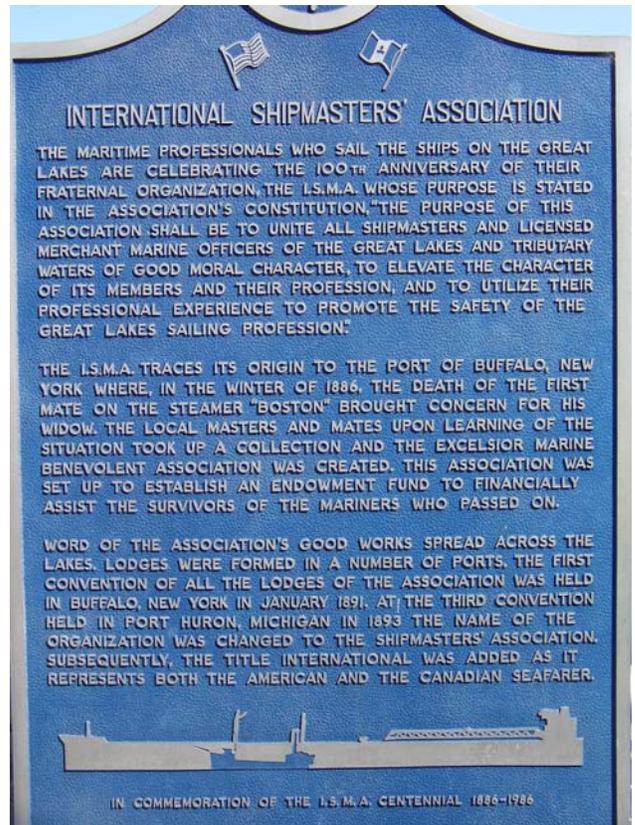
This monument is a buried time capsule celebrating the 150th anniversary of the construction of the first lock in 1855. The monument is located at the northeast corner of the Visitors Center. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



Plaque –
SOO LOCKS CELEBRATION
150TH ANNIVERSARY
1855 – 2005
SEPTEMBER 2, 2005
SOO LOCKS VISITORS CENTER ASSOCIATION
AND
SOO LOCKS 150TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE
TIME CAPSULE
TO BE OPENED DURING THE
SOO LOCKS BI-CENTENNIAL IN 2055.

I. International Shipmasters' Association Commemorative Marker

This monument is a metal sign and post located at the fence line of the lock platform directly beneath the viewing platform at the end of the walkway from the Visitors Center. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

J. Weitzel Lock Stone

This monument is a large rectangular stone from the Weitzel Lock. The stone measures approximately six feet (6') long and three feet (3') in width and thirty inches (30") in height. The stone sits on a concrete pad approximately eight inches (8") wider than the stone on all sides. The concrete pad is approximately six inches (6") in height with a beveled edge. The monument is located along the south walkway between the Visitors Center and the east entrance. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



Engraving –
FIRST STONE SET | JULY 25, 1876

Plaque –
THIS STONE CAME FROM THE WEITZEL LOCK WHICH | WAS A STONE MASONRY LOCK BUILT IN 1881. IT WAS | 515 FEET LONG, 80 FEET WIDE IN THE CHAMBER, | 60 FEET WIDE AT THE GATES, AND 17 FEET DEEP IN | THE CHAMBER. THE WEITZEL LOCK WAS DESTROYED | IN 1942 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACARTHUR LOCK.



K. Independence Propeller

This monument is a large propeller painted black set on a tapered concrete base. The propeller measures approximately six feet (6') in diameter. The concrete base measures approximately six feet (6') in length and three feet (3') in width and two feet (2') in height. The monument is located at the intersection of the two (2) curving walkways between the Visitors Center and the east entrance and is set in a small planting island in a bed of low-growing Junipers. This monument would be considered a maritime monument.



Plaque –
THE INDEPENDENCE WAS A 118 FOOT LONG, 262 TON | SCHOONER-RIGGED STEAMSHIP BUILT IN CHICAGO FOR | TRADE TRANSPORT ON LAKE SUPERIOR. THE INDEPENDENCE | WAS THE FIRST STEAMSHIP TO PLY TRADE ON LAKE SUPERIOR. | PURCHASED BY S. McKNIGHT AND COMPANY IN 1844, SHE WAS | HAULED OVERLAND ON GREASED WAYS UP PORTAGE AVENUE | AND LAUNCHED IN THE UPPER ST. MARYS RIVER WHERE SHE | DELIVERED MEN, MACHINERY, AND SUPPLIES TO THE MINING | CAMPS OF MICHIGAN'S UPPER PENINSULA, RETURNING WITH | BARRELS OF ORE. THE INDEPENDENCE SUNK IN THE UPPER | ST. MARYS RIVER ONE MILE FROM THE DOCK ON NOVEMBER 22, | 1853 WHEN HER BOILER BURST, BLOWING THE SHIP TO PIECES. | MIRACULOUSLY, ONLY FOUR PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

L. Army Corps Monument Pylon

This monument is a large, upright, flat pylon and wall base located at the east entrance of the park. The pylon is approximately twenty-five feet (25') in height with a metal relief sculpture of the Great Seal of the United States near the top and "ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL | WAR DEPARTMENT | CORPS OF ENGINEERS" and Corps castle in sculptural relief on the wall section. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



An early postcard of the U.S Army Corp of Engineers Pylon (n.d.).



Plaque (on the small column near the pylon and wall) –
ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL | HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A |
REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK |
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE | HISTORIC SITES
ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935 | THIS SITE POSSESSES
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE | IN COMMEMORATING OR
ILLUSTRATING | THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR |
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 1966



Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

M. & N. MacArthur and Poe Locks Model and Davis and Sabin Locks Model

These monuments are models of the locks in an enclosed case which demonstrate the functioning of the locks. The case for the MacArthur and Poe Locks model is approximately seventeen feet (17') in length and seven feet (7') in width and the case for the Davis and Sabin Locks is approximately twenty-four feet (24') in length and seven feet (7') in width. The cases are enclosed in a metal post and rail system with wire mesh in between. The models are located in a small plaza at the end of the walkway from the east entrance near the MacArthur Lock Gatehouse and MacArthur Lock Southeast Operating Shelter. The models are currently not functioning. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



MacArthur and Poe Locks Model



Davis and Sabin Locks Model

O. & P. Observatory Monuments

The observatory monuments consist of two (2) square, stone pillars with pyramidal tops resting on a stone base. The columns measure approximately two feet (2') square and five feet (5') in height. The base measures approximately thirty inches (30") square and fifteen inches (15") in height with a beveled edge. The monuments were used in surveying for construction of the locks, and therefore, would be considered a lock monument.



Plaque –

THESE MONUMENTS WERE PART | OF AN
OBSERVATORY CONSTRUCTED | AT THIS LOCATION
IN 1893 BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN ORDER THAT
| ACCURATE GEOGRAPHICAL POINTINGS | MIGHT BE
OBTAINED FOR USE IN | LOCK AND CANAL
CONSTRUCTION.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

Q. Japanese Shinto Torii

The Japanese Shinto Torii is a stone monument located in the southeast corner of the upper park. It was positioned to welcome visitors at the original entrance at the intersection of Portage Street and Osborn Boulevard. A path was laid out diagonally from the intersection into the park through the Torii. The Torii is comprised of a basic post and lintel system with round columns resting on a square base with rounded corners and with an ornate three part lintel. The rounded columns are angled slightly inward with a straight lintel seemingly piercing the columns and two (2) additional lintels resting on top of the columns with a slight curve upward. A small rectangular column provides additional support between the upper lintels and the lower lintel. The columns are set approximately twenty-four feet (24') apart and the upper lintel is approximately twenty-five feet (25') in height. This monument was brought to the park by Governor Chase S. Osborn, a native of Sault Sainte Marie, for use as an entry monument and therefore, would be considered a lock monument.



A postcard with the Japanese Torii (n.d.).



View of the column and base connection.

The area around the Torii is now lawn with a grouping of shrubs directly beneath. A small, weathered, wood sign is located near the Torii in memory of Governor Osborn and acknowledging Ryou Cho, Shiga-Ken, Japan and Sault Ste. Marie as sister cities.



Plaque (on base stone) – BROUGHT FROM KDBE, JAPAN. | AND PRESENTED TO THE | CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE | 1905

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

R. Box Kiosk

A box kiosk is located along the walkway near the Torii and provides information regarding the Ojibway Hotel, the first sawmill site, formerly located at the intersection of West Portage Avenue and Osborn Boulevard, and information on the Japanese Stone Torii. The kiosk is made of vertical lathe wood painted brown with an angled top for a more readable view of the information provided. The kiosk sits on an elevated concrete pad. This monument would be considered a historical monument.



Kiosk Information –

Hotel Ojibway -Sawmill Site

On the northeast corner of Portage Street and Governor Osborn Boulevard, stands the Ojibway Hotel constructed in 1927. The building is stylized art deco type architecture. Decorations at the top of the façade depict the locks. The structure is in its original state except for the addition on the north side and modernization of room accommodations. The hotel site is where the portage path, first created by the Ojibway to bypass the St. Marys rapids, turned north from Portage Street to Water Street. A plaque on the southwest corner of the hotel building commemorates the site of the first sawmill in the area. “On this site in 1822-23, a water powered sawmill - the first power manufactured plant in the north country - was built by Fort Brady personnel.” John McDougall Johnston claimed the first log sawed was Maple and was used to build an interpreter’s table.

Japanese Stone Torii

This unique and imposing archway was brought to the United States as a gift to his home city, Sault Ste. Marie, by the Honorable Chase S. Osborn, Governor of Michigan. The Torii is placed where it may be admired by thousands of visitors from all over the country. In Japan, the Torii designates a place of sanctity and is located only at the entrance to a Buddhist Temple. The main entrance walk to the locks once passed under this Torii indicating the importance of the Locks to the City of Sault Ste. Marie. The view here looks under the Torii southeast toward the old Park Hotel.

S. Army Corps of Engineers Relief Sculpture

These monuments consist of two (2) relief sculptures set into the wall at the bottom of the stairs from the upper park to the lower park along the fence line separating the park from the lock platform. The stone on the west side acknowledges the contractors involved in lock construction. It measures approximately thirty inches (30”) in width and forty-two inches (42”) in height. The stone on the east acknowledges the contractors involved in dredging. It measures approximately thirty inches (30”) in width and twenty-six inches (26”) in height. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



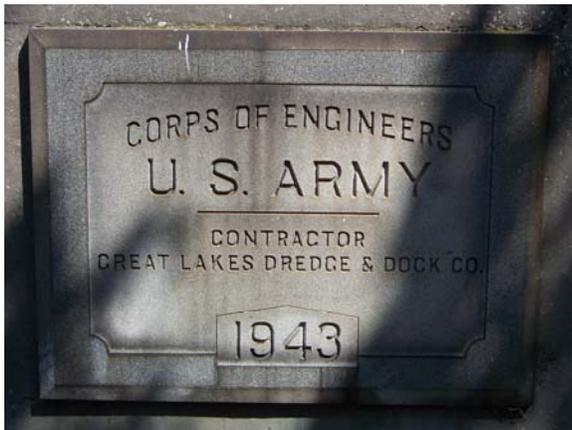
Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

T. Governor Chase S. Osborn Memorial & Iron Ore Boulder

This monument consists of a concrete semi-circular wall approximately five feet (5') in height with a column and bust sculpture of Governor Osborn on the south side and inset relief sculptures depicting the life story of the Governor on the interior of the wall. This interior wall faces to the east and a large iron ore boulder is set into grade on the opposite side of the relief sculpture. The significance of the iron ore boulder is to commemorate Governor Osborn's discovery of iron ore in the region. A concrete pad allows the visitor to step off the walkway to view the piece. The entire sculpture measures approximately twenty-two feet (22') in length by fourteen feet (14') in width. The monument would be classified as representing the City of Sault Sainte Marie.



Inscription –
CORPS OF ENGINEERS | U.S. ARMY | CONTRACTORS | EXCAVATION, FOUNDATION AND | MASONRY. BOYLE AND ROACH. | CUT STONE. HENRY VAN VLECK. | 1879



Inscription –
CORPS OF ENGINEERS | U.S. ARMY | CONTRACTOR | GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CO. | 1943



View of the column and base connection.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report



Sign Information (on left of iron ore boulder) –

Governor Chase S. Osborn Memorial

Dedicated June 15, 1986 | In memory and honor of | Chase Salmon Osborn, 1860 – 1949 | Chase S. Osborn was a man whose lifetime presents an extraordinary legacy of activities and accomplishments. He | served as Governor of Michigan during 1911-1912, the only man from the upper peninsula to do so in the State's first | 150 years. Author, journalist, statesmen, world traveler in search of iron ore and timber, amateur scientist and | engineer, outdoorsmen, philanthropist, and philosopher, Chase S. Osborn called Sault Ste. Marie his home. This memorial was designed and constructed under the supervision of regional artist Ralph A. Wolfe and presented | to the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie, by Le Rendezvous du Sault, Inc. At the center of the memorial is an iron ore boulder | donated by the Cleveland Cliffs Company. As a young man, Chase S. Osborn discovered iron ore deposits near Sudbury, | Ontario, earning for himself the nickname "The Iron Hunter." Surrounding the iron ore boulder is a curvilinear concrete | wall five feet high poured in six sections. Each section contains a plaque cast in copper depicting various aspects of | Chase S. Osborn's life. Completing the memorial is the concrete pedestal on which rests a bronze bust of Governor | Chase S. Osborn.

Plaques I-VI

Plaque I: Osborn the Early Years – Humble origins in Indiana, work as journalist, newspaper editor, seeker | of ore.

Plaque II: Osborn the Public Servant – U.S. Postmaster in Sault Ste. Marie, Governor of Michigan, supporter of the | Mackinac Bridge concept.

Plaque III: Osborn the Author – Writer of several books such as Schoolcraft-Longfellow-Hiawatha.

Plaque IV: Osborn the Statesman – Advocate of free trade with Canada and a Union of the Democracies.

Plaque V: Osborn the Philanthropist – Donator of gifts to the University of Michigan, Tulane University, the Boy | Scouts of America, and to the City of Sault Ste. Marie, including the Japanese Torri Gateway at the | Locks Park, Carnegie Library Lions and St. James Church carillon.

Plaque VI: Osborn Remembered – The Governor's retreat on Duck Island on the St. Marys River near | Sault Ste. Marie.



Plaque –
CHASE SALMON OSBORN | "THE IRON HUNTER" | 1860-1949 | GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN | 1911-1912



Example of a plaque (Plaque VI).

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

U. Fountain

This monument is a circular fountain and pool. The upper fountain forms an octagonal tier approximately five feet (5') in height with alternating jets of water forming either a single, tall spray from the center or many arching sprays from around the perimeter or both which overflows into the lower pool. The lower pool also has many arching sprays around the perimeter. The height of the larger pool is approximately thirty inches (30"). The fountain is arrayed with multi-color lights beneath the water surface; however, the electrical system is in need of repair. The pool is approximately sixty-two feet (62') in width and the upper fountain is approximately eighteen feet (18') in width. The interior of the pool and the upper fountain is painted light blue. The fountain is located in the central portion of the lower park. The fountain was constructed with the development of the park and the construction of the MacArthur Lock in the early 1940's. An aluminum fence was placed around the fountain in the 1960's to prevent visitors from wading in the pool. This monument would be considered a lock monument.



An early postcard of the fountain (n.d.).



A view of the fountain showing the large evergreen around the perimeter of the concrete walkway. Also shown are the concrete benches and shrub groupings at the edge of the walkway.

V. Steel King Capstan

This monument consists of a metal capstan. The capstan measures approximately forty-two inches (42") in diameter at the bottom and approximately thirty inches (30") in diameter at the top. The monument is painted silver with black accents. This monument would be considered a maritime monument.



Inscription –
STEEL KING | 1902 | BUILT BY THE | AMERICAN SHIP
BUILDING CO. | CLEVELAND, OHIO | American Ship
Windlass Co. | Providence, R.I.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

W. Large Anchor

The large anchor is painted black and sits on a T-shaped concrete base with a tapered edge. The concrete base measures approximately ten feet (10') in length by six feet (6') in width and two feet (2') in height. This monument would be considered a maritime monument.



X. Concrete Columns

The concrete columns are the posts for a gated entry to the locks platform. These columns match the columns in the upper park and are approximately four feet (4') in height and two feet (2') square. These are composed of the same material as used throughout the park and are of similar design characteristics. These monuments would be considered lock monuments since they were constructed for the major park development of the 1940's.



Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

Monuments Located In Brady Park

Y. Obelisk

This monument commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the lock celebrated in 1905. From the CRMP report, the Obelisk is described as red granite measuring forty-four feet (44') in height and four feet (4') square. The Obelisk is located within the Native American Cemetery Site and must be relocated to another area of Brady Park. Plaques are located on the north, south, east, and west sides of the Obelisk. This monument would be considered a lock monument as it was commissioned specifically for the fiftieth anniversary of the original lock construction.



An early postcard of the obelisk (n.d.).



Tablets –

SOUTH TABLET

THIS MONUMENT | ERECTED BY THE | UNITED
STATES, THE | STATE OF MICHIGAN, | AND THE
MINING AND TRANSPORTATION IN- | TERESTS
OF THE GREAT | LAKES COMMEMORATES | THE
FIFTIETH ANNIVER- | SARY OF THE OPENING |
OF THE SAINT MARYS | FALL CANALS
CELEBRATED | AUGUST 2ND AND 3RD 1905 |
THEODORE ROOSEVELT | BEING PRESIDENT
FRED M. | WARNER GOVERNOR CELE- |
BRATION COMMISSIONERS | PETER WHITE,
HORACE MANN OREN, CHARLES MOORE. CHIEF
MARSHAL: CHARLES T. HARVEY.

(The lettering is largest on the first line and diminishes with each subsequent line on the plaque.)

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

NORTH TABLET:

BESIDE THESE RAPIDS, | JUNE 14, 1671,
DAUMONT DE | LUSSON, NICOLAS PERROT, |
LOUIS JOLIET AND FATHERS | DABLON,
DRUILLETES, | ALOUEZ AND ANDRE CLAIM
| ED POSSESSION OF ALL THE LANDS | FROM
THE SEAS OF THE NORTH | AND WEST TO
THE SOUTH SEA, | FOR LOUIS XIV OF
FRANCE. IN | 1763, THE LAKE REGION WAS
CEDED | TO ENGLAND AS A POR | TION OF
CANADA, AND AT THE | CLOSE OF THE
REVOLUTION, | SAINT MARYS RIVER
BECAME | PART OF THE NATIONAL BOUND |
ARIES. IN 1797, THE NORTH WEST FUR
COMPANY BUILT | A BATEAU CANAL AND
LOCK | ON THE CANADIAN BANK. IN | 1820,
LEWIS CASS, GOVERNOR | OF MICHIGAN
TERRITORY, | HERE ESTABLISHED THE AU |
THORITY OF THE UNITED STATES | FROM
THE GREAT LAKES TO THE | MISSISSIPPI
RIVER.

EAST TABLET:

THE XXXII CONGRESS HAV | ING DONATED
TO MICHIGAN | PUBLIC LANDS TO
CONSTRUCT A | SHIP CANAL AROUND SAINT
MARYS | FALLS, CHAUNCEY JOSLIN, HENRY |
LEDYARD, SHUBAEL,, CONANT AND |
ALFRED WILKINSON, COMMISSION- | ERS,
CONTRACTED WITH JOSEPH P. | FAIRBANKS,
JOHN W. BROOKS, ERASTUS | CORNING,
AUGUST BELMONT, HENRY | DWIGHT, JR.,
AND THOMAS DWYER, | PRINCIPALS: AND
FRANKLIN MOORE, | GEORGE F. PORTER,
JOHN OWEN, JAMES F. | JOY, AND HENRY P.
BALDWIN, SURE- | TIES, TO BUILD A CANAL
ACCORDING | TO THE PLANS OF CAPT.
AUGUSTUS | CANFIELD, U.S.A. THE WORK
WAS | ACCOMPLISHED BY CHARLES T.
HARVEY, | C.E., WHO OVERCAME MANY
SERIOUS | OBSTACLES INCIDENT TO THE
REMOTE | SITUATION. THE CANAL, OPENED
| JUNE 18, 1855, WAS OPERATED | BY THE
STATE UNTIL JUNE 9, 1881, WHEN | IT WAS
TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED | STATES
AND MADE FREE TO ALL VES- | SELS.
SUPERINTENDENTS UNDER | THE STATE:
JOHN BURT, ELISHA CALKINS, | SAMUEL P.
MEAD, GEORGE W. BROWN, | GUY H.
CARLETON, FRANK GORTON, | JOHN
SPALDING.

WEST TABLET:

IN 1856, CONGRESS FIRST | MADE
APPROPRIATIONS TO | IMPROVE SAINT MARYS
RIVER | UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CORPS
| OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A. CAPT. JOHN | NAVARRE
MACOMB AND CAPT. AMIEL | WEEKS WHIPPLE
HAD CHARGE OF | THE WORK UNTIL 1861; AND
COL. THOMAS | JEFFERSON CRAM, MAJ. WALTER
Mc | FARLANE AND MAJ. ORLANDO METCALFE |
POE FROM 1866 TO 1873. THE WEITZEL | LOCK
WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1876 AND | 1881 BY MAJ.
GODFREY WEITZEL, ASSIST | ED BY CAPT.
ALEXANDER MacKENZIE. | MAJ. FRANCIS ULRICH
FARQUHAR AND | CAPT. DAVID WRIGHT
LOCKWOOD | WERE IN CHARGE, 1882-3. FROM
1883 | TO 1896, THE CANAL WAS ENLARGED |
AND THE POE LOCK BUILT BY COL. POE, | ON
THE SITE OF THE STATE LOCKS. | FROM 1895 TO
1905 THE OFFICERS IN | CHARGE SUCCESSIVELY
WERE LIEUT. | JAMES BATES CAVANAUGH, COL.
GARRET | J. LYDECKER, COL. WILLIAM H. BIXBY,
MAJ. | WALTER LESLIE FISK, AND COL. CHARLES
| E.L.B. DAVIS. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS |
UNDER THE UNITED STATES, ALFRED | NOBLE,
EBEN S. WHEELER, JOSEPH RIPLEY. |
SUPERINTENDENTS: JOHN SPALDING, | WILLIAM
CHANDLER, MARTIN LYNCH, | DONALD M.
MacKENZIE.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

Z. Native American Burial Ground Site

This is a burial ground of the Native American tribes of the Ojibway and Chippewa. The site has been fenced but was thought to extend further and was probably disturbed with the construction of Fort Brady. The site is gated and locked with access only by the Native American tribes. Four (4) low, small cemetery shelters, one (1) each facing north, east, south, and west, are located within the fenced area. The enclosure consists of an ornamental metal fence with a unique entry gate with an arched metal decorative piece. The gate includes carved symbols of arrows, antlers, and plant material. An interpretive sign is attached to the fence near the gate and includes a map of the cemetery site and descriptive text. The CRMP lists the cemetery site as a contributing archeological resource.

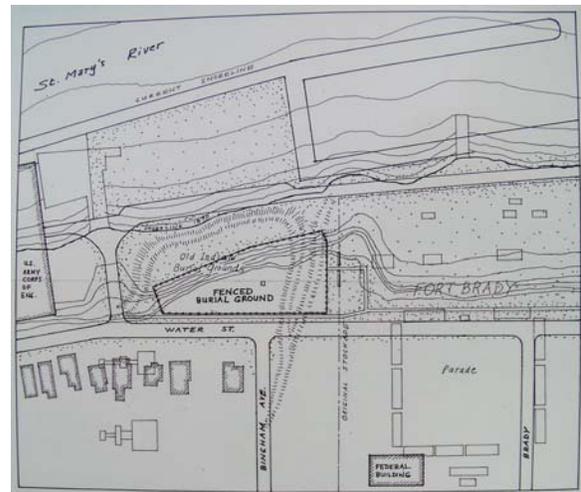


Sign Text –

Ancient Anishinaabek Burial Ground

Anishinaabek oral history relates that long ago Gchi-Manito (Creator) sent a bird to make its abode on the earth. This bird, Ajijaak, (crane) circled the land and saw the abundance of Adikameg (whitefish) and after coming to rest on Wadjiwong (a hill) overlooking Bawating (The Rapids) he called to the Anishinaabek with his far sounding cry. Soon a large village was congregated. The Crane then became the Ogimaa Dodem (Chief Clan) to the people. For as long as the Anishinaabek can remember this hill has been used as a Sacred Burial Ground. Shingabawossin “Spirit Stone”, (1770’s – 1828,) Crane Clan Chief at Bawating referred to this place as our “Our Ancient Burial Ground”. Because of the strong spiritual beliefs of the Anishinaabak, each year they came together to honor all those who had passed to the Spirit world. This would be the

time the burial grounds were cared for. Spirit houses, placed on the graves at the time of the burial, were traditionally made of birch bark. An opening was made in the western direction and offerings were put there to aid them on their journey. Traditional burial markers bore the person’s clan symbol, but upside down, to signify they had passed to the spirit world. On this hill also resided the Adjimag or the Sacred Mountain Ash Tree. On a calm and cloudless day it gave forth a sound like distant rolling drums and so it was believed that a Manito resided there. Offerings, made of twigs from other Mountain Ash Trees as well as prayers, were placed at the base of this tree.



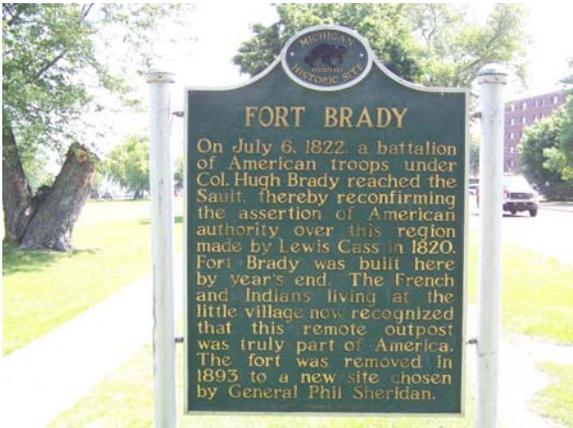
Map of the Burial Ground

The project to secure and fence this Ancient Anishinaabek Burial Ground resulted from a unique cooperative effort involving the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community, and the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Even though the shoreline has been modified over the years, the perimeter of the burial ground has been established as near as possible to the original boundaries of the site. Project planning began in 2004 and the fencing was completed in May 2005.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

AA. Fort Brady Michigan Historic Site Monument

This monument acknowledges the historic importance of Fort Brady on the site of Brady Park. This monument would be considered a historical monument.



BB. Fort Brady Box Kiosk

This box kiosk is located along the walkway at the top of the hill. This kiosk is made in the same method as the kiosk in the Upper Canal Park of vertical lathe wood painted brown with an angled top for a more readable view of the information provided and it sits on a paver pad. This monument provides historical information on Fort Brady and would be considered a historical monument.



Kiosk Information –

Picture

CANNON FIRING DRILL NEAR SHORE 1888

LIFE AT FORT BRADY

Text – Left Column

Fort Brady was named after its first commanding officer, General Hugh Brady, in 1823. | General Brady arrived in the Sault in July 1822, the | same day as he attained the rank of Brigadier General, and by | 1824-35 he had departed and was commanding Fort Howard | in Green Bay, Wisconsin. | General Brady was an assuming man, respected by | all his officers. He entered the military as an ensign in | March 1792 and served under General Wayne in the western | expedition. He was wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane | in the War of 1812 and as a result, was disabled from | further service during that war. | In 1835, after serving at Sacket's Harbor, Sault Ste. | Marie, and Fort Howard, General Brady was given | command of the Northwestern Department of the Army | headquartered in Detroit where he became a well respected | citizen of that city and where he died on April 15, 1851 at | the age of 82. | The officers of the first American troops stationed at | the Sault under General Brady were not happy coming here |

Text – Right Column

From their comfortable quarters at Sacket's Harbor, N.Y. | Most of the officers brought their families with them to this | outpost in 1822. | After the initial task of building the fort was | accomplished, most accounts indicate life at Fort Brady was | relatively comfortable and routine. | Impressions recorded by people who lived or visited | the area speak of the mood created by Fort Brady through | activities such as flag lowering ceremonies and bugle calls in | the evening, firing salutes to the first ship each spring, the | excellent quality of the post hospital, school, and the | unmilitary character of the fort. | Mrs. B. F. Kelly, daughter of Sgt. Galley who was in | charge of Fort Brady from 1856 – 67, said the most important | event during that period was the visit of General Sherman | and General Ord in 1866. | The military in some form has been located in Sault | Ste. Marie from 1750 to the 1970's because of the importance | of the St. Marys Waterway. Fort Brady has played an | important role in the life and economy of Sault Ste. Marie.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

CC. Fort Brady Interpretive Sign

This monument is a large display enclosed in a timber frame depicting the original layout of the Fort with a key to the buildings, text to describe the history of the Fort, a sketch of General Hugh Brady, and sketch of Fort activity on the river. This monument provides historical information of Fort Brady on the site of Brady Park and would be considered a historical monument.



Text on sign –

Text - Left Column

The treaty Lewis Cass accomplished in 1820, cleared the way for the U.S. Army to install a post at the Sault. Consequently, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun ordered a battalion of the 2nd U.S. Infantry, composed of 250 men and 17 officers, commanded by Colonel Hugh Brady to establish a fort at the Sault rapids. In the summer of 1822, they left their comfortable quarters at Sacketts Harbor and, in company with their families, journeyed via the steamer *SUPERIOR* to the north country. The *SUPERIOR* was unable to pass beyond the Neebish Rapids so the troops traveled up the St. Marys in large canoes and arrived at the Sault on July 6. John Johnston, patriarch of the Sault, extended his hospitality. The troops marched to the nearby open field where they pitched tents. Colonel Brady decided to erect this first U.S. army post in the Upper Peninsula on land formerly the property of the Northwest Company and then owned by Charles Oakes Ermatinger, a resident of the Sault, Canada. Almost immediately, the troops proceeded to construct a fort, cutting a road to the hill a mile to the south to secure timbers, and by the summer of 1823, Fort Brady stood complete. A rectangular

stockade of twelve foot high cedar posts, running approximately 200 feet east and west and 300 feet north and south to the river's edge, protected the log buildings. Log blockhouses with stone foundations comprised the northeast and southwest corners of the enclosure, the site of the latter now approximately marked by a boulder monument to the southwest of the old Federal Building.

Text - Right Column

The site of the west one-third of the de Repentigny Fort lay inside the stockade. U.S. troops occupied Fort Brady until they were withdrawn for field service during the Mexican War. The U.S. troops were replaced by a company of the 1st Michigan Infantry, who stayed until April 1848. The fort was vacant until the return of U.S. troops in June 1849. The post was evacuated and the troops dispatched to Fort Snelling in 1857. Fort Brady was left in charge of an Ordinance Sergeant until May 1866, when it was again garrisoned by Company D, 4th U.S. Infantry. Because of its dilapidated condition, the stockade was removed, most of the buildings completely rebuilt and the garrison grounds were enlarged. In 1886, as a result of the growth of the surrounding village, the Secretary of War was authorized to sell the old Fort Brady reservation and establish a new site. Legend has it that Philip Sheridan, then General-in-Chief of the Army, selected the new location, and in 1893, the garrison occupied New Fort Brady situated on top of the same hill where the troops in 1822 obtained timbers for the original fort. Most of the old reservation was sold in 1894 with the exception of land now comprising Brady Park and the block to the south. In 1908, Congress appropriated \$ 15,000 to construct a Federal Building on the site. Two years later, a magnificent classical structure of Vermont granite and Bedford limestone, designed by Architect John Taylor Knox, stood amidst extensive formal landscaping, as the pride of Sault Ste. Marie.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report



KEY TO BUILDINGS	
1.	U.S. Warehouse
2.	Officers' Quarters
3.	Officers' Quarters
4.	Officers' Quarters
5.	Officers' Quarters
6.	Guard House
7.	Scales
8.	Adjutants Office
9.	Observatory (meteorological)
10.	Flag Staff
11.	Buoy St. 11, U.S. River Survey 1870
12.	Men's Quarters
13.	Cook House
14.	Shed
15.	Bakery
16.	Hospital
17.	Non Com Staff
18.	Laundress
19.	Root House
20.	Q.M. Storehouse
21.	Commissary
22.	Magazine
23.	Storehouse
24.	Icehouse
25.	Stable
26.	Carpenter Shop
27.	Blacksmith Shop
28.	Coal Shed
29.	Oil House
30.	Line of Former Stockade
31.	Former Blockhouse
32.	Former Blockhouse
33.	Site of de Repentigny Fort

DD. Box Kiosk

Another box kiosk is located further to the east along the walkway at the top of the hill. This kiosk is made in the same method as the kiosk in the Upper Canal Park of vertical lathe wood painted brown with an angled top for a more readable view of the information provided and it sits on a paver pad. This monument provides historical information on Fort Chevalier De Repentigny and would be considered a historical monument.



Text from sign –

Text - Left Column

Following the abandonment of the Jesuit mission | at the Sault around 1700, few records exist for the next | half century. Undoubtedly, fur traders continued to | operate but no documentation has survived. Then, in | 1750, the Governor of New France conferred on Louis de | Bonne, his nephew, and Louis le Gardeur de Repentigny, | a young army officer, a domain of 18 miles square at the | rapids. With it went fur trading privileges and the | responsibility to improve the land and secure tenants. | French strategy was to afford a safe retreat for voyageurs | and to block this route which allowed the Native fur | traders to circumvent Mackinac and gain access to the | British. | While de Bonne apparently never visited his joint | land holding, by the summer of 1751, de Repentigny had | constructed at this approximate site, a palisaded fort 110 | feet square containing three log houses. De Repentigny | secured a tenant, Jean Baptiste Cadotte, a half Ojibwe | and his Ojibwe wife, who probably already resided here, | as a fur trader. Cadotte soon planted corn, livestock was |

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

Text – Right Column

Secured from Mackinac, and the domain stood complete. | In 1755, the century long struggle between the | French and British for control of the continent erupted | into its final conflict, and for five years, the bloody | French and Indian War raged. DeRepentigny served his | cause when he repeatedly led bands of northern Natives | against the British settlements. The French surrendered | in 1760, de Bonne died in the Battle of Silley that same | year, and DeRepentigny unwilling to live among his | conquerors, moved to France in 1764. Following the | French surrender, Fort DeRepentigny was abandoned. In | 1762, British Lieutenant John Jamet with a small | contingent occupied the post, but the entire fort burned on | December 10th of that year. Jean Baptiste Cadotte | remained as a prosperous fur trader, until his death in | 1803. More than 50 years of residence gained him the | title “first citizen of the Sault”. | The sign is located approximately where the west | wall of the fort originally stood.



EE. Michigan Legal Milestone – The King’s Grant Boulder

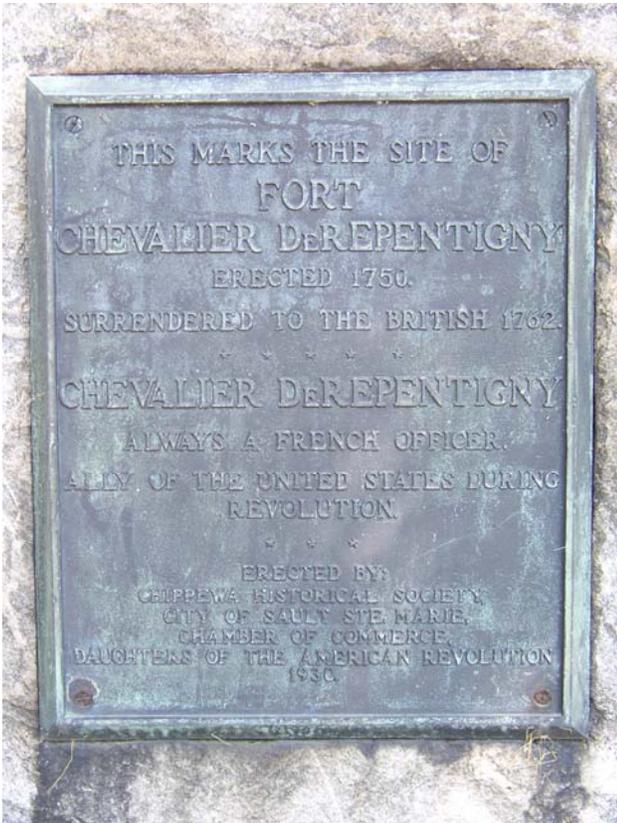
The monument consists of a large boulder approximately four feet (4’) in height by three feet (3’) in width and three feet (3’) in depth with an ornate metal plaque describing the legal battle for the land grant bestowed upon Louis le Gardeur DeRepentigny and Louis de Bonne by King Louis XV of France. This monument would be considered a historical monument.



Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

FF. Fort DeRepetigny Boulder

The monument consists of a large boulder approximately six feet (6') in height by four feet (4') in width and five feet (5') in depth with a metal plaque marking the site of Fort DeRepetigny which stood at this site from 1750 to 1762 when it was surrendered to the British. This monument would be considered a historical monument.



GG. Fort Brady Wall and Box Kiosk

Another box kiosk is located to the east of the native American cemetery site at the crest of the hill. This kiosk is made in the same method as the kiosk in the Upper Canal Park of vertical lathe wood painted brown with an angled top and it sits on a concrete pad. Also located here is a small replica of the fort wall. This monument provides historical information on Fort Brady and would be considered a historical monument.



Text from Sign

Text – Column Left

American troops arrived in Sault Ste. Marie in the summer of 1822 to establish a fort by provision of the Treaty Lewis Cass signed her in 1820. The fort signaled the end of the long French and British occupation of the territory. The fort was established as the first American post in the Upper Peninsula with the purpose of protecting and spreading the American influence in the developing north country. The troops sent to man the post constructed Fort Brady, named in honor of its first commanding officer. The posts for the fort wall were cut in the vicinity of the fort. The wall was made of cedar posts about 8" in diameter, 12' high, placed close together and set firmly in the ground. The top of each post was sharpened to a point and holes were cut in the walls for observation and firing. Timber for two blockhouses and the building within the enclosure were taken from the hill to the south of the settlement. Access to the hill was on a road cut by the soldiers, the greater part of this road is now Ashman Street.

Text – Column Right

Blockhouses were erected on the northeast and southwest corners of the stockade. They extended beyond the walls placing the interior walls under crossfire, with half of the stockade being commanded by each blockhouse. The foundation of the northeast blockhouse was at the river's edge permitting water to be secured from the river without going outside the palisade. South of the fort wall, the post garden was located and beyond that, the cemetery. Within the fort walls, the first buildings were constructed of logs and hewn timbers. They included a headquarters building, officer's and men's quarters, sickbay and bakery. The log buildings, repaired from time to time, stood until after the Civil War when they were replaced by frame structures which remained until the post was moved in 1892. This reproduction of the fort wall is approximately on the west line of the original stockade.

Soo Locks Government Park Monuments Report

HH. Small Anchor

This small anchor with a wooden stock and metal shaft and fluke painted black is located on the crest of the hill just north of the Fort Brady interpretive wall. The anchor sits on a T-shaped concrete pad with a tapered edge which measure approximately six feet (6') in length by four feet (4') in width and ten inches (10") in height. This monument would be considered a maritime monument.



The proposed action for the monuments listed above is described in the Park Monuments Design Intent Statement of the Proposed Site Design Elements Section of the report.