



# The Bennington Battle Monument: Past, Present, and Future

## Community Forum

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*Vermont Division for Historic Preservation*

*Marylou Chicote, Josh Bell, Jamie Duggan, Laura V. Trieschmann*

*The Creative Discourse Group*

*Susan McCormack*

# Tonight's Forum

1. Provide Monument Update
2. Share Possible Pathways Forward
3. Gather Input from Participants
4. Closing & Next Steps



# Group Agreements

- **Respect different viewpoints**

*People bring different values and ideas—let's stay open and constructive.*

- **Acknowledge uncertainty**

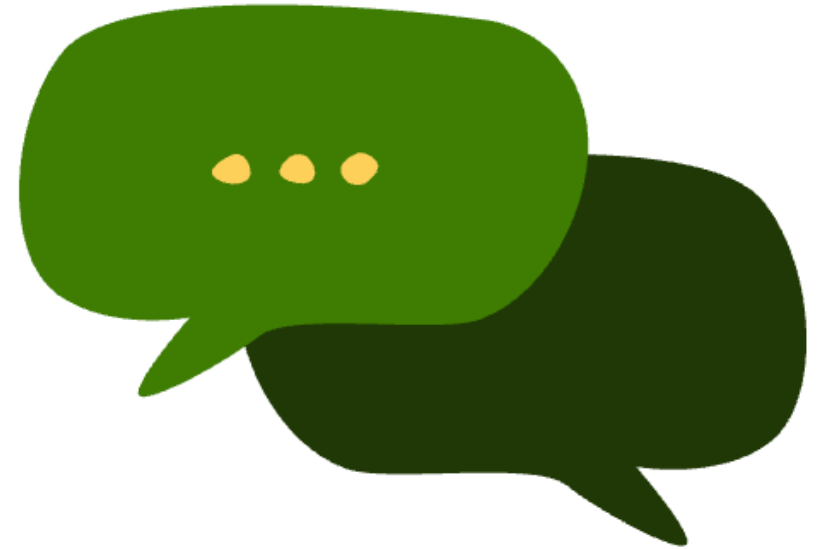
*Not all answers (including costs) are known yet; experts will share what they can.*

- **Participate in Activities**

*We'll guide you through activities to make sure all input is captured.*

- **Share your input**

*Your perspectives and priorities will help shape what happens next.*



# A MONUMENT TO THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON



Typical Continental  
Army Storehouse

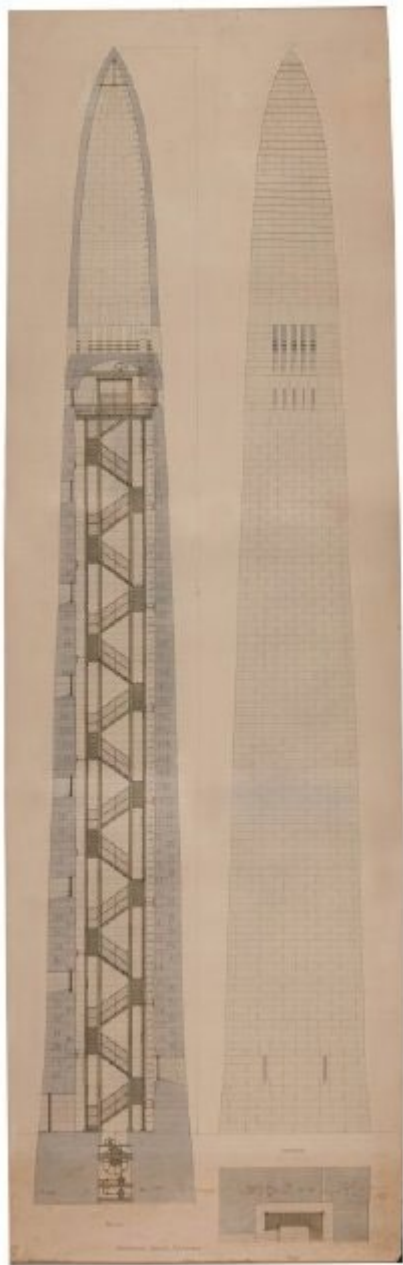


Battle of Bennington August 16, 1777, in Walloomsac, New York



Present marker recording location Storehouse  
(incorrect location)

Roughly 2,000 to 2,400 American troops from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the Vermont Republic, and approximately 1,400 British and Allied forces involved. Resulting in 237 killed, more than 40 wounded, and over 700 captured/missing.



Architect J. Phillip Rinn's Design



Hiland Hall, "father of the monument"



In progress construction images of monument



### HISTORY FACTS

- Early Planning 1853-1854
- Active Fundraising 1876-1891
- Design Approved 1885
- Built 1887-1891

# OWNERSHIP

1. Bennington Battle Monument Association 1876-1953
2. State of Vermont 1953-present

**2018 – Division for Historic Preservation assumes responsibility for monument maintenance**

## REPAIR CAMPAIGNS

Early Maintenance (1907-1920s): to address humidity and water infiltration. By the 1920s, materials were already falling off.

1953: Elevator installed

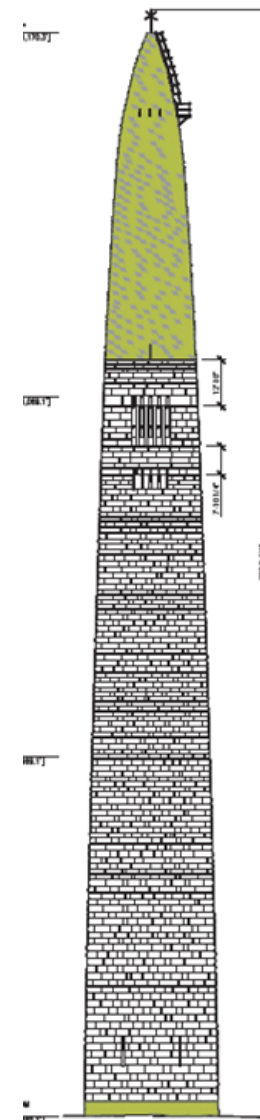
1972: Heat turned off due to energy crisis

Late 20th Century Repairs: Numerous campaigns, often involving filling cracks with sealant or epoxy, which failed to address the root causes of deterioration.

1990 Masonry: large-scale effort documented and repaired between 2,000 and 5,000 cracks in the exterior stones.

2005: Exterior lighting installed

2016: Elevator system modernization



Failing Cement Patch



Failing Cement Caulk

Previous repairs in yellow areas only

# 2022-2025 Intensive diagnostic study

Comprehensive structural analysis involving 15 specialty contractors

Results identified critical failures that require immediate intervention:

## Hydrological Stress

Saturated stone, persistent water infiltration, and internal high humidity

## Structural Damage

Vertical cracking, stone spalling, and surface degradation

## Climate & Airflow

'Inverse stack effect' compromising internal ventilation

## Mechanical Failure

Moisture-driven corrosion of stairs and elevator mechanisms

## Legacy Issues

Accelerated decay resulting from incompatible repair methods

Outer Core Sample with Fossils



Goodman Jack test to evaluate stone's reaction to stress

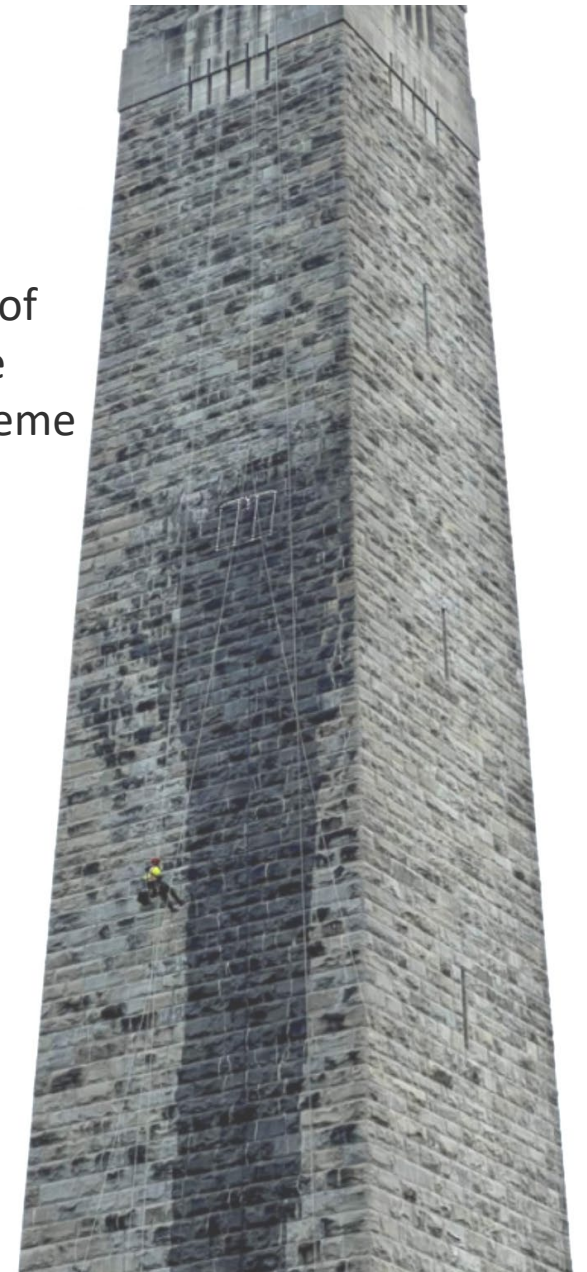


Deformability testing measuring stiffness & stress-response of stone

Visible Discoloration indicates Moisture, which Freezes



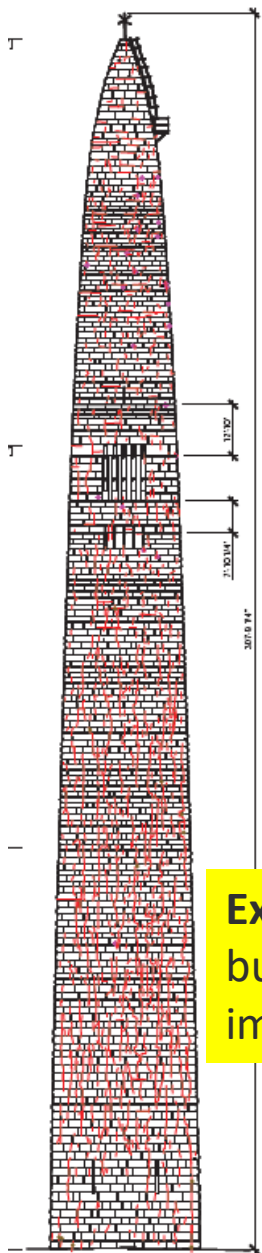
Discoloration of Exterior Stone indicates Extreme Moisture



High moisture reading on interior stone

Remnants of abandoned mechanical and electrical systems





Exterior Cracks in Red  
(over 6,300 noted)



Delamination of stone



Spalling of Stone



Open joint with crumbly mortar & debris



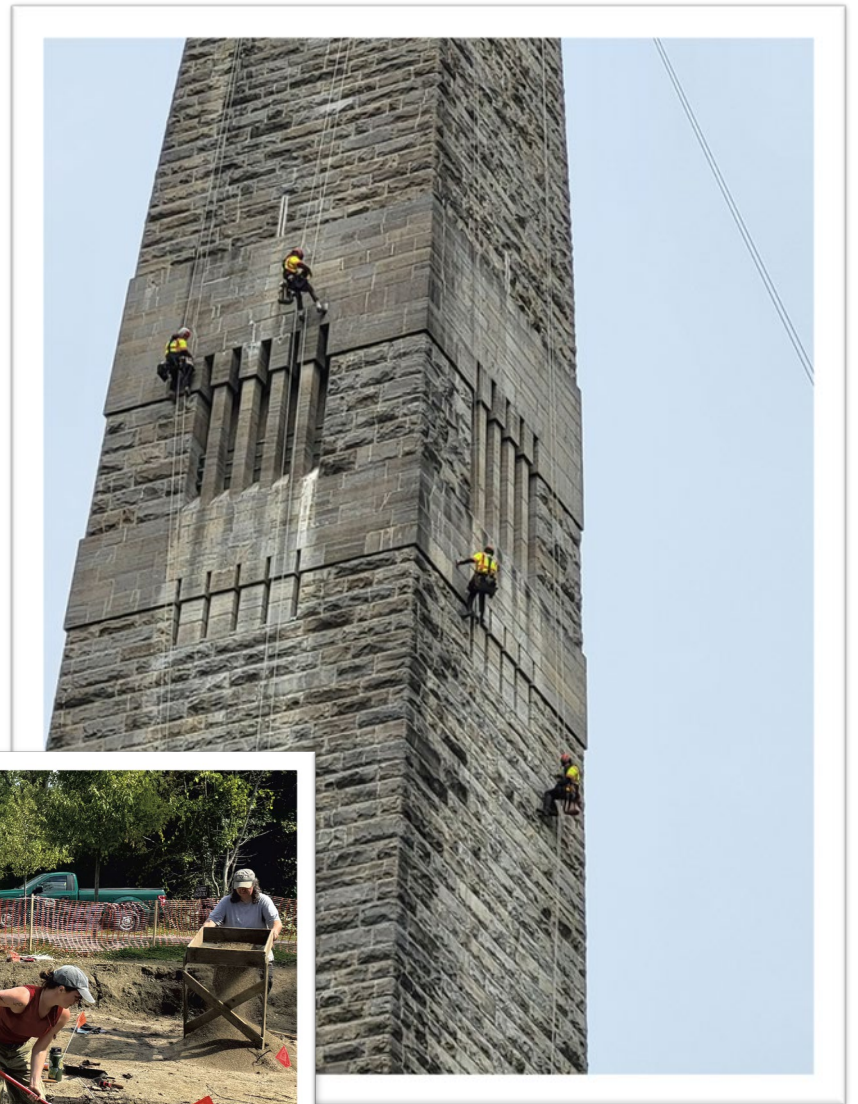
Damage from Metal Anchor Repair


**Exterior Stone is Extremely Damaged and Vulnerable, but not irreparable. Drying out the exterior stone is imperative to future of the monument.**

# Active: Critical Monitoring & Site Investigation

**Funding:** \$500,000 secured from federal grant

**Scope:** Seismic evaluations, archaeological investigation, monitoring of temperature/humidity, tilt meters and crack monitors, and high-rope safety inspections



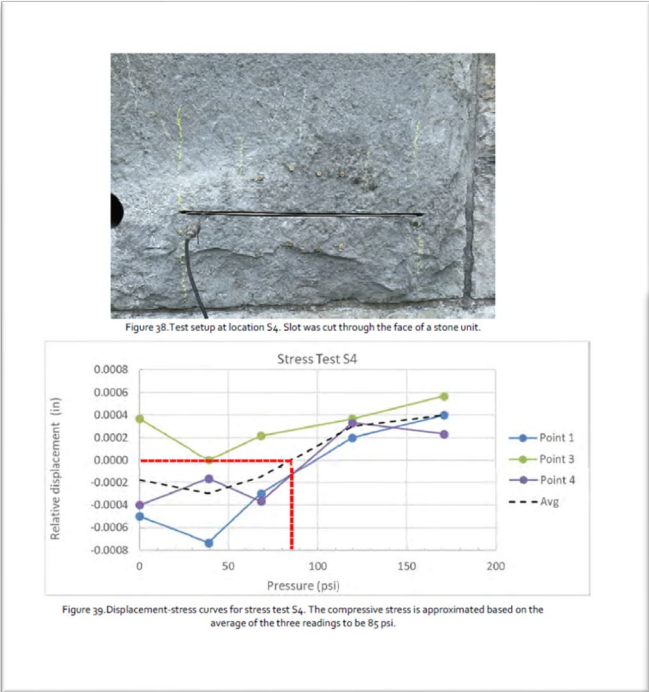
 Historic Preservation Fund

**Bennington Battle Monument**  
Critical Monitoring & Site Investigation

This project is being supported in part by a grant awarded by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.  
For more information visit [go.nps.gov/grants](http://go.nps.gov/grants)

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Vermont Division for Historic Preservation | TYLin Group | Vertical Access  
Owner - HistoricSites.Vermont.gov  
Archaeologist - TBA



Stress test Monitoring



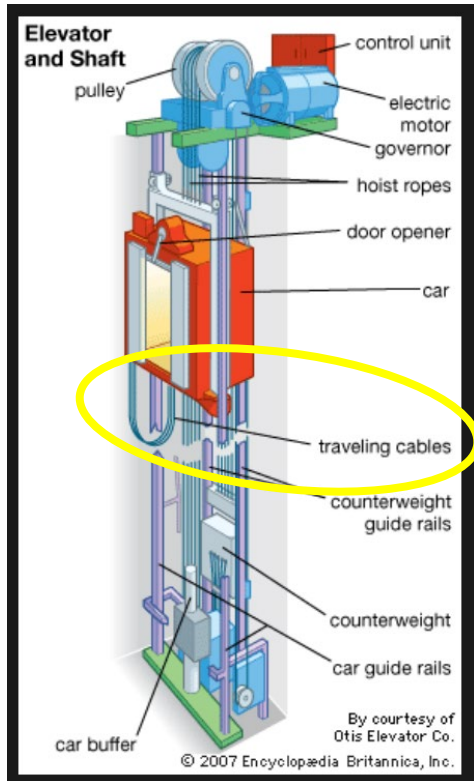
Archaeology (pending 2026) and exterior safety inspection

# Pending: Immediate Infrastructure Needs

**Funding:** Estimate Pending for Cable Replacement

**Scope:** Elevator Audit & Cable Replacement

**Strategic Goal:** Extend elevator access for 8-10 years pending full replacement



Audit Identified Worn & Exposed Traveling Cable

Elevator at Observation Level



# CONSERVATION

## Phase 1A: Preparation & Site Stabilization

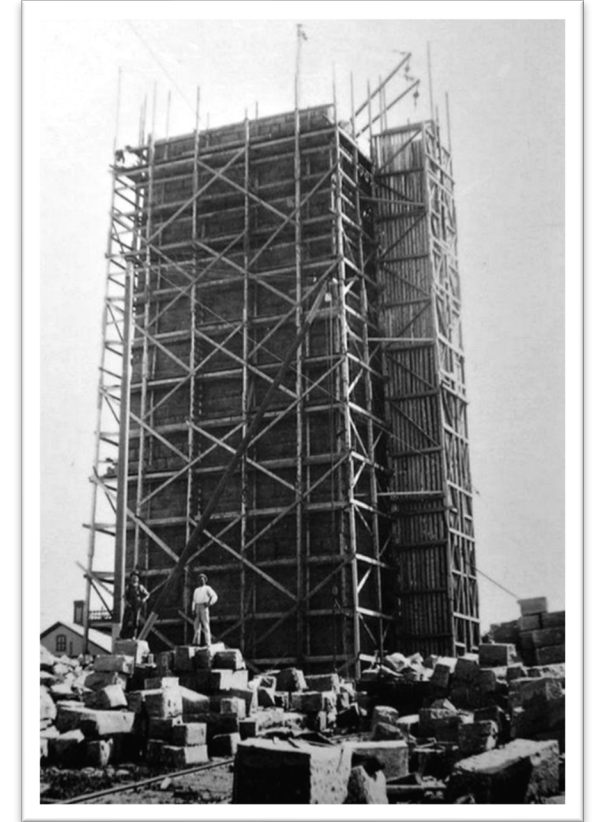
## Phase 1B: Infrastructure & Schematic Design

**Status:** \$400,000 (Secured State Funds)

**Funding Target:** \$8M – \$12.4M

**Deliverable:** Geotechnical engineering, site safety design, level 3 seismic study, schematic designs for mechanical/electrical and structural improvements, enclosure system engineering, construction of scaffolding and exterior enclosure, & physical mock-ups for exterior repairs

**Strategic Value:** By funding this work, we eliminate the ambiguity of broad estimates and convert specialists' estimates into documented, bid-ready construction costs.



Monument under construction, c. 1889

# BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT CONSERVATION: CONTEXTUALIZING COSTS & NEXT STEPS

## ADDRESSING THE \$40 MILLION BENCHMARK

The \$40M figure is a **HIGH-LEVEL BENCHMARK** based on the historical scale of masonry conservation for other national landmarks (e.g., Washington Monument).

While this comparison establishes a context for complexity and scope, it is **NOT** a finalized cost for the Bennington site.

## OUR DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH: PHASES 1A & 1B

We are moving beyond broad historical benchmarks to gather precise, site-specific data.

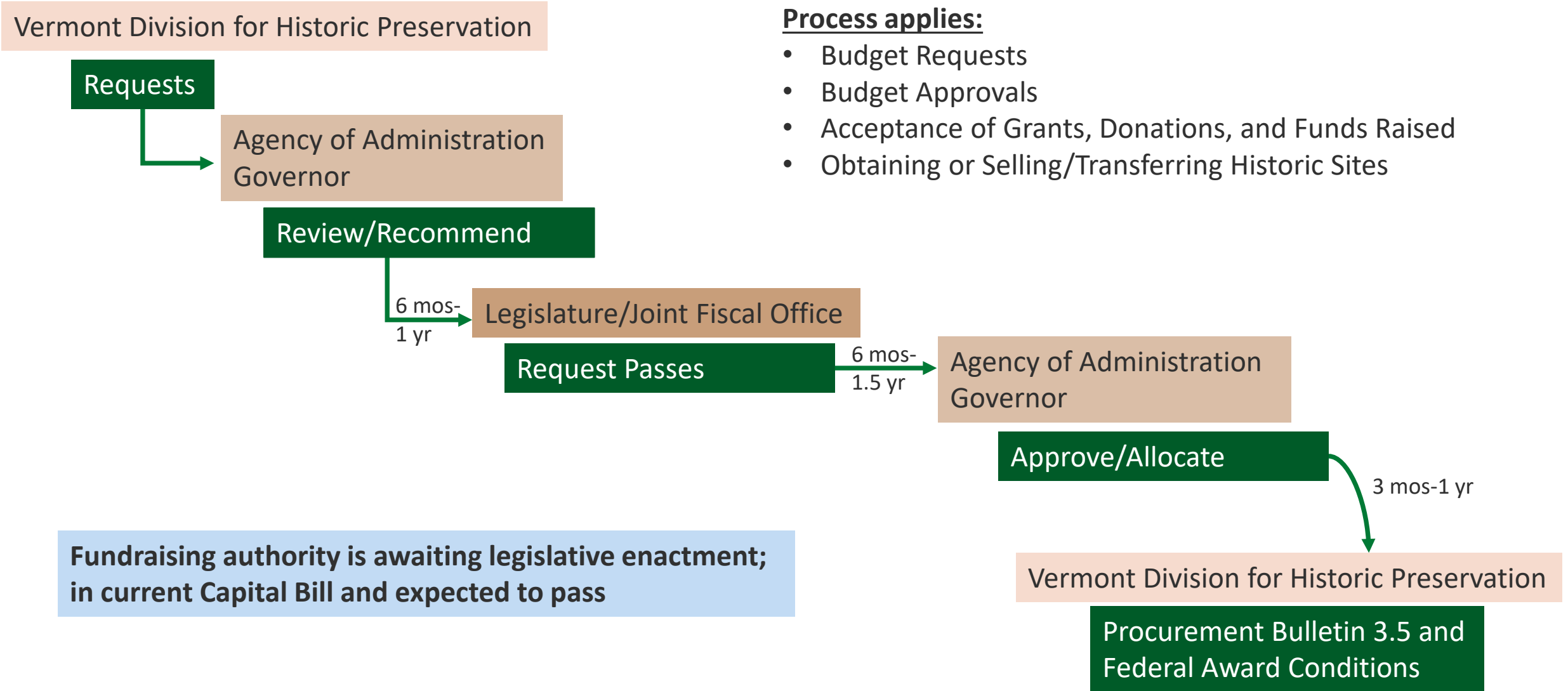
**BUILDING THE ENCLOSURE:** To safely dry the stone from an estimated **66,000 GALLONS OF WATER**.

**DIAGNOSTICS:** Saturated stone obscures true internal structural/elevator damage.

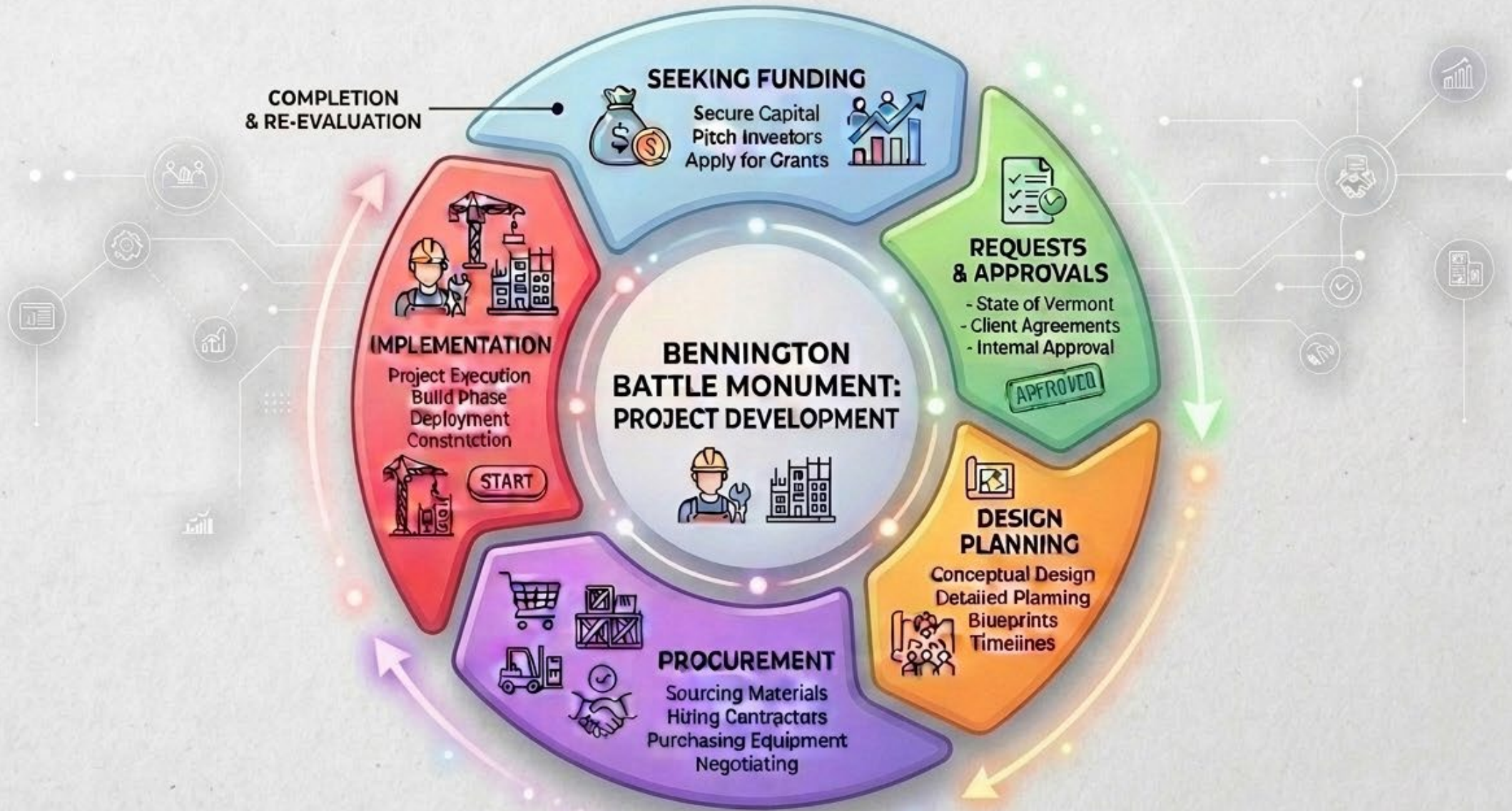
**ENGINEERING DATA:** Accurate testing is required before a final conservation plan and schedule can be developed.

The final conservation plan and cost will be based on precise findings from the dry-out process.

# Decision and Funding Process for Vermont State Historic Sites



# BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT LIFECYCLE



# Defining the Path Forward: Actionable Alternatives for the Landmark

*Reviewing physical and financial impacts of identified alternatives*

Strategic Pathway	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Key Dependencies	Key Consequences
<b>Decommission/ Removal</b>	3-5 years	\$20M	Requires Governor & Legislative Approval; remediation of materials	Profound cultural, financial, and historical loss to region and state historic sites program
<b>Relinquish Ownership</b>	Complex	Administrative	Requires Governor & Legislative Approval; requires preservation easement	Assume continued costs for safety maintenance, structural maintenance, repairs/conservation
<b>Repurpose</b>	Custom	To be defined	Dependent on repairs or conservation	No interior access or elevator; Requires ongoing safety maintenance
<b>Limited Repairs</b>	3-6 years	\$5-\$15M	Addresses immediate infrastructure needs as develop; triage for safety	Limited interior access & no elevator; Requires ongoing safety maintenance, Keeps fencing in place
<b>Partial Conservation</b>	5-7+ years	\$10-\$15M	Targeted structural fixes; safety measures required; Address issues as funding allows	Limited interior access & no elevator; Requires ongoing safety maintenance; Includes scaffolding for indefinite period; Extends conservation
<b>Full Conservation</b>	10-12+ years	\$20-\$40M	Permanent, generational solution; restores total public access	Cost and Timeline

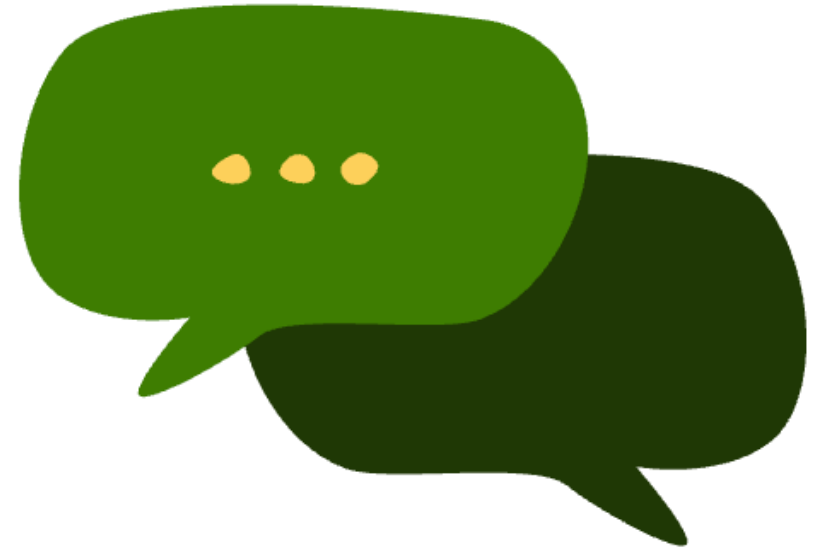
# We Want to Hear From You

## Take a moment to reflect:

- Key takeaways, questions, or reactions

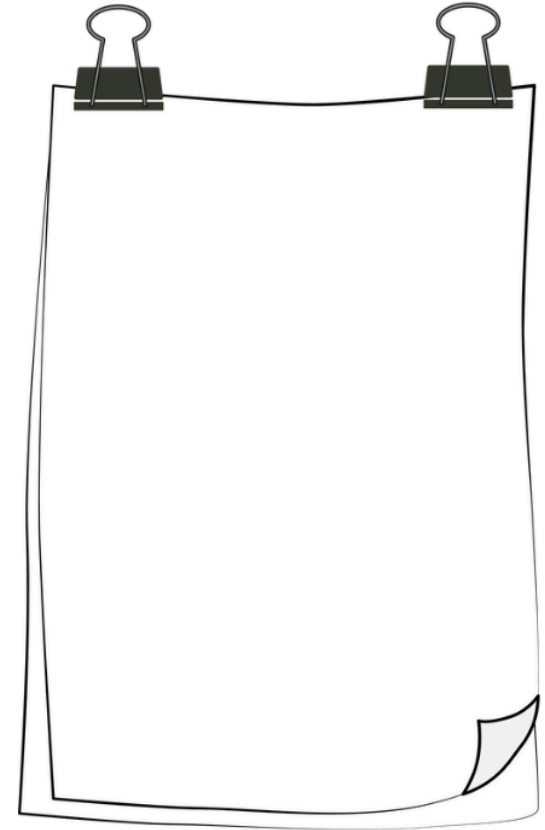
## In your group:

- Share perspectives and priorities
- Add dots and comments at each station
- Build on others' ideas



# Gallery Walk: How It Works

1. Move from station to station in small groups
2. Spend ~5 minutes at each station
3. Each station represents a different option.
4. Share your input in several ways
  - Place one dot to show your level of support  
*(green = high support, yellow = mixed, red = do not support)*
  - Add comments, questions, or suggestions
  - Build on others' ideas
5. Review previous comments—add checks or new thoughts.



# Defining the Path Forward: Actionable Alternatives for the Landmark

*Reviewing physical and financial impacts of identified alternatives*

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# THE CONVERSATION CONTINUES

## **Tuesday, May 12 at 6:00 PM (Virtual)**

A virtual public meeting; the link will be provided on the Vermont State Historic Sites website.

## **Online Survey**

Online survey designed to gather public input on how to address the building's critical conservation needs and shape its long-term future; the survey will be provided on the Vermont State Historic Sites website.

## **Email Comments**

[accd.benningtonbattlemonument@vermont.gov](mailto:accd.benningtonbattlemonument@vermont.gov)

The email address is available to share comments and suggestions.

## **Tuesday, October 6 at 6:00 PM (Virtual)**

A virtual presentation summarizing community conversations, conservation updates, and laying out the next steps for the project.

**2027 and onward:** Regular community updates in-person and virtually

Credit: Jim Bowen

For a Copy of the Slides from  
Tonight's meeting, please email:

[accd.benningtonbattlemonument@vermont.gov](mailto:accd.benningtonbattlemonument@vermont.gov)