Historic Furnishings Report
Bunker Hill Granite Lodge

Part 1: Historic Furnishings Report
Part 2: Implementation Plan

Bunker Hill Monument Unit
Boston National Historical Park
Charlestown, Massachusetts

March 2011
HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT
BUNKER HILL GRANITE LODGE

Boston National Historical Park
Part 1: Historical Data
Part 2: Implementation Plan

Bunker Hill Monument Unit
Boston National Historical Park
Charlestown, Massachusetts

March 2011

PREPARED BY:
HARDY·HECK·MOORE, INC.
VOLZ & ASSOCIATES, INC.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

NORTHEAST MUSEUM SERVICES CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PART 1

HISTORICAL DATA
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PART 1: HISTORICAL DATA

The following list refers to illustrations that are referenced in the text of this report and displayed in the Illustrations section that begins on page 93. Additional images are included in Appendix G – Architectural Plans and Drawings and Appendix H – Historic Photographs.


42. View of detailing at original Statuary Room light fixtures. January 2010. Photograph by Laurel Racine.


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project team would like to thank the many individuals who assisted with the research for and production of this report.

Our special thanks to Northeast Museum Services Center Senior Curator Laurel Racine for her organization and guidance of the project. We appreciate the ease with which she provided long-distance project support.

The Boston National Historical Park staff was invaluable for their help in providing access to Granite Lodge and to the Bunker Hill and National Park Service (NPS) archival materials at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Their willingness to answer all of our questions and fulfill all of our research requests is appreciated. David Vecchioli, in his new role as Museum Curator, was an important source of information. We congratulate Phil Hunt, Museum Specialist, on his retirement and appreciate his assistance in helping us to navigate and locate the many resources that are available in the Park archives. Also, we thank Ruth Raphael, Planner, for sharing her time and knowledge of rehabilitation projects at Granite Lodge. The suggestions and feedback from Celeste Bernardo, Deputy Superintendent, and from the NPS rangers and interpretive staff at Bunker Hill—particularly, Ethan Beeler, David Byers, Bill Casey, and Jessica Pilkington—shared their knowledge of the operating needs of the site. Additionally, Superintendent Cassius Cash, Historian Dr. Martin Blatt, Park Planner Ruth Raphael, and Interpretive Ranger Vince Kordack provided valuable input during Park meetings and through the document review process.

In conjunction with the preparation of this historic furnishing report, James J. Lee, III, Architectural Conservator with the NPS’ Historic Architecture Program prepared an Interior Paint Analysis of the Granite Lodge interiors. We thank him for his time and dedication.

Our many thanks to John and Marie Alves, directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association (BHMA), who granted the project team an oral interview. Their knowledge of the history of the BHMA, of the chronology of Granite Lodge, and of the items displayed in the building over time provided the answers to questions that we would not have found elsewhere.

Sean M. Fischer, archivist at the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, provided access to the storage facility in Danvers, Massachusetts. His knowledge of that collection was most useful.

We are also indebted to Arthur Hurley of the Charlestown Historical Society who graciously aided our research on the BHMA and on Granite Lodge in the society’s archives.

We would also like to thank archivists, librarians and staff at Massachusetts State Archives, Massachusetts Historical Commission, National Archives and Records Administration (Waltham), Boston Public Library, Historic New England, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Athenaeum for their assistance with our research.
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The current report is the first Historic Furnishings Report (HFR) prepared for the Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Boston National Historical Park (BOST). As requested by the National Park Service (NPS) the first part of the HFR contains historical data for all interior spaces of Granite Lodge. The report documents the Vestibule, Rotunda, Concession, Women’s Lounge and Toilet, Men’s Lounge and Toilet, and the Statuary Room. Cursory discussions of the storage closets, basement, and outdoor spaces as they pertain to visitor use, the display of collections items, and general changes to the interior architecture and finishes of Granite Lodge are included. Under the scope of work, this report also includes five options for furnishing and interpreting up to five rooms in the Granite Lodge. Each implementation option provides a recommended period of interpretation, and discusses types of exhibits in the rooms, the kind of work that would need to occur to implement the option as well as concerns or issues.

The second part of the report consists of the implementation plan for the Statuary Room, Men’s Lounge and Toilet, Women’s Lounge and Toilet, and Concession. No changes have been proposed for the Vestibule and Rotunda, and the Basement is not within the scope of the project. For each room, the plan contains furnishing lists and floor plans for the Granite Lodge interiors. The Statuary Room, Men’s Lounge and Toilet, and Women’s Lounge and Toilet will be a combination of formal exhibit spaces and suggestively furnished interiors approximating the rooms’ appearance from 1907 to 1919. The recommendations in the implementation plan are grounded in the analysis of documentary evidence of historic conditions, as presented in this historic furnishings report. Significant physical changes recommended in the implementation plan include repainting the interior of all spaces on the ground floor using the ca. 1907 to 1919 color scheme, including the decorative wall panel border in the Statuary Room; enclosing the ca. 1974 opening between the Statuary Room and the original Men’s Lounge space; restoring the marble wainscoting and baseboard on the enclosed portion of wall in the Statuary Room; restoring the desk and utility closet between the Concession and Men’s Lounge; restoring the picture moulding in the Men’s Lounge; reinstalling the southeast radiator in the Statuary Room; restoring the pair of full-height swinging doors between the Entry Vestibule and the Rotunda; and restoring light fixtures in the Men’s Lounge, Statuary Room, North and South Sub-halls, and Entry Vestibule. Potential additional structural changes that are recommended as optional include replacing the tile wainscot around the walls in the Men’s Lounge, installing display lighting in the Men’s Lounge and Women’s Lounge, and restoring the round-top arch in the original sink niche in the Women’s Lounge. The report additionally recommends the restoration of the original circulation pattern, which led visitors through the main front door. Recommendations regarding interpretive materials include installation of exhibits providing a cursory background on the Battle of Bunker Hill in the former Men’s Lounge space and exhibits addressing the construction of the Monument and Lodge in the former Women’s Lounge space.

Other options for implementation that were explored but rejected included restoration of the well-documented period of ca. 1968, when the interior was thoroughly photographed before and during rehabilitation work, or returning to suggestively furnished interiors approximating the period from 1902 to June 1907. The ca. 1968 period of interpretation was rejected because it was not the most historically significant period; furthermore, it was not considered compatible with the ca. 1902 original architectural fabric extant in the interior spaces. This option was also problematic because it would entail re-installing many of the interpretive displays that are now housed in the Bunker Hill Museum on Monument Square. The earlier period from 1902 to June 1907 was rejected because the interior was not yet fully complete; the decorative paint scheme that the Bunker Hill Monument Association always intended to execute was not finished.
Moreover, returning the interiors to the 1902 to 1907 period would entail installation of exhibits devoted to the membership of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which does not interest visitors as much as the Battle-related exhibits installed ca. 1907.

Resources available to research and document the historic appearance of the Granite Lodge interiors include varied primary source documents and physical evidence. Postcards depict the Statuary Room ca. 1907. Photographs of the rooms include several taken after the 1968 rehabilitation, a series documenting the 1974 renovation in preparation for the transfer to the NPS, and a few of the Statuary Room ca. 1981. Architectural drawings exist for projects undertaken in 1919, 1936, 1945, 1974, 1979 and 2005. Three inventories provide a catalog of furnishings and collections objects that have historically been displayed at Granite Lodge. The 1919 inventory is in the form of a letter listing objects at the Bunker Hill Monument site shortly after its transfer from the BHMA to the MDC. Several individuals took an inventory of the BHMA’s possessions in the Granite Lodge in February 1967. Richard W. Creaser made an addendum to that list in 1974, noting items removed from the Granite Lodge basement. In 2002, BHMA Directors John and Marie Alves compiled an inventory of BHMA collections items; it includes notations from the 1967 and 1974 inventories. At present, the BHMA collection is scattered. Some objects are located in the Granite Lodge, while others are stored with the Charlestown Historical Society, on display at Massachusetts General Hospital Charlestown Healthcare Center and Cooperative Bank (Charlestown), or in personal collections. Newspaper articles from the Charlestown Enterprise and Boston Globe announce plans for the construction of Granite Lodge. Records of the BHMA, MDC, and NPS – which are located in repositories throughout the Boston area – were integral in providing historical information on the Granite Lodge interiors. Together with physical examination of the Granite Lodge’s present appearance and extant furnishings, the documentary evidence such as inventories, contemporary newspaper articles, images, drawings, plans, correspondence, BHMA annual reports, and MDC minutes provide an accurate picture of the Granite Lodge interiors from 1903 to 1919 and from 1968 to the present.

Overall, the current implementation plan maintains the NPS’s use and management of Granite Lodge. The Lodge will continue to serve as a gateway to the Monument and as a backdrop for interpretive talks given by the rangers. New interpretive displays will provide additional graphic and textual material regarding the Battle and the commemorative construction of the Monument and Lodge. Most importantly, though, the Statuary Room will be returned to its grand appearance, suggesting the period from 1907 to 1919, so that it reminds visitors of the historic significance of the site.
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHMA</td>
<td>Bunker Hill Monument Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMFA</td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOST</td>
<td>Boston National Historical Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOST-ADF</td>
<td>Boston National Historical Park, Architectural Drawing File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOST-APPPF</td>
<td>Boston National Historical Park, Active Park Photo Print File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOST-TECH</td>
<td>Boston National Historical Park, Technical Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOST-VF</td>
<td>Boston National Historical Park, BHMA folder, Vertical File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Boston Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHS</td>
<td>Charlestown Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCR</td>
<td>Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCR-BF</td>
<td>Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Background Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCR-EOCF</td>
<td>Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Engineering Order Card File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCR-PPF</td>
<td>Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, MDC Police Photo File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAR</td>
<td>Grand Army of the Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHM</td>
<td>Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNE</td>
<td>Historic New England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSR</td>
<td>Historic Structure Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>Metropolitan District Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA</td>
<td>Massachusetts State Archives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA-ENV</td>
<td>Massachusetts State Archives, Environmental Affairs Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHL</td>
<td>National Historic Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS</td>
<td>National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARA</td>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRHP</td>
<td>National Register of Historic Places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE BACKGROUND

Establishment of the Bunker Hill Monument
The Bunker Hill Monument property was obtained by the Bunker Hill Monument Association (BHMA) between 1823 and 1825, for the purpose of erecting a monument to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1825, the BHMA selected the design for the monumental obelisk. Boston architect Solomon Willard prepared construction drawings for the monument from 1825 through 1826. Construction of the obelisk began in 1825 and concluded in 1842. Improvements to the monument grounds were ongoing throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century.

The BHMA began planning to construct a permanent lodge adjacent to the obelisk in 1857, when the group received the statue of General Warren. At that time, a temporary, wooden lodge was built. Due to lack of funding, construction of a permanent lodge was delayed for over four decades. The Granite Lodge extant today was constructed from 1901 to 1902.

History of Ownership and Administration
Faced with growing maintenance costs and shrinking revenues from visitors, the BHMA transferred ownership of the property – including the obelisk and Granite Lodge – to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1919. The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts managed the site. Ownership of all of the collections displayed within the Lodge – including the statue of General Warren – remained with the BHMA.

The Bunker Hill property was transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1976. In the deed for the transfer, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts references Chapter 394 of the Acts of 1975. Again, the BHMA retained ownership of many of the items in the Lodge collection. The movement to transfer the property into federal ownership began much earlier, in 1955, when the U.S. Congress created the Boston National Historic Sites Commission to explore the feasibility of unifying the ownership and administration of Boston’s historic monuments. In 1960, the commission’s findings were reported to Congress, including a proposal to transfer ownership of the “Bunker Hill Battlefield and Monument” to the federal government, but Congress did not take any immediate action. In 1965, the General Court of Massachusetts issued a resolution promoting the establishment of Bunker Hill Monument as a National Historic Site (NHS). Congress responded by introducing a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donation of the Bunker Hill property. In 1968, the Metropolitan District Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts voted in favor of “the transfer of all the Commission’s rights, title and interest in Bunker Hill to the United States Government, for the purpose of its becoming an NHS.” The Bunker Hill Monument was designated as a site of the Boston National Historical Park on October 1, 1974. The property was officially transferred from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the NPS within the U.S. Department of the Interior in November 1976.

Prior Improvements and Rehabilitations
Since its completion in 1903, the Granite Lodge has experienced numerous repairs, improvements, and rehabilitations. Table 1 below delineates work items performed during the various phases of ownership that mark the history of the Granite Lodge, including ownership by the BHMA (1903-1919), MDC (1919-1976), and NPS (1976-present).

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Work Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHMA</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Installation of steam heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Lodge painted in a style more in keeping with the design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Statue of General Warren moved back against the wall opposite the entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and behind it has been placed a suitable canopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Guardrail erected around Warren statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possible repainting of Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Repainting of Lodge interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Lodge roof re-flashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Repainting of Lodge interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Lodge lighting updated, fluorescent units installed in Room 105/Statuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>Lodge interior walls washed, painted, striped and lettered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ca. 1951</td>
<td>Diorama of battle in upright wooden case installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Lodge interior repaired and repainted, including relettering of inscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Lodge interior walls and ceilings repainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Chain-link “cage” between Lodge and Obelisk constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All interior surfaces in Lodge cleaned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodge interior plaster repaired and repainted, in two shades of blue w/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>retention of gold bases, capitals and white columns of the pilasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodge roof re-flashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Existing Lodge light fixtures removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodge light fixtures re-wired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New light fixtures with canopies, glass shades, and bulbs installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Concession storage remodeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main doors restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New door installed in Room 105/Statue Room, original stored in Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Various sections of Lodge cleaned and painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Room 101C/Men’s Toilet demolished to create “exhibition room”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portion of interior wall demolished to create cased opening between Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101A/Exhibition Room and Room 105/Statue Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carpet added in Room 101A/Exhibition Room to cover evidence of wall removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men’s Restroom installed in Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Room 104A/Women’s Restroom expanded, occupying former Room 104/Women’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lounge space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water fountain installed outside Room 104A/Women’s Restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing and electricity updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing exterior retaining walls, concrete walks, and curbs replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete ramp at south side of portico steps added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Additional upright dioramas of Revolutionary battles installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ca. 1975</td>
<td>Large tabletop diorama of Battle installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Glass canopies removed from light fixtures, replaced with bare bulbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Steel handrails added at stair to Basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lodge interior walls cleaned and repainted “in 1902 color scheme”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chain-link “cage” between Lodge and Obelisk removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>Concrete ramp at portico steps removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New entrance - Ramps into granite Lodge removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Window widened to create new door opening at side of Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New granite door surround installed at southwest side of Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New painted wood door installed at side of Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visitor entrance relocated to southwest side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New metal ramp and platform added between Lodge and Obelisk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. Prior Improvements and Rehabilitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Work Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>Rug adjacent to NPS ranger desk in Room 101A/Exhibit Room (also known as “New Vestibule”) removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Room 104A/Women's Restroom converted into Unisex Restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing drinking fountain replaced with new, accessible drinking fountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ceiling and wall finishes repaired and repainted as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing relocated as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exhaust fan added at Room 104A/Unisex Restroom, vented through roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Electricity updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Display items and diorama relocated to new museum at 43 Monument Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing skylight repaired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prior Planning Documents (in Chronological Order)


### National Register Statement of Significance

**Established Areas of Site Significance**

In 1960, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments designated the Bunker Hill Monument as a nationally significant site based on its association with The War for Independence. The NPS determined that the Bunker Hill Monument was eligible to
be designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1961. The site was deemed significant for its association with the Battle of Bunker Hill and determined to meet NHL Criterion No. 1, as a site “that [is] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained.”2 The following statement of significance accompanies the NHL nomination for the Bunker Hill Monument:

This 220-foot granite obelisk on Breed's Hill marks the approximate center of a redoubt occupied by American forces during the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. This was the first full-scale action between American militia and British regulars in the Revolution and proved to be the bloodiest single battle of the war. The British drove the colonials from their position, but their hard wrought victory made them realize that the ensuing conflict would be longer and more difficult than they had envisioned.3

In addition, the site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1975, under the area of Significance of Military for its association with the War of Independence. At that time, the relevant National Register Criteria were not cited on the nomination form. The Statement of Significance included in the 1975 NRHP nomination reads:

The Bunker Hill Monument, a 220-foot granite obelisk designed by Solomon Willard and erected in 1825-42, marks the approximate center of the redoubt occupied by the American forces in the Battle of Bunker Hill at Charlestown (now part of Boston), Massachusetts on June 17, 1775. Actually fought on Breed's Hill where the Monument is located, the battle was the first full-scale action between American militia and British regulars in the Revolutionary War. Although the Americans were driven from their position on the third assault, the heavy casualties which they inflicted convinced the British command that defeating the rebellious colonists would not be an easy task, and in later years the American defeat was translated into virtual victory by the folklore that grew out of the fight.

The Monument itself, erected by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, has considerable interest as an early example of historic monumentation; the most grandiose such enterprise of its day, it was not surpassed in size until the construction of the Washington National Monument four decades later. The Monument and Monument Square, the nearly four-acre park in which it stands, are now owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and administered by the Metropolitan District Commission.4

An interpretation of this Statement of Significance based on the current National Register Criteria for Evaluation implies that the site meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Military significance for its association with the historic events of the Battle of Bunker Hill, as well as Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a significant early example of monumental architecture.

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The period of significance noted on the nomination dates from 1775, when the Battle of Bunker Hill occurred, to 1842, when the obelisk was completed. This period of significance excludes the construction of the Granite Lodge from 1901 to 1903. However, the Lodge is mentioned briefly in the architectural description of the site and included within the boundaries described in the nomination.

**Potential New Areas of Site Significance**

In addition to the areas of significance described above, the BHMA’s efforts to share the lessons of the battle are significant early examples of the values of public education and welfare in the United States. In addition, changing attitudes toward interpretation of the battle and its relationship to American identity were reflected through changing collections and exhibits within Granite Lodge. Thus, the Bunker Hill Monument potentially may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Social History, under the period of significance dating from the completion of the obelisk in 1842 to the initiation of the site’s transfer to the NPS ca. 1968.

Furthermore, as an example of early American battlefield preservation, the Bunker Hill Monument also potentially possesses significance under Criterion A for its associations with broad patterns of history in the area of Community Planning and Development. The design and planning of the site evolved during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, reflecting trends such as the value for axial views seen in the City Beautiful movement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance for this association dates from the acquisition of the battlefield site ca. 1825 to the initiation of the site’s transfer to NPS ca. 1968.

Finally, the Bunker Hill Monument displays potential for additional significance under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. In the area of Architecture, the Granite Lodge is significant for its associations with New England architect Arthur H. Vinal and the New Jersey-based Roebling Construction Company, and as a noteworthy example of the Classical Revival Style. The monumental scale of the obelisk and the efforts to realign Monument Avenue to create an axial view are associated with early initiatives to introduce Beaux-Arts Style city planning in America, lending the site significance under the area of Community Planning and Development. As a whole, the site retains sufficient integrity to communicate its significance in the potential new areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The contributing structures – the obelisk, the Granite Lodge, and auxiliary landscape features – retain their integrity and enable the property to convey its significance. On the exterior, the obelisk and the Granite Lodge retain their integrity of Design, Materials, and Workmanship to a high degree. Although incremental changes have been made to the surrounding landscape and Monument Square, the battlefield remains largely open, and Monument Square retains its overall nineteenth century character. As a result, the site retains its Integrity of Setting, Feeling, and Association. The period of significance for these associations dates from the completion of the obelisk in 1842 to the conclusion of the property’s ownership by the BHMA in 1919.

**Areas of Site Significance Considered and Rejected**

The construction of the granite masonry obelisk was a difficult feat during the nineteenth century, requiring the first American railroad to transport granite to the site, as well as innovative machines to lift the granite blocks into place. Although these systems were essential to the construction of the obelisk, they are no longer extant on the site today. Moreover, the engineering of the structure itself did not employ any advanced building materials or novel construction techniques. National Register Bulletin No. 16A states, “Generally ‘architecture’ applies to buildings and ‘engineering’ to structures; however, if a building is notable for its advanced
construction technology it may be significant under both ‘architecture’ and ‘engineering.’” Because no advanced structural systems are extant today, the obelisk does not possess significance to meet National Register Criterion C in the area of Engineering.

The interior of the Granite Lodge is associated with the Beaux-Arts Style of interior design prevalent at the time of its construction from 1901 to 1903, which is considered significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. However, due to significant alterations chronicled above, the interior currently does not fully retain its integrity of Design, Feeling, and Association. Integrity of materials and workmanship remain somewhat present, expressed through the extant original Beaux-Arts Style finishes – notably, the Siena marble walls at the Entrance Vestibule and Rotunda; the marble wainscot in the Statuary Room; the plaster columns, cornice, ceiling moldings, and marble door surrounds in the Statuary Room; the mosaic tile floors; and a number of original interior doors. However, alterations to the interior have compromised the integrity of Design, Feeling, and Association. The original paint finishes and most of the original light fixtures have been lost and the majority of the original furnishings no longer are intact, so that the overall integrity of Design, Feeling, and Association are impaired. In addition, the original configuration of spaces has been altered dramatically. The relocation of the visitor entrance to the side of the building and the alteration of the original grand, axial circulation pattern from the main entrance especially detracts from the interior’s integrity of Feeling and Association. At this time, the interior of the Granite Lodge does not retain enough of the qualities of the original Beaux-Arts Style interior design to possess significance, although sensitive and historically accurate restoration efforts in the future could enhance the integrity of the interior so that it is again able to communicate its significant association with this historic trend.

Collections as a Feature of the Site

Prior to completion of this report, the significance of the collections currently and historically displayed within the Granite Lodge had not been assessed. Neither the 1961 NHL nomination nor the 1975 NRHP nomination describe the collection. Even the statue of General Warren – the object that motivated construction of the Granite Lodge – is not mentioned. Previous assessment of collections associated with Granite Lodge has been complicated by the fact that most are privately owned by the BHMA and loaned to the NPS.

A number of the objects historically displayed within the collection of the Granite Lodge hold additional significance, and have been assessed for their eligibility for listing in the National Register as contributing features within the site (see Appendix B). Items that were displayed in the Granite Lodge during the potential period of significance ranging from 1903 to ca. 1968 – from the Lodge’s completion to the beginning of its transfer to the stewardship of the NPS – are associated with the effort to educate the public about the Battle of Bunker Hill. As an aggregate, these items contribute to the potential NRHP-significance of Bunker Hill Monument under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Social History. Some items, such as the statue of General Warren, potentially hold individual significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Art. Recommendations for whether or not each object within the collection contributes to the building’s historic character are included in Appendix B of this report. This table includes all known objects displayed within Granite Lodge, both historically and currently. Individually, many of the items that were historically displayed within Granite Lodge retain their integrity. Appendix B discusses the integrity of each item. However, because many of the items historically displayed within the Lodge currently are missing, the collection as a whole no longer retains its integrity.
HISTORICAL DATA

LIST OF REPOSITORIES CONSULTED AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION
The following were the principal repositories of information that provided project-relevant material used for the preparation of the report. The repositories are listed in alphabetical order and note the physical address as well as a brief assessment of the kinds of information available and reviewed for the project.

**Boston Athenaeum**
10 ½ Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

A Project Historian conducted research at the Boston Athenaeum on December 8, 2009. At the Boston Athenaeum, the Historian reviewed issues of the *Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association* that were not available in the collections of the Boston National Historical Park Archives or the Boston Public Library.

**Boston National Historical Park Archives**
Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

During the week of December 7, 2009, Project Historians sought documentation on the Bunker Hill Granite Lodge in the Boston National Historical Park (BOST) Archives. They reviewed the Bunker Hill Monument Association (BHMA) Folder of the BOST Vertical File (BOST-VF) and the *Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan* for any references to the Granite Lodge and any other documents that might refer to the resource. In the BHMA records dated 1824 to 1925, the Project Historians examined every available issue of the *Annual Proceedings* of the association from 1865 to 1915 for information on the development, construction, use, and cost of the Granite Lodge. The Historic Interiors Specialist looked at the 1981 Interior Painting Completion Report and the 1981 Specifications for Painting of Bunker Hill Monument Building, neither of which provided useful historical information for this report. Other documents from the Technical Library (BOST-TECH) were also researched. The Project Historians requested copies of architectural drawings from various projects within the Architectural Drawings Drawer, Park Cultural Resource Management Records and the Park Cultural Resource Management Records, Park Historic Files. Historic photographs were reproduced from the Active Park Photo Print File, Postcard Collection, and Park Cultural Resource Management Records (Park Historian Files). Postcards were also obtained from the Museum Specialist’s Office. The Boston National Historical Park Museum Curator also provided photocopies of newspaper articles about the Granite Lodge from the *Charlestown Enterprise* dated June 29, 1901, and May 18, 1901.

**Boston Public Library**
700 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts

A Project Historian conducted research at the main branch of the Boston Public Library at Copley Square from December 7-10, 2009. Historic documentation related to the Granite Lodge was found in several architecture-related special collections and indices in the Fine Arts Department. The Boston Architecture Reference File card index contained references to individuals involved with the construction of the Granite Lodge and sources discussing the Bunker Hill site. The Boston Picture File was explored for pictures, clippings, and postcards. The Boston Public Library Architectural Drawings collection did not contain any historic drawings related to the
Granite Lodge. Two postcards of the Lodge exterior and interior donated by William Crane were found in the Boston Postcard Collection housed in the Prints Department. Photocopies of pertinent sections of the library’s copy of *The History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association* were also made.

**Bostonian Society**  
*15 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts*

A Project Historian visited the Bostonian Society on December 10, 2009. The Bunker Hill Monument Vertical File was reviewed for documentation regarding the Granite Lodge.

**Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown Health Care Center**  
*73 High Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts*

On December 9, 2009, the Project Manager and Historic Interiors Specialist visited the Massachusetts General Hospital center in Charlestown to view and photograph two color aquatints on loan from the collection of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The two prints, *The New Avenue to the Monument* and *The Monument and Its Surroundings*, are housed in the conference room on the second floor of the health center.

**Charlestown Historical Society Archives**  
*Bunker Hill Museum, 43 Monument Square, Charlestown, Massachusetts*

On December 8, 2009, a Project Historian and the Historic Interiors Specialist conducted research in the archives of the Charlestown Historical Society. A variety of historic primary source material stored in dozens of labeled manila envelopes was consulted. Images were taken of relevant data from the 1934 BHMA Annual Proceedings, the scrapbook of Henry A. Frothingham (brother of Thomas G. Frothingham of the BHMA), and published works with images of the Bunker Hill site, Monument, and/or Granite Lodge.

**Historic New England Library and Archives**  
*141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts*

A Project Historian conducted research in the collections of Historic New England on December 11, 2009. With the assistance of the archival staff on site, the Historian reviewed historic images of Bunker Hill Monument and the Granite Lodge.

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**  
*Commonwealth Museum and State Archives Building*  
*220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts*

On December 10, 2009, the Historic Interiors Specialist conducted a search of the Massachusetts Historical Commission records, but was unable to find any documentation aside from the records already found on the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) online database in November 2009.
A Project Historian consulted a variety of executive records of the Environmental Affairs branch, including the files of the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and its predecessors from 1919 to 1976, housed at the Commonwealth Museum and State Archives Building on December 10, 2009. Documents consulted included Reports to the State Auditor; MDC Annual Reports; photo albums from various reservations, parks, and facilities; a notebook on the Bunker Hill Monument and Reservation; various pieces of legislation; facility guides; parks contract photos; and miscellaneous construction photos. Where relevant, photocopies were made and digital images taken of pertinent information.

The Historic Interiors Specialist went through city directories looking for information on artisans and other individuals known to have contributed to the construction, decoration and furnishing of the Granite Lodge.

A Project Historian traveled to Danvers, Massachusetts, on December 11, 2009, to consult the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Archives. Various sources were examined including the 1956 MDC Master Plan; minutes of the MDC, 1893 to 2003 based on a search of the Minutes Card Index; background files of the MDC’s Secretary’s Office accessed via the Bunker Hill Monument Yellow Tab file; Contracts and Engineering Orders Card Files from the Engineering Division of the MDC; the MDC Police Photo File; and the DCR Archivist Research File. The most significant finds were a 1937 painting contract, a 1945 electrical contract, and Contract No. 1679 for extensive work to the Lodge in fall 1966; the latter was referred to in various Engineering Orders files. Pertinent information was copied via digital scans and digital photography. The DCR archivist Sean Fischer also procured the obituary of David W. Butterfield, who photographed Bunker Hill Monument and Granite Lodge.

A Project Historian compiled four Boston Globe newspaper articles from the ProQuest online database. Two of the articles discussed the design and construction of Granite Lodge, one referred to Granite Lodge architect Arthur H. Vinal, and one featured the obituary of Vinal’s partner J. Sumner Fowler.

On December 11, 2009, a Project Historian traveled to Waltham, Massachusetts, to review the records of the New England Division of the Army Corps of Engineers for a photographic collection that documented the 1974 renovations to the Granite Lodge. Relevant images of the project during and after construction were digitally photographed.
Research Note on Collections Inventories

Copies of inventories of collections items that belong to the BHMA and have been located in the Granite Lodge are archived in the BHMA Vertical File at the BOST and/or at the DCR archives. The 1919 inventory is in the form of a letter listing the property belonging to “the trustees of Bunker Hill Monument” when it was transferred to the MDC (Appendix C). The second known inventory is a list of BHMA possessions that were located in the Lodge on February 3, 1967 (Appendix C). It consists of 37 items. A copy of the 1967 inventory located at the BOST archives indicates, with a check mark, items that were removed from the “MDC basement” in April 1974. A final inventory was taken in 2002 by John and Marie Alves (Appendix C). It includes the information from the first two lists—the inventory of possessions with notations on the items missing in 1974—as well as 69 additional objects. The Project Historians and Historic Interiors Specialist, with the aid of NPS staff, have determined that while these later items belong to the BHMA, these were never located in the Granite Lodge. As a result, the items do not appear in the table presented in Appendix B and were not considered in the project.

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5 Letter from George Lyman Rogers to Grafton W. Minot, August 4, 1919, BHMA Folder, BOST-VF, Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
6 The inventory is located in the Background File at the DCR archives (DCR-BF). It was appended to a notice of the BHMA’s 14th annual meeting on June 17, 1967, at which BHMA members were taken on a tour of the newly renovated Lodge.
OVERVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION

OVERVIEW
The Bunker Hill Monument Association (BHMA) purchased the site of the redoubt of the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1823. The BHMA transferred the property to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1919 which, in turn, turned over the site to the NPS in 1976. Prior to 1902 the site consisted of the obelisk monument, constructed between 1825 and 1842, and a temporary wooden building, constructed in 1857 to house the statue of the battle’s local hero, General Joseph Warren. From the late 1850s, plans were made for a permanent “lodge” built using granite to serve as a museum featuring the Warren statue and other memorabilia of the battle. The Granite Lodge was constructed from 1901 to 1902.

The building underwent minor repairs from the time of its completion. The Lodge interior was repainted in 1907, 1919, 1929 and 1937.7 The first major renovations occurred at mid-century with the lighting updated in 1945 and the Lodge interior walls washed, painted, striped, and lettered from 1947 to 1948. The Lodge was again repaired and repainted in 1957. In the 1960s and 1970s, preparations commenced for the site’s possible future as a national landmark site. At the Lodge, this included a major renovation from 1965 to 1967 with changes to the decorative scheme and lighting. Sections of the Granite Lodge were repainted in 1972. A more extensive renovation took place in 1974 in advance of the Bicentennial celebration, which entailed the creation of an opening between the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge to increase gallery space, relocation of the Men’s Restroom to the Basement, and expansion of the Women’s Toilet into the Women’s Lounge to create a larger Women’s Restroom. The Granite Lodge interior was again repainted in 1981. Interior marble was cleaned and repaired as needed in 1988. The lighting was changed in 1988 and 1990. In 1992, the interior of the Lodge was comprehensively repainted. Repainting occurred again in 2000. The most recent renovation project—which entailed altering the Granite Lodge’s entry sequence and circulation pattern, painting interior walls, repairing finishes as needed, and removing the majority of the collections to the new Bunker Hill Museum—was completed in 2007.

The Bunker Hill Monument Site prior to 1857
The first monument of the Battle of Bunker Hill was a wooden Tuscan pillar honoring Major General Joseph Warren erected on Breed’s Hill in 1794 by Charlestown’s King Solomon’s Lodge of Freemasons. Warren, president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, served as a private soldier at Bunker Hill despite being offered the rank of commanding officer. He was the highest ranked officer killed in the battle. The pillar was placed at the site where Warren was thought to have fallen in battle. In the 1820s, anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the American Revolutionary War fueled the desire for a more permanent memorial of the battle and its site and participants. The BHMA was formed in Boston in May 1823 to spearhead construction of a new monument. The association acquired 15 acres of land on Breed’s Hill. Horatio Greenough won the design competition for the monument held by the BHMA; his entry established a granite obelisk as the form for the monument. Boston engineer Laommi Baldwin further developed the design, and architect Solomon Willard drew the plans and specifications. Construction of the Bunker Hill Monument commenced with the laying of the cornerstone on June 17, 1825, and was completed on July 23, 1842.

7 In February 1925, the American Building and Decorating Company proposed to renovate the first floor of the Lodge building. One month later, the matter of repainting was referred to a “Mr. Hall” for report. No additional documentary evidence reveals whether this work in 1925 was actually completed. MDC Minutes, February 5, 1925, p. 124, Line 4; March 12, p. 145, Line 11.
Early plans for a Granite Lodge building on the Bunker Hill Monument site had been in the works since 1843 and are illuminated by then BHMA Director George Washington Warren in *The History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association* (1877).\(^8\) George M. Dexter submitted a sketch for an arch which would serve as a gateway to the site and house a keeper’s office on one side and a combination meeting/display room on the other. He died before a working drawing could be submitted.

**The Wooden Lodge (1857 to 1901)**

After Colonel Thomas H. Perkins gave a donation for the erection of a statue to honor Warren in 1850, additional subscriptions were made to finance its completion. Sculptor Henry Dexter began the work in 1850; it was dedicated on June 17, 1857. A marble pedestal for the statue was donated by the children of Dr. John C. Warren, General Warren’s nephew.\(^9\) The statue was housed in a building designed by consulting engineer and architect George A. Parker in 1857 (*Figure 1*). The building, referred to as the wooden lodge, consisted of a one-story office and museum and was to serve only temporarily.\(^10\) The 1872 *Proceedings* notes “The wooden structure may serve the purpose a few years longer, when the accumulated income from the Monument may authorize the erection of a permanent and appropriate edifice.”\(^11\) One of the earliest depictions of the wooden lodge is an engraving from the *Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill* (1875).\(^12\) It later appears as the frontispiece of the June 17, 1887 edition of the BHMA *Proceedings*. Photographs of similar views are present in the 1888 and 1892 *Proceedings*. During the years following its construction, the inadequacies of the wooden lodge were of constant concern to the members of the BHMA; various expenditures were made for the building’s repair and maintenance over the next 44 years. The May 18, 1901 edition of the *Charlestown Enterprise* noted that, finally, “the old wooden lodge which stands on the north side of the Bunker Hill Monument will be torn down and the foundation begun for a solid and imposing structure of granite…” The building was relocated to the west side of the Bunker Hill Monument during construction of the Granite Lodge and later demolished.\(^13\)

**Building the Granite Lodge (1901 to 1902)**

As soon as the wooden lodge was completed, the BHMA had intended for a permanent building constructed of granite to take its place. In addition to housing the statue of Warren, the building was to serve as a museum to house memorabilia from the Battle of Bunker Hill and portraits of notable individuals involved in the event. Architect William S. Park submitted complete drawings as well as an estimate for a granite lodge building with an office and a statue room/memorial hall. The 1866 *Proceedings* notes that the firm of Park & Richards was paid $50.00 for the drawings.\(^14\)

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13 *Charlestown Enterprise, June 29, 1901; November 20, 1901.*

14 *Proceedings, June 17, 1866, p. 14.*
Funds previously reserved for the building’s construction were instead expended for fence reconstruction and other projects at the Bunker Hill Monument site. During the 1868 BHMA annual meeting, the Standing Committee was authorized to solicit subscriptions and donations for the construction of the Granite Lodge after viewing designs which had been prepared.\textsuperscript{15} Monies accumulated from the visitors’ fee to the Monument were also to go to the building fund. President Warren referred to physical plans for the Lodge during his address at the 1872 meeting.\textsuperscript{16} In 1893, it was noted that “Funds have been slowly accumulating for its erection, but not of sufficient amount to warrant the expenditure without incurring a debt.”\textsuperscript{17} A subscription fund for the Granite Lodge was begun in 1871 and had amounted to $25,146.85 by 1897.\textsuperscript{18}

Charlestown merchant and businessman Thomas G. Frothingham, along with Abram E. Cutter and Arthur Hilton, comprised the BHMA Standing Committee that oversaw the design and construction of the Granite Lodge.\textsuperscript{19} Preliminary plans were submitted by the 1900 annual meeting at which the Committee was given permission to proceed with the construction of the Granite Lodge at their discretion.\textsuperscript{20} An article dated Saturday, May 18, 1901 from the \textit{Charlestown Enterprise} notes that the BHMA executive committee approved the design and plans submitted by Arthur H. Vinal earlier that week.\textsuperscript{21} Original architectural drawings for the building have not been located, but the intended floor plan and interior finishes were described at length in the article. The floor plan was to include an entry vestibule leading to a rotunda flanked by separate waiting rooms and toilet facilities for men and women. Storage rooms and the superintendent’s office and ticket counter were also to be located in the front area of the building. A large statuary room beyond the rotunda would house the Warren statue and the BHMA’s “relic collection.” A storage room, tool room, and fuel storage room were to be located in the cellar. The Granite Lodge’s architectural details and the interior design were further highlighted one month later in an article also featuring a half-tone cut of the exterior of the lodge and drawings of the statuary room and rotunda (see Appendix G).\textsuperscript{22} Plans called for bronze entry doors, Siena marble walls in the rotunda, a white Italian marble dado and dome skylights in the statuary room, as well as latticed plate glass windows, mahogany-veneered doors, mosaic tile floors, and plaster walls throughout the building. Excavations for the building commenced by November 20, 1901.\textsuperscript{23} The BHMA Treasurer’s report for June 1901 to June 1902 noted that $18,776.58 in cash expenditures for the construction of the Granite Lodge included: \textsuperscript{24}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
  \hline
  Arthur H. Vinal & $1,237.50 \\
  Fessenden & Libby Co. & $9,500.00 \\
  Austin Ford & Son Co. & $5,570.00 \\
  George G. Drew & $1.08 \\
  Henry W. Bragg & $25.00 \\
  Roebling Construction Company & $500.00 \\
  \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{15} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1868, 13-14.
\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1872, 23.
\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1893, 21.
\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1911, 7.
\textsuperscript{19} \textit{The New England Historic and Genealogical Register} (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1900); \textit{Charlestown Enterprise}, January 27, 1900. This \textit{Enterprise} article is located in the Scrapbook of Henry A. Frothingham, Charlestown Historical Society, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Frothingham’s obituary with biographical information repeated in the \textit{Register} is found in an undated \textit{Charlestown Enterprise} article also in the scrapbook.
\textsuperscript{20} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1900, 8-9.
\textsuperscript{21} “A New Lodge at the Monument,” \textit{Charlestown Enterprise}, May 18, 1901.
\textsuperscript{22} “Lodge on the Hill,” \textit{Charlestown Enterprise}, June 29, 1901.
\textsuperscript{23} \textit{Charlestown Enterprise}, November 20, 1901.
\textsuperscript{24} \textit{Proceedings}, June 17, 1902, 49.
Arthur Howard Vinal (1854-1923) was an architect prolific in the Boston area, as well as throughout Maine. Vinal’s career began at the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns in 1874. He started his own firm in partnership with Henry F. Starbuck the following year. Starbuck & Vinal’s two known works are a Methodist Church in Farmington, Maine (1877) and the Samuel S. Riddell Residence in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts (1878). Vinal practiced on his own beginning in 1878. He served as Boston City Architect designing 11 schools, three fire stations, 1 police station, 2 police stables, a reservoir pumping station and dwelling house, and a gate house and bridge for the Parks Department from 1884 to 1888.  

Vinal also designed residences in Boston and its suburbs and submitted designs for the Boston Public Library as well as other public and institutional buildings in Boston and Maine. Vinal served as architect of the Granite Lodge in collaboration with J. Sumner Fowler, a Boston architect about whom little is known.  

Vinal and Fowler are noted as both having their business at 19 Milk Street in the Boston City Directories at least between 1905 and 1915. The classically-influenced design for the Granite Lodge is a departure from Vinal’s well-known public buildings in the Romanesque style of H. H. Richardson and his Queen Anne residential designs.

The Granite Lodge was constructed by Fessenden & Libby Company, partners Daniel B. Fessenden and James Libby. Fessenden & Libby had previously built a Vinal design, the stable for the Precinct No. 5 Police Department on Harvard Street (1888). Austin Ford & Son Company of Cambridge employed men involved with stoneworking. The company was responsible for work on piers 5 and 6 of the Cambridge Bridge. The Roebling Construction Company was a short-lived (ca. 1900 to 1910) component of the John A. Roebling’s Sons Company. One of its specialties was the manufacture and use of stiffened wire lathing for fireproof partitions and walls. The 1974 demolition photographs of Granite Lodge show wall areas opened to reveal the original wire lathe. The Charlestown Enterprise article dated June 29, 1901, noted that the Lodge’s “plaster and stuccowork will be composed of fireproof material.” M. J. Grady & Son are listed as plasterers in the Report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 1911. Meade Roofing and Cornice Co. of Philadelphia likely contributed the roofing and any sheet metal work, which they later completed at the Seigel Store in Boston (1905). The contributions of George W. Drew and Henry W. Bragg are uncertain. A George G. Drew is listed as a constable in the 1874 Massachusetts Register and Business Directory and the 1891 Boston City Directory.

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26 “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (June 29, 1901).

27 Fine Arts Collection, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.


29 Fine Arts Collection, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.


Almanac and Business Directory. Bragg, a local lawyer and judge, is listed as a BHMA associate member in the 1889 Proceedings. The Granite Lodge was completed by September 1902 when it was again featured in the Charlestown Enterprise. Only its furnishing remained to be undertaken. The Granite Lodge was completed at a cost of $35,512.07.

Early Repairs and Alterations

Because of funding limitations, the Granite Lodge was somewhat bare and lacked amenities like heat at the time of its completion in 1903. The Lodge received alterations and additions shortly after its construction, at the same time that repairs were being made to the Monument obelisk. The 1906 BHMA Proceedings note the following expenditures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whidden &amp; Co.</td>
<td>repairs at the base of the Monument</td>
<td>$135.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker &amp; Pratt</td>
<td>steam heater</td>
<td>$477.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whidden &amp; Co.</td>
<td>mason work in connection with the same</td>
<td>$23.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Gifford</td>
<td>iron grating to basement windows</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The BHMA continued to make improvements as funding allowed. By June 1907, the Lodge had been “made water tight, and the interior…painted in a style more in keeping with the design.” The repairs cost $270.00 and the decorating, $1,538.00. In June 1913, Hobbs & Son was reported to have completed “work on [the] Lodge” in the amount of $60.47. The nature of this work is unknown. Still the BHMA received criticism “that more has not been done in the way of repairs and improvements on the Lodge.”

Renovations under the Metropolitan District Commission

After the Bunker Hill Monument property was transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1919, a guard rail was installed around the marble statue of Major General Warren. Bernard Feneno Company made “repairs to lodge.” The work consisted of roof repairs and was noted with other work during the 1918 to 1919 fiscal year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Painting and Decorating Co.</td>
<td>painting, etc.</td>
<td>$790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Feneno</td>
<td>roof repairs</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Waples Company</td>
<td>cleaning and pointing</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35 “A Model in Architecture,” Charlestown Enterprise, September 6, 1902.
36 Proceedings, June 17, 1911, 7.
37 Proceedings, June 17, 1906, 49.
38 Proceedings, June 17, 1907, 20.
39 Ibid., 195.
40 Proceedings, June 17, 1913, 51.
41 Proceedings, June 17, 1915, 16.
Under MDC stewardship, the Bunker Hill Monument site received annual appropriations “For the maintenance of Bunker Hill Monument and the property adjacent.”\(^{44}\) Suggestions of work to be redone include redecoration of the main floor, as well as installations of pay closets in spring of 1925.\(^{45}\) In 1928, Atlas Roofing and Skylight Works repaired the roof at a cost of $115.00.\(^{46}\) In August 1929, the MDC accepted bids for “painting and redecorating the ceiling, walls, and woodwork at the Lodge Building…” with work to begin after Labor Day.\(^{37}\)

Work to the roof and repainting of the Granite Lodge were again necessary in the 1930s. Bids were requested for a copper roof and repairs to the “sky light and chimney” in August 1936.\(^{48}\) In November 1937, Arthur D. Kanert was hired to paint the building for $249.00. The work included “…all the painting in the lobby, lodgeroom, ante-room, and toilets” according to particular color specifications.\(^{49}\)

In 1945, the MDC hired Anderson-Coffey Company to make changes to the electrical system at Bunker Hill Monument and the Lodge building.\(^{50}\) According to drawings, the proposed work included updating the lighting in the Lodge with fluorescent units installed in the Statuary Room. The work was completed at a cost of $2,275.00. Nicholas Bello completed work in the Statuary Room in 1947 and 1948. He was first hired to paint “the main room of the lodge.”\(^{51}\) The following year, the MDC accepted his bid “for washing, painting, striping and lettering walls of main room of lodge at Bunker Hill.”\(^{52}\) Also in 1948, repairs were made to the ornamental doors by Standard Steel and Iron Works.\(^{53}\)

Despite ongoing repairs and maintenance of the Granite Lodge, an MDC site survey of 1956 notes that the building was “in deplorable condition.”\(^{54}\) The walls of the Statuary Room, and the lettering in that space, were repainted again by Edward F. DeSilva, Jr. in 1957.\(^{55}\) In June 1965, plans were made for a complete renovation at the Granite Lodge.\(^{56}\) The construction documents included specifications for the following work:

- Construction of chain-link “cage” between Lodge and obelisk
- Cleaning of all Lodge interior surfaces

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\(^{44}\) Reports to the State Auditor, Acts and Resolves, 1895-1939, Environmental Affairs Records, Massachusetts State Archives, Boston, Massachusetts.

\(^{45}\) MDC Minutes, February 5, 1925, p. 124, Line 4; February 12, 1925, p. 129, Line 3; March 12, p. 145, Line 11.

\(^{46}\) MDC Minutes, June 14, 1928, p. 96, Line 9.

\(^{47}\) MDC Minutes, August 8, 1929, p. 63, Line 3; August 29, 1929, p. 74, Line 4.

\(^{48}\) MDC Minutes, August 27, 1936, p. 38, Line 8.

\(^{49}\) Request for Bids, November 16, 1937 and Director of Park Engineering to Arthur D. Kanert, November 29, 1937, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{50}\) MDC Minutes, October 25, 1945, p. 30, Line 13; Letter from Director of Park Engineering and Chief Park Engineer to Anderson-Coffey Company, October 29, 1945, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{51}\) MDC Minutes, November 6, 1947, p. 105, Line 5.


\(^{53}\) MDC Minutes, June 16, 1948, p. 217, Line 12.

\(^{54}\) Survey No. 10, March 12, 1956, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{55}\) Cross Reference Record, Fall 1957, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{56}\) Interoffice Correspondence, June 15, 1965, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
- Lodge interior plaster repaired and repainted, matching existing decorative scheme
- Reflashing of Lodge roof
- Rewiring of lighting and installation of new fixtures with canopies, glass shades, and bulbs
- Remodeling of Concession storage
- Restoration of main doors
- Installation of new door in Statuary Room (Appendix E)\(^{57}\)

Bids for the renovation were requested in October 1966.\(^{58}\) The MDC hired Dartmouth Construction Company to undertake the project in November 1966.\(^{59}\) The Statuary Room walls were repainted in two shades of blue. The pilasters retained their white capitals and gold bases; the panel with gold lettering on a red background in the southeast corner of the room was also retained. The project for a turnstile entry in the Rotunda was abandoned, and it was recommended that the entry doors be repaired instead of replaced.\(^{60}\) The work was completed as of April 15, 1967.\(^{61}\)

### Alterations under the National Park Service

A number of alterations occurred in anticipation of the transfer of the site from the MDC to the National Park Service. In spite of this major renovation, the 1968 master plan report for the proposed Bunker Hill National Historic Site noted that the Lodge’s “interior arrangement will require complete redesign and refurbishing to suit National Park Service functions and standards.”\(^{62}\) The MDC made various additional improvements to the Lodge in 1972:

- Battle diorama display refurbished
- Various sections cleaned and painted
- Windows replaced and painted and new hardware installed as needed
- Lodge front door repaired, cleaned, and polished
- Towel dispenser installed in rest room and rubbish containers replaced\(^{63}\)

Two years later, the Granite Lodge underwent another major renovation. In fall 1974, a permit was issued to the United States Corps of Engineers to “accomplish certain restoration work” at

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\(^{57}\) Contract No. 1679, Proposed Repairs to the Bunker Hill Monument and Lodge Building, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{58}\) Interoffice Correspondence, October 4, 1966, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts; MDC Minutes, October 6, 1966, p. 69, Line 2.

\(^{59}\) Cross Reference Record, November 1, 1966, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{60}\) Charles Eliot to Howard Whitmore, January 27, 1967, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{61}\) Engineering Order Card, July 1967, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.


\(^{63}\) Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney to John W. Sears, October 18, 1972, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
the Bunker Hill Monument and Granite Lodge (see drawings in *Appendix G*). Specifications, architectural drawings, and historic photographs document the project. The Men’s Toilet was demolished to create an “exhibition room.” A portion of the wall between the Statuary Room and the new “exhibition room” was demolished and a cased opening constructed to join the two spaces. The Women’s Toilet was expanded into the Women’s Lounge, and a water fountain was installed outside of the Women’s Toilet. The plumbing and electricity throughout the Lodge was updated. Transfer of the property to the National Park Service was completed in November 1976, and repairs began as early as December 1976, when the boiler unit was replaced.

The 1980s saw several projects at the Granite Lodge. In 1980, a steel handrail was placed on the south and west walls of the stairway leading from the Rotunda to the basement. The interior walls of the Lodge were repainted in 1981. The glass canopies were removed from the light fixtures in 1988 and were replaced with bare bulbs. In 1988, interior marble was cleaned and repaired as needed. Removal of the steam radiator unit beneath the Gridley plaque also occurred in 1988.

Subsequent work included interior painting in 1992 and again in 2000. The most recent alterations to the Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, however, took place between 2006 and 2007. The focus of the project was the creation of a new entry to the building as well as one unisex restroom. The former Men’s Lounge was altered with the creation of an entrance door and surround at the south window facing the Monument and a new handicapped-accessible metal ramp replaced the preexisting wooden ramp between the Lodge and the Monument in order to provide a fully accessible route between the Lodge and Monument. The entry to the Lodge was thus redirected to this “new vestibule” (former Men’s Lounge). The rug adjacent to the NPS ranger desk in the “new vestibule” was removed. The Women’s Toilet was converted into a unisex facility and the adjacent drinking fountain was removed and replaced with a new, accessible drinking fountain. The ceiling and wall finishes were repaired and the plumbing relocated as needed. The electricity was also updated and the existing skylights repaired. Finally, most of the collections were removed and relocated to the new Bunker Hill Museum.

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64 Interoffice Correspondence, October 20, 1974, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
65 Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers, Improvements to Bunker Hill Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, 1975 Rehabilitation, Specifications and “As-builts.”
66 Letter from Richard I. Furbush to Enterprise Equipment Co., Inc., December 9, 1971 and Order No. 29347, December 11, 1971, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION (1902 TO 1919)

In 1823, 26 men formed the Bunker Hill Monument Association. According to the Act of Incorporation submitted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the mission of the Association included “the construction of a monument in Charlestown to perpetuate the early event of the American Revolution.”

With the inclusion of the statue of Major General Warren on the site, the addition of a building as a repository for the statue, meeting place, and museum fell under the charge of the BHMA. Upon completion of the Granite Lodge, then BHMA president Winslow Warren noted, “The year that has passed has been of interest to this Association from the fact of the completion of the Granite Lodge and its connection with the Monument, giving for the first time an approach to the Monument worthy of its character, and commodious and handsome.”

As part of its role as a point of entry to the Monument, the Granite Lodge was to house and preserve relics and memorabilia of the American Revolution, most notably, the Battle of Bunker Hill. While the Granite Lodge was originally intended as a meeting place for the BHMA members, the BHMA held its annual meeting at venues throughout Boston with larger interior spaces.

Collections and Interpretation

Not much mention is made of the furnishings placed inside the newly constructed building, only that the BHMA would need to spend “but a few hundred dollars for chairs, desks, and cabinets.” The BHMA took out insurance in the amount of $30.00 on the furniture in 1904 or 1905. Early postcards from before June 1907 and postmarked 1909 and 1910 depict the Statuary Room simply furnished with a small table, ladderback chairs—of typical Arts and Crafts design—as well as a desk and podium. Much debate, however, occurred over the types of collections that would be placed inside the Granite Lodge.

The Warren statue, of course, was to maintain its prominence. Indeed, the 1907 Proceedings note that the statue was removed from its former position at the center of the room (Figure 2) “back against that wall opposite the entrance, and behind it has been placed a suitable canopy” in order to allow for greater visibility and circulation. At the same time, portraits of the BHMA presidents that had hung in the space were removed. A preference of BHMA members and visitors for busts or portraits of participants in the Battle of Bunker Hill was stated. A desire for relief maps of the stages of the battle was also expressed. Artifacts associated with the Battle were put on display, such as cannonballs and bullets from the Battle, General Putnam’s sword, and Major General Worthen’s gun and cartridge box. In 1909, the request for likenesses of battle participants was reiterated and ownership of a colored print of General Israel Putnam noted.

One year later, the collection consisted of portraits of American generals Putnam and John Stark—as well as British leaders Major General William Howe, Major General Henry Clinton, Captain John Linzee—displayed in the Statuary Room. In addition, the BHMA President stated

69 Warren, 39-44.
70 Proceedings, June 17, 1903, 16.
71 “A Model in Architecture,” Charlestown Enterprise, September 6, 1902.
72 Proceedings, June 17, 1905, 53.
73 Proceedings, June 17, 1907, 20-22.
74 Proceedings, June 17, 1909, 14-17.
75 Proceedings, June 17, 1910, 16.
that a “home for the Association” should be located in a separate building, which would include articles associated strictly with the organization and not connected with the battle.76

Visitorship

From its inception, the building at the base of the Bunker Hill Monument served as a point of entry for visitors to the obelisk. They entered their names in books in the Wooden Lodge.77 The practice was continued in the Granite Lodge. Entrance to the Monument was from the Statuary Room,78 and a visitor’s log was located on the podium in the southwest corner of the room. Directional information for visitors was lettered on the door to the Monument and on the south wall adjacent to it.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION (1919 TO 1976)

Though BHMA membership met elsewhere, the Granite Lodge appears to have become a popular meeting space for other organizations after the MDC commenced its stewardship. In November 1920, the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was permitted to have a meeting of its Board of Directors in the “General Joseph Warren room” [Statuary Room].79 The practice continued, and in the early 1970s a similar request was presented by the Charlestown Militia Company.80 Patriotic groups also asked and were granted permission to decorate various aspects of the interior of the Lodge for Memorial Day and Bunker Hill Day.81 The BHMA continued to make its annual pilgrimage to the site on Bunker Hill Day, placing wreaths and flags in the Statuary Room.82 A major concern affecting the transfer of the Bunker Hill Monument site to the federal government and its stewardship under the National Park Service was that of interpretation. The negative report on the Lodge’s condition and lack of interpretation from the 1956 site survey prompted a complete renovation that was completed in 1967 and served to facilitate improved spatial arrangement and collections presentation in the Granite Lodge. Despite changes to the collections and to the decorative scheme of the Lodge, the 1968 master plan for the site noted “the interior arrangement will require complete redesign and refurbishing to suit National Park Service functions and standards.”83 MDC also undertook a major renovation of the site from 1974 to 1976 to prepare for the bicentennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill as well as the site’s future as a national historic site administered by the National Park Service. The most drastic alteration was the creation of an opening between the Statuary Room and Men’s Toilet/Lounge to create a larger exhibition space and increase circulation. This necessitated demolition of Room 101C/Men’s Toilet and Room 101B/Concession but gained little usable exhibit space.

Collections and Interpretation

The MDC accepted the BHMA collections on May 21, 1919.84 Information regarding interpretive goals for Granite Lodge under the administration of the MDC and the NPS is limited. After ownership of the Lodge was transferred to the MDC in 1919, the BHMA retained ownership of the objects, but allowed them to remain on display. A complete inventory of the collections was

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76 Ibid., 13-14.
77 Proceedings, June 17, 1887, 33.
78 “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (June 29, 1901).
79 MDC Minutes, October 27, 1920, p. 166, Line 9; December 5, 1920, p. 196, Line 5.
82 Proceedings, June 17, 1934.
84 MDC Minutes, May 21, 1919, p. 250, Line 2.
A number of objects were lost or stolen between 1919 and 1974, but the interpretive themes remained the same. Historic photographs document exhibits that focus on interpreting the Battle of Bunker Hill. One of the most important items added to the collection between 1947 and 1951 was a diorama of the battle housed in an upright wooden case. Cambridge model maker Theodore B. Pitman submitted a proposal to the MDC on August 20, 1947. After several bids were reviewed by the MDC, Pitman’s bid was ultimately accepted. The 1956 site survey noted that the collections inside the Granite Lodge were poorly presented with “[n]o interpretive devices for dioramas and no interpretation by personnel.”87 In order to fill some of the gaps, a bronze plaque about Colonel Richard Gridley was added to the Rotunda ca. 1958.88 Activity in the 1960s included a new inventory of the Lodge collections (Appendix C). An elliptical tablet describing the battle was added, as well as a “squawk-box” narrating the events of the historic day.89 By 1974, photographs show that the exhibit display had grown to include display boxes with famous battle quotes mounted on the wall under the portraits, as well as a display case with a hipped roof containing an image that appears to be a replica of Trumbull’s painting, Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1974, additional dioramas of Revolutionary battles were accepted as a gift from Sumner A. Weld.90 MDC archives also contain records regarding the addition of the large tabletop diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill, completed by the Military Collectors of New England and placed permanently at the Lodge in November 1975.91 Around the same time, many of the objects associated with the Battle were removed from display and moved to storage, as indicated in the 1974 annotations to the 1967 inventory (Appendix C).

Visitorship
Changes that affected museum visitorship were made at the Granite Lodge almost immediately after the transfer to the MDC. Starting September 24, 1919, the site was open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; children under age 14 had to be accompanied by an adult.92 The following month, the cost of admission was noted at 10 cents per person.93 Architectural drawings depicting the addition of a brass guard rail around the statue of General Warren are dated November 18. This feature was implemented and would have affected visitor circulation in the Statuary Room in addition to protecting the statue. While the Monument was closed during much of World War II, the Granite Lodge remained open.94

85 George Lyman Rogers to Grafton W. Minot, August 4, 1919, Vertical File, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
87 Site Survey No. 10, March 12, 1956, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
88 Stanley Dziuban to Charles Greenough, December 6, 1957 and Edward F. Barry to Colonel Stanley Dziuban, May 2, 1958, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
89 Douglas P. Adams to Howard Whitmore, Jr., December 7, 1967, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
90 Interoffice Correspondence, December 19, 1947, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
91 Various documents and “New Exhibit at Bunker Hill Monument Brings Historic Battle Scene to Life,” November 20, 1975, Background Files, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, Danvers, Massachusetts.
92 MDC Minutes, September 24, 1919, p. 15, Line 8.
94 MDC Minutes, April 9, 1942, p. 283, Line 5.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (1976 TO PRESENT)

The Granite Lodge continued in its role as the gateway to the Bunker Hill Monument and museum of the Battle of Bunker Hill when it was transferred to NPS administration in 1976. Still, the 1980 General Management Plan noted that while the space configuration of the Lodge could remain as is, a “[c]ontemporary exhibit answering interpretive needs should be designed and installed in this structure.”95 It called for repainting the Lodge to the 1902 decorative scheme, new lighting, and the removal of the rail around Warren’s statue. These projects were completed with the exception of the removal of the rail. In June 2007, the opening of the new Battle of Bunker Hill Museum, located to the west of the Monument site at 43 Monument Square, initiated additional changes to the Granite Lodge. A large portion of the collections were removed to the new museum.

Collections and Interpretation
After the NPS assumed stewardship of Granite Lodge, displays and interpretation saw little change until 2007, when the Bunker Hill Museum opened on Monument Square. The dioramas and artifacts associated with the Battle were moved to the Museum, with only the statue of Warren and the portraits remaining within the Lodge. Although NPS rangers continued to conduct interpretive talks about the Battle and the construction of the Monument, interpretation seldom engaged with the objects within the Granite Lodge collection. Considerations by the NPS regarding the collections housed in Granite Lodge and their interpretation included the development of themes and use of interpretive devices, in addition to personal service by Park Service staff.96 With its limited amount of collections items—the Warren statue and several portraits—the Statuary Room became more of a quiet, contemplative “Commemorative Space.”97

Visitorship
With NPS administration, visitors to the Bunker Hill Monument site enter and exit through the Lodge. During the busy season in late spring and summer, NPS staff is often faced with lines of visitors at the Lodge, waiting to gain entry to the Monument. In these cases, the building becomes a staging area, particularly for large school or tour groups. Following the 2006-07 rehabilitation, the aim of the NPS is for the Granite Lodge to recapture aspects of its former grandeur in the manner that Cleveland, Ohio’s Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument has, while providing basic interpretive exhibits that will inspire visitors to see more of the site, including the Battle of Bunker Hill Museum on Monument Square.98

96 General Management Plan, 51.
98 Meeting with project consultants and NPS staff, December 12, 2009, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Berke, Arnold, “By the People, For the People: Cleveland’s elaborate Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument stands restored, thanks to architects, artisans, and volunteers, Preservation (May/June 2010): 78-80.
HISTORY OF FURNISHINGS AND EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE

GRANITE LODGE EXTERIOR

Architectural Description and History
When ground was broken for the construction of the Granite Lodge at the base of the Bunker Hill Monument, the June 29, 1901 article from the Charlestown Enterprise described the new building as follows:

In detail, the building will be of the Grecian type, possessing simple features of ornamentation that have no jarring note when placed in conjunction with the unadorned but majestic masonry which forms the imposing shaft that crowns the famous hill... The outer wall dimensions are 50 x 38 feet with an elevation of 19 feet from grade to corners. Deer Isle granite of appropriate grey in harmony with the monument will form the body stone of the structure. Commanding the entrance on the east side will be an immense portico of granite- 6 x 24 feet reached by four broad steps extending the entire length. Supporting the gable will be six handsome and imposing Corinthian columns. There will be shell-like cornices with similar ornamentation at a point at the center of this gable effect. Two column effects at each of the four corners of the building surmounted by a scroll cap support a lower coping above which is the roof coping. Plate glass windows, latticed on the outside, are provided on each side of the structure. The inner sills will be of marble. There are windows also for the basement.99

Room Use
Early undated exterior views of Granite Lodge depict the windows with iron lattice grills tilted out to allow ventilation. In addition, the main entry door is open (Figure 5). Another undated early image shows the addition of a small vestibule, probably of wood, that extends out from the door to the Monument at the Statuary Room (Figure 6).100 The vestibule has a sloping roof and a double-hung window on the east side. The closed windows and main entry door as well as the leafless trees seen in this photo indicate that it is a non-summer view; the small vestibule may have been a portable unit used in the colder months to help retain heat in the Lodge. Since its completion in 1903, the exterior of the Lodge has been used in annual Bunker Hill Day ceremonies, which bring an influx of visitors to the Monument.

Furnishings
Various exterior photos of the front of Granite Lodge depict flags attached to the building by brackets. An early undated view shows the state flag of Massachusetts mounted in the peak of the front gable (Figure 7). Also in this view, a signboard on an easel is in use under the portico; this practice appears to correlate with the main front door being open. In photographs from the 1960s, the Massachusetts state flag and the American flag are attached under the gable to the east and west ends of the front south façade, respectively (Figure 8).

ROOM 103/VESTIBULE

Architectural Description and History
Until the completion of the 2005 through 2008 renovation, visitors to Granite Lodge entered from the front portico through the extant wood and copper-clad door into a small windowless entry vestibule with walls lined in Sienna marble. The main door has been repaired many times (Figure

9), and it is possible the copper cladding has been replaced, but the design and cast bronze rosettes are original. The primary entry door has an early closure mechanism in the upper northeast corner (Figure 10). The casings and jambs are also copper-clad.

Below the main entry door is what appears to be the original granite threshold (Figure 11). The vestibule floor is covered with rose, tan, and cream marble mosaics; an inset square border of red, green, Carrera, and black marble mosaics; and on the north and south sides, a rectangle of Carrera, black and green marble mosaics (Figure 12). A granite threshold separates the Vestibule floor from that of the Rotunda, and a glazed transom fills the upper part of the opening between the two rooms. Still extant are the locations of the two pairs of hinges that originally held swinging doors installed in this opening (Figure 13).

The Vestibule ceiling is a shallow vault of painted plaster; at the center is a plaster octagonal medallion composed of classical ornament.

Room Use
Until 1974, this small room was referred to on plans as the “Vestibule;” it functioned as an entry space that moderated the weather via the interior swinging doors; this allowed the decorative main entry door to be open when Granite Lodge was open.

On the 1979 as-built drawings and subsequent drawings, the room is depicted as unlabeled space. The change in use probably reflects the ca. 1974 through 1979 removal of the pair of swinging doors with glazed transom that filled the opening between the vestibule and the adjacent Rotunda, the next room in the original enfilade. For a visitor pushing through them, a dramatic view ahead was provided of the statue of General Warren, lit from above by the Statuary Room oculus and the ring of original electric lamps around the dome.

Furnishings
No furnishings are known to have been used in this room historically. The room is lit with a central hanging fixture that is likely to be the original, but the shade is missing (Figure 14).

ROOM 105/ROTUNDA

Architectural Description and History
The 12-foot square Rotunda also has a marble mosaic floor with a central field of Carrera marble, a modified Greek Key border around the room of gold, green and Carrera marble mosaics, and a matching circular marble mosaic border in the center of the room (Figure 15). The circular pattern is centered with a round metal floor register that originally brought heat up from the basement furnace via a metal cone below the grate; it was subsequently in-filled with concrete.


102 Interoffice Correspondence, draft of letter from Howard Whitmore to Dartmouth Construction Co., January 9, 1967, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts. The letter describes use of swinging doors and the practice of leaving the main door open.

103 The possible removal of the door is discussed in a letter from Charles Eliot to Howard Whitmore, January 27, 1967, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.
Against the wall at the room’s perimeter is an outer border of rose, tan and buff marble mosaics that matches the field of the Vestibule floor.

The walls of the Rotunda are completely lined in Sienna marble, including marble baseboards. Each wall terminates vertically in an arch that forms the base of the coffered, plaster dome high over the room. A lay light in the center of the dome provides daylight to this dramatic space.

Elevations published in the Charlestown Enterprise on June 29, 1901, at the start of construction show elaborate classical designs applied in the tympanum at the top of each wall arch, but no evidence exists today of this decorative treatment (Appendix D). These designs were typical of the Colonial Revival design vocabulary; they were probably omitted because construction costs ultimately exceeded the BHMA budget. At present, these plastered wall areas are painted a solid color.

**Room Use**

Prior to 1974, plans labeled this room the “Rotunda;” in 1974 and 1979 it appears as the “Lobby,” and in 2005, the “Vestibule.” The changes in description may have been related to the removal of the swinging doors at the opening to the entry Vestibule, and the subsequent shift in 2007 of the primary entrance door to the new handicap-accessible door on the south side of Granite Lodge.

The Rotunda was originally designed as the impressive middle room in the enfilade leading to the Statuary Room. It also served as an intersection where the visitor could register, buy a souvenir or ticket for the Monument at the adjacent Concession, proceed down short side halls to the Men’s or Women’s Lounges and Toilets, or follow the axiality of Granite Lodge’s original design forward into the Statuary Room.

When the handicap-accessible doorway was cut into the south wall of Granite Lodge in February 2007, the use of the original entry door ceased. This change, combined with the opening cut in 1974 between the Men’s Lounge and the Statuary Room, completely altered the flow of visitors through Granite Lodge. From the new entrance door, the Rotunda currently functions as a wide place in the hall leading to the unisex restroom in the former Women’s Lounge.

Photographic and architectural evidence provide additional clues as to how the Rotunda was used in previous years. A 1968 photo shows a wall-mounted coin-operated telephone on the north side of the door into the Statuary Room (Figure 16). A wood or metal bar with small hooks mounted on the wall and door trim on the south side of the door into the Statuary Room is present in the same image; this perhaps served a display purpose. Numerous stains have been left on the Sienna marble walls by pressure-sensitive tape; these indicate that signs have been taped to the walls of the Rotunda (Figure 17). Also evident are holes on the lobby walls from the former installation of signs and plaques. A surface-mounted conduit and outlet on the north wall as well as a metal backplate on the north baseboard perhaps indicate the former location of electrical equipment.

**Furnishings**

The Rotunda is lit by a pair of elaborate, bronze three-armed electric wall sconces, one on the south wall over the opening to the Concession area (Figure 18) and one opposite on the north wall; stylistically, these appear to be original to the construction of Granite Lodge. They would have augmented the daylight entering the lay light in the Rotunda dome.

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104 “Lodge on the Hill.”
105 Ibid.
Currently, a 30-inch by 20-inch bronze plaque commemorating Colonel Richard Gridley is on the west wall in the former location of the wall telephone; this plaque was installed ca. 1958 (Figure 19). A modern security fixture is also mounted high in the northeast corner of the Rotunda.

Possibly because of its central location in Granite Lodge, this room was fitted for heat distribution when a boiler was installed in the basement for steam heat between June 1905 and June 1906.\(^\text{106}\) A capped steam pipe along the north wall of the Rotunda marks the location of a radiator installed after the central grill was infilled. As-built drawings from 1979 depict the radiator in this location (Appendix G). This radiator was removed in 1988.

ROOMS 101A AND 101C/MEN’S LOUNGE AND TOILET

Architectural Description and History

The two sub-halls opening off of the Rotunda originally led to an 11-foot by 12-foot Men’s Lounge on the south and a matching Women’s Lounge on the north, each “provided with all modern conveniences.”\(^\text{107}\) The Carrera marble floor of the Men’s Lounge has a border of rose, tan and buff marble mosaic that defines the original perimeter of the room.

This lounge originally had a tile and marble dado identical to that in the Women’s Lounge; it has been removed, but the original Carrera marble baseboard is extant. The walls above the dado and the ceiling are plaster. A large window on each wall and a smaller window at the original location of the Men’s Toilet provide daylight for this room.

Originally there was a sink in a niche on the north wall (Figure 31). The niche survives, but the sink was removed in 1975 for the installation of a wall-mounted pay telephone.\(^\text{108}\)

Another missing original element is the toilet room in the southwest corner that was identical to that in the Women’s Lounge. The rose, tan and buff marble mosaic border on the floor defines the original configuration of the Men’s Toilet; 5¼-inch wide areas of damaged, non-matching replacement tile on the floor mark its former east and north walls. A 30-inch long, 5-inch wide area of replacement tile has been inserted in the former location of the original threshold for the Men’s Toilet door; this probably matched the granite threshold in the original Women’s Toilet. Like the Women’s Toilet, the Men’s Toilet was originally finished from floor to ceiling with white subway tile.\(^\text{109}\)

In 1975, an opening was cut between the Statuary Room and the Men’s Lounge (Figure 32). An original window on the south wall of the Men’s Lounge was modified in 2007 to become the new handicap-accessible entrance door to Granite Lodge.

Five steel plugs in the floor at the original south sub-hall entrance to the Men’s Lounge indicate removal of an element formerly at this location. These may be from the use of a metal threshold.

\(^{106}\) The 1906 Proceedings record the payment of $477.00 to Walker and Pratt for steam heat, p. 112.

\(^{107}\) “A Lodge on the Hill.”

\(^{108}\) Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division, Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Photograph Collection. National Archives and Records Administration, Waltham, Massachusetts, Photograph nos. 3, 53, and 155 depict these changes.

\(^{109}\) “Lodge on the Hill.”
strip related to the installation of carpet in this room in 1974 after removal of the Men’s Toilet room and the resulting damage to the marble mosaic floor.

Dark-colored picture moulding can be seen on the walls of this room after the opening was cut through to the Statuary Room; this moulding has subsequently been removed (Figure 33). The picture moulding was sampled in the 1982 HSR paint analysis. An early paint color was found that was consistent with the other original paint layers, indicating that this was an original element.

**Room Use**
The *Charlestown Enterprise* article “Lodge on The Hill” describes the lounges as “waiting rooms;” the 1945 plans for the proposed electrical work identify this room as the “Lounge.” The provision of waiting rooms with toilets in Granite Lodge was part of the Victorian health and hygiene movement to provide “public conveniences” for travelers. A May 26, 1851 article in the *London Times*, “Public Waiting Rooms,” recommends the establishment of these facilities in London public thoroughfares in anticipation of numerous tourists for the Great Exhibition of that year. Public waiting rooms for men and women were to be opened in “distinct shops on opposite sides of the street.” These were to provide “two classes of water-closets and urinals for the use of which a penny and two pence should be charged.” Each was to include “a lavatory for washing hands, clothes brushes, &c. at a charge of twopence and threepence.” These facilities were to be attended, and the police were to visit them periodically. This convention continued into the early twentieth century, when Granite Lodge was constructed. The provision of lounges and restrooms was especially important to allow visitors to rest and tidy up after the strenuous climb up the Monument steps.

Corps of Engineers plans in 1974 describe the Men’s Lounge as the secondary “Display Room,” a change in use based on cutting the opening through to the Statuary Room. These plans outline the removal of the original Men’s Toilet room, the sink in the niche on the north wall, and an existing floor outlet and receptacle. A wall telephone was to be installed in the original sink niche, however a water fountain was subsequently installed in this location.

The original marble and tile dado, as well as the wall tile in the Men’s Toilet Room, was probably removed in 1974. These changes would have facilitated the use of this room as an “Exhibition Room,” as it is described in the as-built drawings of 1979. The 1980 NPS Management Plan describes the types of “site theme” exhibits to be mounted in this space. The 1982 Historic Structures Report suggested use of this space to interpret the construction history of the obelisk.

The 2005 NPS plans for the addition of the handicapped-accessible entry door depicts this room as the “new vestibule,” reflecting its current use as the first room a visitor enters in Granite Lodge.

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Furnishings
In the center of the Men’s Lounge ceiling is the original three-arm electric brass light fixture (Figure 34). The globes currently used on this fixture are probably not the originals, but the style is appropriate.

No evidence survives to indicate what, if any, furniture was ever used in the Men’s Lounge. The most likely items, listed on the 1919 inventory of Granite Lodge furnishings, are ten chairs and two “lounges,” all described as being “mission style furniture.” A variety of chairs are seen in postcard views of the Statuary Room interior taken ca. 1907. The lounges are not seen in these postcard views, although they do appear in 1968 and subsequent photos of the Statuary Room interior (Figure 35).

The two lounges are presently in use in the Statuary Room. Stylistically they are what were referred to in early twentieth century Mission Style furniture catalogues as “settles.” Both have numerous repairs, indicating extensive use. The fact that there are two of these settles, that were referred to as “lounges” on the 1919 inventory that appear to be too large for the Statuary Room, suggest that one was used originally in each of the “waiting rooms” of Granite Lodge.

ROOM 101B/CONCESSION

Architectural Description and History
An early description of Granite Lodge in the Charlestown Enterprise indicated that “Superintendent John W. Dennett will have a section of the rotunda reserved for him where will be located a handsome marble counter for registration of visitors and for the display of guide books, photographs and appropriate souvenirs.”\(^{113}\) This is the earliest description of what the 1945 electrical alteration plans called the “Concession.” This small room opens off the southwest corner of the Rotunda through a Sienna marble-covered arch. A Sienna marble seat-height countertop with storage cabinets below fills the lower part of the arch (Figure 20). The countertop and lower cabinetry continues around to the east, filling the lower part of a second arch, covered in Sienna marble, which opens off of the sub-hall connecting the Men’s Lounge to the Rotunda.

This small room has a marble mosaic tile floor composed of the rose, tan and buff colors used around the perimeter of the Rotunda. The baseboards are Carrera marble. Walls and ceiling are plaster.

The 1974 renovation removed the original shallow closet on the west wall of the Concession, as well as the original southeast corner doorway (which may have held a half door) into the room, both seen on early plans. The angled original doorway, with the north wall of the Men’s Toilet, formed the original south wall of the Concession (Figures 21 and 22). This wall was replaced in 1974 by a new arch on the south side that matched the arches on the north and east sides of this room, and a partial partition adjacent to the new “information room” (Figure 23). The 1979 as-built drawings completed after this work label the Concession as space for the “cashier.”

Among the marble pieces removed in 1974 and stored at the Navy Yard are two pieces of Sienna marble, recorded as catalog numbers 201 and 202 of accession number BOST-00037. These are probably from the Concession area. Catalog number 197 of accession number BOST-00037 is a red marble threshold with tapered edges on the top face. It is 12.4 centimeters high, 3.1 centimeters wide and 74 centimeters long. These measurements are approximately the same as\(^{113}\) “Lodge on the Hill.”
those of the threshold scar for the Men's Toilet Room, measuring 30 inches long and 5 inches wide.

Prior to bookstore operations moving to the new museum, a bookstore operated in the Concession area from 1991 until 2006. According to Park staff, the Concession desk was altered during bookstore renovations in 1997. The original L-shaped marble counter that borders the Concession area was augmented with a plastic laminate-veneered waist-height counter on the south side that faces the new handicapped entry door. This alteration is also noted on architectural drawings from the 2005 renovations; the January 14, 2005 demolition plan notes this new counter is an “NPS Ranger Desk.”

**Room Use**

By 1909, a podium that held the registration book was placed in the southwest corner of the Statuary Room which removed the registration function from the Concession. Based on the 1919 inventory, it is possible that souvenir items might have also moved to a desk in the southwest corner of the Statuary Room during John W. Dennett’s tenure as superintendent. In addition to its use for registration and the sale of souvenirs, the Concession was also originally envisioned as an office for the site superintendent.114

Granite Lodge was originally lit with electricity for night use. The electrical system for the interior of the Monument was to be operated from the Lodge.115 The 1945 drawings for proposed electrical alterations show replacement of the old panel board on the west wall of the “concession” next to the closet.116 The Concession also has a rectangular brass register high on the west wall and a matching register is located behind it in the wall of the Statuary Room. This pair of registers was originally equipped with louvers and adjustment wheels and was possibly part of an original ventilation system for Granite Lodge. The 1936 “Plan Showing Roof of Administration Building” shows a “ventilator” centered on the roof that possibly connected to these registers to bring fresh air into the Lodge.

**Furnishings**

In addition to the built-in cabinetry and marble countertop originally installed in the Concession, there was likely a swivel office chair used in this room. The 1919 inventory records “2 revolving desk chairs” as part of the furniture in Granite Lodge when it was transferred from the BHMA to the Metropolitan Park Commission.117

Originally, an electric fixture hung from the center of the ceiling in this room; a white-painted metal escutcheon covers the former location of this fixture. A NPS electrician removed the plate on February 24, 2010, to reveal the original electrical connection stud (Figure 24). In January 2010, Park Ranger Vince Kordack was interviewed about earlier fixtures at this location and described a 6-arm pendant similar in design to the original fixtures still extant in the former Men’s and Women’s Lounges.118 The fixture he described most likely immediately preceded the current short lighting track with three fixtures and followed the 1945 fluorescent fixtures.

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115 Ibid.
116 Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945, BOST Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
117 Letter from MDC Secretary to Mr. Grafton W. Minot, August 4, 1919, BHMA Folder, BOST Vertical File, BOST Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
118 “Notes from Site Visit to Bunker Hill Lodge, 24 February 2010,” compiled by Laurel Racine, Northeast Museum Services Center, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
In 1945, electrical alteration plans for the interior of Granite Lodge show the locations of proposed fluorescent fixtures over the counters (Appendix G). They also indicate the removal of the central lighting fixture and replacement of the old panel board on the west wall next to the closet. The fluorescent fixtures were extant until 1988, when they were replaced with the directed track lighting that is in place today (Figure 25).120

ROOM 102A/SOUTH SUB-HALL AND STORAGE CLOSET

Architectural Description and History
The south sub-hall and north sub-hall are identical with the exception of their respective openings. The south sub-hall has a closet on the east wall with a mahogany-veneered door with brass hinges and modern mortise lock. The lock has a four leaf clover insignia and the number “24” on the bolt. A former escutcheon location is visible below the handset on both sides of the closet door. The exterior knob on this door has been removed and replaced with a modern brass lever handle. Marks on the exterior of the closet door indicate the former installation of a sign.

The closet has a Carrera marble baseboard and a granite threshold at the doorway. The walls are plastered, and the east and north walls are fitted with wood shelves (Figure 29).

On the west side of the south sub-hall is the exterior of the seat-height counter for the Concession room. An arch frames this wall of the Concession.

Room Use
The closet in the south sub-hall was originally planned as a “Document Room,” according to the June 29, 1901, article in the Charlestown Enterprise. Plans for proposed electrical alterations in 1945 note it as a “store room.” The 1979 as-built drawings that followed Granite Lodge renovations in 1974 indicate that it is for “storage,” and the demolition plan developed by the NPS for proposed 2005 renovations refer to it as a “closet.”

Furnishings
The north and east walls of the closet are fully lined with wood storage shelves. A single-bulb reflector-type electric fixture is mounted in the center of the ceiling (Figure 30). Its vintage appearance could mean that it is the “Ivanhoe Type Fixture” specified for this location in the electrical alterations proposed in 1945. These simple utility fixtures were manufactured by the Miller Co. of Meriden, Connecticut, in the early years of the twentieth century, and subsequently by GE Lighting Division until the mid-twentieth century.121

A painted escutcheon cover centered in the sub-hall ceiling marks the location of the original electrical fixture. No furnishings are known to have been used in the sub-hall or closet historically.

119 Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945, BOSTArchives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
ROOM 102B/NORTH SUB-HALL AND STORAGE CLOSET

Architectural Description and History
Short sub-halls open off of each side of the Rotunda as connectors to the Men’s and Women’s Lounges. Both sub-halls have rose, tan and buff marble mosaic floors that are continuations of the Rotunda floor. Rectangles are outlined on each of these floors with a border of green and gold marble mosaics (Figure 26). The fields of the rectangles are filled with Carrera marble mosaics. Both storage closets have simple one-color marble mosaic tile floors. Baseboards in these two sub-halls are Sienna marble. The walls and ceiling are plastered.

The north sub-hall has a door to the basement on the west side and a closet door on the east side. The original doors to the basement and the closet were mahogany-veneered, according to a 1902 article in the Charlestown Enterprise. Both of the current doors are mahogany-veneered, but the closet door has a muddied appearance as well as different panel profiles and mouldings than that of the basement door. The edges of the panel profiles on the closet door are rounded and appear crudely cut, with semi-circular marks in each corner made by an electric sander (Figure 27). The basement door has articulated edges to its panels and is of a brighter mahogany (Figure 28). The door appears to be in near-original condition, while the closet door appears to have been resurfaced with an electric sander and refinished with a pigmented varnish.

Access to the storage closet was restricted during field investigations, so no interior description is available.

Room Use
The Charlestown Enterprise article “Lodge on the Hill” says that the closet was originally intended for document storage. It is presently locked because it functions as an arms storage space for reproduction firearms used by the Interpretation Division. In 1945, it was noted as being a “spare room.” 1974 Corps of Engineers plans show the closet becoming an anteroom to the new women’s toilet; the swing of the door was to be reversed and it was to be refinished to match its original condition. After these modifications, the 1979 as-built drawings show this unlabeled space as the vestibule to the “Women’s Room.” In 2005, the demolition plan for proposed NPS renovations indicates that this space would once again be a “closet.”

Furnishings
A painted escutcheon is centered in the ceiling of the north sub-hall. It marks the location of the original electric fixture. No historical record or evidence exists of any other furnishings having ever been used in the north sub-hall or closet.

ROOM 104/WOMEN’S LOUNGE AND TOILET

Architectural Description and History
Architecturally, this room was probably originally identical to the Men’s Lounge. Despite numerous changes over the years, it retains more of its original architectural elements than its counterpart. The original subway dado tile, cap mould, and Carrera marble base are extant on parts of the north and east walls and on the entire west wall. Careful effort has been made to replace those elements in their original locations on the south wall (Figure 36).

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122 “A Model in Architecture.”
123 Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945, BOST Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
During the 1974 Corps of Engineers remodeling project, the original Women’s Lounge was substantially altered by replacing the toilet in the northwest corner Toilet Room with a utility sink to create a janitor’s closet; installing four toilet stalls along the north wall; removing the original sink in the southeast corner of the Lounge; and cutting a doorway through that location into the storage closet in the adjacent sub-hall. The door into the storage closet from the north sub-hall became the new entrance to the Women’s Lounge. A new wall closed the former entrance to the Women’s Lounge from the sub-hall (Figure 37).  

In the 2006-07 NPS alterations, the four toilet stalls were removed and new interior wall partitions added to create a single handicapped-accessible, unisex bathroom in the northeast corner of the Women’s Lounge. The original niche location was reconstructed with a square arch in the southeast corner (Figure 38), the new doorway to the North Storage Closet was walled-in, and the original opening to the sub-hall was reopened. The tile and marble dado was recreated with modern tile in remodeled locations, and a modern water fountain was installed in the northwest corner outside the original Toilet Room. It is possible that the original subway tile and cap moulding are in place behind the present north partition wall.

The original mahogany-veneered Men’s Toilet door and doorway was moved in the 1974 remodeling to the original Women’s Toilet; it retains its gold-stenciled “Men’s Toilet” letters on the inside of the door. A second original doorway and mahogany-veneered door in the Women’s Lounge provides access to the stairs leading to the roof of Granite Lodge. Both doors have altered profiles around their panels as seen on the north sub-hall closet door; the mahogany of both also has a dark, muddied finish. Both doors have new Baldwin hardware and locksets. Original granite thresholds are installed at both doorways. The floor in the attic stair room is covered with Carrera marble mosaic tiles (Figure 39).

**Room Use**
The Women’s Lounge was originally described as a “Waiting Room” as was the Men’s Lounge. It has always functioned as a women’s waiting area or restroom until the addition of the unisex handicapped-accessible bathroom in 2005. The Women’s Toilet functioned as such until it became a janitor’s closet in 1974.

**Furnishings**
The Women’s Lounge and Toilet have extant original brass ceiling electrical fixtures. The Women’s Lounge fixture matches the original fixture in the Men’s Lounge (Figures 40 and 41). The Toilet Room fixture is in its original location, but the Lounge fixture has been moved several times to correlate with the changing toilet locations.

In 1974, the radiator that was removed from the Statuary Room when the opening was cut through to the Men’s Lounge was relocated to the Women’s Lounge. At some point this radiator was moved back into the Statuary Room against the east wall.

As described above in the discussion of the Men’s Lounge, it is likely that one of the pair of Mission-style “lounges” or settles presently in the Statuary Room was originally used in this room.

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ROOM 105/STATUARY ROOM

Architectural Description and History

The Charlestown Enterprise articles of June 29, 1901, and September 6, 1902, indicate that the Statuary Room was, at 19-feet by 46.5-feet, the largest space in Granite Lodge. It was to have “a dado of white Italian marble...latticed dome...[and] pilaster effects in the plaster work.” The very formal arrangement of this room includes a pair of square classical pilasters with capitals in each corner and similar alternating square and round pilasters spaced along the east and west walls. The pilasters “support” a substantial decorative plaster cornice around the room. A grey-white Carrera marble dado, cap mould and baseboards fill the lower walls and the walls above are plastered. The Carrera marble mosaic floor has a 10-inch-deep border of large solid pieces of Carrera marble. Panels define each end of the ceiling and in the center is a shallow, octagonal-shaped, ribbed dome with a lay light.

In addition to the lay light, the Statuary Room is lit with six windows; two on the north wall, three on the west wall and one on the south wall, where the door to the Monument provides symmetry. The windows have deep wood aprons below the sills and substantial but simple wood trim. A pediment supported by a pair of brackets is above each window. The high placement of the windows and the obscuring glass indicates that the purpose of these windows originally was to provide soft, diffused light, not a view to the grounds.

The windows are double-glazed. The exterior glazing is a pivot-type window with an applied exterior iron or steel diamond-shaped lattice; the May 18, 1901 Charlestown Enterprise article, “A New Lodge at the Monument” refers to the “plate glass” windows as “latticed on the outside.” The frame for these windows is copper-clad and they operate with brass lifts. The interior glazing consists of a wood casement-style window with a single large pane of colorless obscured glass. The interior casements, in the open position, can be seen in a ca. 1907 interior postcard view (Figure 2). Both the interior and exterior windows show much evidence of repairs, replaced hardware, and changed hardware locations. The interior casements currently have recent brass “Von Morris” hinges and new-looking stops against the exterior window frames.

Daylight from the Statuary Room windows is augmented at night by 24 electric lights that outline the cornice, ceiling panels, and dome. Originally these were small, molded plaster rectangles with a foliate design painted to coordinate with the early color schemes; each was centered with a single electrical socket into which a bulb was screwed (Figure 42). By 1910, tungsten filament light bulbs were being manufactured in the U.S., so these brighter bulbs would likely have been in use in Granite Lodge. Before the early 1920s, lighting filaments were visible since bulbs were not frosted on the inside.

In 1945, proposed electrical alteration plans note the statue of General Warren flanked by two other statues; they show the ceiling outlined with fluorescent panel fixtures as well as the location of existing outlets. It is not known if these fluorescent fixtures were installed.

The 1967 renovations included new lighting fixtures that were to be “checked out first by the engineer before installed to be sure they are not too modern and are proper for the décor.” The 1967 electrical specifications outline rewiring the existing wire mold and specify that the new fixtures be “Mass. Gas and Electric Light Supply Co. Cat. No. L110 Brass with 8 inch Brass Stem or approved equal.” They were to have porcelain sockets. Photos taken in 1968 show that

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125 Interoffice Correspondence, draft of letter from Howard Whitmore to Dartmouth Construction Co., January 9, 1967, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.

Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Boston National Historical Park, Historic Furnishings Report
Part 1: Historical Data
the original molded plaster electrical receptacles had been covered by a surface-mounted conduit and an updated lighting system of single-bulb electrical outlets covered with round glass shades (Figure 35). These were later replaced with the current large round frosted bulbs and several spotlights highlighting the statue of General Warren.

The original door to the Monument was replaced with the current metal-core door after the original was vandalized during a break-in. As seen in the post-1907 postcard views, the original door, like the current one, was painted, had a closure mechanism in the upper left corner, and a stenciled sign on the central rail (Figures 3 and 4). In 2005, the hardware on the door was changed to be handicap-accessible.126

Two large rectangular brass grilles high on the east wall were probably part of an early fresh air ventilation system for the Lodge, as was the similar grill in the Concession space. A modern thermostat on the east wall serves a similar function today.

Photographs of the Statuary Room beginning with the post-1907 postcards show signs lettered on the walls. Some of these were directional, such as “No Loitering” and some provided historical information. Starting in 1937, there are references over the next 30 years to a “lettered panel on the wall,” “bids to wash, paint, stripe, and letter the walls of the main room,” a suggestion to “repaint the inscription in the Lodge Building describing the building of the Monument,” and “re-lettering in gold leaf the inscription containing approximately 900 letters.”127 During the 1967 renovations, BHMA correspondence with the MDC discussing the upcoming repainting requests the retention of “the gold lettering on red background which marks the panel on the southeast side of the main room.”128

When the new arch was cut in 1974 between the Statuary Room and the Men’s Lounge, marble wainscoting and baseboard were removed from the southeast corner of the Statuary Room and Concession Room walls and stored in the basement of Granite Lodge. In 1982, during a clean-up of the basement, the maintenance staff gave the marble pieces to the Boston National Historical Park staff. Victor Jorrin, Boston National Historical Park historical architect, suggested retaining “a sample of each kind of molding and each color of marble.”129 In storage currently at Charlestown Navy Yard are nine pieces of Carrera marble baseboard of various sizes, two undesignated pieces of Carrera marble, and a piece of flat Carrera marble 2 centimeters thick, 77 centimeters wide, and 85.5 centimeters long. This last piece is recorded as catalog number 208, accession number BOST-00037, and is described as a “flat white marble wall tile;” it is probably the only surviving piece of the marble wainscoting removed from the Statuary Room in 1974.

The Statuary Room has been painted in a number of different color schemes over the years to highlight its architectural features. Panel effects have been created on the walls and in the dome with lines of paint or tape, gold has highlighted column bases and capitals and patriotic schemes

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127 Request for Bids, November 16, 1937, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts; MDC Minutes, February 26, 1948, p. 160, Line 6; Cross Reference Records, August 1957, Fall 1957, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.
of red, white and blue have been used. An NPS paint analysis was undertaken in spring 2010 that provides detailed color information by layer.

**Room Use**

“Lodge on the Hill” addresses the aim of the BHMA in building Granite Lodge:

> Here will be placed not only the rare trophies and mementos that for years have been of so much interest to visitors to the Monument, but also the large collection of additional treasures which the Association has never brought over from the city because of no safe place of its own in which to keep them.

Numerous quotes in subsequent BHMA *Proceedings* express this goal, but the following is representative:

> …when a suitable structure is provided, the Association will be able to collect a variety of useful and ornamental objects, illustrative of the Revolutionary epoch. Historical documents and memorials, and commemorative works of art, will not be wanting. Many interesting mementoes of this sort might have already been secured if a permanent building had been erected for their reception.  

Other goals for Granite Lodge were to provide an appropriate approach to the Monument and to house the statue of General Warren that the BHMA had been given in 1853. Additionally, several organizations whose focus was commemoration of the American Revolution or specific veterans held meetings and ceremonies in the Lodge.  

By 1907, a desk had been placed in the southwest corner of the Statuary Room with a sign on the side that alerted visitors to “Deposit Tickets Here.” Early postcard views depict this desk with a tall podium beside it for the registration book. While tickets were probably still sold in the Concession space, tickets were taken and guests registered beside the door to the Monument.

Despite the original exhibit goals of the BHMA for Granite Lodge, the initial exhibits in the Statuary Room appear to have been primarily focused on the BHMA and its leadership. However, visitors and Association members made known their preference for an increased exhibit focus on busts or portraits of participants in the Battle of Bunker Hill. In addition to moving the statue of General Warren to the west wall, portraits of the BHMA presidents that had hung in the space were removed, and the Association president noted that a “home for the Association” should be in a separate building, including articles associated strictly with the organization and not connected with the battle. In 1909, the request for likenesses of battle participants was reiterated, and ownership of a colored print of General Israel Putnam noted. One year later, the collection consisted of portraits of American generals Putnam and John Stark, as well as British leaders Sir William Howe, Major General Henry Clinton and Captain John Linzee, were displayed in the Statuary Room.

The exhibits in the Statuary Room do not appear to have undergone much change under the MDC ownership until the late 1940s. Battle memorabilia continued to be the interpretive focus.

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130 *Proceedings*, June 17, 1873, 39.
131 MDC Minutes, June 20, 1920, p. 88, Line 5; December 5, 1920, p. 196, Line 5; May 18, 1922, p. 196, Line 2; May 25, 1922, p. 211, Line 7.
132 *Proceedings*, 1906, 112.
133 “Lodge on the Hill.”
134 Ibid.
Interoffice correspondence refers to having the “gun and sword taken down and properly remounted in gun mounts and put back up on the wall with proper fixtures, not picture wire and picture hooks,” and that “signs in exhibits for cannon balls and bullets should be replaced and put inside the exhibit cases and not attached to outside with thumb tacks.”\(^{135}\) By the late 1940s, there appears to have been a demand for better explanation of the events of the battle of Bunker Hill. Between 1947 and 1951, the large battle diorama was added to the Statuary Room exhibits. Despite this interpretive addition to the battle memorabilia, the 1956 site survey noted that the collections inside the Granite Lodge were poorly presented with “[n]o interpretive devices for dioramas and no interpretation by personnel.”\(^{136}\) It is probable that the MDC provided very little interpretive staff for the site, since “self-interpreting” exhibit modifications included the additions of a bronze plaque about Colonel Richard Gridley ca. 1958 in the Rotunda; an elliptical tablet in the corner of the Statuary Room describing the battle; and a “squawk-box” narrating the events of the historic day of the battle.\(^{137}\) A 1967 inventory of the Lodge collections (Appendix C) indicates that the exhibit focus in the Statuary Room was still on battle memorabilia, prints and paintings of the battle participants.

In the late 1960s, as the transfer of Granite Lodge from the MDC to the NPS was considered, interpretation was a major concern. The 1968 master plan for the site noted “the interior arrangement will require complete redesign and refurbishing to suit NPS functions and standards.”\(^{138}\) As part of the MDC’s preparation for the transfer and the bicentennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, larger exhibition space was created in 1974 with the new opening between the Statuary Room and Men’s Toilet/Lounge. Also in 1974, additional dioramas of Revolutionary battles were accepted as the gift of Sumner A. Weld. A large tabletop diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill, completed by the Military Collectors of New England, was placed permanently at the Lodge in November 1975.\(^{139}\) A further indication of the shift in exhibits in the Granite Lodge can be found in the 1974 annotations of the 1967 inventory. These indicate that many of the battle memorabilia items and images of battle participants, long on display in the Statuary Room, had been moved into storage in the MDC basement.

Little information is available about the interpretive approaches used by the NPS since 1976. Photos from the 1970s show a hipped-roof display in the Statuary Room and a plaque with famous battlefield quotes, but details on these are unavailable. In 2002, an inventory by Marie and Jack Alves of the BHMA Collection (Appendix C) indicated that many of the early display items presumed to have been stored at the MDC could no longer be located. The various dioramas were still in use until they were moved across the street to the new museum in 2007. This left Granite Lodge with a very minimal exhibit consisting of a number of portraits and prints of battle participants, somewhat resembling the original 1907 exhibit.

**Furnishings**

The Statuary Room was originally furnished with four to ten Arts and Crafts Style chairs. As seen in the early twentieth century postcard views, these were simple wood chairs with three slats

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\(^{135}\) Interoffice correspondence, draft of letter from Howard Whitmore to Dartmouth Construction Col, January 9, 1967, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.

\(^{136}\) “Urban Remains.”

\(^{137}\) Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division, Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Photograph Collection, National Archives and records Administration, Waltham, Massachusetts, Photograph nos. 3, 53, and 155.


across the back, open arms, shaped seats, and straight square legs separated by stretchers. Four of
the chairs are grouped around an Arts and Crafts Style wood table. The table has a pair of simple,
wood brackets that support the top on each short end; a pair of drawers in the apron of the long
side, each with a single pull; and straight square legs terminating in small casters. The tabletop
may have a black or dark green linoleum surface attached at the edges with a thin metal rim. The
furniture section of the 1919 inventory of Granite Lodge lists “10 chairs mission style” and “1
table, mission style.” It is possible that the other six chairs were used elsewhere in Granite Lodge
unless needed in the Statuary Room. The fact that the table had castors implies a fluid furniture
arrangement. The chairs and table were of a type used widely in schools, libraries, and offices.
Ca. 1968 photos depict a different, larger wood table and nine or ten different wood chairs
(Figures 35 and 43). One of these ca. 1968 wood chairs that has a leather-like material applied to
the back over the wood slats (Figure 44) is presently in storage in the basement.

Additional furnishings seen in the Statuary Room in the 1907 to 1910 postcard views include a
flat top desk in the southwest corner, an adjacent slant-top podium, and a swivel desk chair
behind the desk. A grey folding screen behind the podium is also evident. The folding screen was
possibly a transitory item used as needed to protect the attendant from drafts. The desk is a single-
pedestal design in the Arts and Crafts Style; it has vertical slats spaced across the front of the
kneehole. The top of the desk is covered with various items including a tall “sorter” that might
have held postcards. Very little can be seen of the desk chair except its swivel base and arched
seatback. The podium has tall turned legs and possibly a drawer in the front apron. It appears to
hold the visitor registration book. Under “Furniture,” the 1919 inventory lists “1 flat top desk
mission style furniture/1 high desk for register/1 flat top desk for holding souvenirs/2 revolving
desk chairs;” these items correlate with the postcard views except for the flat top desk. Where it
was used, what it looked like, and when it was added between 1903 and 1919 is unknown. The
1919 inventory also includes a “list of personal property found at the Monument which is claimed
by Mr. John W. Dennett,” the Bunker Hill Monument superintendent for many years during
BHMA ownership. The list indicates that the “desk for holding souvenirs” and the “2 revolving
desk chairs” belonged to him.

When Granite Lodge was completed, the statue of General Warren was installed in the center of
the Statuary Room under the dome and oculus. The tile floor is cracked in a rectangular outline
where it stood (Figure 45). The 1907 BHMA Proceedings note that “the statue of General
Warren has been moved back against the wall opposite the entrance, and behind it has been
placed a suitable canopy. This space makes the statue more visible and gives much more
available space in the lodge.”

The “suitable canopy” placed behind it, as seen in the early postcards, is a deep red gathered
drapery with an applied black and gold Greek Key border along the top. The drapery appears to
be attached along the base of the cornice, perhaps on a rod. Based on the way it reflects light, it is
possibly a pile fabric such as velvet. The Greek Key border could have also been applied to the
lower edge of the drapery, although this area is not visible in photographs.

In 1967, the MDC undertook renovations at Granite Lodge, including replacing the drapery
behind the statue; a blue color to coordinate with the paint scheme is recommended in MDC
interoffice correspondence.140 Black-and-white interior views from 1968 depict a dark-colored
fabric drapery behind the statue. It has a deep, straight valance edged in bullion trim and a
decorative tail at each end highlighted with an applied rosette and tassel (Figure 43). Photos of

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140 Interoffice correspondence, draft of letter from Howard Whitmore to Dartmouth Construction
this room from 1974 show a large, red panel covering only the window behind the statue which is visible in a 1981 color photo (Figure 46). It is presently stored in the basement.

The brass guardrail with six stanchions around the statue of General Warren was installed in 1919; MDC drawings detail this installation. Architectural drawings, including the MDC drawings of the handrail installation, are included in Appendix G. The drawings also indicate that the United States flag was on a pole on the south side of the statue and the Massachusetts flag was on a pole on the north side of the statue. Marks on the marble tile floor reveal that the stanchions have been moved slightly, but the guardrail installed today is the same as that seen in the original drawings (Figure 47).

When Granite Lodge was opened, it likely had no heating system because of overruns in the construction budget. The BHMA Proceedings of 1906 note that steam heat had been installed in the Lodge during the preceding fiscal year. The Statuary Room was provided with two radiators on the west wall and two on the east wall. Radiators are seen in the same locations in all interior views and are currently in use in the room; the 1968 photos show deflectors on their tops. In 1937, the radiators were painted light gold.141 The southeast radiator has been moved to the north to accommodate the opening cut into the former Men’s Lounge. Whether the four present identical radiators are the originals is not known, but their adjustment knobs appear stylistically to date from the 1940s or 1950s (Figure 48). Evidence does not indicate that radiator covers were present historically.

Appendix B lists the many collection items displayed in the Statuary Room over the years and provides pertinent data about them. Objects were displayed in the Statuary Room in several ways. Busts and items in cases were positioned on shelves extended between the pilasters on either side of the statue of General Warren or on either side of the Rotunda doorway. What these shelves were made of and how they were installed is not known, but they are still in use on the east wall in the 1968 interior photos (Figure 49). In those photos, the bust on the north side of the statue is placed on a pedestal instead of a shelf.

The paintings and prints hung on the walls have in some cases been in the same locations for decades, as seen in photos. Historic references also note battle items being hung on the walls; during the 1967 renovations to Granite Lodge, there is reference to having the “gun and sword taken down and properly remounted in gun mounts and put back up on the wall with proper fixtures, not picture wire and picture hooks.”142

Display items were also placed on the floor of the Statuary Room. In addition to the dioramas in cases shown in 1968, 1974 and 1981 photos but now on display in the Bunker Hill Museum, freestanding exhibits have been constructed for the room (Figure 50). Other displays have been placed against the walls, such as the lettered, elliptical shield created in 1967 that leaned in the northwest corner and described the battle.143 Two 32-inch by 28-inch rectangular outlines in the floor tile in front of the radiators 16 inches in from the east wall indicate where heavy items have been displayed for an extended period (Figure 51). These could mark the location of early musket or cannon ball displays.

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141 Request for Bids, November 16, 1937, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.
142 Interoffice correspondence, draft of letter from Howard Whitmore to Dartmouth Construction Co., January 9, 1967.
Items have also been displayed on easels, such as the maps presently used by the Park Rangers. Historic references also note the potential purchase of a “squawk box” that would give a five-minute “narration on events of that famous day” as well as later use of an audio system. Labeling of exhibit items has also been a concern over the years; the 1967 renovation correspondence notes that “signs in exhibits for cannon balls and bullets should be replaced and put inside the exhibit cases and not attached to outside with thumb tacks.” Currently small typed labels are adhered to the wall below the paintings.

BASEMENT

Architectural Description and History
The basement of Granite Lodge is a functional space with no architectural embellishment. Metal steps descend from the first floor. A concrete-block wall was added, probably in 1980, along the west side of the steps which allowed the installation of a handrail on the west side. A new interior slab door opens from the vestibule to the main basement. What was originally a large storage closet at the foot of the stairs has been remodeled into a multi-stall men’s restroom. Opposite this, a former office and break room separated by a glass partition opens off of the vestibule. The electrical panel for Bunker Hill Monument, Granite Lodge and the grounds is in the former office.

The exterior walls of the basement are the granite of the building façade except for the west wall which is brick along the bottom and granite above. The floor appears to be concrete. Along the east wall are a row of brick arches under the front portico. Interior brick partitions create two large closets on the west side. High, narrow hopper windows around the perimeter are glazed with wire-reinforced obscuring glass. The form-molded, cast concrete ceiling of the basement is crossed with numerous pipes, conduit and former lighting locations.

In the center of the basement is a small toilet room partitioned with bead-board that was used before the men’s toilet was added in the basement. A utility sink is attached to the outside of one of its walls. The former location of the original oil-burning furnace is indicated by a floor drain; above this location is the cone below the central round heating grate in the Rotunda above. The current boiler unit is in a nearby location; a December 1971 MDC work order references the need for heating repairs and approval for replacing the boiler unit.

Room Use
The two 1901 Charlestown Enterprise articles that describe Granite Lodge as construction began note that “furnace heat will be used for the building and a large and improved furnace will have a place in the basement” that would also “contain a tool room and ample accommodations for fuel and lawn material for the grounds.” These same uses continue to the present day for the Granite Lodge basement. A large workbench with tool storage fills one wall; file cabinets with MDC materials occupy one of the closets; and seasonal decorations for the grounds are stored around the basement. Also stored here are items that have previously been used on the grounds or the main floor of Granite Lodge.

144 Ibid.  
146 Order No. 29347, December 11, 1971, Background Files, MDC Archives, DCR Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts.
**Furnishings**
Few furnishings are in the basement other than the workbench, an office desk, and several chairs for the park maintenance staff. Lighting consists of simple utility fixtures. The 1945 proposed electrical alterations note a “proposed Benjamin Fixture” to be placed in the stairwell leading down to the basement; these efficient, cost effective industrial light fixtures, developed around 1900, were known for their “wireless cluster” arrangement that required only two wires coming into the cluster of up to 20 sockets. Many of the existing fixtures in the basement appear to date stylistically from the mid-twentieth century (Figure 52). Additionally, some items that historically furnished the main floor of the Lodge are stored in the Basement, such as mid-century chairs, a slab of marble from the portion of the wall that was demolished between the Statuary Room and the Exhibit Room, and a 1960s valance.
**DOCUMENTARY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES FOR EACH ROOM**

The following are room-by-room lists of supporting documentation for the information presented in this report. The material consists of, but is not limited to, historic photographs and postcards, architectural plans, newspaper articles, letters, BHMA records, and MDC minutes and papers. Figure numbers are present for items illustrated in this volume. Architectural drawings and plans are located in Appendix G. Historic images of the interior of Granite Lodge not referenced in the narrative of the report are illustrated in Appendix H.
Wooden Lodge References


   “In providing a temporary building for the Statue, and also for an office to the Monument, the Committee were fortunate to secure the gratuitous and valuable services of GEORGE A. PARKER, Esq., Consulting Railroad Engineer and Architect, who planned it and superintended its erection. It is a monumental building, twenty-eight and a half feet square, and twenty feet high to the top of the pediment.”

   “…the design may be deemed very successful, and will be of great assistance in the designing of a permanent structure which is destined at some future time to take its place.”

   “On the day after the celebration, the Statue was temporarily encased in a wooden box, and then removed and securely placed upon its pedestal. This has been so arranged that the permanent edifice, to be hereafter erected, may be built around and may enclose the present building.”

2. No date. Black-and-white photograph of Bunker Hill Monument and the Wooden Lodge (BPL-PC). Photo No. 08-02-001747 (*Figure 1*).

3. 1865, June 17. Treasurer’s Report, *Proceedings*, 12. Expenses from June 1, 1864 to June 3, 1865 include expenses which are probably for the wooden lodge:

   Manton Clausen, repairs – $42.00
   William Patterson, painting and glazing – $137.29
   Ballard & Prince, carpeting – $150.76
4. 1866, June 17. Treasurer’s Report, *Proceedings*, 14. Expenses from June 3, 1865 to June 1, 1866 include expenses which are probably for the wooden lodge:

- G. Y. Thompson, tinning roof – $39.00
- L. H. Allen, plumbing – $769.00
- Wm. Patterson, carpenter – $231.18
- Sweetser & Abbott, carpeting – $17.20
- H. G. Waldron, painting – $373.22
- Wm. B. Moore, iron-work – $112.23
- Hittinger, Cook, & Co., ironwork – $119.26
- Wm. Patterson, carpenter – $404.30

5. 1871, June 17. Treasurer’s Report, *Proceedings*, 14-15. Expenses from June 1, 1870 to June 17, 1871 include expenses which are probably for the wooden lodge:

- William Patterson, carpenter – $19.52
- and other expenses noted “by order of Special Committee.”


- “The Lodge near the Monument has been thoroughly repaired, painted inside and out, with a new arrangement of partitions and conveniences [sic]. Only articles connected with the history of the grounds are now sold by the attendant.”
- Work done at the office of Lodge – $2,000

7. 1875. *Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill*. BOSTB_1944. Engraving drawn by Edwin A. Abbey and engraved by A. V. S. Anthony depicts Monument and Wooden Lodge. This image was used as the frontispiece the June 17, 1887 edition of the *Proceedings*.


- In the upcoming year, “some repairs will be made on the Lodge.”


- “the Lodge [has been] repaired, painted, and refurnished.”
10. 1887, June 17. F. W. Lincoln, “Report of the Standing Committee,” Proceedings, 33. “…the greensward of the battlefield, and the Lodge with its appointments are as presentable to the eye and as convenient to the public as in any previous period of our history.”

11. 1887, June 17. F. W. Lincoln, “Report of the Standing Committee,” Proceedings, 33. “The number of visitors to the Monument who have registered their names on the Books in the Lodge has been over thirty thousand.”


13. 1889, June 17. Proceedings, 30. “The Lodge will require considerable repairs before another winter, and its condition suggests that the time will shortly arrive when it will be wise to take some action in regard to the contemplated granite building.”

14. 1892, June 17. Proceedings, frontispiece. Photograph illustrates site with monument and wooden lodge (A reproduction of Reference No. 2).

15. 1895, June 17. Proceedings, 4. “The Lodge has required constant care…”

16. 1896, June 17. Address of the President, Proceedings, 16. “A large expenditure has been incurred during the past year on the wooden Lodge, which we trust will soon be replaced by one of granite, so long contemplated, and for the erection of which funds have for some time been accumulating.”

17. 1901, May 18. “A New Lodge at the Monument,” Charlestown Enterprise. “…the old wooden lodge which stands on the north side of the Bunker Hill Monument will be torn down and the foundation begun for a solid and imposing structure of granite…” (Appendix D)

18. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise. “…the small wooden structure which for many years has served as a receptive building and repository for statuary and relics belonging to the Monument Association. Within a week, the old building will be removed thirty feet east of its present location and will remain there until the new building is completed.” (Appendix D)


20. 1902, September 6. “A Model in Architecture,” Charlestown Enterprise. The new Lodge is complete “and practically ready to take the place of the old wooden structure now awaiting dismantling at the west side of the sturdy gray obelisk.” (Appendix D)
Granite Lodge General References

1. 1866, June 17. Treasurer’s Report, *Proceedings*, 14. Expenses from June 3, 1865 to June 1, 1866 include:
   Park & Richards, for plans – $50.00

2. 1868, June 17. Director’s Meeting, *Proceedings*, 13-14. “The President having alluded in his Address to the great desire which had been manifested for a more suitable Lodge, or Memorial Hall, upon the Monument Grounds, in which to place the statue of Gen. Warren, and other historical memorials and Revolutionary relics which would come into the possession as soon as a suitable repository could be provided, and having exhibited designs which had been prepared, it was, on motion of Mr. Lincoln, unanimously
   Voted,
   That the Standing Committee be authorized and requested to solicit subscriptions or donations for this object, substantially according to the plans presented; and that they report at a future meeting of the Directors, plans, estimates, and a site for the proposed structure.”

3. 1872, June 17. President Warren’s Address, *Proceedings*, 23. “A small nucleus of a building fund remains for the proposed Granite Lodge, without which the Monument cannot be said to be complete. The fund has been temporarily borrowed by the Treasurer to meet existing demands, but will soon be replaced with interest. The wooden structure may serve the purpose for a few years longer, when the accumulated income from the Monument may authorize the erection of a permanent and appropriate edifice.”

4. 1873, President Warren’s Address, *Proceedings*, 39. “In a few years we hope to accumulate a sufficient amount to erect the Granite Lodge, which has so long been in contemplation. When a suitable structure is provided, the Association will be able to collect a variety of useful and ornamental objects, illustrative of the Revolutionary epoch. Historical documents and memorials, and commemorative works of art, will not be wanting. Many interesting mementoes of this sort might have already been secured if a permanent building had been erected for their reception.”

5. 1887, June 17. Report of the Standing Committee, *Proceedings*, 34. “The surplus of funds from visitors, after paying annual expenses, is invested for the erection of the contemplated Granite Lodge. In a very few years, we trust, a sufficient sum will have been accumulated to enable us to proceed with the work. On its completion, it is proposed to establish a museum of Revolutionary relics and memorials of the Association, many persons possessing such articles having already expressed a desire to donate them to us when a suitable building shall be erected for their safety and preservation.”

6. 1888, June 17. President’s Address, *Proceedings*, 13. “We hope…that we shall soon be able to proceed in the erection of the Granite Lodge, in which may be preserved the interesting relics of the Battle now in possession and those which we may reasonably expect will be confided when we have a suitable place for their deposit.”

7. 1889, June 17. *Proceedings*, 32. “When the Granite Lodge is erected, tablets of marble in the interior; or of bronze on its outer walls, would be a fitting decoration to give a finish and significance to the edifice.”
8. 1893, June 17. *Proceedings*, 20-21. “The long contemplated Granite Lodge and Memorial Hall which has ever been considered as the unfinished work of the Association, I regret to say is still in abeyance. Funds have been slowly accumulating for its erection, but not of sufficient amount to warrant the expenditure without incurring a debt.”

9. 1896, June 17. Address of the President, *Proceedings*, 18-19. “When this structure shall be completed, filled with Revolutionary relics, the statues of heroic men, and marble tablets on which are inscribed the names of the soldiers who fell or were taken prisoners in the Battle, an important work of the Association will have consummated.”

10. 1900, January 27. *Charlestown Enterprise*. Scrapbook of Henry A. Frothingham (CHS). “Thomas G. Frothingham, Abram E. Cutter and Arthur Hilton are the committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association who have under consideration several plans for the proposed lodge that is to be erected on Monument Grounds.” (*Appendix D*)

11. 1900, June 17. *Proceedings*, 8. “Mr. Thomas G. Frothingham, in behalf of the Standing Committee of the Directors, made a Report of the action which had been taken regarding the building of a new Lodge on the Monument grounds, stating that preliminary plans had been drawn, and that the Committee believed that a suitable building could be erected at a cost of from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars.”

12. 1900, June 17. *Proceedings*, 8-9. On motion of Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish “it was voted, that the Directors be empowered to go on with the construction of the granite Lodge at such cost, in such manner, and at such time as, in their discretion, may seem best.”


14. 1901, May 18. “A New Lodge at the Monument,” *Charlestown Enterprise*. Description of proposed floor plan and interior materials and finishes:

“The vestibule leads to the rotunda, at the left and right of which are the waiting rooms for men and women, provided with toilet rooms, and directly in front of the rotunda and towards the west is the statuary room, where the association's immense relic collection will be on exhibition. Before entering this room, is an office and ticket office for the superintendent. On the rotunda floor will also be two document rooms for the storage of books and papers.

“Within a deep cellar will be another storage room, a tool room and suitable facilities for the storage of fuel.

The interior promises to be very picturesque, yet imposing. White Italian and Sienna marble will be used for indoor sills for the walls, which are to be arched and carried in detail to the domes. Four plate glass windows on the east, latticed on the outside; three on the west, three on the north and two in the basement, with skylights in the dome, will provide light by day, with electric lumination by night. The doors will be finished in mahogany veneer, and the plaster and stucco work in fireproof material.” (*Appendix D*)
15. 1901, June 17. *Proceedings*, 8. “...the plan of the new Lodge on the Monument grounds, together with the contracts and specifications, had been completed and that the work would be begun in a few days.”

16. 1901, June 18. “Will Begin Lodge Soon,” *Boston Globe*, 3. “The amount of the Granite lodge fund on June 1 was $33,141.12, while last year it was $30,517.29.

    “T. G. Frothingham, speaking in reference to the Granite lodge fund, said that the plans submitted last year and approved have been altered to some extent, and the contractors are ready to begin the work, but have been waiting until after June 17 before putting their plan in place. He said the work will begin shortly.”


    “Here will be placed not only the rare trophies and mementoes that for years have been of so much interest to visitors to the Monument, but also the large collection of additional treasures which the Association has never brought over from the city because of no safe place of its own in which to keep them.”

    “Characteristic are the entrance doors. They will be of bronze metal, solid in appearance with no superfluous ornamentation, and with an outside sash of similar metal. This entrance leads to the main vestibule and rotunda, the latter a handsome apartment with artistic mosaic floor and arched ceiling. Beyond is the statuary room, and just off the main vestibule are waiting rooms for men and women provided with all modern conveniences.

    “The walls of the rotunda will be of Sienna marble, and a dado of white Italian marble adds to the attractiveness of the statuary room. There is a tile and marble dado for the men's and women's rooms with a tile finish for the toilet rooms. The floors throughout the building are in mosaic figures. A dome in the rotunda is artistically the continuation of arched effects of the walls in the apartment. There is also a small dome for the statuary room.

    “Document rooms for the storage of books, papers and other material will have a place off the rotunda, and additional storage facilities will be used for the building and a large and improved furnace will have a place in the building.

    “All the doors throughout will be finished in mahogany and the plaster and stucco work will be composed of fireproof material.

    “The illumination is to be by electricity, and from the lodge will be operated the entire system of lights running to the top on the interior of the Monument. Entrance to the Monument will be from the statuary room.” *(Appendix D)*

18. 1901, November 20. *Charlestown Enterprise*. Excavations have begun for the foundation of the new Granite Lodge. *(Appendix D)*

19. 1902, June 17. *Proceedings*, 8. “Mr. Thomas G. Frothingham reported, on behalf of the Standing Committee, that the Granite Lodge on the Monument grounds would soon be completed, and he assured the Association that, the judgment of the Committee, the Lodge would give satisfaction to the members.”
20. 1902, June 17. Address of the President, *Proceedings*, 21. “…it would add something to the importance and usefulness of the society, and add also to the historical interest of the Monument at Charlestown by increasing the collection of Revolutionary relics in the new Lodge, which will be a safe place for their preservation.”


Granite Lodge, Construction Account:
Arthur H. Vinal $1,237.50
Fessenden & Libby Co. $9,500.00
Austin Ford & Son $5,570.00
George G. Drew $1.08
Henry W. Bragg $25.00
Roebling Construction Company $500.00
M. J. Grady & Son $1,200.00
Meade Roofing and Cornice Co. $743.00
[Total $18,776.58]


“The interior is equally attractive as the exterior. Mosaic floors, Sienna and white Italian marble walls, latticed domes, pilaster effects in the plaster work of the statuey room, massive bronze door with brass fittings of the entrance door, with mahogany veneered small[e]r doors, electric illumination – all these contribute to the beautiful appearance of the interior.”

“All that remains now to be done is the furnishing of the lodge which will probably not require the expenditure of but a few hundred dollars for chairs, desks, and cabinets.” (*Appendix D*)

24. 1903, April 18. *Charlestown Enterprise*. Image of Monument and completed Granite Lodge. (*Appendix D*)

25. 1903, June 17. “The Granite Lodge” from frontispiece of *Proceedings*. Photograph by A. W. Elison & Co. (*Figure 5*)

26. After 1903. Exterior of Granite Lodge (HNE). Photograph by Thomson & Thomson. (*Figure 6*)
27. After 1903. Exterior of Granite Lodge (Photograph No. 2046, MSA-ENV, Park Contract Photos). (Figure 7)

28. 1903, June 17. Proceedings.

p. 8. “The treasurer called attention to the fact that...the building of the Granite Lodge has somewhat exceeded the anticipated cost. The Treasurer has therefore been obliged to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars and give the note of the Association therefore.”

p. 16. Address of the President. “The year that has passed has been of interest to this Association from the fact of the completion of the Granite Lodge and its connection with the Monument, giving for the first time an approach to the Monument worthy of its character, and commodious and handsome.”

$17,482.06 expended for Granite Lodge from Construction Account for 1902-1903 fiscal year
$36,258.54 expended for Granite Lodge construction between 1901 and 1903


31. 1905, June 17. President’s Address, Proceedings, 15.

   “a permanent fund of reasonable amount would be of great advantage to us, not only in meeting unusual expenses, but in enabling us to properly furnish the new building Granite Lodge, and secure the deposit there of memorials connected with the Revolution.”

32. 1905, June 17. Report of the Treasurer, Cash Account, Expenditures, Proceedings, 53. Indicates that insurance was taken out on furniture in the Lodge with W. A. Beattie.


   Whidden & Co., repairs at the base of the Monument $135.80
   Walker & Pratt, steam heater, $477.00
   Whidden & Co., mason work in connection with the same $23.65
   E. H. Gifford, iron grating to basement windows $65.00
34. 1907, June 17. The Future of Monument Square, *Proceedings*, 20-22. “During the past winter, we have had the lodge made water tight, and the interior has been painted in a style more in keeping with the design. The statue of General Warren has been moved back against the wall opposite the entrance, and behind it has been placed a suitable canopy. This space makes the statue visible and gives much more available space in the lodge. Most of the portraits have been removed from the walls, and we do not propose to put many of them back again. Visitors to the monument are more interested to see busts or portraits or some token of those who took part in the battle than photographs or engravings of former presidents of the Association.”

“Our lodge should be reserved for tokens of the battle itself. I think it would be advisable to place in the handsome panels which now line the interior of the lodge bronze tablets containing the names of all the men killed in the battle.”

“I am one of those who believe that a bust or portrait of Lord Howe, of Clinton, and of Pitcairn would add greatly to the interest of the lodge. We need also a few more of the usual mementoes of a battlefield, all of which should be carefully enclosed in cases and artistically arranged about the room. Through the kindness and skill of Col. Horace N. Fisher, we are to obtain relief maps showing the various strategic movements made in the course of the fight. Appropriately enlarged and arranged under a glass case, they would furnish a most instructive and easily studied account of the battle.”


- Repairs on Granite Lodge, $270.00
- Decorating on Granite Lodge, restoring portrait, etc., $1,538.00


“The repairs made on the interior of the Lodge some two years ago have materially improved its condition, and it will require but a small expenditure this year to preserve it in its satisfactory state.”

“...I have endeavored to remove all extraneous matter from the walls of the Lodge, replacing it with portraits and objects more distinctly illustrative of the events pertaining more or less directly to the battle of Bunker Hill.”

“...portraits of those commanding at the battle on the British side would be valuable additions to the collection which is now to be seen by visitors to the Monument Lodge.”

“Another addition which I hope soon to make to our collection is the copy of a portrait of Capt. John Linzee. You are all familiar with the admirable photograph of the miniature at present in the possession of the Linzee family.” (Footnote notes that portrait was since hung in the lodge as a gift of Linzee's great-grandson.)

“There are at present, as you know, two statues, one of Warren, and one of Prescott, and also a quaint colored tint of Putnam, now very rare, to represent the leaders on the American side.” (*Appendix H*)
37. 1910, June 17. Address of the President, *Proceedings*.

p. 13-14. The President wants a home for the Association in a new building. “I have thought it wise to confine the walls of the Lodge to pictures and relics connected with the battle....”

p. 14. The president notes that other articles associated with the BHMA need preservation and a special room or building for them is desirable.

p. 15. “The funded resources of the Association were wholly exhausted with the completion of the new Lodge.”

p. 16. “The matter which as principally interested me during the past year had been the completion of a collection of portraits of the commanding officers engaged in the battle.... The collection consists of portraits of three British officers, Generals Howe and Clinton, and Captain Linzee of the Navy. On the American side are the portraits of Generals Putnam and Stark. The existing memorials of Prescott and Warren seemed to render superfluous an attempt to get additional portraits of these officers. All these five portraits have been received during the past year. They have been placed in the Lodge and are now brought hither for your inspection.”

38. 1911, June 17. *Proceedings*, 7. “The Secretary announced the gift, from Mr. Patrick J. Kyle, a member, of a cast of Houdon's bust of Washington for Lodge, and displayed a large photograph thereof. The offer was accepted and the thanks of the Association were voted for the gift.’

Address of the President, p. 16. “The principal gift which has been made to the Association since that time [1842] was for the purpose of establishing a Granite Lodge subscription fund. This was started in 1871 and by 1897 had amounted to $25,146.85, made up mostly of small subscriptions and a small accumulation of interest. This sum was transferred in 1887 to the Granite Lodge Fund. The Lodge was built with this money and stands on the books today as having cost $37,512.07.”


40. 1915, June 17. *Proceedings*, 16. “The Board of Directors is fully aware that some of the criticisms, that more has not been done in the way of repairs and improvements on the Lodge....”

41. 1919, May 21. MDC Minutes, p. 250, Line 2 (MSA-ENV). “Matter of accepting from the Bunker Hill Monument Association certain paintings, engravings and statues of Generals Warren and Clinton, now in the entrance to the monument. Accepted with the understanding that if, at any time, it should be deemed desirable to turn them over to some proper historical society for keeping, the Board will be at liberty to do so.”

42. 1919, July 23. MDC Minutes, p. 286, Line 3 (MSA-ENV). "Report of Superintendent West, July 22, relative to contract for repairs to lodge, Bunker Hill, by Bernard Feneno Company. Ratified and approved, said Company being the lowest bidder.”
43. 1919, August 4. Letter from George Lyman Rogers, MDC Secretary, to Grafton W. Minot (BOST-VF). List of personal property belonging to the trustees of Bunker Hill Monument. Includes miscellaneous objects; photographs, paintings, and prints; statuary; furniture; relics; and personal property belonging to John W. Dennett. (Appendix C)

44. 1919, September 24. MDC Minutes, p. 15, Line 8 (MSA-ENV). “VOTED that Bunker Hill Monument be opened to the public on Monday, September 29, and thereafter until further action, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., provided, however, that no child under 14 years of age shall be admitted to said monument unless accompanied by an adult.”

45. 1919, October 16. MDC Minutes, p. 30, Line 6 (MSA-ENV). “VOTED that on and after November 1, 1919, the sum of ten cents be charged all persons applying for admission to Bunker Hill Monument.”

46. 1923. Acts of 1923, Chapter 126, Section 2, Line 661, p. 16 (MSA-ENV). $10,000 appropriated “For the maintenance of Bunker Hill Monument and the property adjacent.”

47. 1924. Acts of 1924, Chapter 126, Line 651, p. 14a (MSA-ENV) $10,000 appropriated “For the maintenance of Bunker Hill Monument and the property adjacent.”

48. 1925. Acts of 1925, Chapter 211, Section 2, Line 639, p. 40a (MSA-ENV) $10,500 appropriated “For the maintenance of Bunker Hill Monument and the property adjacent.”

49. 1925, January 9. MDC Minutes, p. 120, Line 3 (MSA-ENV). “Letter of Captain Chapman, January 28, transmitting inventory of exhibits, books, pamphlets etc., in Bunker Hill Monument. Referred to the Commissioner with power.”


57. 1929, August 8. MDC Minutes, p. 63, Line 3 (MSA-ENV). "Captain Chapman, August 8, recommending that the ceiling, walls and woodwork at the Lodge Building, Bunker Hill Monument, be painted and redecorated. Authorized, Captain Chapman to obtain bids and the work not to be started until after Labor Day."

58. 1929, August 29. MDC Minutes, p. 74, Line 4 (MSA-ENV). "Captain Chapman, August 26, submitting bids for painting and redecorating the ceiling, wall and woodwork at the Lodge Building, Bunker Hill Monument."

59. 1936, August 27. MDC Minutes, p. 38, Line 8 (MSA-ENV). "Report, August 27, relative to Administration Building, Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. Davis authorized to obtain bids on putting a copper roof on the building and making the necessary repairs to sky light and chimney."

60. 1937, November 16. Request for Bids (DCR-BF). "You are hereby invited to submit a lump sum price for painting in the Administration Building of the Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Massachusetts."

   "The contractor is to do all the painting in the lobby, lodgeroom, ante-room and toilets according to the following specifications:"
   "…ceilings, window frames, columns to be painted in ivory; column bases to be painted in gold
   "…painted woodwork to be painted ivory or brown per present color scheme
   "…walls to be painted mulberry and…. "The same type of trim around the edges of the walls and the same color combination is to be maintained. Care should be taken not to interfere with the lettered panel on the wall."
   "…radiators to be painted in light gold
   "…natural wood doors to be cleaned and rubbed with oil
   "…work to be completed on or before December 31, 1937; bids due on or before November 23, 1937 at noon…." (Appendix G)

61. 1937, November 29. Director of Park Engineering, MDC, to Arthur D. Kanert (DCR-BF). "I am authorized by the Commission to accept your bid of November 22, 1937, for painting in the Administration Building of the Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown (Maintenance Work), in accordance with the attached specifications for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars ($249)."


   "VOTED that Bunker Hill Monument be closed for the duration of the war, this to apply only to the monument itself and not to the lodge at the foot of the monument."
63. 1945. Specifications for changes to electrical system in the Bunker Hill Monument and the Lodge Building, Charlestown (DCR-BF) (Appendix G)

64. 1945, October 25. MDC Minutes, Vol. 16, p. 30, Line 13 (MSA-ENV). “Report, October 24, on bids for making changes in the electrical system in Bunker Hill Monument and lodge building at Bunker Hill Reservation. VOTED that the lowest bid, that of Anderson-Coffey Company, Inc., of $2,275.00, be accepted.”

65. 1945, October 29. Letter from Director of Park Engineering and Chief Park Engineer, MDC, to Anderson-Coffey Company (DCR-BF). “I am authorized to accept your bid dated October 24, 1945, for making changes to the electrical system in the Bunker Hill Monument, and the Lodge Building at Bunker Hill Reservation, Charlestown, for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-Five Dollars ($2,275.00).”

66. 1956, March 12. Survey No. 10 (Site Survey Card for Bunker Hill Monument) (DCR-BF). Description includes:

“Granite bldg. at base contains mementos and memorials, incl. marble statue of General Warren by Henry Dexter, (and a souvenirs concession, currently paying annual franchise fee of $916.67.)”

“Granite bldg. at base in deplorable condition. Has panoramic diorama made by Pitman Studio, Cambridge, at cost of $7,500 about 1951.”

“No interpretive devices for dioramas and no interpretation by personnel. Quality of souvenirs sold by concession extremely objectionable. Much rehabilitation needed followed by drastic improvements in operation, maintenance and interpretation.”

67. 1957, August. Cross Reference Record (DCR-BF). Reference to Boston University's Professor Franklin C. Roberts' suggestion to repaint the inscription in the Lodge Building describing the building of the monument.

69. 1962, April 11. Charles Eliot, President, BHMA, to Robert Murphy, Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). Comments on improvements to Lodge of “last autumn.”

“The Officers and Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association take a keen interest in the condition of the Monument and Monument Grounds which were turned over to the care of your Commission in 1919. We have tried to assist efforts for restoration and maintenance, for control of vandalism and misuse, and for ‘interpretation’ of the significance of the Monument and the Battle it commemorates.

“Thus, the Association has loaned some of the relics and memorabilia exhibited in the ‘Lodge’....”

“The lack of police protection, the vandalism,- even a recent robbery have been noted in the press. The conditions in the Monument and Lodge are deplorable…. There is also an urgent need for more adequate ‘interpretation.’”

“As we see it, what is needed is:

1. Police protection on a regular basis from early morning to ten or later at night, plus ordinary oversight in the remaining hours from cruise cars. ... Apparently, only the presence or expected presence of a Police Officer will prevent the stealing of General Prescott's sword and other acts of vandalism....”

“2. Increased Interpretation and Custodial service inside the ‘Lodge’ and Monument to protect and ‘interpret’ the exhibits in the Lodge and views from the Monument.”

“5. Improvement of the Exhibit Hall in the Lodge with a designed exhibit and refurbishing of the present dreary atmosphere.”

70. 1965, June 15. Interoffice Correspondence (DCR-BF). Commissioner Howard Whitmore’s Recommendations for Bunker Hill

1. Connect the lodge with the tower by an enclosed entrance or passageway.
2. Install turnstyle at entrance to lodge. This turnstyle would be “unlocked” with a ten-cent piece which would be an entrance fee.
5. In lodge building, paint walls and ceilings - with particular reference to the ceilings.
6. Clean and wax the natural wood doors.
7. Replace old doors at the main entrance of the lodge.


“After personal inspection of the Bunker Hill Monument facility this date, I find the following matters need attention in respect to the overall contract for renovations and repairs to the lodge building and Monument:

“Glass must be installed on one window in women's sanitary. Heavy screening must also be installed on one window of women's sanitary. Main door to lodge building must be reversed to open out in accordance with fire regulations. Question as to replacement or repair of window frames in women's sanitary. (It was felt that these could be replaced for less than it would take to repair).

“Matter of relocation and replacement of present public telephone. Possible use of telephone similar to those used along roadways in Emergency telephone booths.

“Also matter of relocation of thermostat to get it away from radiator.”

“New lighting fixtures for lodge building are to be checked out first by engineer before installed to be sure they are not too modern and are proper for the decor.

“Write letters to two associations who own the furnishings, pictures, etc. in building. Ask that they be taken out, cleaned and refinished and/or replaced. Drape in back of Warren statue probably cannot stand a cleaning and possibly should be replaced. If so, maybe it should be suggested that it be replaced with a blue drape to blend with color scheme.

“Paint for building is to be submitted all mixed in sealed cans and is to be in two shades of blue, paint chips in Mr. Dower's office.”

“You are correct that many or most of the pictures and exhibits in the Lodge are the property of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.”


“You may be aware that the M.D.C. is currently engaged in the complete renovation of the lodge building at Bunker Hill.

It is my understanding that your organization is the owner of some of the pictures and other ornaments in the building. May I ask that you join us in this program by removing these articles owned by the Society and having them refinished so that the total renovations and appearance will be clean and attractive.”


“We understand the interior of the Lodge is to be repainted in two shades of blue with retention of the gold base and capitals and white columns of the pilasters, and of the gold lettering on red background which marks the panel on the southeast side of the main room. Mr. Dower told us that the project for a Turnstile at the entrance has been abandoned, but that the inner swing doors might be removed. May I suggest that removal of those swing doors will expose the Lodge to drafts or the necessity to close the heavy main door? The brass-plated and studded leather covered doors are much too valuable to just discard, and I think should be repaired. Can you include that in your project or should I see if the Association wants to assist?

As to the portraits, pictures, exhibits and furniture in the Lodge which belongs to the Association, Mr. Needham arranged with some of our members and friends in the Charlestown Historical Society to remove them to storage in a room in the Lodge Basement.”


“…we are taking special note of the great improvements in the Monument Museum and Grounds brought about by your efforts, and hope to rally our membership and friends to do more to ‘upgrade’ the interpretation of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Bunker Hill Monument.”

83. 1967, July. Engineering Order Card (DCR-EOCF). Miscellaneous. “Voted that the work of Dartmouth Construction Co. under cont. #1679 be and hereby is accepted as completed as of April 15, 1967.”

“Authorized to pay to Dartmouth Construction Co., amt. of reserve due, $1,106.15, cont. #1679.”
84. 1968. *A Master Plan for Proposed Bunker Hill Historic Site*, 31 (BOST-TECH). “The interior finishes of the first floor are: Ceramic tile floors; plastered walls above a white marble wainscot interrupted by pilasters with gilded capitals; plastered ceiling, divided into panels, and a skylight; paneled wood doors and wood sash with iron grates.”

“The general condition of the structure is sound. A new roof was put on in 1966. While the inside was painted the same year, the interior arrangement will require complete redesign and refurbishing to suit National Park Service functions and standards.”

85. 1968, January. Photograph of the exterior of Granite Lodge. DCR-PPF. (*Figure 8*)

86. 1971, December 9. Letter from Richard I. Furbush, Secretary, MDC, to Enterprise Equipment Co., Inc. (DCR-BF). “At the meeting of this Commission on December 8, 1971, it was VOTED to accept the lowest bid, that of Enterprise Equipment Co., Inc., of $3,889.00, for heating repairs, Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Contract No. 2151-I.”

87. 1971, December 11. Order No. 29347 (DCR-BF). Extracted from Commission meeting on November 10, 1971: “Request, October 6, for preliminary approval of replacing boiler unit, Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown. Est. cost $1500.00; also requesting permission to post bids. The Commission VOTED: Approved, and authority given to post bids.”

88. 1972. MDC Minutes, Vol. 37, p. 228, Line 6 (MSA-ENV). “Reports of Captain Swanson, January 4 and 7, on request of the Charlestown Militia Company to use the Lodge at Bunker Hill Monument for a meeting room. The Commission VOTED: Approved; all arrangements to be made with Captain Tobin.”

89. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year:

- Battle diorama display was refurbished.
- Various sections cleaned and painted, Vestibule, Concession area, Lodge “anteroom” etc.
- Windows replaced and painted and new hardware installed as needed.
- Lodge front door repaired, cleaned and polished.
- Towel dispensers installed in rest room and rubbish containers replaced.

90. 1974, October 30. Interoffice Correspondence (DCR-BF). Submission of approval for permit for United States Corps of Engineers to enter Bunker Hill Reservation to “accomplish certain restoration work.”


93. 1980, August. General Management Plan, p. 53 (BOST_000001). “The lodge will be preserved in its present configuration. The main gallery and vestibule will be repainted in the 1902 color scheme. The new gallery opposite the women's restroom will be retained as an exhibit area and will receive architectural decoration compatible with the main hall. Contemporary exhibition answering the interpretive needs should be designed and installed in this structure. A contemporary lighting scheme will be necessary for this development. To facilitate circulation, the rail around the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren, opposite the entrance, should be removed.”

94. After July 21, 1981. Completion Report Summary Sheet (BOST-TECH). Contract No. CX1720-1-0006 included “scraping and preparing surfaces of Lodge interior and painting entire interior area” per plans and specifications prepared by Professional Services Branch, Division of Planning & Historic Preservation, BOST. The contract was awarded to the Richardson Company of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Final inspection of the project was held on July 21, 1981. Certificates of Compliance from Durant Paint in Revere, Massachusetts note that Richardson Eggshell Company was furnished with Duratints Eggshell Oil paint and Duratints Semi-gloss Oil paint for the job.

95. 2002, November 19. BHMA Collection Inventory (BOST-VF). Contains the 1967 BHMA inventory and 1974 inventory of objects that had been removed from the Lodge. (Appendix C)
Room 103/Vestibule References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


6. 1967, January 9. Interoffice Correspondence (DCR-BF). Draft of letter from Howard Whitmore, Commissioner, MDC, to Dartmouth Construction Co. (see General References No. 75.)


8. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).


11. 1980, August. General Management Plan, p. 53 (BOST_000001). “The lodge will be preserved in its present configuration. The main gallery and vestibule will be repainted in the 1902 color scheme. The new gallery opposite the women’s restroom will be retained as an exhibit area and will receive architectural decoration compatible with the main hall. Contemporary exhibition answering the interpretive needs should be designed and installed in this structure. A contemporary lighting scheme will be necessary for this development. To facilitate circulation, the rail around the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren, opposite the entrance, should be removed.”

**Room 105/Rotunda References**

1. 1901, May 18. “A New Lodge at the Monument,” *Charlestown Enterprise*. Description of proposed floor plan and interior materials and finishes (see General References No. 13).

2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” *Charlestown Enterprise*. Article features half-tone cut of the exterior of the lodge and drawings of the Statuary Room and the rotunda (see General References No. 15).


   The Commission postponed action on your request pending your submitting a drawing showing the design and decoration of the tablet and the inscription to be placed thereon....

   It was suggested that the tablet not exceed 30" x 20" in size in view of the fact that it is to be placed indoors.”


Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Boston National Historical Park, Historic Furnishings Report
Part 1: Historical Data
11. 1968. Photograph depicting the entry from the Rotunda to the Statuary Room. A telephone is mounted in the Rotunda on the right (north) side of the entry. On the left (south) side of the entryway is what appears to be a rack or hook. DCR-PPF. (Figure 17)

12. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).


14. 1979, August 24. Stull and Associates. As-built drawing of First Floor Plan. Notes “Lobby” with typical marble walls, marble mosaic tile floor, centralized cast iron floor grate, and a radiator at the east end of the north wall. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

15. 2005, January 14. First Floor Demolition Plan. Noted as “Vestibule” with tile mosaic floors to remain. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

16. 2005, January 14. First Floor Plan. Notes floor, walls, and ceiling materials and finishes as well as Gridley plaque to remain. Architectural notes: -provide 2-panel wood door and frame at stairs to basement. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)
Room 101A/Men’s Lounge References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


7. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).

8. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Labelled as "Display" room, and referred to as “Existing Anteroom” in notes. Plans call for removal of existing partitions, ceiling moldings, and wall tile; installation of new plaster to match existing; installation of new wood base; and installation of new carpet, padding, and carpet strips in Display Room. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)


11. 1975, January 24. Photograph #3 of “Display room - sink alcove.” Depicts work under construction at former location of sink alcove in Men’s Lounge (compare to Photographs #53 and #155). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)


   Ceiling
   “The ceiling was originally white; the cornice, plain frieze and picture mold were light green brown, matching the wood window sash on the two south and east windows.”

   Walls
   “The plaster walls above the level of the white marble window sills...were originally painted with a medium green brown matte finish oil based paint....”

   Window and Door Trim
   Scheme 1-frames, light green brown; wood sash, light green brown; arches, light green brown
   Scheme 2-frames, dark red brown; wood sash, medium green brown; arches, dark red brown (matching Rotunda varnished wood door and frames)

   Floors
   “The original white marble baseboards have been replaced with the present wood baseboards. The floor beneath the present carpet is probably similar to that in the Women's Room; white marble terrazzo with a one foot border of colored marble tiles in reds, browns and dark greens.”

   p. 41-42 paint charts

15. 1979, January. Bunker Hill Lodge. Main Floor plan notes space to be used for site theme exhibits. BOST_457_20025. (Appendix G)


17. 1980, August. General Management Plan. p. 49 (BOST_000001). “The alcove to the visitor’s left as he enters the lodge at Bunker Hill will be developed to provide interpretation of site themes that will emphasize the stories of the monument itself and the association of the Charlestown community with it. An exhibit series will be developed, employing artifacts relating to the monument and its history.”

   p. 50 - floor plan drawn September 1979 of Bunker Hill Lodge (BOST_457_20025A). Main Floor plan notes space to be used for site theme exhibits.

   p. 53 – “The new gallery opposite the women's restroom will be retained as an exhibit area and will receive architectural decoration compatible with the main hall. Contemporary exhibition answering the interpretive needs should be designed and installed in this structure. A contemporary lighting scheme will be necessary for this development.”
18. 2005, January 14. First Floor Demolition Plan. Noted as unlabeled space with original ceiling mounted light fixture to remain. Demolition reference notes:

- at east window on south wall: remove plaster, and lath and/or stud back to masonry
- remove and/or salvage display and exhibit items along east and south walls. All salvaged items shall be selected by NPS to store off site
- remove east window on south wall for new door. Salvage granite and window per “CO” direction
- remove carpet
BOST-ADF (Appendix G)


- patch and paint existing plaster ceiling
- provide plaster and metal lath patch at new lodge door area as required.
- patch and paint existing plaster molding and walls and paint new [gypsum wall board]
- provide 4-panel metal door and frame
- patch, clean and repair existing tile floor
BOST-ADF (Appendix G)
Room 101C/Men’s Toilet References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


7. 1968. A Master Plan for Proposed Bunker Hill Historic Site, . 31 (BOST-TECH). Toilet facilities noted as being “very inadequate at present.”

8. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).

9. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Referred to as part of “Display” room. Plans call for removal of existing partitions, ceiling moldings, and wall tile; installation of new plaster to match existing; installation of new wood base; and installation of new carpet, padding, and carpet strips in Display Room. BHNP-ADF. (Appendix G)


11. 1975, January 24. Photograph #2 of “Display room - n.e. wall and corner.” Location direction appears to be incorrect. Depicts work under construction at former location of Men’s Toilet (compare to Photographs #54 and #156). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)

12. 1975, March 21. Photograph #54 of “N.E. wall and corner.” Location direction appears to be incorrect. Depicts plasterwork in progress at former location of Men’s Toilet (compare to Photographs #2 and #156). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)
13. 1975, March 21. Photograph #156 of “Display room northeast wall & corner.” Location direction appears to be incorrect. Depicts completed work at former location of Men’s Toilet. (compare to Photographs #2 and #54). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)


15. 2005, January 14. First Floor Demolition Plan. No longer present – depicted as part of unlabeled display room. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

Room 101B/Concession References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise. “Superintendent John W. Dennett will have a section of the rotunda reserved for him where will be located a handsome marble counter for registration of visitors and for the display of guide books, photographs and appropriate souvenirs.” (Appendix D)

3. 1945, October 16. Proposed Electrical Alterations. Plans note location of “Concession” with closet and locations for proposed fluorescent units over the counters. Also noted, the central lighting fixture is to be removed, and the old panel board on the west wall next to the closet is to be replaced with a new unit. BOSTB_00883. (Appendix G)


7. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).


9. 1975, January 24. Photograph #4 of “Display room - arc to information room.” Depicts work under construction at Concession area including new partition and archway at new entry to Concession and preparation for removal of walls at the Concession closet (compare to Photographs #52 and #154). NARA-Waltham. (Figure 22)

10. 1975, March 21. Photograph #52 of “Display room - arch to information room.” Depicts completed archway at new entry to Concession and completed plasterwork at former Concession closet (compare to Photograph #4). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)

11. 1975, March 21. Photograph #154 of “Arc to information room.” Depicts completed archway at new entry to Concession and completed plasterwork at former Concession closet (compare to Photograph #4). NARA-Waltham. (Figure 23)


Room 102A/South Sub-Hall and Storage Closet References


2. 1901, June 29. "Lodge on the Hill," Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).

3. 1945, October 16. Proposed Electrical Alterations. Plans note location of "Store Room" and that the central lighting fixture is to be replaced with an "Ivanhoe Type Fixture." BOSTB_00883. (Appendix G)


Room 102B/North Sub-Hall and Storage Closet References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


4. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Room becomes anteroom to new Women’s Toilet. Plans call for reversing the swing of the existing door and refinishing the door to match its original condition. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)


Rooms 104 and 104A/Women’s Lounge References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


7. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).

8. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Referred to as “Women’s Toilet.” Plans call for partition infill at archway entry with new water dispenser on south side; partition to be removed at sink alcove; installation of four toilet stalls with metal partitions; installation of lavatory console; and installation of mirrors and lighting fixture above console. Tile at back wall of alcove to be used as infill at lavatory wall. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)


11. 1975, January 24. Photograph #5 of “Women’s room - toward new water closets (proposed).” Depicts existing north wall of Women’s Lounge (compare to Photograph #158). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)

13. 1975, January 24. Photograph #7 of “Women’s room - proposed sink area.” Depicts existing southwest corner of Women’s Lounge. NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)

14. 1975, March 21. Photograph #49 of “Entrance to women’s room.” Depicts new partition infill at former entrance to Women’s Lounge; fixtures for new water fountain visible (compare to Photograph #157). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)

15. After March 21, 1975. Photograph #157 of “Old entrance to women’s room.” Depicts completed partition infill and installed water fountain at former entrance to Women’s Lounge (compare to Photograph #49). NARA-Waltham. (Figure 30)

16. After March 21, 1975. Photograph #158 of “Women’s room toilets.” Depicts new toilet stalls along north wall of former Women’s Lounge (compare to Photograph #5). NARA-Waltham. (Appendix H)


18. 2005, January 14. First Floor Demolition Plan. Noted as “Women” (restroom) with tile mosaic floor and marble walls as well as bathroom finishes to remain. The original ceiling mounted light fixture to be removed and relocated. Demolition reference notes:
   -bathroom fixtures (toilets and sinks), partitions, and associated plumbing to be removed
   -south wall to be removed to create a new opening with the water fountain on the other side and its associated plumbing to be removed
   -light fixtures over lavatory to be removed
   BOST-ADF (Appendix G)

   -patch and paint existing plaster ceiling
   -patch and paint existing plaster moulding and walls and paint new gypsum wall board
   -provide and install metal stud and moisture retarding [gypsum wall board] for new toilet walls and to re-enclose North Storage Room. Provide ceramic tile on interior walls of new, unisex HP toilet to match existing wall tile. Existing wall tile extends 5'-0" above finished floor. Paint all moisture retarding [gypsum wall board] surfaces that do not have a ceramic tile finish.
   -provide new bathroom fixtures, new light fixtures and relocate original light fixture
   -provide 2-panel wood door and frame
   -patch, clean and repair existing mosaic tile floor
   -repair and/or replace existing cracked wall tile at new toilet and hall as noted
   -provide two freestanding drinking fountains – 1 standard, 1 handicapped-accessible – in western portion of hall
   BOST-ADF (Appendix G)
20. 2005, January 14. Enlarged Floor Plan & Interior Elevations. Plans note that a new ceramic tile base be installed on the south and west walls to match the height of the marble base extant at the north and east walls on the interior of the new unisex toilet. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

Room 104C/Women’s Toilet References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).


7. 1968. A Master Plan for Proposed Bunker Hill Historic Site, 31 (BOST-TECH). Toilet facilities noted as being “very inadequate at present.”

8. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).

9. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Room to become new janitor’s closet. Plans call for door and frame from former Men’s Toilet to be relocated here and for the installation of new hardware. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

10. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Plumbing first floor plan. Plans call for removal of existing water closet and installation of new service sink in its place. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

11. 1979, August 24. Stull and Associates. As-built drawing of First Floor Plan. Depicted as unlabeled janitor’s closet with service sink. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)


**Room 105/Statuary Room References**

   
   “In the Lodge at Bunker Hill is a bust of the judge, taken by Dexter in 1857, and presented by request, after his death, by his son, Gen. Lucius H. Warren, to the Association over which he so long presided. It was said to have been at that time a faithful portrait.”

2. 1901, May 18. “A New Lodge at the Monument,” *Charlestown Enterprise*. Description of proposed floor plan and interior materials and finishes (see General References No. 13).


4. 1902, September 6. “A Model in Architecture,” *Charlestown Enterprise*. An article about the completion of the lodge with a description of the interior (see General References No. 21).

5. Before June 1907. Color postcard (BPL-PC; also at BPL-PC with September 12, 1910 postmark). “General Warren Statue, Interior of Entrance to Bunker Hill.” Oblique view of the Statuary Room looking northwest. The statue is located at the center of the room. A rectangular table surrounded by ladderback armchairs is located on the north side of the room. At least one additional chair is placed along the north wall. Pictures on the north and west walls and a bust of BHMA president George Washington Warren at the west wall are visible. (*Figure 2*)


7. After June 1907. Color postcard No. 17748 published by Reichner Bros. (BPL-PC; several copies at BPL-PC, one with August 27, 1909 postmark). “Interior of the Lodge at Bunker Hill.” Oblique view of the Statuary Room looking southwest. The brass railing is not in place. The statue is flanked by the busts of President Marie Francois Sadi Carnot of France (south) and BHMA president George Washington Warren (north); a dark red drape with a Greek key top border hangs behind it. The walls above the granite wainscot and ceilings on either side of the dome are green. A rectangular table (with a metal top?) is surrounded by four ladder-back armchairs in the foreground on the north side of the room. The southwest corner is occupied by a desk and a podium with the visitors' registry. Pictures are visible on the walls. (*Figure 3*)

8. After June 1907. Black-and-white postcard No. 8-11 (postmarked September 19, 1910) published by American Publicity Co., Syracuse, NY (BPL-PC) and colorized version postcard showing the same view. “Lodge Interior at Bunker Hill.” Oblique view of the Statuary Room looking southwest. The brass railing is not in place. The statue is flanked by the busts of President Marie Francois Sadi Carnot of France (south) and BHMA president George Washington Warren (north); a dark red drape with a Greek key top border hangs behind it. The walls above the granite wainscot and ceilings on either side of the dome are green. A rectangular table (with a metal top?) is surrounded by four ladder-back armchairs in the foreground on the north side of the room. The southwest corner is occupied by a desk and a podium with the visitors' registry. Pictures are visible on the walls. BOST-MSO has a photograph of this same view. (*Figure 4*)

10. 1919, October 16. MDC Minutes, p. 40, Line 4 (MSA-ENV). “VOTED that the purchasing agent be instructed to obtain the price for a brass railing to be furnished and erected in the lodge building, Bunker Hill Monument, and submit same to the Board.”

11. 1919, November 8. Details of Guard Rail at Lodge. Plans depict guard rail to be installed: 1 1/2-inch diameter iron pipes, brass balls and bases. The Warren statue is noted as being flanked by the U.S. and Massachusetts flags. BOSTB_00874. (Appendix G)

12. After 1919. Color postcard No. 47610 published by United Art Co., Boston, Mass. (BPL-PC) “General Warren Statue, Interior Bunker Hill Monument.” Frontal view of the statue flanked by the U.S. and an identified flag. The brass railing is in place. A large, dark panel with the Greek key-like border at the top is located behind the statue. (Appendix H)


VOTED that the Secretary request Mr. Butterfield to bring these pictures to this office, so that the Commission may see them.”

20. 1925, January 15. MDC Minutes, p. 112, Line 1 (MSA-ENV). Request “that a proper marker be provided for piece of wood of the English frigate ‘Somerset’, at Bunker Hill Monument….”


23. 1933, January 12. MDC Minutes, p. 173, Line 7 (MSA-ENV). “Captain Chapman, January 11, relative to request of Captain Frothingham, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to replace General Prescott’s sword, which was stolen from the monument. Authority given for the Bunker Hill Monument Association to replace the sword.”

24. 1934, June 17. Proceedings. During the annual pilgrimage, the members “went inside the Lodge, where wreaths with the Continental colors were placed on the statue of Joseph Warren, the bust of General Washington and the memorial of Lafayette.”


26. 1945, October 16. Proposed Electrical Alterations. Plans note location of “Statuary Room” with General Warren statues flanked by two other statues as well as the location of existing outlets and locations for proposed fluorescent units. BOSTB_00883. (Appendix G)

27. 1946, June 27. MDC Minutes, Vol. 16, p. 132, Line 6 (MSA-ENV). “William Carroll Hill, Secretary Bunker Hill Monument Association, June 20, submitting resolve that the Commission be petitioned to have a relief map showing conditions as they were during the battle of June 17, 1775, built and placed in the museum at the monument.

VOTED that the Secretary reply that the Commission has no funds available for preparation of such a map but that a map may be placed in the museum at the expense of the Association subject to approval by the Commission after they have seen a sketch of the proposed installation.”


30. 1947, October 2. MDC Minutes, Vol. 17, p. 56, Line 3 (MSA-ENV). “A hearing was given to William C. Hill, Secretary, and others, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in regard to proposals for model of ‘The Battle of Bunker Hill’ to be placed in the museum at the monument site.

VOTED that the proposal of Erwin Raisz of September 2, 1947, of $2,000.00 for a relief model, be accepted, $500.00 to be reserved for a case, installation etc.”


VOTED that the proposal of Theodore B. Pitman of August 20, 1947, of $2,500.00 to furnish such a model, be accepted.”


VOTED that the lowest bid, that of Nicholas Bello of $2,224.00, be accepted.”


VOTED that the lowest bid, that of Nicholas Bello of $1,394.50, be accepted.”

34. 1956, March 12. Survey No. 10 (Site Survey Card for Bunker Hill Monument) (DCR-BF) (see General References No. 64).

35. 1957, August. Cross Reference Record (DCR-BF). Reference to Boston University's Professor Franklin C. Roberts’ suggestion to repaint the inscription in the Lodge Building describing the building of the monument.

36. 1957, Fall. Cross Reference Record (DCR-BF). Reference to Edward F. DeSilva, Jr., work “for repairing and painting the wall of the Lodge Building and re-lettering in gold leaf the inscription containing approx. 900 ltrs. at Bunker Hill Monument.”

   “An oil painting of Major General Clinton, a Revolutionary War Hero, I presume, that hung inside the Bunker Hill Monument has fallen and has been damaged.

   It has a large double tear in the canvas about six inches long and the frame is broken. The frame is an old style affair that is matched by several other pictures that it hung near.”


   “Have gun and sword taken down and properly remounted in gun mounts and put back up on wall with proper fixtures - not picture wire and picture hooks.

   “Signs in exhibits for cannon balls and bullets should be replaced and put inside the exhibit cases and not attached to outside with thumb tacks.”

40. 1967, January 27. Charles Eliot, President, BHMA, to Howard Whitmore, Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). Comment on renovation in progress (see General References No. 78).

41. 1967, June 17. BHMA, Notice of the 144th Annual Meeting at Charlestown (DCR-BF).

   ‘This Spring under the direction of Chairman Howard Whitmore of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION the Museum interior has been redecorated and significant improvements made. In February the B.H.M.A. Standing Committee set up a special sub-committee to handle the refurbishing of the memorabilia and promote the up-grading of the Bunker Hill Battle `interpretation’.”

42. 1967, December 7. Letter from Douglas P. Adams, Vice President, BHMA, to Howard Whitmore, Jr., Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). Regarding preparation of the elliptical shield and potential purchase of a ‘squawk-box’ to give a five-minute audible narration on the events of that famous day.’
43. 1968. Photographs of the Statuary Room. The images depict the gilded detailing of the ceiling molding and red, white, and blue borders on the walls. A heavy curtain is located behind the Warren statue. The statue is flanked by the busts of President Marie Francois Sadi Carnot of France (south) and George Washington (north) and surrounded by several flags. To the north of the statue, a clock is mounted on the wall and plugged into the electrical conduit below. A diorama is located in the northwest corner of the room. A square, wood table with a slat-back armchair on each side occupies much of the northern half of the room. A settle flanked by two slat-back armchairs are placed at the north wall; two additional chairs flank the entry to the room, and another is located to the right of the southern radiator on the east wall. A podium with the visitors’ registry and a desk and chair are located in the southwest corner of the room. Gold lettered signage is located throughout: under several of the windows indicating “No Loitering” and on the door to the Monument “Entrance to Monument/10[cents] Please Pay at Desk.” Additional signage to the right (west) of the door indicates site hours and safety precautions regarding the Monument. DCR-PPF. (Figures 28 and 33; also see Appendix H)

44. 1968, April 26. Letter from Douglas P. Adams, Vice President, BHMA, to Howard Whitmore, Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). “The Bunker Hill Monument Association wished to thank you very much for the help afforded it by your staff…. This is in particular reference to the lettered elliptical tablet which you will find on the North wall of the Bunker Hill Monument Lodge…. In this position it can be easily read by those who are looking at the very good diorama there.”

45. 1968, April 26. Letter from Douglas P. Adams, Vice President, BHMA, to Mike Magoletta, MDC (DCR-BF). “I wish to extend to you the appreciation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for your first-class job in lettering upon the big blue shield the story of this famous Battle. We had a meeting last night at which your very extensive lettering was very much admired. I took the shield over to the Monument for posting on the wall the next day. Here it will undoubtedly serve the intended purpose of supplying to many hundreds of visitors from all over the world a quick resume of the events of that famous day.”

46. 1968, May 7. Letter from Howard Whitmore, Jr., Commissioner, MDC, to Douglas P. Adams, Vice President, BHMA (DCR-BF).

“Thank you very much for your letter of April 26th, expressing the appreciation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the helpful and fine work afforded it in conjunction with the lettering on the shield mounted on the north wall of the Lodge.

Certainly the Lodge will be a more attractive and commemorative aesthetic site with the completion of the work which has been done.”

47. 1968. A Master Plan for Proposed Bunker Hill Historic Site, 31 (BOST-TECH). “The interior finishes of the first floor are: Ceramic tile floors; plastered walls above a white marble wainscot interrupted by pilasters with gilded capitals; plastered ceiling, divided into panels, and a skylight; paneled wood doors and wood sash with iron grates.”

48. 1971, September 3. Letter from H. Vincent Strout, President, BHMA, to John Sears, Chairman, MDC (DCR-BF). Regarding agreement of loan of “…Peter Sales musket on the wall in the Museum to the Smithsonian Institution….”

49. 1972, February 2. Interoffice Correspondence from Captain A. A. Swanson to John Sears, Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). Regarding use of the Lodge room as a meeting space by the Charlestown Militia on a “contingency basis.”
50. 1972, October 18. Interoffice Correspondence, William T. Kenney, Chief Administrative Assistant to John W. Sears, Commissioner (DCR-BF). Re: improvements and maintenance during the year (see General References No. 87).


52. 1974, September 17. Letter from Sumner A. Weld to John Sears, Commissioner, MDC (DCR-BF). Regarding Weld’s desire to donate a contour of Bunker Hill map to the MDC.

53. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Architectural first floor plan & details. Room referred to as “Gallery.” Plans call for opening to be cut in existing partition at “Display” room with new plaster surrounds as well as new wood base typical of that in Display Room. Plans include cutting existing marble dado at surrounds. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

54. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Plumbing first floor plan. Plans call for relocation of existing radiator at east wall south of the main entry to the room. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)

55. 1974, October. Department of the Army, New England Division, Corps of Engineers. Electrical first floor plan, section, and details. Plans call for removal of existing panel on east wall south of the main entry to the room. BOST-ADF. (Appendix G)


At MDC meeting on December 18, 1974, "The Secretary submitted for signature a Deed of Gift of the following goods and chattels, from Sumner A. Weld of Manchester:

1. Diorama of the battle at Concord Bridge during the War for Independence;
2. Diorama of the battle at Lexington Green during the War for Independence;
3. Diorama of the British Retreat from Concord to Boston during the War for Independence;
4. Contour map of Bunker Hill and Surrounding Area during the War for Independence.
57. 1974. Collection of photographs and transparencies depicting the Statuary Room and its collections. The statue of General Warren is centered on the west wall. It is flanked by the U.S. flag and bust of President Marie Francois Sadi Carnot of France; the fictional Bunker Hill flag and an unidentified flag, as well as a bust of George Washington, are on the north. A deep red scrolled panel is located behind the statue. The portraits of Captain John Linzee, John Stark, and Major General Henry Clinton as well as a display box with a sign of “Famous Battle Quotes” are located on the wall north of the main entry to the room. A large display is centered on the north wall. A table with four chairs is located in front of the display. In the northwest corner is the oval sign describing the “Battle of Bunker Hill.” Painted signage about the Bunker Hill Monument Association is located on the wall south of the entry to the room. DCR-PPF. (Figures 43, 46, 50, see also Appendix H)

   -8’ x 12’ foot tabletop model designed by Military Collectors of New England
   -to be on display in the Bicentennial exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from mid-June through September 1975
   -to be purchased by Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
   -to be presented to MDC and placed permanently at Bunker Hill Granite Lodge at close of BMFA exhibit

59. 1975, January 24. Photograph #1 of “Opening between display room and gallery.” Depicts work under construction between Statuary Room and former Men’s Toilet and Lounge (compare to Photograph #153). NARA-Waltham. (Figure 25)

60. 1975, March 14. A. Dix Leeson, Jr., Senior Planner, MDC, to David Horn, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (DCR-BF). “…the Commission will be making major changes to its exhibit layout at the conclusion of the MFA exhibition to accommodate a diorama which is being used in that exhibit and which has also been donated to the MDC.”

61. 1975, March 21. Photograph #153 of “Opening between display room and gallery.” Depicts completed work between Statuary Room and former Men’s Lounge and Toilet (compare to Photograph #1). NARA-Waltham. (Figure 26)


Ceiling
Scheme 1-flat areas: cream colored matte oil finish paint; plaster details: medium green brown matte finish oil based paint

Upper Walls
Scheme 1-medium green brown matte finish oil based paint (incl. pilasters)
Scheme 2-light red brown matte finish oil based paint with dark yellow border; pilaster shafts same as above; pilaster bases and capitals orange yellow

Window and Door Trim
Scheme 1-light green brown matte finish oil based paint (incl. plaster panels below windows)
Scheme 2-window frames, tan; sash, medium green brown; panels, light red brown; pediments, scrolls, brackets, light green brown

“The wood framing on the east wall opening leading to the lounge and the south door, leading to the obelisk entrance are both recent additions, having only the two most recent coats of paint. The framed opening to the lounge was most likely added when the men's room and ceramic tile in the lounge were removed.”

p. 33 photograph of southwest corner: “The bands of color on walls simulating panels is tape, installed by the Corps of Engineers for the Bicentennial.”

Paint charts on p. 34-38

64. 1979, January. *Bunker Hill Lodge*. Main Floor plan notes space to be used for personal services/audio and period and universal theme exhibits. The battlefield diorama is depicted as occupying the center of the space. A note depicts that the rail around the Warren statue to be removed. BOST_457_20025. *(Appendix G)*

65. 1979, August 24. Stull and Associates. As-built drawing of First Floor Plan. Notes “Main Exhibition Room” with marble mosaic floor with marble feature strips at edge, typical marble wainscot, typical painted plaster walls above wainscot, 2-inch brass rail surrounding Warren statue, typical wood casement windows, typical ornamental metal window screens, and typical radiators. BOST-ADF. *(Appendix G)*
1980, August. *General Management Plan*. p. 51 (BOST_000001). “The main gallery in the lodge will be preserved with its original interior and used for interpretive purposes. The large battle diorama should be refurbished, provided with a new case, and featured in the room. In conjunction with personal service, the diorama will serve to interpret the event of the battle. Backup interpretive use of the diorama will be provided by labels and by special audio programs scripted for the vision- and hearing-impaired.

“An exhibit series in this room will interpret period and universal theme material. Special emphasis will be placed on individual participants in the battle....”

“Exhibit designers should plan the room to provide as much open floor space as possible. Consideration will be given to installing rollers under the diorama to allow its being pushed to one side.”

p. 50 - floor plan drawn September 1979 of Bunker Hill Lodge (BOST_457_20025A). Main Floor plan notes space to be used for personal services/audio and period and universal theme exhibits. The battlefield diorama is depicted as occupying the center of the space. A note depicts that the rail around the Warren statue to be removed.

p. 53 – “The lodge will be preserved in its present configuration. The main gallery and vestibule will be repainted in the 1902 color scheme.”

“To facilitate circulation, the rail around the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren, opposite the entrance, should be removed.”

67. ca. 1981. Color photograph of Statuary Room looking south. Depicts two dioramas and one armchair in the southwest corner and the portrait of Major General Henry Clinton on the south wall between the window and the door leading to the Monument. A display case and additional portrait are partially visible on the east wall, north of the framed entry to the smaller exhibition room. BOST-APPF. *(Appendix H)*

68. ca. 1981. Color photograph of Statuary Room looking northwest. Depicts an oblique view of the Warren statue with the bust of Washington and the Bunker Hill flag and an unidentified flag to the north of the statue and a deep red scrolled panel behind. BOST-APPF. *(Figure 36)*

69. ca. 1981. Black-and-white photograph of Statuary Room looking northwest. Depicts the large battle diorama occupying most of the north end of the room. BOST-APPF. *(Appendix H)*

70. 2005, January 14. First Floor Demolition Plan. Noted as “Commemorative Space” with typical tile mosaic floor, marble wainscot, plaster details as well as the statue and railing to remain and be protected. Large diorama at the north end of the room and smaller dioramas in the southwest corner to be removed and relocated. BOST-ADF. *(Appendix G)*

71. 2005, January 14. First Floor Plan. Notes to “provide new handicapped-accessible door hardware to existing [wood] door” leading to Monument. BOST-ADF. *(Appendix G)*
Basement References


2. 1901, June 29. “Lodge on the Hill,” Charlestown Enterprise (see General References No. 15).

3. 1945, October 16. Proposed Electrical Alterations. Plans note “Proposed Benjamin Fixture” to be placed in the stairwell leading down to the basement. BOSTB_00883. (Appendix G)

4. 1980, December 4. Steel Handrail, Bunker Hill Lodge, Boston National Historical Park. Construction drawing illustrates proposed steel handrail to be placed on the south and west walls of the stairway leading from the Rotunda to the basement. BOST_457_61001A. (Appendix G)
Illustrations
Part 1: Historical Data
Part 1: Historical Data
Part 1: Historical Data
Part 1: Historical Data
42. View of detailing at original Statuary Room light fixtures. January 2010. Photograph by Laurel Racine.
APPENDIX A

OPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
OPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The treatment options below present a range of possibilities for the future presentation of suggestively furnished interior spaces and the interpretation of collection items at the Bunker Hill Granite Lodge based on historic and extant physical evidence. The options are brief analyses suggesting the period of interpretation, recommendations for rooms to interpret, types of exhibits in the rooms, and presenting the pros and cons of each. All of the treatment options are informed by analysis of collection objects historically displayed in Granite Lodge, as presented in Appendix B. The treatment options do not provide specific information regarding the placement of furnishings and objects.

In this report, two types of exhibit treatments are recommended in the options: the suggestively furnished interior and the formal exhibit. A suggestively furnished interior is designed to interpret a specific time period of significance. A formal exhibit is a designed display interpreting one or more themes through displayed objects, text, images, and audiovisuals.

All of the treatment options presented below involve restoring the front entry into Granite Lodge through the doors on the east façade into the Vestibule. This will restore the axiality of the room sequence and the frontal view into the Statuary Room. The accessible entrance on the south façade will continue to be used to provide universal access to the Lodge.

After considering all options and meeting to discuss the viability of each, Park staff selected Option 3C, which approximates the appearance of Granite Lodge interiors under BHMA administration during the period of interpretation from 1907 to 1919. This decision was based upon the Park’s preference for interpreting the 1907 to 1919 time period, as presented in Options 3A, 3B, and 3C. These options recapture the 1907 decorative paint scheme and light fixtures, and thus represent the BHMA’s fully-realized vision for the interiors. The Park concurred that structural changes to the interior walls were necessary to restore the historic character of the interior, which led to their selection of either Option 3B or Option 3C and eliminated Option 3A. Finally, although the brass railing installed in 1919 was not present during much of the period of interpretation (BHMA stewardship ended in July 1919; plans for the railing were drawn for the MDC in October 1919), the Park recognizes that some sort of barrier around the perimeter of the statue is necessary to meet modern security needs. The Park acknowledges that it is preferable to maintain the historic existing rail system, because introducing a new barrier system that was never present historically risks creating a false sense of history. As a result, the Park selected Option 3C rather than Option 3B.
TREATMENT OPTION 1

Present the Granite Lodge interiors ca. 1968 in accordance with the 1960s renovations to the building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>Administrative Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Toilet</td>
<td>Mixed Use—Administrative Use/Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Toilet</td>
<td>Staff Use/Emergency Use for Visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statuary Room</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Statuary Room will be the primary historic space. In order to implement Treatment Option 1, the following work would need to be undertaken:

- Restore wall between the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge, walls of the Men’s Toilet, and the corner doorway into the Concession;
- Remove NPS counter at the Concession;
- Replace wall tile and cap on all walls of Men’s Lounge and Toilet to match Women’s Lounge and Toilet;
- Acquire reproduction ceiling fixture for replacement on Men’s Toilet ceiling to match extant original fixture in Women’s Toilet;
- Reconstruct original shallow closet on west wall of Concession;
- Demolish unisex bathroom to restore space to Women’s Lounge; replace missing areas of wall tile and cap; move original ceiling fixture to center of ceiling; replace picture molding;
- Reinstall Women’s Toilet at present janitor’s closet; existing “Men’s Toilet” door would move to reconstructed Men’s Toilet and new reproduction door would be needed for Women’s Toilet
- Repaint all interiors to match ca. 1968 color scheme as determined in 2010 Paint Analysis;
- Replace swinging doors between Entry Vestibule and Rotunda;
- Install reproduction lighting for each Sub-Hall;
- Replace water fountain in Men’s Lounge niche;
- Replace sink in Women’s Lounge niche;
- Restore 1968 lights to Statuary Room ceiling;
- Replace painted panel with gold lettering in southeast corner of Statuary Room;
- Replace 1968 exhibits and signage in Statuary Room;
- Replace blue drapery behind Warren statue;
- Recondition front door for use;
- Move southeast radiator to original location in Statuary Room and replace deflectors;
- Replace flags on front portico.

Issues/Concerns

For Treatment Option 1, good documentation, including a number of ca. 1968 photographs, will increase the accuracy of interpretation. The axial arrangement of Granite Lodge will be regained. Both the Men’s and Women’s Lounges will be available for exhibits. Closing the 1974 opening in the Statuary Room will bring Granite Lodge into almost complete compliance with State of Massachusetts Fire Prevention Regulations. This option also results in the loss of the unisex bathroom. Treatment Option 1 poses an issue from an interpretive standpoint as objects that would need to be in place in Granite Lodge are presently installed in the Bunker Hill Museum. In
addition, a security issue is presented since closing the 1974 opening between Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge will result in the loss of sightlines between the two spaces. Furthermore, NPS representatives feel that the historical significance of the building stems from its earlier history.
TREATMENT OPTION 2

Present the Granite Lodge interiors in the earliest years following its construction under the Bunker Hill Monument Association (BHMA) administration, 1903 to June 1907.

Rotunda Suggestively Furnished
Concession Administrative Use
Men’s Lounge Formal Exhibit
Men’s Toilet Mixed Use—Administrative Use/Storage
Women’s Lounge Formal Exhibit
Women’s Toilet Staff Use/Emergency Visitor Use
Statuary Room Suggestively Furnished

The Statuary Room will be the primary historic space. In order to implement Treatment Option 2, the following work would need to be undertaken:

- Restore wall between the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge and walls of Men’s Toilet and Concession;
- Remove NPS counter at the Concession;
- Replace wall tile and cap on all walls of Men’s Lounge and Toilet to match Women’s Lounge and Toilet;
- Demolish unisex bathroom to restore space to Women’s Lounge;
- Reinstall Women’s Toilet at present janitor’s closet; replace missing areas of wall tile and cap; move original ceiling fixture to center of ceiling; replace picture molding; existing “Men’s Toilet” door would move to reconstructed Men’s Toilet and new reproduction door would be needed for Women’s Toilet;
- Remove guardrail, relocate Warren statue to center of Statuary Room;
- Acquire reproduction ceiling fixture for replacement on Men’s Toilet ceiling to match extant original fixture in Women’s Toilet;
- Reconstruct original shallow closet on west wall of Concession;
- Repaint all interiors to match ca. 1902 color scheme as determined in 2010 Paint Analysis;
- Replace swinging doors between Entry Vestibule and Rotunda;
- Reproduce lighting for each Sub-Hall;
- Replace water fountain in Men’s Lounge niche;
- Replace sink in Women’s Lounge niche;
- Restore 1903-1907 lighting to Statuary Room ceiling;
- Replace 1903-1907 exhibits and signage in Statuary Room;
- Recondition front door for use;
- Move southeast radiator to original location in Statuary Room;
- Replace flags and sign on easel on front portico.

Issues/Concerns

For Treatment Option 2, interior finishes and displays would be primarily focused on the BHMA’s earliest period of ownership. Aside from one historic postcard, no photographs exist from this era, but historical references from newspaper articles and BHMA annual reports provide a clear picture of the Granite Lodge interiors. This option calls for moving the Warren statue and removing the guardrail around it. As evidenced by the cracking in the tile floor, placing the load of the statue in the center of the building historically created significant structural issues, which would be exacerbated by moving the statue back to the center of the room. Moreover, removing the railing could result in security issues, and installing a new non-historic railing could create a
false sense of history. The front door of Granite Lodge will be reopened, and the axial arrangement of Granite Lodge will be regained. Both the Men’s and Women’s Lounges will be available for exhibits. Closing the 1974 opening in the Statuary Room will bring Granite Lodge into almost complete compliance with State of Massachusetts Fire Prevention Regulations. This option also results in the loss of the unisex bathroom. In addition, a security issue is presented since closing the 1974 opening between Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge will result in the loss of sightlines between the two spaces.
TREATMENT OPTION 3A

Present the Granite Lodge interiors under BHMA administration from June 1907 to 1919, keeping the present space and wall configurations. The unisex bathroom will be retained and the original walls of the Men’s Toilet and Concession will not be reconstructed. The placement of the Warren statue and the guardrail around it will be retained.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit on Exterior Walls of Unisex Restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Toilet</td>
<td>Visitor Use – Unisex Restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statuary Room</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Statuary Room will be the primary historic space. In order to implement Treatment Option 3A, the following work would need to be undertaken:

- Restore red drapery behind statue;
- Replace original-style lighting fixtures in Concession and Sub-Halls;
- Repaint 1907-1919 exhibits and signage in Statuary Room;
- Repaint all interiors to match a ca. 1907-1919 color scheme as determined in 2010 Paint Analysis;
- Replace swinging doors between Vestibule and Rotunda;
- Remove NPS desk at Concession;
- Repaint original lighting to Statuary Room ceiling;
- Reopen front door;
- Replace all interiors in ca. 1907 colors;
- Replace picture molding in Men’s and Women’s Lounges;
- Replace flags and easel sign to front portico;
- Replace water fountain to niche in Men’s lounge; remove water fountain from Women’s Lounge.

Issues/Concerns

For Treatment Option 3A, interior finishes and displays would be primarily focused on the BHMA’s ownership following renovations in 1907. Aside from one historic postcard, no photographs exist from this era, but historical references from newspaper articles and BHMA annual reports provide a clear picture of the Granite Lodge interiors. Treatment Option 3A requires the least amount of work. This is the only treatment option that offers NPS the choice of not restoring the walls of the Men’s Toilet and the wall configuration of the Concession. It presents a compromised interpretation; the interiors of Granite Lodge never looked like this. As such, the original axial arrangement of Lodge will only be partially regained. By not closing the 1974 opening in the Statuary Room, Granite Lodge will remain out of compliance with State of Massachusetts Fire Prevention Regulations.
**TREATMENT OPTION 3B**

Present the Granite Lodge interiors under BHMA administration from June 1907 to 1919. This option is closest to the Granite Lodge interior’s original appearance, restoring the Women’s Lounge and Toilet, Men’s Lounge and Toilet, and Concession. The guardrail around the Warren statue will not be retained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>Administrative Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Toilet</td>
<td>Mixed Use—Administrative Use/Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Toilet</td>
<td>Staff Use/Emergency Use for Visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statuary Room</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Statuary Room will be the primary historic space. In order to implement Treatment Option 3B, the following work would need to be undertaken:

- Restore red drapery behind statue;
- Restore wall between the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge and walls of Concession;
- Remove NPS counter and Concession;
- Replace wall tile and cap on all walls of Men’s Lounge and Toilet to match Women’s Lounge and Toilet;
- Remove guardrail around Warren statue;
- Repaint all interiors to match a ca. 1907-1919 color scheme as determined in 2010 *Paint Analysis*;
- Replace swinging doors between Entry Vestibule and Rotunda;
- Reproduce lighting for each Sub-Hall, the Concession, and the Vestibule;
- Augment lighting in the Men’s Lounge with fiber-optic track lights for exhibits;
- Replace water fountain in Men’s Lounge niche;
- Replace sink in Women’s Lounge niche;
- Restore original lighting to Statuary Room ceiling;
- Restore 1907-1919 exhibits and signage in Statuary Room;
- Recondition front door for use;
- Move southeast radiator to original location in Statuary Room;
- Replace flags and sign on easel on front portico;

**Issues/Concerns**

For Treatment Option 3B, interior finishes and displays would be primarily focused on the BHMA’s ownership following renovations in 1907. Aside from the historic postcards, no photographs exist from this era, but historical references from newspaper articles and BHMA annual reports provide a clear picture of the Granite Lodge interiors. The front door of Granite Lodge will be reopened, and the axial arrangement of Granite Lodge will be regained. Both the Men’s and Women’s Lounges will be available for exhibits. Closing the 1974 opening in the Statuary Room will bring Granite Lodge into almost complete compliance with State of Massachusetts Fire Prevention Regulations. Although a historically accurate restoration to this period would result in the loss of the unisex bathroom and the restoration of the Men’s and Women’s Toilets, this option retains the existing unisex bathroom for functionality and accessibility reasons. Similarly, a historically accurate restoration would include reconstructing the Men’s Toilet and shallow closet on the west wall of the Concession, but this option excludes...
those spaces in order to maximize exhibit space in the former Men’s Lounge. In addition, a security issue is presented since closing the 1974 opening between Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge will result in the loss of sightlines between the two spaces. The absence of a guardrail around the Warren statue may also pose security, maintenance, or safety issues, and installing a new non-historic railing could create a false sense of history.
TREATMENT OPTION 3C

Present the Granite Lodge interiors under BHMA administration from June 1907 to 1919. This option is close to the Granite Lodge interior’s original appearance, with the restoration of the Concession. The ca. 1919 guardrail around the Warren statue will be retained but modified for improved functionality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>Administrative Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Toilet</td>
<td>Mixed Use—Administrative Use/Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>Formal Exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Toilet</td>
<td>Staff Use/Emergency Use for Visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statuary Room</td>
<td>Suggestively Furnished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Statuary Room will be the primary historic space. In order to implement Treatment Option 3C, the following work would need to be undertaken:

- Restore red drapery behind statue;
- Restore wall between the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge and walls of Concession;
- Remove NPS counter at Concession;
- Rebuild closet between Men’s Lounge and Concession;
- Replace wall tile and cap on all walls of Men’s Lounge and Toilet to match Women’s Lounge and Toilet;
- Repaint all interiors to match a ca. 1907-1919 color scheme as determined in 2010 Paint Analysis;
- Replace swinging doors between Entry Vestibule and Rotunda;
- Reproduce lighting for each Sub-Hall, the Concession, and the Vestibule;
- Augment lighting in the Men’s Lounge with fiber-optic track lights for exhibits;
- Replace water fountain in Men’s Lounge niche;
- Restore original lighting to Statuary Room ceiling;
- Restore 1907-1919 exhibits and signage in Statuary Room;
- Recondition front door for use;
- Move southeast radiator to original location in Statuary Room;
- Replace flags and sign on easel on front portico.

Issues/Concerns

For Treatment Option 3B, interior finishes and displays would be primarily focused on the BHMA’s ownership following renovations in 1907. Aside from historic postcards, no photographs exist from this era, but historical references from newspaper articles and BHMA annual reports provide a clear picture of the Granite Lodge interiors. The front door of Granite Lodge will be reopened, and the axial arrangement of Granite Lodge will be regained. Both the Men’s and Women’s Lounges will be available for exhibits. The ca. 1919 guardrail will be retained, although it existed only briefly at the end of the period of interpretation, in order to avoid installation of a conjectural, non-historic barrier system. Closing the 1974 opening in the Statuary Room will bring Granite Lodge into almost complete compliance with State of Massachusetts Fire Prevention Regulations. Although a historically accurate restoration to this period would result in the loss of the unisex bathroom and the restoration of the Men’s and Women’s Toilets, this option retains the existing unisex bathroom for functionality and accessibility reasons. Similarly, a historically accurate restoration would include reconstructing
the Men’s Toilet and shallow closet on the west wall of the Concession, but this option excludes those spaces in order to maximize exhibit space in the former Men’s Lounge. In addition, a security issue is presented since closing the 1974 opening between Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge will result in the loss of sightlines between the two spaces.
APPENDIX B

ITEMS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DISPLAYED IN GRANITE LODGE
ITEMS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DISPLAYED IN GRANITE LODGE

Information in the following table is based on existing source material compiled in the Documentary Evidence section. Historic images and inventories provided valuable information, especially the BHMA inventory prepared by Jack and Marie Alves in 2002. However, because many of the objects historically displayed in Granite Lodge were historically on loan from the BHMA but not currently in situ, their present location and integrity are difficult to discern. Additionally, many items were reported missing or stolen prior to the transfer of the Lodge to the NPS from the MDC.

The inventory is organized chronologically, according to the earliest piece of Documentary Evidence indicating the object’s presence within the Lodge. However, an object may have been placed on display prior to the date that it was documented. For instance, the cannonball and bullet exhibit is first mentioned in the 1919 inventory, included in Appendix C, but the exhibit likely was placed on display prior to 1919.

**Items Known to Have Been Displayed in Granite Lodge, by Documented Date(s) of Display**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Date(s) of Display</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Integrity Issues</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Statue of General Warren" /></td>
<td>Statue of General Warren (Item *0037, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory), displayed at center of Statuary Room 1903-1907, moved to west wall of statuary room 1907</td>
<td>1903, 1919, 1968, 1982, 2002, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior; individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Four Arts and Crafts Style ladder back wood arm chairs" /></td>
<td>Four Arts and Crafts Style ladder back wood arm chairs, depicted around table to right of statue in historic postcards</td>
<td>ca. 1903, ca. 1909, possibly 1919 (10 chairs in 1919 inventory, but which chairs not specified)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replicas potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Wooden table with castors, and drawers" /></td>
<td>Wooden table with castors, and drawers; depicted to right of statue in historic postcards</td>
<td>ca. 1903, ca. 1909, 1919, 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood single-pedestal Arts and Crafts Style desk, historically located in southwest corner of Statuary Room</td>
<td>ca. 1903, ca. 1909, 1919, 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood swivel desk chair, historically located at desk in southwest corner of Statuary Room</td>
<td>ca. 1903, 1909, 1919</td>
<td>NPS Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of Major General John Brooks, first BHMA president, restored in 2000 (Item *0024, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Possibly ca. 1903-ca. 1907 (BHMA Proceedings list portraits of BHMA presidents, but names not specified), 1967</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Folding screen with wood frame</td>
<td>ca. 1909</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Dark red drape with Greek key border hanging behind Warren Statue</td>
<td>ca. 1909, 1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Missing; unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Colored print of portrait of American Brigadier General Israel Putnam, historically in Statuary Room (Item *0015, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1909, 1919</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Limoges porcelain bust of President Carnot of France (3rd Republic) under black-edged rectangular glass case, depicted in historic postcards displayed to left of statue on a “shelf” between columns (Item *0011, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1909, 1919, ca. 1967, 1968, 1974, 2002</td>
<td>Home of Jack Alves, president of BHMA</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of portrait of British Major General William Howe, historically in Statuary Room (Item *0017, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1910, ca. 1967, 2002, 2009</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Oil portrait of American Colonel John Stark, historically in Statuary Room (Item *0008, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1910, 1919, ca. 1967, 2002, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Documented Date(s) of Display</td>
<td>Current Location</td>
<td>Integrity Issues</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of portrait of British Major General Henry Clinton, historically in Statuary Room (Item *0009, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1910, 1919, 1959, 1967, 2002, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge, copy on display at Bunker Hill Museum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Copy of portrait of British Captain John Linzee, historically in Statuary Room (Item *0002, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1910, 1967, 2002</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print of portrait of Major-General Brooks, President of BHMA</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil portrait of General Lafayette by A. Phlipon</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of General Joseph Warren (Item *0007, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Items Known to Have Been Displayed in Granite Lodge, by Documented Date(s) of Display

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Image</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of portrait of General Lafayette (the Marquis de Lafayette) signed A. Scheffer Pina, 1822 at lower left corner and Leroux Sculp 1824 at lower right corner (Item *0018, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967, 2002</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Engraved print of John Trumbull’s painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill) (Item *0025, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of Battle at Rail Fence</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Daguerreotype of Ralph Farnham of Acton, MA (Item *0010, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>If located, potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art; replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print of Battle of Bunker Hill, dated 1875 (Item *0014, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print of Battle of Bunker Hill and Land</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photo of Bunker Hill Monument</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood slant-top podium for registration book, historically located southwest corner of Statuary Room</td>
<td>1919, 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>If located, contributing to historic character of interior providing integrity intact; replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visitors’ registration books, historically located on podium in southwest corner of Statuary Room</td>
<td>1919, 1968</td>
<td>NPS Storage, BOST Bldg. 107, Collection Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior providing integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Documented Date(s) of Display</td>
<td>Current Location</td>
<td>Integrity Issues</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bust of George Washington Warren, BHMA president, depicted in historic postcards</td>
<td>1907, 1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>displayed to right of statue on a “shelf” between columns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 settees (23 in fair condition, 1 damaged), likely stored in basement for use on</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown; do not appear to have been displayed within Granite Lodge historically</td>
<td>Not Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cannonball &amp; bullet exhibit in glass protective case (Item *0035, 2002 BHMA</td>
<td>1919, ca.1967</td>
<td>Reported stolen from Granite Lodge ca. 1970</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Putnam’s sword (Item *0030, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major General Worthen’s gun and cartridge box</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piece of wood and nails from old belfry at Lexington</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print of Battle of Bunker Hill by Somerset, personal property of Mr. John W.</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dennett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engraved print of portrait of Daniel Webster (Item *0020, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1919, ca. 1967, 2002</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bust of F.W. Lincoln, BHMA president, depicted in historic photographs from 1968 displayed to right of statue on a “shelf” between columns</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bust of young George Washington" /></td>
<td>Bust of young George Washington, historically displayed at side of entry into statuary room</td>
<td>1919, 1968</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bolt and piece of wood from the English frigate “Somerset”</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>American flag flanking Warren Statue</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown (American flag currently displayed in Granite Lodge is a contemporary replica)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood flagpole with eagle ornament flanking Warren Statue, owner unknown</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Flag replaced</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Items Known to Have Been Displayed in Granite Lodge, by Documented Date(s) of Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Image](72x474 to 175x644)</td>
<td>Unidentified white flag with red border and red and yellow emblem, flag flanking Warren Statue</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](72x197 to 168x356)</td>
<td>Massachusetts state flag, shown mounted on the exterior of Granite Lodge in the peak of the front gable ca. 1919 and shown mounted under the portico in 1968</td>
<td>1919, 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](72x120 to 167x191)</td>
<td>Brass railing surrounding Warren Statue</td>
<td>1919, 1968, 1980, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge Partially relocated, as shown by markings in flooring</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior[^147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="72x49" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pair of Arts and Crafts Style wooden benches historically located in lounges, currently located to right of entrance into statuary room</td>
<td>1919, 1968, 1974, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
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[^147]: Refer to *Implementation Plan* for additional information.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Ten curved-back wood library chairs, depicted in 1968 photo around table to right of statue and along east wall</td>
<td>1919, 1968, 1982</td>
<td>One chair currently in Granite Lodge behind Ranger desk; remainder missing</td>
<td>One chair currently extant within lodge Contributing to historic character of interior; replicas of remaining nine chairs potentially could contribute to collection</td>
<td>One chair currently extant within lodge Contributing to historic character of interior; replicas of remaining nine chairs potentially could contribute to collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Bust of heroic George Washington, reputed to be by Houdon, historically displayed at side of entry into statuary room (Item #0034, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>1927, ca. 1967</td>
<td>On display at The Cooperative Bank, Charlestown, on loan from BHMA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior; potentially individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>General Prescott’s sword</td>
<td>Prior to 1933</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Replacement for General Prescott’s sword</td>
<td>1933, 1962</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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148 According to oral interview with Jack Alves, president of BHMA, the bust was restored by a firm that was a successor to an Italian firm named Perroni, which made copies of famous busts. The conservator stated that the bust is a Perroni replica rather than an original Houdon.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Display case with diorama of Battle of Bunker Hill, shown to right of statue in 1968 photograph</td>
<td>ca. 1951, ca. 1981</td>
<td>On display in Bunker Hill Museum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Bronze plaque regarding Colonel Richard Gridley</td>
<td>ca. 1958</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Elliptical tablet describing Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td>ca. 1960</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>“Squawk-box” narrating Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td>ca. 1960</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Aquatint of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds (Item *0001, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>On display at Massachusetts General Hospital Charlestown Health Center, on loan from BHMA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatints of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds, showing carriages &amp; horse drawn street cars, ca. 1860 (Item *0003, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca.1967</td>
<td>On display at Massachusetts General Hospital Charlestown Health Center, on loan from BHMA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charcoal &amp; watercolor drawing of colonial troops at redoubt on bunker hill (Item *0004, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca.1967</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charcoal &amp; watercolor drawing of colonial troops at redoubt on bunker hill (Item *0005, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca.1967</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frame of portrait of General Stark of New Hampshire; portrait missing; frame only is held (Item *0006, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca.1967</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photostat of letter from Daniel Webster &amp; first two pages of his oration (Item *0012, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Items Known to Have Been Displayed in Granite Lodge, by Documented Date(s) of Display

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printed plan of redoubt, breastworks and rail fence at the Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Item *0013, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facsimile of the original charter of King Solomon’s Lodge AF &amp; AM (Item *0016,</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mezzotint print of Israel Putnam (Item *0019, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original commission of portrait of Colonel Joseph Gilbert (Item *0021, 2002</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lieutenant Page’s Plan of Action at Bunker Hill (Item *0022, 2002 BHMA Collection</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mezzotint of General Joseph Warren, restored in 2000 (Item *0023, 2002 BHMA</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>BHMA Storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection Inventory)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print of John Trumbull’s sketch of the faces shown in his painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Item *0026, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil painting, poor condition, subject matter unknown, in larger black and gilt frame (Item *0027, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>BHMA storage</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior, provided integrity intact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Shattuck’s Sword (Item *0028, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Salem’s Flintlock Musket (Item *0029, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported stolen from Granite Lodge ca. 1970</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Park certificate designating Bunker Hill as a National Landmark (Item *0031, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explanatory print of Pitman exhibit of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Item *0032, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colton’s Map of Boston (Item *0033, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported missing from MDC headquarters on 04/11/1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Boston commemorative medal of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, issued 1925 (Item *0036, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>ca. 1967</td>
<td>Reported stolen from Granite Lodge ca. 1970</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>American flag, mounted under portico</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Drape with swags and fringe hanging behind Warren Statue</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Flagpole with pinnacle ornament, flanking Warren Statue</td>
<td>1968, 1974, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Bunker Hill flag (blue background with red cross and pine tree in upper left corner), flanking Warren Statue</td>
<td>1968, 1974, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Contributing to historic character of interior</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Unidentified white flag with yellow trim, flanking Warren Statue</td>
<td>1968, 1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Replica potentially could contribute to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pay telephone, shown in rotunda to right of entrance to statuary room in 1968 photograph</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pay telephone, former sink location in men’s lounge</td>
<td>ca. 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Scrolled wood panel located behind Warren Statue</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Granite Lodge basement</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Contemporary American flag with yellow fringe, flanking on Warren Statue</td>
<td>1974, 2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Display box of “Famous Battle Quotes,” along east wall of statuary room under portraits</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood table</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not displayed in Granite Lodge during period of significance (1903-1968)</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Display case with hipped roof</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Tabletop diorama of Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td>1975-2005</td>
<td>On display in Bunker Hill Museum</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Two wood display cases, painted white, shown in southwest corner in photo from 1982 HSR</td>
<td>ca. 1982</td>
<td>On display in Bunker Hill Museum</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Unidentified pale blue and white flag, flanking Warren statue</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Not displayed in Granite Lodge during period of significance (1903-1968)</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood donation box, north of entrance to Statuary Room</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wood extension to built-in ranger desk/concession stand, located in new vestibule/men’s lounge</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Print of dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, behind ranger desk/concession stand</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Date of installation in Granite Lodge uncertain, may not have been present during period of significance (1903-1968)</td>
<td>Potentially contributing to historic character of interior if present during period of significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Two wooden easels with cardboard maps depicting Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Wooden bench, along west wall south of Warren Statue</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Non-historic</td>
<td>Not contributing to historic character of interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

COLLECTIONS INVENTORIES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission, 1919
Inventory, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107,
Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

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Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1967 Inventory, Boston National
Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard,
Charlestown, Massachusetts

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Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1967 Inventory (with 1974 notations),
Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy
Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

-----

Bunker Hill Monument Association, 2002 Inventory, Boston National
Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard,
Charlestown, Massachusetts
Mr. Grenville W. Minot,

16 Charles River Square,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The following is a list of personal property belonging to the trustees of Bunker Hill Monument found on the premises when the Board took possession of the Monument and grounds:

- 2 lawn mowers
- 2 "Keep Off Grass" signs
- 4 flat dirt rakes
- 4 E. H. shovels et. al.
- 2 E. H. flat point shovels
- 2 ice scrapers
- 2 hand drills
- 2 axes
- 2 hand saws
- 1 6' crane
- 1 pair of hand spades
- 1 hedge shears
- 1 maul
- 1 push broom
- 1 water hoe
- 1 post hole spade
- 1 ice saw and scraper
- 1 wood log rope
- 1 iron screen rake
- 1 flag pole
- 10 inch bricks
- 14 1/2 in. baskets
- 1 rope handle
- 1 cow brome
- 1 20' ladder
- 1 hand axe
- 1 14' monkey wrench
- 1 16' monkey wrench
- 1 Aviaphone saw
- 1 plasterer's travel
- 1 try square
- 1 8' wood chisel
- 1 8' wood chisel
- 1 keyhole saw
- 1 12' chain saw
- 1 squirt guns
- 1 tree pruner
- 1 roll telephone wire
- 1 "Keep Off Grass" sign stencil
- 1 coal box
- 1 wood shovel
- 1 barrow truck
- 1 sail
- 1 pair handles
- 55 boxes in fair condition
- 1 farm cifetar
- 1 10' ladder
- 1 stone lime roller (damaged)
Most of the articles in the foregoing list are of doubtful value owing to their condition.

Inventory of Furniture, Relics, Paintings & Prints:

Major-General Brooks, President Bunker Hill Lodge Association (print)
General Lafayette, by A. Philippe (oil)
General Warren (reproduction by copy)
General Lafayette (print)
Gen. S. W. Moore (print)
General Patrick (print)
Battle of Bunker Hill, Death of General Warren (print)
Battle of Rail Fence (print)
General John Stark, by Croweingshield (oil)
General John Stark (print)
Ralph Morran (photo)
Israel Putnam (print)
Major-General Joseph Warren (print)
General Sir Henry Clinton (print by Lawrence)
Captain John Lindsay (print by Hardy)
Battle of Bunker Hill, showing Frigate Somerset (print)
Battle of Bunker Hill and Land (print)
Bunker Hill Monument (photo)
Daniel Webster (print, photo size)

Statuary:

General Warren, heroic size and pedestal
George Washington (bust)
President Lincoln, of Bunker Hill Monument Association
President Carnot of France (bust)
1 drapery forming background of General Warren's...  

Furniture:

1 table, mission style furniture
10 chairs
2 lounges
1 flat top desk
1 high desk for register
1 flat top desk for holding souvenirs
2 revolving desk chairs

Relics:

2 cannon balls on individual holders, inscribed
1 cannon ball with four sets of Minnie balls in holder, inscribed.
General Putnam's sword
Maj. Jewett Torin's gun and cartridge box
1 Minnie ball
5 cartridges
Piece of wood and nails from old belfry at Lexington.

The following is a list of personal property found at
the Monument which is claimed by Mr. John W. Bennett:

- Deck for holding souvenirs
- Battle of Bunker Hill, by Somerset (print)
- Daniel Webster (print)
- Bunker Hill Monument (photo)
- 2 revolving desk chairs
- All shelving in closets.

I have been directed to transmit this list to you,
and to ask your advice as to the disposition of the same.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
INVENTORY OF POSSESSIONS OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LOCATED IN "THE LODGE" AT THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT SITE TAKEN ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1967 BY PROF. DOUGLAS P. ADAMS, H. VINCENT STROUT, MRS. RUTHERFORD BINGHAM, JOHN LINZER, RICHARD CREASER, AND RICHARD G. WOODS

#1 Aquatint of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds – year unknown – in mahogany frame approximately 24 x 30 inches.

#2 Oil portrait of Capt. John Linzee, R.N., Commanding Officer of HMS FALCON at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Artist unknown – in gilt frame approximately 30 x 40 inches.

#3 Aquatint of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds showing carriages and horse-drawn streetcars. Drawn approximately 1860. In mahogany frame approximately 40 x 30 inches.

#4 Charcoal and watercolor drawing of Colonial troops on the redoubt at Bunker Hill. Artist unknown. Dates “1775” and “1875” in upper corners. In pine frame approximately 20 x 30 inches.

#5 Same as above but a different view.

#6 Portrait (media unknown) of General John Stark. In dark oak frame approximately 25 x 35 inches.

#7 Print of General Joseph Warren after the portrait by John Singleton Copley – in oak frame approximately 30 x 40 inches.

#8 Oil portrait of General John Stark in a black and gilt frame approximately 30 x 40 inches. Condition of portrait very bad.

#9 Oil portrait of Major General Henry Clinton, KGB, in gilt frame approximately 24 x 33 inches. Artist unknown.

#10 Daguerreotype of Ralph Farnham, “last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill” – in oval gilt frame approximately 11x x 12 inches.

#11 Marble bust of President Carnot of the Republic of France. Bust is in a glass case.

#12 Photostat of letter from Daniel Webster accepting the invitation to be the guest orator at the dedication of the Monument in 1843. In a dark oak frame approximately 18 x 26 inches.

#13 Printed plan showing the redoubt, breastwork, and rail fence at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In an oak frame approximately 21 x 32 inches.

#14 Print of the Battle of Bunker Hill dated 1875 in a mahogany frame approximately 20 x 25 inches.

#15 Print of General Israel Putnam in a black and gilt frame 20 x 29 in.

#16 Facsimile of the original charter of King Solomon’s Lodge, AF&AM, in a mahogany frame 21 x 32 inches.
17. Print of General S. W. Howe in a black and gilt frame 20 x 29 inches.
18. Print of the Marquis de Lafayette in a gilt frame 22 x 31 inches.
19. Tinted print of General Israel Putnam in a black and gilt frame, 12 x 16 inches.
20. Engraved print of Daniel Webster in an oak frame, 35 x 18 inches.
21. Original commission of Colonel Joseph Gilbert in a wood frame, 15 x 18 inches with a framed explanatory note attached to the bottom of the main frame.
24. Print of Major General John Brooks in an oak frame - 13 x 16 inches.
25. Engraved print of John Trumbull's painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill - in a black wood frame 38 x 29 1/2 inches.
26. Print of John Trumbull's sketch of the faces shown in his painting "The Battle of Bunker Hill" (or rather "The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill") - in wood frame approximately 8 x 12 inches.
27. Oil painting - subject unknown. In large black and gilt frame. Possibly a painting of a proposed statue to be erected at Bunker Hill to the memory of General Joseph Warren. Condition of portrait exceedingly bad - a tear through the canvas.
28. General Shattuck's sword.
29. Peter Salem's flintlock musket used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
30. General Israel Putnam's sword.
32. Explanatory print of the Pitman exhibit of the Battle of Bunker Hill - in a black wood frame 9 x 15 inches.
33. Colton's Map of Boston - year unknown - frame size 14 x 17 inches.
34. Marble bust by Houdon of General George Washington.
35. Cannonball and bullet exhibit - in glass protective case.
37. Marble statue of General Joseph Warren on a green marble base with the name "Warren" incised in gold leaf.
INVENTORY OF POSSESSIONS OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LOCATED IN "THE LODGE" AT THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT SITE TAKEN ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1967 BY PROF. DOUGLAS P. ADAMS, H. VINCENT STROUT, MRS. RUTHERFORD BIRCHAM, JOHN LINZIE, RICHARD GREASER, AND RICHARD C. WOODS

1. Aquatint of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds - year unknown - in mahogany frame approximately 24 x 30 inches.

2. Oil portrait of Capt. John Linzies, R.N., Commanding Officer of HIS FALCON at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Artist unknown - in gilt frame approximately 30 x 40 inches.

3. Aquatint of Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds showing carriages and horse-drawn streetcars. Drawn approximately 1860. In mahogany frame approximately 30 x 40 inches.


5. Same as above but a different view.


7. Print of General Joseph Warren after the portrait by John Singleton Copley - in oak frame approximately 30 x 40 inches.

8. Oil portrait of General John Stark in a black and gilt frame approximately 30 x 40 inches. Condition of portrait very bad.


10. Daguerreotype of Ralph Farnham, "last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill" - in oval gilt frame approximately 14 x 12 inches.

11. Marble bust of President Carnot of the Republic of France. Bust is in a glass case.

12. Phototab of letter from Daniel Webster accepting the invitation to be the guest orator at the dedication of the Monument in 1843. In a dark oak frame approximately 18 x 26 inches.

13. Printed plan showing the redoubt, breastwork, and rail fence at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In an oak frame approximately 21 x 32 inches.


15. Print of General Israel Putnam in a black and gilt frame 20 x 29 in.

16. Facsimile of the original charter of King Solomon's Lodge, A.F.&A.M., in a mahogany frame 21 x 32 inches.

Collections Inventory, 1967 with notes from 1974

Page 1
Collections Inventory, 1967 with notes from 1974

17. Print of General S. W. Howe in a black and gilt frame 20 x 29 inches.
18. Print of the Marquis de Lafayette in a gilt frame 22 x 31 inches.
19. Tinted print of General Israel Putnam in a black and gilt frame, 12 x 16 inches.
20. Engraved print of Daniel Webster in an oak frame, 15 x 18 inches.
21. Original commission of Colonel Joseph Gilbert in a wood frame, 15 x 18 inches with a framed explanatory note attached to the bottom of the main frame.
24. Print of Major General John Brooks in an oak frame - 13 x 16 inches.
25. Engraved print of John Trumbull's painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill - in a black wood frame 38 x 29 1/2 inches.
26. Print of John Trumbull's sketch of the faces shown in his painting "The Battle of Bunker Hill" (or rather "The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill") - in wood frame approximately 6 x 12 inches.
27. Oil painting - subject unknown. In large black and gilt frame. Possibly a painting of a proposed statue to be erected at Bunker Hill to the memory of General Joseph Warren. Condition of portrait exceedingly bad - a tear through the canvas.
28. General Shattuck's sword.
29. Salem's flintlock musket used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
30. General Israel Putnam's sword.
32. Explanatory print of the Pitman exhibit of the Battle of Bunker Hill - in a black wood frame 9 x 15 inches.
33. Colton's Map of Boston - year unknown - frame size 14 x 17 inches.
34. Marble bust by Houdon of General George Washington.
35. Cannonball and bullet exhibit - in glass protective case.
Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

Bunker Hill Monument Association
Collection
Included Arc Notations From: (1) An Inventory On February 3, 1967 Of Possessions Of The Bunker Hill Monument Association, Which Were Located In "The Lodge" At The Bunker Hill Monument. This Inventory Was Conducted By Prof. Douglas P. Adams, H. Vincent Strout, Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, John Linzee, Richard Creaser, And Richard C. Woods And (2) An Inventory Conducted On April 11, 1974 By R. W. Creaser Of Possessions Of The Bunker Hill Monument Association, Which Had Been Subsequently Removed From "The Lodge" By The MDC And Were Presumed To Be In Storage At MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street.

#0001 Aquatint Of Bunker Hill Monument And Surrounding Grounds. (Photo On File)
Year Unknown. This Etching Was Made Using An Aquatint Process, A Method Of Engraving Capable Of Producing Several Tones By Varying The Etching Time Of Different Areas Of A Copper Plate So That The Resulting Print Resembles The Flat Tints Of An Ink Or Wash Drawing
Mahogany Frame 30"X 39 1/2".

On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society Inc.
On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square

#0002 Oil Portrait Of Captain John Linzee, Royal Navy (Photo On File)
Commander Of HMS Falcon, During The Battle Of Bunker Hill On June 17th 1775.
Gift Frame 30"X 40"
Gift To Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. From Capt. Linzee's Great-Great Grandson, C.W. Amory. Ernest L. Epsen Copied This Portrait From One He Had In His Collection.
Acquired In 1909 (BHMA Proceedings Of 1909 & 1910, Pages 16-17)
On Loan To The Boston National Historical Park Service.
On Display At The Bunker Hill Monument Lodge Building.
Painting Is Protected By An Alarm System Installed By The National Park Service

#0003 Aquatint Of Bunker Hill Monument And Surrounding Grounds, Showing Carriages & Horse Drawn Street Cars, Circa 1860. (Photo On File)
Mahogany Frame 29"X 38"
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Boston MA.

#0004 Charcoal & Watercolor Drawing Of Colonial Troops At Redoubt On Bunker Hill. Artist Unknown. Dates Of 1775 And 1875 In Upper Corners.
Pine Frame 20"X30"
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
In Storage On Top Floor Of Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA.

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Collections Inventory, 2002
#0005 Charcoal & Watercolor Drawing Of Colonial Troops At Redoubt On Bunker Hill. Similar To That Of #4, But A Different View. 
Pine Frame 20”X 30”.
Artist Unknown. Dates Of 1775 And 1875 In Upper Corners.
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
?? On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown, MA.

#0006 Portrait Of General John Stark Of New Hampshire
Medium Unknown. Dark Oak Frame 25”X 35”
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
Portrait Missing, Frame Only In Storage At Museum @ 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0007 Print Of General Joseph Warren (Photo On File)
Copy Of A Portrait By John Singleton Copley. 
Oak Frame 30”X 40”
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
?? On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0008 Oil Portrait Of General John Stark (Photo On File)
Gilt Frame 25”X 35”.
Portrait Of A Sketch By Miss Hannah Crowningsheld In Her Collection.
Gift To The BHMA From Gardner M. Lane, Secretary Of State From New Hampshire. 
The Sketch Was Done When General Stark Was 82 Years Old. No Date Is Given When 
The Actual Portrait Was Completed, But It Was Hung In The Bunker Hill Monument 
Lodge In 1910 (BHMA Proceedings 1910).
On Loan To Boston National Historical Park Service.
On Display At The Bunker Hill Monument Lodge Building.
Cleaned & Enclosed, With A Special Museum Ultra Violet Light 
Protection Glass In 1995.
An Alarm System Installed By The National Park Service Protects Painting

#0009 Oil Portrait Of Major General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. (Photo On File)
Gilt Frame 24”X 33”.
Copy Of An Original In The Duke Of Newcastle’s Collection. The Duke Sent A Copy 
To The National Portrait Gallery, Where A Copy Was Made (No Name Was Given Of 
The Artist Who Painted This Copy). Dr. John Collins Warren, President Of The Bunker 
Hill Monument Association, Worked Closely With The American Ambassador, 
Whitelaw Reid To Acquire This Painting. The Painting Was Hung In The Bunker Hill 
Monument Lodge In 1910. Portrait Was A Given By Amory Lawrence. (BHMA 
Proceedings Of 1909 & 1910)
On Loan To Boston National Historical Park Service.
On Display At The Bunker Hill Monument Lodge Building.
Cleaned & Enclosed, With A Special Museum Ultra Violet Light Glass In 1995.
An Alarm System Installed By The National Park Service Protects Painting

Collections Inventory, 2002
Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

#0010 Daguerreotype Of Ralph Farnham Of Acton MA
Who Was Thought To Be The Last Survivor Of The Battle Of Bunker Hill?
Oval, Gilt Frame 14"X 12". It Was A Portrait In Mrs. Myles Standish Collection.
It Was A Gift To The BHMA From The Bunker Hill Chapter Of The Daughters Of The
American Revolution, Courtesy Of Mrs. A Lincoln Bowels. (BHMA Proceedings
1912)
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From
MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0011 Marble Bust Of President Carnot Of The Republic Of France (Photo On File)
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display, In Glass Case, In Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0012 Photostat Of A Letter From Daniel Webster & First Two Pages Of His Oration
Accepting The Invitation To Be The Guest Orator At The Dedication Of The Bunker
Hill Monument At Its Completion In 1843
Dark Oak Frame 17-1/2"X 26-1/2"
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown, MA

#0013 Printed Plan Of Redoubt, Breastworks, And Rail Fence At
The Battle Of Bunker Hill
Oak Frame 21"X 32"
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From
MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0014 Print Of Battle Of Bunker Hill, Dated 1875 (Photo On File)
Mahogany Frame 25-1/2"X19-1/2"
Print Depicts British Troops Landing At Moulton's Point, The HMS Somerset
Patrolling In Boston Harbor And The Burning Of Charlestown.
Frame Restored May 2000 By Stanhope Framers Inc., Restored Gilt On Inner Frame
And Applied Acid Free Backing. Print Is Too Fragile To Remove From Existing
Housing
Lower Left: Drawn By Henry A. Thomas N.Y. Lower Right: Published By C. Frank
King, #32 Winter St., Boston. Center: Entered According To Act Of Congress In The
Year 1875 By C. Frank King In The Office Of The Librarian Of Congress.
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0015 Print Of General Israel Putnam (Photo On File)
Black & Gilt Frame 20-1/2"X 25", Presented By William Richardson
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display, In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0016 Facsimile Of The Original Charter Of King Solomon's Lodge AF & AM
Mahogany Frame 21"X 32"
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

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Collections Inventory, 2002
Part 1: Historical Data

Collections Inventory, 2002

Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

#0017  Print Of Major General Sir William Howe (Photo On File)
Black & Gilt Frame 20"X 25", Presented By John Collins Warren
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display, In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0018  Print Of The Marquis De Lafayette (Photo On File)
Gilt Frame 22"X 31" (Frame Is Badly Cracked)
Portrait Depicts Lafayette Standing; His Right Hand Is Holding A Cane And A Top
Hat, His Left Hand Is In His Coat Pocket. Lower Left Corner: A. Scheffer Pina 1822,
Lower Right Corner: Leroux Sculp 1824
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0019  Mezzotint Print Of Israel Putnam (Photo On File)
A Mezzotint & Water Colored Print Of Israel Putnam. This Print Was Made From A
Plate Engraved By Mezzotint (Alteration Of Italian Mezzotinta, Half-Tone), Which Is A
Method Of Engraving A Copper Or Steel Plate By Scraping And Burnishing Areas To
Produce Effects Of Light And Shadow. This Print Was Then Painted By Hand With
Water Colors. Restored May 2000 By Stanhope Framers, Inc.
New Black & Gilt Frame 16"X 12", Acid Free Backing Applied,
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0020  Engraved Print Of Daniel Webster (Photo On File)
Oak Frame 15"X 18" (?)
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display, In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0021  Original Commission Of Colonel Joseph Gilbert
Wood Frame 15" X 18", With A Framed Explanatory Note Attached
To Bottom Of The Main Frame.
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From
MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0022  Lieut. Page's Plan Of Action At Bunker Hill
Oak Frame 18" X 23" (Frame Is In Very Bad Shape)
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From
MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0023  Mezzotint Of General Joseph Warren (Photo On File)
“Who Gloriously Fell In The Defense...June 17,1775”
A Mezzotint & Water Colored Print Of General Joseph Warren. This Print Was Made
Using A Plate Engraved By Mezzotint, Which Is A Method Of Engraving A Copper Or

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Steel Plate By Scrapping And Burnishing Various Areas To Produce Effects Of Light And Shadow. This Print Was Hand-Painted With Water Colors. Restored In May 2000 By Stanhope Framers, Inc. A New Frame (Black & Gilt) 15-1/2”X 11-3/4”, New Glass And Acid Free Backing Installed. In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0024 Print Of Major General John Brooks (Photo On File)
Oak Frame 15-3/4”X 13-1/2”, Gold Matting
On June 17,1823, An Act Of Incorporation Was Passed And The Bunker Hill Monument Association Sprang Into Existence. On June 13,1823, The First Meeting Was Held At The Exchange Coffee House, Where It Was Voted To Form A Corporation Under The Provisos Of The Act, And After Adjournment To June 17,1823, Bylaws Were Adopted And John Brooks Of Medford Massachusetts, A Revolutionary War Hero And Governor Of The Commonwealth, Was Chosen As The Association’s First President. Restored In May 2000 By Stanhope Framers, Inc. Existing Frame Restored, New Glass & Acid Free Backing Installed. In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0025 Engraved Print Of John Trumbull's Painting Of The Battle Of Bunker Hill
Black Wooden Frame 38”X 29-1/2”
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
?? On Display, In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0026 Print Of John Trumbull’s Sketch Of The Faces Shown In His Painting The Battle Of Bunker Hill (Death Of General Warren At The Battle Of Bunker Hill)
Wooden Frame Approximately 8”X 12”
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
On Display, In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0027 Oil Painting- Subject Matter Unknown
Large Black And Gilt Frame
Possibly A Painting OFA Proposed Statue, Which Was To Be Erected At Bunker Hill
To The Memory Of Joseph Warren. This Portrait Is In Exceedingly Bad Condition. There Is A Tear And Puncture Through The Canvas.
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
?? Located In Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0028 General Shattuck’s Sword
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0029 Peter Salem’s Flintlock Musket

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Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported By The MDC As Being Stolen From The Lodge @ Bunker Hill

#0030 General Israel Putnam’s Sword
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0031 National Park Certificate Designating Bunker Hill As A National Landmark
Black Wooden Frame 12”X 14”, Location Unknown?

#0032 Explanatory Print Of Pitman Exhibit Of The Battle Of Bunker Hill
Black Wooden Frame 9”X 15”
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0033 Colton’s Map Of Boston
Year Unknown, Frame Size 14” X 17”
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported Missing From MDC Headquarters @ Somerset Street By R.W. Creaser On 4/11/74

#0034 Marble Bust Of George Washington (By Houdon), Pedestal, & Signage
On Loan To The Boston National Historical Park Service
In Storage At The Boston National Historical Park Repository Located At The Former Charlestown Navy Yard Site

#0034A Marble Bust Of George Washington By Houdon
(Photograph From BHMA Proceedings Is On File)
Gift Of Mr. Patrick J. Kyle (BHMA Proceedings 1911, Photograph On Pg. 24)
Marble Bust Is In Poor Condition
On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
In Storage @Their Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0035 Cannonball & Bullet Exhibit In Glass Protective Case
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported By The MDC As Stolen From The Lodge @ Bunker Hill

#0036 City Of Boston Commemorative Medal Of The 150th Anniversary Of The Battle Bunker Hill-Issued In 1925
Note: Reported In The 1967 Inventory, Subsequently Reported By The MDC As Being Stolen From The Lodge @ Bunker Hill

#0037 Marble Statue Of General Joseph Warren (Photo On File)
The Statue Is On A Green Marble Base With The Name “Warren” Incised In Gold Leaf
In 1850, Col. Thomas H. Perkins Donated $1,000 Toward A Memorial Statue Of General

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Joseph Warren. Other Subscriptions Amounted To $4,125 Making A Total Of $5,125. Henry Dexter, A Sculptor From Cambridgeport, Was Employed For Two Years To Produce This Sculptural Artwork. The Finished Statue Was Dedicated On June 17, 1857.
On Loan To Boston National Historical Park Service.
On Display At The Bunker Hill Monument Lodge Building.

#0038 Book, Entitled: Bunker Hill Memorial Tablets 1889 (Photo On File)
Stored In Archival Box #001, (An Archival Box Is Comprised Of A Material With A Neutral Or Slightly Alkaline PH, & Good Aging Properties)
Brown Leather Cover With Gold City Of Boston Seal- 274 Pages
These Bronze Tablets Are Attached To The Entrance Of The Training Field, They Are Located On The Bunker Hill Monument Side Of Winthrop Square.
This Book Was Purchased By The BHMA In April Of 2000, Cost $40
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA

#0039 1876 Centennial-Heroes Of Bunker Hill Plate (Photo On File)
Stored In Archival Box #002
Clear Crystal Bread Tray, Size 9” X 13 1/2”
The Following Items Are Etched Into The Surface Of The Glass:
Purchased By The BHMA In April Of 2000, Cost $82.
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0040 Hancock Cannon
The Only Revolutionary Relics Kept Within The Monument (Obelisk) Itself Is Two Cannons, Called The “Hancock” And The “Adams”, Which Were Granted To The Bunker Hill Monument Association By An Act Of The Legislature Passed On February 26, 1825.
Reference “History Of Bunker Hill Monument Association” By George Washington Warren, President Of The BHMA, Published In 1877, (Pages 387-389).
Note: One Of These Two Cannons (The Hancock) Had Been Removed From The Top Of The Obelisk, By The MDC Because Its Mounting Bracket Had Broken. Subsequently, It Was Found In Captain Swanson’s Office At MDC Headquarters @ #20 Somerset Street. Apparently When This Cannon Was Turned Over To The Boston National Historical Park Service, Somebody At The MDC Inadvertently Signed A Loan Agreement Form With The Boston National Historical Park

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Collections Inventory, 2002
Service. Conceivably, It Was Erroneously Assumed That This Cannon Belonged To The MDC, Since They Were The Previous Custodians Of The Monument.
Ms Gay Vietzeke Of The Boston National Historical Park Has Been Informed That The Bunker Hill Monument Association Is The Legal Owner Of These Cannons.
In 1919, The Bunker Hill Monument Association Deemed It Beneficial To Transfer The Title Of The Monument & Grounds To The Commonwealth Of Massachusetts. It Is Important To Recognize That While Title Of The Monument And Its Grounds Were Ceded To The Commonwealth, The Artifacts Remain The Legal Property Of The Bunker Hill Monument Association.

#0041 Adams Cannon
The Only Revolutionary Relics Kept Within The Monument (Obelisk) Itself Are Two (2) Cannons, Called The Hancock And The Adams, Which Were Granted To The Bunker Hill Monument Association By An Act Of The Legislature Passed On February 26, 1825.
Reference “History Of Bunker Hill Monument Association” By George Washington Warren, President Of The BAMA, Published In 1877, (Pages 387-389).
On Loan To Boston National Historical Park Service.
On Display At The “Chamber Of Heaven” (Observation Area) At The Top Of The Obelisk

#0042 History Of Harvard Church And Other Etceteras. (Photos On File)
Stored In Archival Box #003, (An Archival Box Is Comprised Of A Material With A Neutral Or Slightly Alkaline PH, & Good Aging Properties)
(1) History Of The Harvard Church In Charlestown, MA 1815-1879; Brown Paper Cover, 294 Pages; Size: 10-1/2" X 7-3/4". Notation On First Leaf: To Dr. Edmund Channing With Regards Of Henry Eades-Christmas 1887.
(2) A Portion Of The History Of The Harvard Church; PP 1 To 48, 75 Notation On First Leaf: To Mr. Richard Sullivan With The Respect Of Henry Eades Ordination Of Mr. Pitt Dillingham October 4, 1876
Gift Of Col. William F. Sullivan
(3) Grey Booklet, 12 Pages, 9-1/4"X 6-3/4". “Petition Of The Bunker Hill Monument Association To The Mayor And Aldermen Of Charlestown To Lay Out A Street From City Square To Monument Square, With A Plan Of Same.”
Stamp On Back Cover Denotes A Gift Of Col. William F. Sullivan 0-243365 Note: Items #3 & #10, Both Gifts Of Col. William Sullivan Are Stored Together
(4) Grey Covered Booklet, Register Of Pupils Of Charlestown Schools 1847-1873
By James Edward Stone, Old Charlestown School Boys Association 1917
91 Pages, Alphabetized List Of 6500 Charlestown School Boys
Gift Of Col. William F. Sullivan
(5) Newspaper Account Of “Old School Boys Gather”, 6th Annual Meeting; J. Frank Wellington, President
(6) Two Page Circular, Boston July 4, 1840, From Directors Of The BAMA Regarding Proposed Women’s Fair To Be Held In September At Faneuil Hall;
(7) Letter To Thomas G. Frothingham, President Of BAMA, Dated September 8, 1931,
Signed By Harry P. Nichols

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Collections Inventory, 2002
Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

Re: Letter Of August 26th And The Autographed Letter Addressed To The Women Of New England

(8a) Single Sheet (Double-Sided) 8"X 10-1/4", Document Is Folded In Thirds
Hand Written Appeal To The Women Of New England To Raise Sufficient Monies To Complete The Bunker Hill Monument
Written By The Committee Of Correspondence, Dated April 3, 1830.
(8b) Envelope, Hand Written, "To The Women Of New England Appealing For Funds To Complete The Bunker Hill Monument", T.G. Frothingham, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Is Printed On The Flap Of This Envelope.
(9) Brown Folio, 8"X 12", (Tied Together With A Ribbon)
"The Monument", Published At The Ladies Fair In Boston In September Of 1840 Contains Newspaper Articles From September 8th Through September 15th, 28 Pages.
(10) Gray-Blue Ticket, 3-3/4"X 5-3/4", Centennial Anniversary: Seventeenth Of June 1775-1875, Admits The Bearer To The Services On Bunker Hill. Gift Of Col. Sullivan In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.
Note: Items #3 & #10, Both Gifts Of Col. William Sullivan Are Stored Together.

#0043 History Of Charlestown By Richard Frothingham, Jr. (Photo On File)
Stored In Archival Box #004
There Are Four Separate, But Incomplete Packages Of Frothingham's History Of Charlestown (Frothingham's Complete History Was Published In Seven Separate Booklets)
There Is One Copy Of Booklet #1(Initial Unnumbered Booklet), Dated 1845
There Are Two Copies Of Booklet #2, Dated 1846
There Are Two Copies Of Booklet #3, Dated 1846
There Are Two Copies Of Booklet #4, Dated 1847
There Are Two Copies Of Booklet #6, Dated 1847
There Is One Copy Of Booklet #7, Dated 1849
Note: All Copies Of Booklet #5 Are Missing In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0044 Material Returned By Professor Thomas Brown, (Material Is Being Cataloged)
Stored In Archival Boxes
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary's Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.

#0045 Original Bunker Hill Monument Association Membership Certificate * Nathaniel Sawyer* (Photo On File)
Contains 2 Pictures: Battle Scene & Burning Of Charlestown @ Top Left, And The Bunker Hill Monument With People Walking On The Grounds @ Top Right.
Certificate Is In Very Poor Condition, Mahogany Frame 30-1/2" X 24-1/2"

#0046 Contract Between John C. Warren, Chairman Of BHMA Building Committee And Solomon Willard (Photo On File)
One Page Letter Contract (9-1/2" X 8") Between John C. Warren, Chairman Of The Building Committee Of The BHMA And Solomon Willard, The Architect
Dated: Boston, December 7, 1826 And Signed By Both.

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Collections Inventory, 2002
Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA. Archival Box #6

#0047 Five Commemorative Silk Ribbons. On Display In A Glass Case (Photo On File)
   (1) One White Ribbon, Picture Of Bunker Hill Monument
   (2) Two White Ribbons, Similar Two Scenes Depicted On Upper Part Of Ribbon With
       Bunker Hill Monument On The Lower Part Of Ribbon
   (3) Two Similar Type Ribbons, One Ribbon Is Cream Colored, The Other Is White.
       Top Scene Is The Bunker Hill Monument; Lower Scene Is General Joseph Warren.
       On Loan To Charlestown Historical Society, Inc.
       On Display, In Glass Case, In Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0048 Letter: Dated November 2, 1825 Re: Solomon Willard Chosen As Architect
   Single Page Letter (9-1/2” X 7-3/4”) From John C. Warren To Solomon Willard
   Informing Willard That He Was Chosen To Be The Architect For The Bunker Hill
   Monument
   In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA
   Archival Box #6

#0049 Letter: Dated In 1842, From Charles Wells To Solomon Willard Re: The Placing
   Of The Top Stone On The Bunker Hill Monument
   Written On Grey/Bluish Paper, Folded Three Times With A Red Seal At The Bottom
   And Posted To Solomon Willard, Esq., Quincy, Ma.
   In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA.
   Archival Box #6

#0050 Letter: Dated: Boston 18, 1825, From BHMA President To Assessors Of
   Charlestown Re: Proposed $90 Tax On Land Of The Proposed Monument
   Archival Box #6

#0051 Gavel And Wooden Box 6” X 14” X 4” (Photo On File)
   (These Items Are Shown On The 1967 Inventory As Item #15)
   There Are Also Five Coins, A Copper Plate, And A BHMA Wax Seal
   On Display, In Glass Case, In Museum At 43 Monument Square, Charlestown MA

#0052 Metal Box, 10” X 8” X 2-1/2”
   (This Item Is Shown On The 1967 Inventory As Item #16)
   In 1875, This Sealed Box Was Placed Under The Corner Stone Of The Monument,
   Where It Remained For 100 Years. The Box Was Opened On June 17,1975, As Part Of
   The Centennial Celebration. The Box Contained A Letter From Members Of The
   “Back Family”: Mr. Back & His Wife Isabella, And Their Three Children: Mary Born
   On August 27,1839; William Born On May 14, 1861, And Charles Born On September
   8, 1862. The Letter Confirmed That 4 Newspapers Of The Period: The Globe, Herald,
   The Journal, And The Daily News Were Placed In The Metal Box On June 17,1875 To
   Be Left Unopened Until The Next Centennial Celebration.
   In Storage At The Curator’s (Richard Creaser) Home @ 114 Main Street, Charlestown

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Collections Inventory, 2002
#0053  Prince of Wales Suite
Autographs Have Been Removed Or Perhaps Have Faded Out
Single Page Encased In Mylar, Blue Matting, Housed In A Black Frame With A Gold
Border (22” X 15”)
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA

#0054  Robert Mills: Three Letters (Handwritten) To BHMA Re: Proposed Design For A
Monument To Be Erected At Bunker Hill Battle Site. (Photo On File)
Double Matting, Cream Colored.
(1) One Page, Double sided Schedule, Handwritten In Black Ink
(2) Two Pages, Double Sided, Handwritten In Black Ink—“The Honorable Committee
Of The Bunker Hill Monument” Re: Robert Mills’ Proposal For The Design Of A
Proposed Monument At Bunker Hill. Signed By Robert Mills In Lower Right Corner.
Lower Left Corner: Columbia So. Carolina, March 20, 1825. Stored In A Mylar
Envelope, Sealed On Four Sides.
(3) Single Page, Single sided Schedule Handwritten In Black Ink: “Founders In
Bronze”,
13 Shields, Depicting The Original 13 Colonies, 13-3/4” X 10-3/4, Tear In Upper
Corner. Two Mats (A) One Single Mat, Cream Colored 20” X 16” And (B) A Double
Mat, Cream Colored.
In Storage At the BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA

#0055  A Broadside Announcing A Special Meeting Of The Board Of BHMA On
Wednesday, October 27, 1852
Re. A Proposal That The Bunker Hill Monument Be Draped For 30 Days With
Appropriate Badges Of Mourning To The Memory Of Daniel Webster. (17-1/2 X 14”)
In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA

10 Preparatory Drawings For The Bunker Hill Monument (Originals Not Copies)
(A Photograph Of Each Of These Drawing Is On File)
In January Of 1825, An Invitation To Artists To Furnish Plans For The Proposed
Bunker Hill Monument Was Inserted In The Leading Newspapers In Boston. In That
Invitation, The Board Of Artists Of The Association Stated That They Would Welcome
All Designs And Arguments For Whatever Design Might Be Submitted; However,
They Did Indicate That They Were Particularly Desirous To Receive Plans For A
Monumental Column Of About 220 Feet In Height. When The Board Of Artists
Offered A Prize Of $100 For The Best Design Of A Monument, Many Plans, Mostly
Of Columns Were Submitted. Some Of These Plans Came From A Great Distance,
Such As That Of Robert Mills, From Columbia, South Carolina. In Addition To The
Design Submitted By Robert Mills, There Were Designs By Other Notable Artists,
Engineers And Architects, Such As Loommi Baldwin And Alexander Parria. To Avoid
Confusion, It Should Be Noted That Robert Mills Subsequently Designed The
Washington Monument. Construction Of The Bunker Hill Monument Began In 1825
And Was Completed On July 23rd Of 1842. Construction Of The Washington

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Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

Monument, Which is Also An Obelisk, Did Not Commence Until 1848 And Was Not Completed Until 1885. After Considering The Numerous Designs And Arguments Of The Different Artists, The Board Of Artists Became More And More Convinced That A Column Would Not Satisfy The Purposes Of The Bunker Hill Monument Association. Therefore, The Committee Rejected A Large Proportion Of The Plans That Had Been Submitted. After Setting These Aside, They Recommended That The Premium Of $100 Dollars Be Awarded To Horatio Greenough For His Model And Design, Based On An Egyptian Obelisk. Horatio Greenough Was Student At Harvard College And Was Then About To Graduate In The Class Of 1825. The Egyptians, The Greeks, And The Romans Often Built Obelisks To Commemorate Major Events. The Board Of Artists Felt That Building The Bunker Hill Monument In An Obelisk Form Was An Appropriate Way To Commemorate The First Great Battle For American Independence.

#0098 Robert Mills: “To Warren And His Brave Associates”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: None
Dimensions: 13-1/4 X 10-7/8 Inches
Medium: Pen & Ink
   Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
   No Obvious Underdrawing

#0099 BFH: “Is Sacred To Freedom...”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: TURKEY MILLS
       J.WHATMAN 1817
Dimensions: 28 5/8 X 10 1/8 Inches
Medium: Pen & Brown Ink
Recto: Graphite Notations And Minor Sketches

#0100 F.G. Hales: “A Perspective View Of A Monumental Structure”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: J.WHATMAN
Dimensions: 25 5/8 X 17 1/4 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
       Pen & Ink
       No Obvious Underdrawings

#0101 Alexander Parris: “Elevation...”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: None
Dimensions: 32 7/8 X 19 3/8 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
       Pen & Ink
       Some Graphite Underdrawing

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Collections Inventory, 2002
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#0102 Coffer: “Scale 20Ft…”
Type: Antique Laid Paper
One Chain Line Every C.3.4. Mm
Four Laid Lines Every C. .5 Cm

Watermark: A Partial Shield Enclosing A Fleur-De-Lis And Topped
With A Fleur-De-Lis
Dimensions: 12 5/16 X 8 1/2 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
Pen & Ink
Underdrawing Of Graphite Or, Possibly, Black Chalk

#0103 Watercolor Drawing Of The Proposed Bunker Hill Monument
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: TURKEY MILLS 1822
J.WHATMAN
Dimensions: 23 7/16 X 8 7/16 Inches
Medium: Watercolor And Gouache With Brush
Pen & Ink

#0104 “Monument With Three Cannons, Garlands And Three Eagles”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: None
Dimensions: 22 3/4 X 15 1/4 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
Graphite Lines

#0105 “Elevation For Bunker Hill Monument”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: J.WHATMAN
Dimensions: 22 3/16 X 17 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Washes With Brush
Ink And Gouache With Pen
Graphite Notations Underdrawing

#0106 “Black Wash Drawing Of Proposed Bunker Hill Monument”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper
Watermark: TURKEY MILLS 1823
J.WHATMAN
Dimensions: 23 1/16 X 18 3/8 Inches
Medium: Watercolor Or Ink Washes With Brush
Pen & Ink; No Obvious Underdrawing

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Collections Inventory, 2002
Compiled by John J. & Marie R. Alves 11/19/02

#0107  “Graphite Drawing Of A Spiral Bunker Hill Monument”
Type: Wove Watercolor Paper  
Watermark: J. WHATMAN  
Dimensions: 23 1/2 X 17 3/8 Inches  
Medium: Graphite

Conservation Summary:
These Historic Drawings Have Been Professionally Cleared On Both The Recto and Verso Using Vinyl Erasers and Eraser Crumbs. The Drawings Were Sprayed Lightly With Water On Both Sides, Then Float/Washed On A Bath Of Deionized Water Made Alkaline With The Addition Of A Small Amount Of Concentrated Calcium Hydroxide. The Drawings Were Sunk Below The Water Surface Before Being Lifted From The Bath And Air-Dried. The Water Bath Was Repeated Several Times. Swabs Dampened In Hot Ammonia Water Were Used To Clean Both The Recto And Verso Of Dirt And Grime As Well As Any Residual Brown Adhesive From Along The Edges. In An Attempt To Remove Residual Glue And Staining From Former Linings, The Verso Of The Drawings Were Brushed With A Solution Of The Enzyme Amylase (Sigma A-6380) Type II-A From Bacillus Species) And Allowed To Sit For Two Hours. The Drawings Were Given A Final Rinse Bath In Alkaline Deionized Water, And Then Air-Dried. The Enzyme Did Not Seem Effective. All Tears And Losses Along The Edges Were Mended Using Japanese Papers And Antique Western Papers And Wheat Starch Paste. The Drawings Were Then Sprayed Lightly With Water, Humidified, And Flattened Between Blotters Under Glass And Weights. A Small Amount Of In Painting Was Done On Drawings #0101, 0104, And #0106 Using Winsor And Newton Watercolors. The Cost For The Conservation Of These Ten Drawings Was $1,400.00. Note: The Above $1,400.00 Conservation Cost Did Not Include The Housing Cost Of Mounting, Matting, And Framing Have These Drawings. The Cherry Wood Frames, The Matting And Backboard Using 4-Ply, 100% Rag Mounting Board, Which Was Framed Using Ultraviolet Filtering Acrylic And Acid-Free Corrugated Board Was A Gift To The Bunker Hill Monument Association From Stanhope Framers And The Old Cambridge Company Of Somerville Massachusetts. Approximate Value Of $8,000.00 In Storage At The BHMA Secretary’s Home @ #5 Morrison Ave., Beverly, MA

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Collections Inventory, 2002
APPENDIX D

CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE AND BOSTON GLOBE ARTICLES

Charlestown Enterprise
January 27, 1900
June 29, 1901
September 6, 1902
April 18, 1903

Boston Globe
June 19, 1900 (excerpt)
June 18, 1901
Thomas G. Frothingham, Abram E. Cutter and Arthur Hilton are the committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association who have under consideration several plans for the proposed lodge that is to be erected on the Monument Grounds. The structure is to be of granite and marble and will be located where the present lodge now stands. The dimensions will be 50 x 40 feet and about 15 feet to the top of the dome. Mr. Frothingham is the chairman of the committee and is giving a great deal of time and thought to the details that are now being worked out by the architect. Mr. Frothingham has made a special study of architectural design and is specially qualified for the important work he now has in hand. Of course, the question of cost will be carefully considered and it is safe to predict that the new lodge will be a beautiful and enduring structure, worthy of the men who built it and the event it will assist in commemorating.
Charlestown Enterprise Article
June 29, 1901
page 1 of 2
LODGE ON THE HILL
The New Granite Building for the Monument Grounds.

WORK TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK
The Present Wooden Structure Will Be Removed to the Eastern Lawn Until After the New One Is Completed.

As was announced in the Enterprise several weeks ago, preparations will shortly begin for the erection of the granite lodge on the Monument Grounds, to take the place of the small wooden structure which for many years has served as a receptacle building and repository for statutory and relics belonging to the Monument Association. Within a week, the old building will be removed thirty feet east of its present location and will remain there until the new building is completed.

Excavating for the foundation will follow the removal, but it will be many weeks before the masons begin laying the immense granite and marble blocks. Considerable time is necessary for the cutting of these blocks, and it will take fully six months to finish this portion of the work. It is not expected the building will be ready for occupancy before next seventh of June.

In brief the building will be of the Greek type, possessing simple features of decoration that have no jarring note when placed in comparison with the unadorned but majestic marble which forms the imposing shaft that crowns the monument. It is therefore to be an artistic structure and a worthy memorial auxiliary in its purpose in the monument, which commemorates ideas of valor in Revolutionary times. Here will be placed not only the rare relics and monuments that for years have been of so much interest to visitors to the monument, but also the huge collection of additional treasures which the Association has never hitherto been able to display. The accompanying half-stone cut gives a splendid idea of the general effect of the new building. The outer dimensions are 35 by 25 feet with an elevation of 18 feet from grade to cornice. Deep red granite of appropriate gray in harmony with the monument will form the body of the structure. Sandstone for the entrance at the east side will be from the very top of the granite (816 feet) worked by four hard stages rounding the entire length. Supporting the gable will be six handsome and imposing Corinthian columns. There will be shell-like cornices with similar ornamentation at a point at the centre of each effect.

Two column effects at each of the four corners of the building supported by a semi-circular barrel-coping above which is the roof coping. Plate glass windows, fitted on the outside, are provided on each side of the structure. The inner walls will be of marble. There are windows also for the basement.

Characteristics of the entrance doors are of bronze metal, solid in appearance with no superfluous ornamentation, and with an outside such as similar doors. The entrance inside to the main vestibule and corridors, the latter a handsome apartment with artistic mosaic floor and panel ceiling. Beyond is the statue-ry room, and just off the main vestibule are waiting rooms for men and women provided with all modern conveniences.

The walls of the corridors will be of Italian marble, and a dado of white Italian marble added to the attractiveness of the statue-ry room. There is a tile and marble dado for the men's and women's rooms with a tile finish for the toilet rooms. The

THE STATUARY ROOM.
Charlestown Enterprise Article
June 29, 1901
page 2 of 2 (part 2)
A MODEL IN ARCHITECTURE

High Artistic Ideals Achieved in Workmanship of the New Lodge.

A little bit of Athens on the Bunker Hill Monument Grounds is the pleasing picture presented by the new lodge of solid masonry and artistic Greco columns which is now completed and practically ready to lodge the place of the old wooden structure now awaiting dismantling at the west side of the sturdy, grey edifice.

A more handsome exterior is not to be seen in the district, and the building can easily take position among the leading architectural attractions of Boston.

The interior is equally as attractive as the exterior. Mosaic floors, Sienna and white Italian marble walls, latticed domes, pilaster effects in the plaster work of the stucco room, massive bronze doors with brass fittings of the entrance door, with mahogany veneered small doors, electric illumination—all these contribute to the beautiful appearance of the interior.

The walls outside the building have been finely grained, and the old iron fence taken down and an artistic lower border made, which set in low instead of stone will give it more lasting value. The fence will be painted a stone color to conform with the grey granite of the Monument and lodge.

All that remains now to be done is the furnishing of the lodge, which will probably not require the expenditure of but a few hundred dollars for chairs, desks and cabinets. The furnishing will be under the direction of Thomas G. Frothingham of the Monument Association, who has been largely in charge of the arrangements and plans for the new lodge since the first. He has been at Pigeon Cove for the summer and having returned to town it is expected the preparations will be made for the new lodge and moving to the new will commence.

Tomorrow's Services.

Regular services will be resumed at all the churches tomorrow. Following being made in the main auditorium of the First Parish Church, morning and evening services will be held in the city.

Rev. John W. Moore Accepts

Will Assume the Bunker Hill Baptist Church Pastorate in October.

"Rev. John Ward-Moore of Saranac Lake, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Bunker Hill Baptist Church, and last evening a meeting of the church was held to take the final action on the matter.

The new pastor will assume his duties in October. There was a unanimous vote in favor of his appointment at a large-attended meeting of the church, which for a midsummer session was remarkable as to numbers. In fact, there seems to be general satisfaction expressed among the congregation over the call.

Rev. Mr. Moore is a young married man, and at present in charge of a pastorate at Saranac. He was educated at Rochester and Colby, N. Y. For three Sundays in August he supplied at the Bunker Hill Church. A clear speaker, using no notes in preaching, his sermons conveyed to his congregation the impression of careful thought and study and a wide observation. His delivery was forceful and well-directed.

Will Preach on Second Sunday.

Rev. Peter MacQueen will return to the pulpit of the First Parish Church on Sunday, Sept. 14, after a two months' trip to the Caribbean countries, where he studiously observed events and conditions, his impressions of which will be woven into many interesting sermons and lectures at the church the coming fall and winter.

He says that Venezuela and Colombia are in a bad way, having no stable government, but Porto Rico is prospering under American rule, "it takes the wisdom of Solomon," he writes, "and the justice of Lycurgus to right the decayed domains of Spain but with a mixture of time, law, education and morality, this Porto Rico, at least, should become like a garden of Eden."

Charlestown Enterprise Article
September 6, 1902
Charlestown Enterprise Article
April 18, 1903
NEW LODGE.

Directors to Build One at Discretion.

Bunker Hill Association So Voted Yesterday.

Will Replace Old One Near Monument.

Gavel of Wood from Many Historic Places.


The annual meeting of the Bunker Hill monument association was held yesterday morning at the Vendome, and was made notable by the action of the corporation in voting to authorize the directors to erect the new granite lodge at the monument to take the place of the present wooden structure. The cost is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000.

Another pleasing incident was the addition to the association of a

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Boston Globe Article
June 19, 1900
WILL BEGIN LODGE SOON.

Granite Building Going Up
Beside Monument.

Association's Fund Therefor Has Been
Increased to $85,141.12.

Andrew McF. Davis Read Interesting
Paper at Annual Meeting.

The Bunker Hill monument association held its annual meeting yesterday, morning at the Inside.

Among the new officers, the absence of Pres. Winslow Warren in Europe and the death of Ex-Gov. Wollcot, one of the vice presidents, it was necessary to select a pending officer. Solomon Leina
was unanimously elected, and formally accepted the business of the meeting.

Rev. Henry F. Jenkins of the United Congregational church, Canton, offered prayer.

Andrew McFarland Davis read an interesting paper on the causes which led to the American Revolution. The paper was of great interest, from a historical point of view, dealing particularly with the establishment of the land
banks in the colony some 30 years before the war, and the feeling against the English parliament which that contest excited. In closing he quoted an expression of John Adams that the land banks had more to do with the establishment of the U. S. govern-
ment than had the gunpowder.

The report of the treasurer, G. Arthur reported that the receipts during the year from income and interest, including $45.00 for admission to the monument, were $520.00, and the expenses were $145.00. The amount of the Granite Lodge fund on June 1 was $85,141.12, while last year it was $85,141.70.

T. G. Frothingham, speaking in reference to the Granite Lodge fund, said that the plans submitted last year had approved and have been altered to some ex-
tent, and he has been working on the monument for some time, and will be ready to begin the work, but have been waiting until after June 15 before putting their plant in place. He said the work would be finished shortly.

Sec. P. H. Brown announced that the heads of Frederick W. Lincoln had offered the association a bust of Mr. Lin-
collin, the first president of the association, which the officers had accepted, subject to a vote of the corporation. The action of the officers was ratified, and the bust will be placed in a fitting place in the monument.

The officers were authorized to send a message to the president of the Bunker Hill Monument association of San Fran-
cisco in order to a similar one from him.

Among the 31 new members admitted by unanimous vote was Hon. Admiral George E. Bixler, retired.

In the election of officers the changes were few. Frederick W. Lincoln in place of Ex-Gov. Wollcot as the president, the admittance for Mr. Lincoln of Thomas B. Lathrop, while Richard Devene and George B. Edmonds took the places of Thomas H. Porter and Robert Top-
ham, deceased.

On motion of Erving Winslow it was voted to send a greeting to Pres. Warren.

Brief addresses were made by George H. Noyes, Archibald M. Howe and Rev. John J. Lindsay of St. Paul's church.

A luncheon followed the business meeting.

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Boston Globe Article
June 18, 1901
APPENDIX E

MDC PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS

Request for Bids, November 16, 1937, Department of Conservation and Recreation Archivist File, Metropolitan District Commission Records, 1893-2003, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, DCR Archives Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts

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Electrical Specifications, 1945, Department of Conservation and Recreation Archivist File, Metropolitan District Commission Records, 1893-2003, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, DCR Archives Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts

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Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966, Department of Conservation and Recreation Archivist File, Metropolitan District Commission Records, 1893-2003, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Archives, DCR Archives Storage Office, Danvers, Massachusetts
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Metropolitan District Commission
Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Boston National Historical Park, Historic Furnishings Report
Part 1: Historical Data

Request for bid
November 16, 1937

Page 1
Ivory are to be cleaned and covered with two coats of George B. Wetherill semi-gloss ivory paint or equal. All the trim now finished in brown is to be scraped clean and painted with two coats of paint of the same color.

Window Frames

All the window frames both inside and outside are to be cleaned inside and outside and covered with two coats of George B. Wetherill semi-gloss ivory paint or equal.

Columns

All the columns are to be cleaned and covered with two coats of George B. Wetherill semi-gloss ivory paint or equal. The column bases are to be painted with gold paint.

Walls

All the walls are to be cleaned and one coat of George B. Wetherill "Reflecto" flat mulberry paint applied (or equal). The same type of trim around the edges of the walls and the same color combination is to be maintained. Care should be taken not to interfere with the lettered panel on the wall. The contractor shall protect the panel against spatterings of paint.

Radiators

All the radiators are to be painted in light gold.

Natural Wood Doors

All doors in natural wood are to be cleaned and rubbed with oil.

Cleaning

The contractor shall clean off all surplus and spattered paint after completion of work.

The work is to be completed on or before December 31, 1937. The work is to be done in accordance with the attached regulations.

Bids must be received on or before 12M of Tuesday, November 23, 1937, by Mr. William E. Whittaker, Secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission, in a separate envelope sealed and properly marked with the name of the bidder and the work he is bidding on.

Very truly yours,

(signed) BENJ. R. DAVIS
Director of Park Engineering
The work to be done consists of making certain additions, subtractions, and alterations to the existing lighting system in the Bunker Hill administration building and monument. This consists of furnishing and installing fluorescent and incandescent type fixtures, wires, conduits, fittings, panelboards, switches, convenience receptacles, hangers, necessary outlet and junction boxes, the removal and disposal of certain existing electrical units, the restoration of all surfaces, leaving the entire lighting system in satisfactory working order and the furnishing of all labor, materials and tools incidental thereto.

The contractor shall furnish and install 3 single conductor #8 Type R.H. 600 volt wires each separately identified from the existing meter board to a new lighting panel in the location indicated on the plan. The existing wires shall be removed, but the conduit may be used. The existing junction box shall be replaced with a suitable box large enough to accommodate all new wires, including oil burner wires, coming in to it.

As indicated on the basement plan, the contractor shall furnish and install for surface mounting required fixtures, switches, panel, drop cords, surface metal raceways, conduits, wires, outlets and necessary fittings in accordance with schedule presented elsewhere in these specifications. Connections shall be made to existing outlets and conduits indicated on plan.

As shown on the first floor plan, the present panelboard shall be removed and in its place a multibreaker panelboard as specified elsewhere shall be furnished and installed. Circuits in men’s toilet and lounge shall be controlled by one switch in new panel.

In the statutory room there shall be furnished and installed 32 – 2 lamp fluorescent fixtures in locations indicated on plan. Connections shall be made to existing outlets. Three circuits from switch panel shall be utilized to control these units. Necessary wiring shall be in metal surface raceway. Exposed existing outlets shall be suitably boxed over.

In the concession, the contractor shall furnish and install 2 – 4 lamp fluorescent fixtures suitably mounted in locations indicated. The mounting height shall be above the marble columns but below the top of the arches. Wiring shall be in surface metal raceway. The existing fixture shall be removed.

In the stock room the contractor shall remove the existing fixture. He shall furnish and install one Ivanhoe type fixture, globe, necessary fittings, one single pole switch and double convenience outlet. Wiring shall be surface mounted in a metal raceway.

Circuits from the switch panel shall be balanced. From the new junction box through lighting panel in the basement run one inch conduit and 3 single conductor wires through the

Electrical Specifications, 1945
the basement wall of the Administration Building to the Monument. The conduit shall be securely fastened to outside of Administration Building and Monument and shall cross yard to Monument, 15 feet above court yard surface. The contractor shall suitably replace the square-masonry court yard broken. The run shall continue up side of Monument and enter opening where it shall terminate in a 3 way cast galvanized junction box. Three quarter inch conduit shall then be used to feed 19 existing wall fixtures and 3 proposed wall fixtures in locations approved by the Engineer. Conduit crossings, spiral runs and all stairwell fixtures shall be placed 10 feet above steps and securely fastened to masonry. Needed repairs to existing fixtures shall be made. Missing globes, lamps, and parts shall be furnished and installed. The 2 shrine fixtures shall be removed and two suitable new fixture shall be furnished and installed near the floor level in locations approved by the Engineer with opaque type metallic reflecting shades to be furnished and installed in such a manner that all light flux is directed up toward the shrine. The existing conduit and wire runs from Administration Building through to top of the Monument shall be removed and suitably disposed of.

The following are the materials required. Cable and conduit quantities are approximate and given for Monument run only.

One Trumbull Multibreaker Lighting Panel for flush mounting. Cat. #M210 - 3 A B with Box M.B. 27 Box to accommodate 1 main circuit breaker, 2 poles, 3 wire S.N. 115/230 Volt 50 ampere single trip and 10 branch circuit breakers, single pole, 2 wire S.N. 115 Volts, 15 ampere, for lighting.

One Trumbull type "M.B." Multibreaker service center Cat. #350125 with 1-2 pole, 50 ampere 115/230 volt S.N. circuit breaker, separate trip and one - one pole breaker and neutral, 115 volts in suitable box.

Thirty two fluorescent Smithcraft Peerless Fixtures, finished in white enamel, each equipped with 2 - 40 watt G.E. Mazda F. white lamps, G.E. tulamp high power factor ballast and G.E. watch dog starter or equal.

Two fluorescent Lite Control "Mayorette" Fixtures, Type M G - 448 - P, each equipped with 4 - 40 watt G.E. Mazda F. white lamps G. E. Tulamp high power factor ballasts and G.E. watch dog starters or equal.

Six Benjamin "Turnlex" Flat Cone Reflectors complete with ceiling hood fixtures, lamp holders and octagonal outlet boxes. Cat. #9411 - SHB. Supply 3 - 100 watt and 3 - 75 watt Mazda lamps.
Three drop cords of which one shall be enclosed in 3/4 inch rigid conduit. Type FC-OF-64 cords are to be furnished for the remainder. Supply outlet boxes, lamp holders and opaque type shades so installed that all light flux is directed below the horizontal. 60 watt Mazda lamps, to be furnished.

One Ivanhoe Standard Fixture #M 304 with glassware #5680 x 8 Genoc complete. Supply 100 watt Mazda Lamp.

Three wall fixtures complete suitable for Ivanhoe shades #263 opal, one for mounting in toilet and two over wash bowl. Supply 60 watt Mazda lamps.

Six wall fixtures Crouse Hinds, Vapor tight Lighting conduits Type VC Cat. #VC 2759. One wall fixture Crouse Hinds Vapor tight Lighting conduits Type VJ Cat. #VJ 2759. For two shrine fixtures with shades, allow $10.00 for each. Supply 60 watt Mazda lamps.

Nine single pole switches and 2 - 3 way General Electric Co. surface tumbler switches rated for 125 volts and 15 amperes complete with needed accessories. One - 2 pole switch, 250 volts, 10 amperes for surface mounting, G.E. Co. or equal.

Seven double convenience receptacle outlets complete for surface mounting rated at 125 volts and 15 amperes, General Electric Co., Hubbell or equal.

Five hundred fifty linear feet 3/4 inch rigid steel conduit; Everdur, Greenfield, Sheraduct.

Ninety linear feet one inch rigid steel conduit; Everdur, Greenfield, Sheraduct.

Three - lengths, 700 linear feet each 2# 10 and 1#12 single conductors, 600 volts Type R.H. suitably identified.

Wires for meter run to panel board shall be 3 #8 single conductor Type R.H., 600 volts suitably identified.

All other ducts except as noted shall be 3/4 inch rigid steel duct. See makes above. All wires except as noted shall be single conductors #12 Type R.H., 600 volts.

Surface metal raceway shall be either wiremold or Natural Metal Molding.

All fittings, hangers, junction boxes and ceiling and wall outlet boxes are to be of approved manufacture. Thomas & Betts, Crouse Hinds or equal.

The contractor shall inspect and adjust the two flood lights in the yard, tighten all guy wires, replace vertical motion handle which can be obtained from the caretaker, and apply one coat of Metropolitan Gray paint to all metallic flood lighting equipment.
The twilighhting conductors at the corners of the Monument shall be enclosed in rustproof rigid metal, 1 1/2 inch risers which shall terminate 10 feet above court yard level. Suitable rustproof hangers, and expansion bolts shall be used to hold these risers very securely to the Monument masonry, and these risers shall be painted with two coats of Metropolitan gray paint after installation.

All materials shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Electrical Code. All equipment together with the neutral shall be suitably connected to the existing ground.

The contractors shall make the necessary arrangements with the local power company to change the present 2 wire 115 volt watt hour meter to a 3 wire 115/230 volt meter bearing any cost or charge imposed by the power company in connection with this change.

On completion of work, both the new installation and existing circuits shall be entirely free from grounds or short circuits. Thorough tests shall be made with a magneto.

The contractor shall guarantee against all mechanical defects in material or workmanship or both, and shall repair or replace at his own expense any defective work, material or parts, which may develop in the installation of the work within the period of one year after final acceptance and completion of the work by the Engineer.

Minimum wage rates paid to labor employed on this project under the provisions of Chapter 451 of the Acts of 1935 shall be not less than the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Occupation</th>
<th>Rate per Hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>$1.72 1/2</td>
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</table>
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
PARKS DIVISION

INFORMATION for
BIDDERS, PROPOSAL, CONTRACT,
SPECIFICATIONS and BOND for

PROPOSED REPAIRS TO THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
AND LODGE BUILDING,
CHARLESTOWN,
MASSACHUSETTS

CONTRACT No. 1679

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
FORM FOR GENERAL BID

The Metropolitan District Commission (awarding authority)

A. The undersigned proposes to furnish all labor and materials required for

Proposed Repairs to the Bunker Hill Monument and Lodge Building Project

Charlestown, Massachusetts

City or Town

in accordance with the accompanying plans and specifications prepared by

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION for the contract price

(Name of Architect or Engineer)

specified below, subject to additions and deductions according to the terms of the specifications.

B. This bid includes addenda numbered

None

C. The proposed contract price is Twenty Two Thousand, Seven Hundred, Forty and Ninety Cents DOLLARS

($22,740.90)

D. The sub-division of the proposed contract price is as follows:

Item 1. The work of the General Contractor, being all work other than that covered by Item 2:

Four Thousand, Seven Hundred Seventy Four CENTS

($4,774.74)

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
## Item 2: Sub-bids as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Sub-Trade</th>
<th>Name of Sub-Bidder</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Bonds required, Indicate by “Yes or No”</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Roofing &amp; Flashing</td>
<td>John F. Shea Co.</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plaster Repairs</td>
<td>Gittel &amp; Flanagan Inc.</td>
<td>$925.00</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Misc. Metals &amp; Light Iron</td>
<td>Fennel Corp.</td>
<td>$960.00</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Dartmouth Foust Corp.</td>
<td>$2150.00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>Lisulski Corp.</td>
<td>$2088.00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total of Item 2**

$18,023.00

The undersigned agrees that each of the above-named sub-bidders will be used for the work indicated at the amount stated, unless a substitution is made. The undersigned further agrees to pay the premiums for the performance and payment bonds furnished by sub-bidders as requested herein and that all of the cost of all such premiums is included in the amount set forth in Item 1 of this bid.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
PARKS ENGINEERING DIVISION

CONTRACT No.
1679

PROPOSED REPAIRS TO THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
AND LODGE BUILDING,
CHARLESTOWN,
MASSACHUSETTS

HOWARD WHITMORE, JR.
COMMISSIONER

BENJAMIN W. FINK
DIRECTOR OF PARK ENGINEERING
CHIEF PARK ENGINEER

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
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<td>Miscellaneous Metals and Light Iron</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Painting</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Electrical</td>
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* Filed Sub-bid Required
Carpentry Work, Miscellaneous Repairs & Alterations

2-01. General Instructions

   a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this Section.

2-02. Scope of Work

   Without limiting the generality thereof, the work to be performed under this section of the contract shall consist of furnishing all labor, materials, tools and equipment necessary or incidental to complete the following:

   1. Rough and finish carpentry including counter and cabinet work.
   2. Remodeling concession storage to change booth, complete.
   3. Furnishing and installing new turnstile system, new chair, all hardware and appurtenant accessories.
   4. Removing, repairing rehabilitating and reinstalling:
      a) copper clad entrance door and frame.
      b) seven (7) interior mahogany doors and jambs.
      c) mens wooden toilet enclosures.
      d) jambs at main entrance after removing and storing swinging doors. - (store in basement)
   5. Furnishing and installing new exterior door complete with hardware, to replace existing door in statue room-to-monument doorway.
   6. Removing all existing wood finishes on above doors and jambs, strip, sand and prepare to receive new finishes, as specified under Painting Section.
   7. Cutting, patching, repairing and refinishing for all trades.

2-03. Materials

   1. Turnstiles shall be (A) Perey Super-Compass, (B) Perey super Kompak Traffic Controller, 1 each required.
   2. Ropes shall be (C) Lawrence #742 complete with #750 snap ends, naugahyde covered, chain core, 2 - required.
   3. Wall Plates (D) Lawrence #511, 4 required.
   4. Chair Stool (E) Royalmetal Corp. of Delaware #6687 with upholstery B1 - gray finish, 1 - required.
   5. Panelouvre (F) Ventilouvre Co., Inc., Series 103, 2 blade, 1" thick, 12" sq. - l - required.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
2-03. Materials (Continued)

6. Copper for entrance repairs shall be of matching gauge, type, temper and composition of existing copper on main entrance door.
7. All brass plates and hardware shall be heavy weight, heavy duty of the same composition and style as the existing hardware.
8. All wood to be used shall be of the same grade and species of that being replaced, preservative-treated where required.
9. Duratite wood-dough and tinted Duratite surfacing putty shall be used for small repairs.
10. New exterior panelled door for statue room shall be an exact duplication of design, species and grade or shall be solid mahogany. Furnish and install all new hardware matching the existing hardware in all respects.

2-04. Methods and Workmanship

a) Carefully remove the main entrance door, dismantle the frame, remove and replace the existing rough opening frame, taking care to anchor the new treated rough-frame securely in place. Reassemble the frame for a tighter fit around the door and install complete in place.

b) Completely remove and replace all copper sheet metal using identical weight, fabrication, design detail and type of copper, on door, exterior jambs and casings.

c) Prior to applying the new copper sheet metal, the wood door shall be stripped, repaired, sanded, and shall receive three coats of wood preservative applied with adequate drying time between coats. (See painting section.)

d) Strip, fill, repair and sand interior jambs and casings and prepare to receive specified finish.

e) All existing hardware, cast rosettes and bronze buttons for entrance doorway shall be carefully removed repaired, and re-installed. All missing hardware rosettes, bronze buttons and threaded steel rods shall be furnished and installed, matching the existing units in every respect. The existing door closer, hinges, latch and lock shall be completely overhauled prior to re-use. All hardware shall be chemically cleaned and polished to provide a consistent matching appearance. (See painting section for finish)

f) Furnish and install a solid, painted, temporary vanal-proof door and frame complete with all hardware and locking devices for use during the entire time period required for the entrance door and frame repairs.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
2-04. Methods and Workmanship (Continued)

g) Remove and store in basement two (2) interior swinging doors. Remove hinges and repair voids in jambs with fitted pieces of mahogany.

h) Repair, strip existing finish, sand and completely prepare men's wooden toilet enclosure to receive specified finish.

i) Remove exterior panelled door in Statue Room, store in basement. Furnish and install new panelled door complete with all new hardware, rabbed, recessed, copper, continues interlocking weatherstripping installed on door edges, jambs, head and threshold. Repair, scrape, sand and completely prepare exterior jambs, casings and threshold to receive finish specified under painting section.

j) All work shall be performed by skilled workmen, utilizing the best practices of the trades involved.
Roofing and Flashing

FILED SUB-BID REQUIRED

3-01. General Instructions

a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this Section.

3-02. Scope of Work

Furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment and all other incidental work necessary to complete the work as required by these specifications.

a) Remove all existing tar and gravel roofing including facias, gravel stops, flashing and all other materials to completely expose the roof sheathing of the Lodge Building.

b) Remove all broken glass, patches and roof cement on the three skylights and completely repair and rehabilitate same including glass and glazing.

c) Repair and/or replace all copper sheet metal damage and badly corroded cap flashing on the 2 roof drains, the 4 copper ventilators, the 3 skylights and the chimney.

d) Remove and completely replace the roof perimeter, 26 inch wide fascia flashing (approximately 185 lineal feet).

e) Furnish and install approximately 20 squares of new 5 ply tar and gravel roofing complete with all necessary flashings, gravel stops and all wood anchor blocking over the entire roof area of the Lodge Building.

3-03. Bond

The manufacturer shall submit to the Commission a surety company roofing bond against repair and maintenance expense necessitated by ordinary wear and tear by the elements for a period of twenty years from the date of acceptance. The roofing and flashing shall be laid in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications by a roofing contractor approved by the manufacturer.

3-04. Removal and Disposal of Debris

This sub-contractor shall remove and dispose of, away from Commission property, all existing built up tar and gravel roofing, metal flashings and gravel stops, which he has removed from the roof, together with all other accumulated debris.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
3-05. Materials

a) Cool tar pitch shall conform to A.S.T.M. Standard D-450.
b) Felt shall be coal tar saturated for built up roofs and shall conform to A.S.T.M. Standard D-227.
c) Surfacing Material shall consist of hard, clean gravel graded from ½ inch to ½ inch in size.
d) Metal flashings, facias, gravel stops and edge strips shall be copper conforming to A.S.T.M. B4.
The edge strips and the wide perimeter fascia flashing should be 20 oz. copper. Flashings and gravel stops shall be 16 oz. copper.
1. Nails securing metal to wood shall be hard copper barbed nails, #12 gauge with large flat heads 3" long minimum.
2. Solder shall be in bar form consisting of 50 per cent lead and 50 per cent tin.
3. Flux shall be non-corrosive and non-staining.
e) All exposed copper flashings, gravel stops, edge strips, and facias, shall be given a coat of linseed oil and turpentine mixed 2:1.
f) Plastic cement shall conform to Federal Specification

B-S-C-153 for cement bituminous plastic type II.
g) Glazing compound shall be "Dap" #1012 or approved equal.

3-06. Workmanship

a) The existing roofing and various flashings including the perimeter wide fascia flashing shall be carefully removed and all deteriorated nailing blocks shall be replaced with new treated lumber.
b) All roof surfaces shall be covered with a 20 year bonded ½ ply built-up tarr and gravel roof applied in accordance with the approved manufacturer's specifications.
c) There shall be 5 plies of felt and 6 mopings of coal tar or asphalt applied at a rate of not less than 200 lbs. per square.
d) Metal Flashing shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, with all the necessary provisions made for expansion and contraction of the metal. Where sheet copper is in contact with dissimilar metals, sufficient layers of insulation shall be placed between the metals.
e) Cap Flashing shall turn down over the base flashing 4 inches and shall have the bottom edge folded under ½ inch.
f) Base flashing shall extend up vertical surfaces at least 12 inches and out onto the roof not less than 4 inches.
g) Edge Strips shall be furnished to lock the facia flashing. The edge strips shall be fastened to supporting construction granite with bronze screws fastened to existing lead anchors along top edge.
Plaster Repairs

FILED SUB-BID REQUIRED

4-01. General Instructions

a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this section.

4-02. Scope of Work

Furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment and all other incidental work necessary to complete the work as required by these specifications.

a) Remove all loose, deteriorated and rough plaster as directed by the engineer throughout the various rooms and closets of the Lodge Building and in the roof access shaft located above the cellar stairs.

b) Plaster these areas carefully so as to blend perfectly with the existing plaster and be completely concealed when the areas are painted.

c) Repair all nicks and deteriorated sections of the various ornamental plaster throughout the building including the circular moulding beneath the skylight in the statue room, the column in the northwest corner of the statue room plus all nicks and chips in the other columns, ceiling perimeter moulding and door and window casings in the statue room. The circular and adjacent mouldings around the skylight in the center hall shall be repaired, all chips in the surrounding arch mouldings, the main entrance ceiling cracks, the ceiling perimeter mouldings in both the men and women's rooms, all nicks and chips in the door and window casings in these rooms and halls.

d) Repair all plaster areas affected in converting the concession stand storage closet into a change booth and all areas affected by the electrical work.

4-03. Materials

a) The metal lath shall be 3.4 lb. standard diamond painted copper alloy.

b) Tie wire shall be 18 gauge galvanized.

c) Lath nails shall be 1 3/8" long blued nails.

d) Sand shall conform to A.S.T.M. C35.

e) Lime for finish coat shall conform to A.S.T.M.-C206, type "S".

f) Gypsum plaster shall be manufactured by National Gypsum Co., U. S. Gypsum Co., or Bestwall Gypsum Co.
4-04. Workmanship

a) All loose, deteriorated or rough plaster shall be carefully chipped away with hand tools. Care shall be taken during the chipping in order to minimize damage to the surrounding existing plaster. All brown coats shall be applied to new metal lath anchored to the remaining lath. If the existing brown coat of an area to be plastered is solid, only the finish coat shall be replaced.

b) All patches shall be finished smooth and true and flush with existing plaster and shall blend with the surrounding areas so as to become completely concealed when the areas are painted.

c) There shall be an interval of five days between the applications of the brown coat and the finish coat.

d) This sub contractor shall use all precautions deemed necessary by the engineer to protect the building, furnishing and public during this work with proper staging, adequate drop cloths, constant cleaning and removal of dust, debris and droppings and use of blowers and scheduling all or part of his work after closing hours.

e) This sub contractor shall remove and dispose of away from Commission property, all debris caused by his work.

f) All work shall be done by skilled workmen in the best practice of the trade.

g) Special care shall be taken to protect the gold leaf lettering on the statue room inside wall near the exterior door. The contractor shall cover this lettering with a clear sheet of plastic sealed to the wall with masking tape.
Section 5
Page 1

Miscellaneous Metals and Light Iron

FILING SUB-BID REQUIRED

5-01 General Instructions

a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this Section.

5-02 Scope of Work

Furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment and all other incidental work necessary to complete the work as required by the drawings and these specifications.

a) Furnish and install four monument opening screens fabricated as shown on drawing sheet 9 of enclosed drawings and as herein specified.

b) Retighten the brass railing guarding the statue in the statue room of the Lodge Building.

c) Remove, straighten, repair and re-install the four radiator sheet metal guards in the statue room.

d) Furnish and install new and welded salvaged cast iron pickets and crosses, cast from samples located in the Lodge Building cellar, complete in place as replacements for all missing pickets and crosses in the existing monument fence. The replacements shall be made by welding the salvaged pickets stored in the cellar. The contractor shall furnish all additional stock necessary. The fence shall be straightened and welded where necessary to completely repair the fence.

e) Furnish and install canopy type chain link fence between the Monument and the Lodge Building as shown on enclosed drawings, sheets 6, 8.

f) Furnish and install two (2) cone tapered aluminum flag poles 15 feet length, 4 inches O.D. at butt, 2 3/8" O.D. at tip with all necessary hardware as specified and as shown on drawing No. 11.

g) Existing flag poles and bases to be removed and disposed of; face of building in flag pole base area to be patched.

5-03 Related Work

a) All drilling, cutting, footings, and concrete patching will be done by the general contractor

b) All painting other than shop coats will be included in the work under the painting section.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
Section 5
Page 2

5-04 Materials

a) 1. The materials for the monument opening screens shall be those as shown on sheet 9.
   b) Replacement bolts and lead for the anchor bolts and shims for the statue brass railing shall be the same compositions as the materials being replaced or repaired.
   c) All material used in repairing the radiator guards in the statue room shall be the same as that of the guards.
   d) 1. The new replacement cast iron pickets and crosses shall be of the same composition as the sample pickets.
   2. The painting of this fence shall be done under the painting section.
   3. The salvaged picket sections shall be bevel-ground and arc welded with cast iron rods and then ground smooth.
   e) 1. The new canopy type chain link fence shall be fabricated as shown in the enclosed drawing sheet #6. 8. Chain link fabric shall be No. 8 gauge aluminum and have a uniform square mesh measuring approx. 2' between its parallel sides. It shall be woven from alloy 6061 wire having tensile strength or 50,000 pound p.s.i. End and gate posts shall be 3" O.D. standard weight pipe. Intermediate post shall be 2 1/2" O.D. standard weight pipe. Rail and curved rib shall be 1 5/8" O.D. standard weight pipes. All fittings used in the complete fence assembly shall be of malleable cast iron or pressed steel. All post to be equipped with tops. All post shall be fastened to flanged bases with four 3/4" anchor bolts in concrete base 12" x 12" x 12" or method approved by engineer. All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner according to standard practices and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

f) 1. Each flag pole shall be cone tapered aluminum 3/16" wall thickness 15' length. 4" O.D. butt 2 3/8" O.D. tip; satin brush and waxed; Ball: 4 inch 14 gauge aluminum. One set continuous braided cotton with invisible connections. Truck: Non-fouling, ball bearing revolving aluminum body single sheaves. flag snaps; two chrome plated bronze swivel. Cleat: 1-9" cast aluminum. Base: B-D #6 cast aluminum wall base, all as made by Babcock-Davis Associated or approved equal.

  g) 1. The anchor bolts located in the granite slabs shall be galvanized and caulked with moulten lead.
  2. The concrete footings and slab patches shall be of 3000 lb. concrete furnished complete in place by this contractor.
  3. The gate details shall be as shown on sheet 8 or as approved by the engineer.
  4. All new fencing shall receive one shop coat of "Pittsburgh" Ironhide inhibitive red primer shop-applied before delivery to site.
  5. All other paint applying shall be done under the painting section.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
Section 5
Page 3

5-05 Workmanship

a) The four openings at the top of the monument are of similar dimensions. The four (4) screens, shall be of exact opening size. The screens shall be fabricated, painted and installed as shown on sheet 9. All measurements shall be determined in the field, before fabricating. The sub-contractor shall do his welding and installation after closing hours. The threaded lugs for the screen bolts shall be welded to the existing opening grille frame and then given two coats of black paint as specified under the painting section of the specifications.

b) The brass statue railing shall be unbolted from the floor anchor bolts, the bolts replaced including new shims. The railing bases shall be tightened securely to the floor. Where pipe joints are damaged or excessively loose, they shall be brazed on the bottom sides. After the entire railing has been securely fastened in place, it shall be completely polished.

c) The four sheet metal guards covering the statue room radiators shall be removed and straightened and repaired. The guards and radiators shall be painted under the painting section before the guards are re-installed.

d) 1. The sub-contractor shall use the salvaged sections of pickets and bevel grind the ends to be welded at a 60° angle double "V" groove. The pickets shall have fillet style tack welds to the fence rails and where the rail holes are oversize, the fillet weld shall be continuous. All joints shall be arc-welded and the repair welds shall be ground smooth and flush.

2. All necessary additional pickets shall be foundry cast iron pickets, by using the sample pickets stored in the Lodge building cellar. The double shrinkage from using these sample pickets shall be acceptable as there are no existing pattern molds. This procedure will also apply to the cast iron crosses. The sample pickets shall be returned.

3. All other damage and/or deficiencies to the fence rails and posts shall be repaired and welded in order to render the entire fence completely repaired.

4. All painting shall be done under the painting section 7.

e) All work shall be done by skilled workmen utilizing the best practice of the trade.

f) All of the above mentioned work shall be scheduled so as not to adversely affect the public and if any part of all the included work in this section shall adversely affect the public, then those parts shall be done after closing hours.

Contract No. 1679, Fall 1966
6-01. General Instructions

a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this Section.

6-02. Scope of Work

Furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment and all other incidental work necessary to complete the work as required by the drawings and these specifications.

a) Wash thoroughly with a commercial detergent, all interior surfaces of all ceilings, walls, windows, sash, frames, marble and tile wainscoating of the Lodge Building.

b) Apply two (2) coats of paint to all interior ceilings plastered walls, window and door casings throughout the Lodge Building.

c) Applying two (2) coats of paint to all interior and exterior windows and frames and the new exterior door and frame in the statue room.

d) Apply two (2) coats of ornamental paints in the exact number of colors and stripes and gold trim as now exists throughout the building.

e) Apply two (2) coats of paint to the diorama showcase.

f) Apply three (3) coats of paint to the radiators and radiator guards.

g) Apply two (2) coats of varnish stain to the exterior of the concession stand woodwork.

h) Stain, fill and apply three (3) coats of varnish to the wooden doors and woodwork which is described and prepared ready for refinishing under section 2.

i) Apply two (2) coats of paint to the walls, ceilings and equipment and staining, filling and applying three coats of varnish to the window and counter woodwork as described under Section 2.

j) Apply two coats of paint to the interior of the three skylights described in Section 2.

k) THE FOLLOWING PAINT APPLICATIONS shall apply to the various areas listed hereafter:

1. Apply one (1) primer coat and two (2) finish coats of paint to the monument opening screens and the welded lugs and 1 coat of finish paint to the existing opening bar grille work.
6-02. **Scope of Work (Continued)**

2. Apply 1 primer coat and 2 finish coats of paint to the four radiator guards and to all of the radiators in the building.

3. Apply 1 primer coat to all new pickets, welds and bare spots and 2 finish coats to the entire monument fence.

4. Spot coat all bare spots appearing through the shop coat on the new steel picket fence and apply 2 finish coats to entire new fencing.

   1) Apply one (1) prime sealer coat to all new plaster repairs and on all flat or porous painted surfaces before applying two coats of paint to the interior plaster.

6-03. **Materials**

   a) Cleaning detergent shall be commercial grade "Soilax" or an approved equal.
   
   b) Plaster primer sealer paint shall be "Pittsburgh" Wallhide prime sealer 24-10 or an approved equal.
   
   c) Finish paint shall be "Pittsburgh" Wallhide semi gloss enamel or an approved equal.
   
   d) Spackling compound shall be "Dap" or an approved equal.
   
   e) Antique gold paint shall be approved by the engineer from samples submitted to the engineer by the painting sub contractor.
   
   f) Stain and filler for the doors and woodwork shall be "Pittsburgh" wood stain and paste filler or approved equals.
   
   g) Varnish shall be "Pittsburgh" Waterspar varnish, extra pale satin or an approved equal.
   
   h) Varnish stain shall be a mixture of wood stain and Waterspar varnish.
   
   i) All woodwork nicks and voids shall be putted with "Duratite" surfacing putty or an approved equal.
   
   j) Exterior paint for windows and doors shall be "Pittsburgh" Sun Proof house paint #1-351 sash and trim black or an approved equal.
   
   k) Primer paint for the monument screens shall be "Pittsburgh" Ironhide galvanized iron 8-11 primer or an approved equal.
   
   l) Primer paint for all other metal work shall be "Pittsburgh" Ironhide inhibitive red 8-2 primer or an approved equal.
   
   m) Finish paint for exterior metal work shall be "Pittsburgh" Ironhide finishing black or an approved equal.
   
   n) Finish paint for the radiator guards shall be "Pittsburgh" Wallhide semi gloss and enamel or an approved equal.
   
   o) All materials used shall be in labeled containers.
   
   p) All colors shall be chosen by the engineer from full spectrum color charts furnished by the painting sub contractor.
6-04. Workmanship

a) All paint products shall be applied in accordance with the directions and recommendations of the manufacturer.

b) All surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly dry and cleaned free of all dirt, dust and grease.

c) All glossy surfaces shall be lightly sanded before painting.

d) All interior and exterior surfaces of windows and frames shall be thoroughly scraped, sanded and all defects puttied prior to receiving paint.

e) All painted surfaces shall be allowed a minimum of 24 hours drying time before recoating.

f) All workmanship shall be of the best and all work shall be done by skilled workmen in the best practice of the trade and under adequate supervision.

g) All materials shall be applied under adequate illumination, evenly spread and smoothly flowed on without sags, runs or holidays.

h) The two coats of interior paint shall have slightly different tints so that each coat can be recognized.

i) All ornamental decorative borders, stripes and gold trim painting shall be accomplished with masking tape in order to ensure clean crisp, sharp and straight edges.

j) Drop cloths shall be used to protect all finished surfaces, furnishings and the public.

k) Extra care shall be taken to prevent damage to the gold leaf lettering on the statue room wall near the exterior door.

l) All doors and woodwork filler stain shall be applied and rubbed by hand, receiving the products recommended drying time before varnishing.

m) Each coat of varnish shall be fully dry and lightly sanded and cleaned before recoating.

n) Applications of paint, stain, varnishes, fillers and combinations thereof shall be applied to all areas of new work, repaired and/or replaced including interior and exterior wood, metal and plaster surfaces.

o) Wood preservative as required in Section 2 shall be clear, "Cuprinol" or "Penta".

p) Polished copper, bronze and refinished hardware shall receive one application of linseed oil and thinner mixed 2/18.
ELECTRICAL

FILED SUB-BID REQUIRED

7-01. General Instructions

a) Attention is directed to Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms, General Conditions, Specifications (and all sub-divisions thereof) which are hereby made a part of this Section.

7-02. Scope of Work

Furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment and all other incidental work necessary to complete the work as required by the drawings and these specifications.

a. The 24 existing light fixtures in the statue room of the Lodge building shall be removed from the ceiling and shall be delivered to the M.D.C. Police captain of the Lower Basin Division.

b. This sub-contractor shall remove the old wire from the existing wiremold and furnish and install in the existing wiremold, new No. 12 AF wire.

c. This sub-contractor shall furnish and install three new pairs of No. 12 AF feeders between the pull box in the concession stand and the six inch round wiremold box numbered 18 on the enclosed sketch No. 44061.

d. This sub-contractor shall furnish and install 24 new fixtures complete with canopies, glass shades and bulbs and attach them to the existing six inch wiremold round boxes which are attached to the metal plates which now conceal the original recessed lighting fixtures.

e. Furnish and install the wiring and two light fixtures and fan as specified in the drawing sheets 1, 1A and 3 and Section 2.

7-03. Materials and Workmanship

a. The statue room proposed fixtures shall be connected as shown on the enclosed sketch No. 44061, in three circuits. There shall be nine fixtures on circuit No. 1, eight fixtures on circuit No. 2 and seven fixtures on circuit No. 3.

b. The ventilator opening located in the west wall of the concession stand shall be used as an access hole to perform some of the work of pulling in the feeders between the No. 18 round wiremold box and the pull box in the concession stand.

Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
7-03. Materials and Workmanship (Continued)

c. Only fixtures containing porcelain sockets shall be installed.

d. The 24 proposed light fixtures shall be Mass. Gas & Electric Light Supply Co. Cat. No. L110 Brass with 8 inch Brass stem or approved equal.

e. The change booth ceiling fixture shall be attached to the existing outlet box. The fan and the wall light shall be connected to surface mounted wire mold boxes which will be connected to new wiremold conduits feeding from the existing ceiling fixture outlet. The wiring shall be so that the fan and wall light work independently of the ceiling light and its control wall switch.

f. The new wiremold in the change booth will contain 2 No. 12 AF wires.

g. 1. The ceiling light shall be a Simes Co. #43925 or approved equal.
   2. The wall light shall be a Simes Co. #45041 or approved equal.
   3. The fan shall be an Emerson 12" Wall two speed fan #4646 or approved equal.

h. This sub-contractor shall determine and furnish and install all incidental fittings, hangers and other accessories necessary to make the work complete and in operating condition as required by these specifications.

i. All work shall be done by skilled workmen in the best practice of the trade and under adequate supervision and in accordance with the Massachusetts State Electrical Code.
Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Req'd.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SUPER-KOMPAK COINPASSE, Perey Turnstiles Detail, Sh.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SUPER-KOMPAK TRAFFIC CONTROLLER, Perey Turnstiles Detail, Sh.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ROPE, Lawrence #742 with #750 snap ends, naugahyde covered, chain core.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>WALL PLATE, Lawrence #511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHAIR STOOL, Royalmetal Corp. of Delaware #668T Upholstery Bl, gray finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PANEL-LOUVRE, Ventilouvre Co., Inc., Series 103, Z Blade, 1&quot; thick, 12 sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CEILING LIGHT, Simes Co., #43925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WALL LAMP, Simes Co., #45041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WALL FAN, Emerson #94646, 12&quot;, 2 speed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIFIED PARTS OR EQUAL AS APPROVED**

Sheet No. 1A of 13 Sh.

Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
ELEVATION OF CHANGE BOOTH WINDOW IN ENTRANCE

Scale: \( \frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0" \)

NOTE: ELEVATION IN CHANGE BOOTH on Sh. 3
PLAN OF CHANGE BOOTH on Sh. 1

Sheet No. 2 of 13 Sh.

Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION

PARKS DIVISION

CONTRACT NO. ________

Agreement between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by its Metropolitan District Commission, and

Witnesseth, That the parties to this agreement, each in consideration of the agreement on the part of the other herein contained, do hereby agree, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for itself, and said

for and heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, as follows:

Article I. Definitions. The word “Commission,” or a pronoun in place of it, shall mean the Metropolitan District Commission, and no member of said Commission shall be personally responsible for any liability arising under this contract.

The word “Engineer,” or a pronoun in place of it, shall mean the person holding the position or acting in the capacity of Director of Park Engineering of the Commission, acting either directly or through properly authorized agents, such agents acting within the scope of the particular duties entrusted to them.

The word “Contractor,” or a pronoun in place of it, shall mean the party or parties contracting to perform the work covered by this contract or his or their legal representatives.

The words “approval of the Commission” or “approved by the Commission” shall mean an approval by a majority vote of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The words “as directed,” “as permitted,” “as required,” or words of like effect shall mean that the direction, permission or requirements of the Engineer is intended, and similarly the words “approved,” “acceptable,” “satisfactory” or words of like import shall mean approved by or acceptable or, satisfactory to the Engineer, unless otherwise provided herein. The words “necessary” or “equal” or words of like import shall mean necessary or equal in the opinion of the Engineer. Whenever any power is possessed by, or act or thing is to be done by the Commonwealth under this contract, the exercise of such power or the doing of such act or thing by the Commission shall be sufficient compliance with the terms of this contract, unless by law some other officer of the Commonwealth is required to act in the premises.

The abbreviation A. S. T. M. shall mean the American Society for Testing Materials.

Article II. Work To Be Done By The Contractor. The Contractor agrees to furnish all equipment, machinery, tools and labor, to furnish and deliver all materials required to be furnished and delivered in and about the location of the work, and to do and perform all work required to be done or furnished by him in the following specifications in a proper, thorough and workmanlike manner, in strict conformity with the provisions of this contract and the following specification; the information for bidders; the proposal hereto annexed and the plans referred to herein. Said information for bidders, proposal and plans are hereby made a part of this contract as fully and to the same effect as if the same had been set forth at length and incorporated in the contract.
Article III. TIME AND MANNER OF DOING THE WORK. All work to be done under this contract shall have been completed on or before 90 consecutive calendar days after receiving registered mail notice from the Director of Park Engineering.

The Contractor shall begin work within five days after the date hereof or within such other period of not less than five days as the Engineer shall authorize in writing, approved by the Commission, at such points as the Engineer may direct, and shall thereafter prosecute the work at such points and in such order as the Engineer may from time to time prescribe.

If any part of the work shall be delayed under the provisions of Article XI, the Contractor will be allowed additional time as herein provided.

If at any time during the progress of the work satisfactory progress shall not have been made, the Contractor shall increase the force, machinery and equipment as directed by the Engineer, but the failure of the Engineer to make such demand shall not relieve the Contractor of his obligation to complete the work at the time specified in this contract.

The time in which the various portions and the whole of this contract are to be performed and the work to be completed is of the essence of this agreement.

Article IV. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK. The work to be done consists of furnishing all labor, materials, plant facilities, tools and equipment necessary or incidental to perform all carpentry work, miscellaneous repairs, alterations, roofing, flashing, plastering, miscellaneous metals & light iron, painting and electrical work

and is shown on the following plans:— Drawings Enclosed

Signed by Director of Park Engineering, and on file in the office of the Commission. Such further working and detail plans as may be necessary will be furnished or approved from time to time by the Engineer.

All such plans, general and detail, shall be deemed a part of this contract, and said plans, specifications and contract shall be considered together, so that any work shown on the plans, though not mentioned in the contract, and any work mentioned in the contract though not shown on the plans, shall be executed by the Contractor as part of his contract. Figured dimensions shall prevail over scale. All things which in the opinion of the Engineer may fairly be inferred from the contract and plans shall be executed by the Contractor as part of the contract; and the Engineer shall be the sole judge as to whether the detail plans conform to the general plans and contract.

The Contractor shall not take any advantage, or make any claim for damages, on account of any discrepancy, or error in any bories, estimates, specifications, drawings or plans, but shall report the same to the Engineer as soon as he comes to his knowledge. Any correction of errors or omission in plans and specifications may be made by the Engineer when such correction is necessary for the proper fulfillment of their intention as construed by him.

Article V. SPECIFICATIONS. The work shall be done and materials furnished in accordance with the following specifications.

Contract No. 1679 Fall 1966
The contractor shall subscribe to the Workmen's Compensation Act by having a policy of Workmen's Compensation Insurance to protect his employees who may be injured in the course of their employment.

The contractor shall keep himself fully informed of all State and National laws and municipal ordinances and regulations in any manner affecting those engaged or employed in the work, or in any way affecting the conduct of the work, and of all such orders and decrees of bodies or tribunals having any jurisdiction or authority over the same.

"Rules, regulations and orders adopted under clause (17) of Section 22 of Chapter 7 of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition thereof shall, so far as may be approved by the Governor and Council, apply to the purchase of supplies and materials in the execution of this contract (St. 1883, C. 353, Sec. 2)".

The provisions of General Laws, Chapter 29, Section 8A, as amended have been complied with.
APPENDIX F

"THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT IN THE MONUMENT LODGE" FROM 1909 BHMA ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS
"The Historical Exhibit in the Monument Lodge"
1909 BHMA Annual Proceedings
been taken by the friends of Stark and Putnam in this direction, but it is my hope that some enthusiastic student of our early struggles may be inspired to take some action, and that a monument may be placed in their honor on the field of battle.

In the interior of the Lodge I am myself at work at present, contributing further historical data.

Members of the Association will doubtless remember the valuable article delivered by Col. Horace N. Fisher at the Annual Meeting two years ago. In it he gives interesting sketches of the three major-generals who were in charge of the British forces on the day of the battle,—Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. It has since occurred to me that portraits of those commanding at the battle on the British side would be valuable additions to the collection which is now to be seen by visitors to the Monument Lodge.

While on a visit to London last September, I endeavored to trace the portraits of these three generals. Unfortunately, none were to be found in the National Portrait Gallery, but Mr. Milner, the assistant custodian, called my attention to the catalogue of photographs of the National Portrait Exhibition, which was held in the South Kensington Museum in 1867, a photograph catalogue of which is still in the possession of the Museum. I was thus able to obtain a photograph of an oil portrait of Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. (who died in 1795), which is at the present time in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle. There was also a photograph of the portrait of Sir John Burgoyne. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador, I have been making an effort to communicate with the Duke of Newcastle, with a view of obtaining an oil copy of the portrait of Sir Henry Clinton. I hope to be able to effect this soon.

Mr. Reid has also endeavored to discover a portrait of Sir William, afterwards fifth Viscount Howe, 1729–1814. There appears to be no oil portrait in existence, but there is an
CAPTAIN JOHN LINZEE, R. N.
excellent mezzotint, and I hope to be able to obtain a copy of this soon.

There is also in existence a portrait of Lieut.-Gen. John Burgoyne, 1722–1792, belonging to the late field-marshall, Sir John Burgoyne. This picture was also exhibited in 1897 in the National Portrait Exhibition, a photograph of which I have also been able to obtain from the Board of Education. It does not seem, however, so desirable to obtain this picture as those of the two generals who were actually engaged on the battlefield.

Another addition which I hope soon to make to our collection is the copy of a portrait of Capt. John Linzee. You are all familiar with the admirable photograph of the miniature at present in the possession of the Linzee family. There is, however, a fairly good portrait of the captain in naval uniform, with spyglass in hand, which seems more suitable as a memorial to the commander of the “Lively,” which took part in the engagement. Through the courtesy of one of his descendants I hope to be able to obtain an excellent copy of this portrait.1

There are at present, as you know, two statues, one of Warren and one of Prescott, and also a quaint colored print of Putnam, now very rare, to represent the leaders on the American side. With the addition of those to which I have just referred, we shall be in possession of a fairly good historical exhibition of the leading participants in the battle of Bunker Hill.

It has seemed to me that such a collection would be valuable from an educational point of view, and would serve to fasten upon the memory of the thousands of visitors, both young and old, who visit the Museum yearly, the more important events which occurred on the day of the battle.

1 The portrait has since been hung in the Lodge, the gift of C. W. Amory, a great grandson of Captain Linzee.
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In submitting to you portraits of two of the three major-generals, I would like to recall to your attention a few facts concerning their respective histories.

Sir William Howe was the youngest of the three sons of the second Viscount Howe. His eldest brother, Lord Howe, was killed at Ticonderoga; Richard, the second brother, is known to us as Admiral Howe, and became the fourth Viscount Howe. General Howe served in the army from the time he was eighteen, and at the time of the battle was forty-six years of age. His first campaign was in Flanders, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 20th Foot, of which Wolfe was major. He afterwards served under Wolfe at Quebec, and led the forlorn hope up the Heights of Abraham, capturing the sleeping French outpost and clearing the way for Wolfe. At the close of that campaign no officer had a more brilliant record than Howe, and the king sent him to America as the senior of the three major-generals in the spring of 1775. As the senior major-general he was in command of the troops on the day of the battle. Later in the war he was succeeded in command by Sir Henry Clinton, and eventually succeeded his brother Richard as fifth Viscount Howe.

Sir Henry Clinton was but thirty-seven years of age when he came to America in 1775, and was, consequently, the youngest of the three major-generals, but was second in point of rank. After a creditable service in Flanders, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Regiment in the British Army, and in 1772 major-general, and, as we know, finally succeeded to the position of chief in command, in place of Howe. He was eventually appointed Governor of Gibraltar, where he died at the age of fifty-seven.

Major-Gen. Sir John Burgoyne entered the British army at the age of eighteen, and at the time of the battle had seen thirty-five years of military service. Consequently he was then fifty-three years of age, but nevertheless was sent to Boston as
MAJOR GENERAL HENRY CLINTON, K.B.
Address of the President.

19

junior in rank to Howe and Clinton. Though not under fire at Bunker Hill by the side of these two generals, he played an important part in that battle. He was in charge of the battery on Copp's Hill, on the Boston side of the Charles River. He differed considerably at what he regarded as his useless part in the battle. His guns, however, swept the valley of Main Street, in Charlestown Neck, and doubtless became an important factor in the struggles of the day. His subsequent history is too familiar to all to be referred to here.

I have recently had an inquiry about the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill. Through the courtesy of Dr. S. A. Green, I was referred to a biographical sketch of the life of Ralph Farnham, of Acton, Maine, a copy of which is at present in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The title-page bears the following inscription: —

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE
LIFE OF RALPH FARNHAM, OF ACTON, MAINE
NOW IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND THE
SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE GLOUCESTERS BATTLE
OF BUNKER HILL

BY O. W. CLARENCE

Mr. Farnham's yearly pension, upon which he is dependent for support, is only $80.62, and these books are sold for his benefit.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1858.

On the third page of this pamphlet is a photograph, beneath which it states: —

"The above is a photograph and autograph of Ralph Farnham of Acton, Maine, now in his one hundred and fifth year. He entered the American Army in May, 1778, aged 18, and was engaged in
the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and is the only survivor of that memorable struggle.

"These facts are obtained from the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington."

Mr. Farnham was invited to visit Boston in 1860, by Gov. N. P. Banks, E. W. Lincoln, the mayor, and others. During his stay in Boston he stayed at the Revere House by invitation of Mr. Paran Stevens.

Mr. Frank Jones of Austin, Illinois, who is a descendant of Mr. Farnham, writes me that this visit to Boston was the first visit that Mr. Farnham made after the battle. When he left Boston at that time Charlestown was all farms, and he could not understand the great changes which had taken place. He was dazed and bewildered, and Mr. Jones writes: "Well, he got back home and died shortly after, it being a matter of record that the old man talked himself to death."

Mr. Jones is not only a descendant of Ralph Farnham, being a great-grandson on his mother's side, but is also a great-grandson of David Jones, on his father's side, who he states was "chum, classmate, and friend of General Joseph Warren, and was Surgeon on his Staff at Bunker Hill, and bore him off the field of battle."

Mr. Jones states that when he was visiting Ralph Farnham, with his father, in 1859, he asked him if he knew David Jones at Bunker Hill, and Mr. Farnham replied, "Yes, I was sentry at headquarters, and Jones was inside with Warren."

Dr. David Jones came from Abington, Massachusetts, and Mr. Jones is in possession of a part of the surgical instruments which he had in his pocket on the day of the battle.

It has been my hope to be able to allow this anniversary to pass by without being obliged to record a loss among our officers and Board of Directors. Until within the week which has just passed, this seemed to have been a probability.
Suddenly, upon the same day, death came to two members of this body, possessed of names illustrative of all that is typical of our traditions and surroundings.

John Noble died at his home in Roxbury on June 10, 1909. He was born in Dover, New Hampshire, April 14, 1829. His parents were Mark and Mary Carr (Copp) Noble. He studied in the Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard at the head of the class of 1850. He subsequently became submaster in the Boston Latin School, and your president can testify to the very thorough manner in which he impressed upon his pupils the importance of their work, his strict discipline, and his fine example of high character. Later he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in the class of 1858.

After practicing his profession in Boston he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1875, which became his life work. He resigned from this position after nearly thirty-three years of service.

He was a member of many popular college societies, such as the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club; the Alpha, Delta Phi, and the A. D. Club, and it goes without saying that owing to his high class rank he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Later in life he became a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and many others besides our own.

In 1873, Mr. Noble married Katherine Williams, daughter of William and Katherine Williams of Deerfield.

Mention should be made of the fact that for twenty years of his long professional career he actively superintended the arrangement of the Court Files of the Commonwealth, from 1630 to 1797, which are bound in twelve hundred folio volumes now in the custody of his successor in the office of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. This is a monumental work.
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Of the many societies to which he belonged, it may be said that he took special interest in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of which he was Chairman of the Committee of Publication, member of the Council, and Corresponding Secretary for twelve years, ending with his death. The success of this society, he himself said, was very near to his heart.

Mr. Noble was also very actively interested in all matters pertaining to Harvard College, of which he was an overseer at the time of his death.

In 1902 Dartmouth gave him the Honorary Degree of LL.D. This short record is a brief summary of the life of a man of high intelligence and classical education, who faithfully performed his duties in his own modest and retiring way. He commanded the universal respect of all who knew him. It is a record which any one may well envy, and it is with keen regret that we are called upon to record the loss to-day of such a highly esteemed member of our Board.

Edward Everett Hale died at his home in Roxbury, on June 10, 1909. He was born in Boston on April 3, 1822, and was the son of Nathan Hale, and a grandnephew of Nathan Hale of sad Revolutionary fame. His father, who was born in Westhampton in 1784, was a journalist, and it might be here mentioned was owner of the Boston Daily Advertiser, for many years the only daily paper in Boston. In 1816 he was married to Sarah Preston, the sister of Edward Everett, and of the five children born to them the third, Edward, is the subject of this notice.

At the age of nine Edward became a Boston Latin schoolboy, where he pursued his studies until entering Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1839. For two years after his graduation he was an usher at the Latin School, while studying his chosen profession under the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, and the Rev. John G. Palfrey. His first settled
appointment was in Worcester, where he became a minister of the Church of the Unity. There he remained until 1856, when he was called to the South Congregational Church of Boston. He remained with this Society as active preacher until advancing age and the demands upon his time made it necessary for him to relinquish the leadership.

A few years ago Dr. Hale was appointed chaplain of the United States Senate, and this necessitating a residence in Washington has prevented many of his friends from enjoying that social intercourse which was the privilege of the present generation in the latter part of his long career.

On October 13, 1892, he was married to Miss Emily Baldwin Perkins, a niece of the late Henry Ward Beecher. His wife and four children survive him.

It is hardly within the province of this short chronicle to more than indicate the great amount of literary work which Dr. Hale accomplished, but in the long list of titles one cannot refrain from mentioning that classic, "The Man without a Country," which is known wherever the English tongue is spoken. It was his book and title, "Ten Times One Is Ten," that led to the establishment of the Lead-a-Hand Society; and the clubs which are an outgrowth of this parent organization are scattered throughout the United States, with branches in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the Pacific.

Dr. Hale was honored by the degree of A.M. and S.T.D. from his own university; by the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1901, and from Williams in 1904.

He had served his time as an overseer of Harvard, and for some time held the presidency of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.
This brief statement of data associated with Dr. Hale's life covers a period extending well into a fifth score of years, and yet there is no record, as is but too often the case, in such prolonged life, of a period of retirement from the usual activities of a busy man. Dr. Hale was as much a part of the daily life of this nation up to two weeks before his death, when he made his last public appearance, as any of the great citizens with whose names every schoolboy is familiar; he was not only a sterling figure of American life, but the incarnation of the New England historic temperament and of the best traditions of the Puritan generations. He was the great Unitarian clergyman of his day, and has been well called the great humanitarian of an age of unrelenting intellectual activity. It was a strong optimistic temperament and contentment of mind that enabled his powerful frame and constitution to go on at full speed through a period of life conceded to but a limited number of men. He was not only a great example to his fellow citizens in his own life's work, but a great and sympathetic friend and a most active worker in the many-sided callings to which in his long lifework he had been summoned. Thus, it fell to Dr. Hale when he was appointed to office at an age when most men would feel justified in permanent retirement, that he was not content to fulfill its duties along traditional lines, but threw himself wholly into his new work with the enthusiasm of a young man, and in that way filled a niche that no other senior chaplain had ever before attempted. It would be impossible here to attempt a critical review of his many contributions to literature.

A critical study of such a life will in due time be made on a scale worthy of his great personality and achievements.

It had been my hope during the past year to bring Dr. Hale once more before you. Feeling that his long and distinguished life would not be prolonged many years more, I urged him to
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

come to one more of our meetings, that we might not only see him amongst us once again, but hear some of the many interesting traditions which he always delighted to tell. In answer to my last appeal I have before me a letter dated June 1, 1900, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Warren,—I do not believe I can come to the meeting at all. If I can I will send you a short paper on laying the cornerstone in 1825. The first thing that I really recollect in life is my sight of the feathers of the Rifle Rangers on the 17th of June, 1825, when my mother lifted me a boy of two years and three months, sick with scarlet fever, to see Lafayette go by. I have no recollection of Lafayette, but I do remember the feathers of the Rifle Rangers.

Truly yours,

B. E. Hale."

The privilege was not accorded to us to meet him here to-day. The message which he might have brought with him has remained unspoken; we must endeavor to call up in our minds what that might possibly have been. If he had had the choice might he not have preferred to have me say to you,—

"Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
And lend a hand."

4

Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Boston National Historical Park, Historic Furnishings Report
Part 1: Historical Data
APPENDIX G

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS AND DRAWINGS

Original Plans, 1902, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Details of Guard Rail at Lodge, November 8, 1919, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Plan Showing Roof of Administration Building, September 30, 1936, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation, October 1974, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

As-built drawings of Boston National Historic Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Steel Handrail, October 16, 1980, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Steel Handrail, December 4, 1980, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Bunker Hill – Boston National Historical Park, As-Built drawings, January 14, 2005, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts
Original Plans
1902, BOST
Details of Guard Rail at Lodge, November 8, 1919
Plan Showing Roof of Administration Building, September 30, 1936
Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945
Proposed Electrical Alterations, October 16, 1945
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation  
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation
October 1974, USACE
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979
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As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, August 1979
Steel Handrail, December 4, 1980
Steel Handrail, December 4, 1980
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
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As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
As-built drawings of Boston National Historical Park – Bunker Hill, January 14, 2005
APPENDIX H

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Before 1919 BNHP Postcard of Warren Statue, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

After 1919 Postcard of Warren Statue, Postcard Collection, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts

1968 Photos, National Park Service, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts


1975 Photos, Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Photograph Collection, National Archives and Records Administration, Waltham, Massachusetts

c. 1981 Color Photos, National Park Service, Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts
Before Boston National Historical Park
Postcard of Warren Statue
After 1919 Boston Public Library
Postcard of Warren Statue
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
1968, National Park Service
*Interior*
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
1968, National Park Service

*Interior*
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
1968, National Park Service
*Interior*
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
1968, National Park Service
Interior
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
Color transparencies
1974, DCR
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
Color transparency
1974, DCR
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
Color transparency
1974, DCR
THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED IN THE YEAR 1823
BUILT THIS MONUMENT
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE
FOUGHT ON THIS SPOT BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL MILITIA
AND BRITISH REGULARS
ON JUNE 17TH, 1775
AND OF THE PATRIOTS
WHO HERE PERILOURED OR SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES

IN 1794 KING SOLOMON'S LODGE
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS PLACED A MONUMENT
TO GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN AND HIS ASSOCIATES
ON THE SPOT WHERE HE FELL
THE LAND ON WHICH IT STOOD WAS GIVEN BY JAMES RUSSELL
TO THE LODGE AND IN 1825 BY THE LODGE TO THE ASSOCIATION

THE CORNERSTONE OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
WAS LAID IN THE PRESENCE OF LAFAYETTE
ON JUNE 17TH, 1825
AND AN ORATION WAS THEN DELIVERED BY DANIEL WEBSTER

THE PLANS WERE DRAWN BY
SOLOMON WILLARD AN EMINENT ARCHITECT
WHO GAVE HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE WORK
THROUGH THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ITS CONSTRUCTION

BY MEANS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PATRIOTIC MEN AND WOMEN
IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES
THE MONUMENT WAS COMPLETED AND DEDICATED
ON JUNE 17TH, 1843
THE MONUMENT AND GROUNDS WERE
TRANSFERRED TO THE COMMONWEALTH APRIL 5, 1918

Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
Color transparency
1974, DCR
June 17, 1775
Battle of Bunker Hill
After the Battle of Lexington & Concord, the Colonists were determined to show that this victory was no accident, while the British resolved to thresh the bumpkins who had humiliated them. Needing the advantage of initiative, the Colonists determined to outsmart General Gage by fortifying the heights of Charlestown. On June 16, knowing the British were about to act, General Ward sent General Artemas and Colonel Prescott with 900 men thru the night onto the peninsula. They carried trenching tools but few provisions and little water. After some debate, an earthenwork was begun on Breed's Hill, facing Boston. By dawn a redoubt had been erected to greet the British move of men who began firing upon it. General Gage ordered an assault by 2600 men.

British success in getting to the Charlestown shore cost them dearly. The Americans extended their defenses northerly from the redoubt to the Mystic shore. Snipers were posted in the houses to fend off attack from the south. Colonel John Stark, of New Hampshire, commanding the left flank, ordered in Millard, was ordered in the south side of Bunker Hill. A near-accident. His troops took position on Breed's Hill at the edge of the Mystic River. The Charlestown population had long since fled, but trouble sent a few farmers out of timidity. Furnished in the rich postures, consisting of men with a fence resistant to military maneuvers. The British soldiers finished a deliberate march in the comfort of Fallenone's Point.

At 2:30 PM, General Howe ordered an advance, counting on his Marines to skirt the Mystic River bank. Held the southern redoubt and turn them from the shore. Colonel Stark was on the lookout for the town and directly in their path. Their fire power was so sudden and intense that the Marines were caught by the Britisheners. Hill advance a back, and did not count on such a direct hit from the rear.  

Again the redoubt was deflected as a hail of shells. The Britishers thought their time was over, and the Colonists were running back.  

In a second try, the Britishers were joined by the colonial troops, whose shots were taken at the redoubt. The discipline was poor, but the fire was hot and intense. The Colonists were caught by the Britishers and had to retreat north.  

On the tray, the main losses were in the redoubt. The Colonists were unable to advance. The Britishers were unable to advance. They were forced to retreat and were finally defeated.

British losses reached 40%. They were again venturing from Boston and were driven from it in less than a year by General George Washington.
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
Color photo
1974, DCR
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.
*Opening between display room and gallery.*

Display room – NE wall and corner.

*Display room – sink alcove.*

*Display room – arc to information room.*
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation.  Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

Women’s room – towards new water closets (proposed).
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

*Women’s room – new opening.*

Women’s room – proposed sink area.

Old basement access door.
Entrance to women’s room.

*Display room – arc to information room.*
Display room – sink alcove.
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

Display room – NE wall and corner.

*Access ramp to basement and retaining walls.*
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

Handicap ramp to men’s room.
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

Door to men’s room.
Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

*Door to boiler room.*

*Handicap ramp to Lodge.*
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation. Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE. *Opening between display room and gallery.*

*Arc to information room.*

Display room – former sink alcove.

*Display room – NE wall and corner.*

Old entrance to women’s room.
Improvements to Monument, Lodge, and Grounds, Bunker Hill Reservation. Charlestown, Massachusetts. 1975, USACE.

Women’s room toilets.
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
ca. 1981, National Park Service
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
ca. 1981, National Park Service
Bunker Hill Monument Lodge
ca. 1981, National Park Service
PART 2

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
PART 2: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

FURNISHING PLAN

INTRODUCTION
This implementation plan for the Bunker Hill Monument Granite Lodge provides information necessary to install suggestively furnished interiors and exhibit spaces within all rooms on the main floor of the building. While this report provides information that could guide a full interior restoration in the future, at this time the Park has expressed a desire to restore selected features of the historic interior, provided that they are compatible with the operational and interpretive goals for the site. The document first addresses the Park’s interpretive goals and operating plans, and then sets forth a list of furnishings, working drawings, and recommendations for interpretive exhibits that will enable the Park to achieve these goals. The implementation plan is based upon research and analysis presented in the Historic Furnishings Report: Bunker Hill Granite Lodge, Part 1: Historical Data, which presents several alternative options for implementation in Appendix A. The option selected by Park staff entails creating suggestively furnished interior spaces that approximate the appearance of Granite Lodge interiors under BHMA administration during the period of interpretation from 1907 to 1919, along with exhibit spaces that interpret the significance of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument and Granite Lodge.

Sources of historic documentation supporting the decision to interpret the period from 1907 to 1919 include physical evidence, historic photographs, historic postcards, historic drawings, the Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, historic inventories of the collections within Granite Lodge, and previous cultural resource management studies. Historic postcards depicting the Lodge interior between 1907 and 1919 contributed particularly valuable information about the appearance of the Statuary Room. The 2010 Interior Paint Analysis corroborated the illustrations in historic postcards and documented the finishes appearing in secondary spaces during the period of interpretation. Additional information about the collections displayed within the Lodge was found in inventories dating from 1919, when the Lodge was transferred from the BHMA to the MDC; from 1967, when the MDC was preparing to transfer the Lodge to the NPS; and from 2002.

The recommendations within the implementation plan will not drastically alter the present appearance of the Lodge and should be viable for the NPS to realize. While the implementation plan does recommend some reconstruction of interior walls and restoration of the historic paint scheme, it does not entail acquisition of many items. Many of the items that historically were displayed within the Lodge currently are maintained by the BHMA or NPS and are available for re-installation within the Lodge. Moreover, during the period of interpretation, the Lodge was sparsely furnished with utilitarian pieces.
INTERPRETIVE GOALS

The interpretive plan for Granite Lodge was carefully developed through historical research and analysis, as well as consultation with NPS staff and representatives of the BHMA. Ideally, visitors will experience the Bunker Hill Museum prior to Granite Lodge and the Monument. Exhibits in the Lodge should complement and reinforce the museum experience without being redundant, yet provide sufficient context to orient a visitor who has not first been to the museum. These exhibits should crystallize the main points of the exhibits in the Bunker Hill Museum – encouraging visitors to experience the museum if they have not already. The overall interpretive objectives for the individual spaces within the interior of the Granite Lodge are described below.

Men’s Lounge
- Provide orientation for visitors, including:
  - Locational information for the Bunker Hill Museum, Lodge, Monument, and Monument grounds; and
  - A brief summary of the resources provided at each location.
- Provide geographical information about the location and topography of Breed’s Hill and Bunker Hill.
- Provide a brief explanation of the Battle of Bunker Hill, including:
  - Background leading up to the Battle;
  - Key events during the Battle;
  - Themes and lessons learned; and
  - Role of the Battle within the Revolutionary War.
- Provide biographical information regarding the heroes of the Battle, such as:
  - Joseph Warren, including:
    - Discussion of overall background,
    - Explanation of Masonic connections, and
    - Story of death; and
  - Richard Gridley.

Women’s Lounge
- Provide background information about the construction of the Bunker Hill Lodge;
- Display the recently restored portrait of Major General Brooks; and
- Provide a text panel explaining Brooks’ role in the construction of the Lodge.

Statuary Room
- Wall finishes will be restored to reflect 1907 paint scheme;
- Light level restored to ca. 1907;
- Suggestive furnishings to recreate the historic appearance ca. 1907, including the statues and portraits acquired to commemorate and memorialize the heroes of the Battle. Where historically displayed items are missing, they will be replaced with appropriate images that will further the Park’s interpretive goals rather than exact replicas; and
- Basic textual labels that explain the objects in the collection.
OPERATING PLAN

The implementation plan does not require significant changes to the operations at Granite Lodge. Attendance ranges from a few people per hour in the low tourist season to more than 2,500 people per day during the high season. On a busy day, as many as 100 to 150 people can gather in the Lodge at a time. The Lodge functions both as a historic and interpretive site in its own right, and as a staging area leading to the Bunker Hill Monument. Currently, at least one ranger is present within the Lodge, typically stationed at the Concession desk. Another ranger often is stationed in the Statuary Room, near the door leading to the Monument. Visitors arrive through the new entrance on the south façade of the building and enter the former Men’s Lounge. The ranger seated at the Concession desk greets visitors and answers questions. During the summer high season, rangers give interpretive talks on the hour – either in the Lodge or outside on the lawn. At other times, rangers give interpretive talks on demand. Visitors occasionally stop in the Lodge to rest after climbing the Monument steps, but today visitors seldom linger over exhibits.

The implementation plan recommends changing the current circulation plan so that visitors again enter through the historic front door on the east façade. The side door will remain an active entrance, providing an accessible route into the building. This change should not disrupt operations, because the ranger seated at the Concession desk will still be able to greet visitors. The plan additionally recommends enclosing the non-historic cased opening between the former Men’s Lounge and the Statuary Room. This will hinder the ranger’s vision from the Concession desk into the Statuary Room, so that a second ranger or security camera may be required to monitor the Statuary Room. Enclosing the former Men’s Lounge space will allow the room to become a stand-alone exhibit space, which will be able to accommodate additional ranger talks. More seating will be provided in the Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge, so that visitors may rest after their climb. With the installation of additional exhibits, plus interpretive materials for those who won’t be climbing the Monument, visitors may pause to contemplate the significance of the Battle and the Monument.

Currently, a brass railing surrounds the statue of Warren, but barriers do not surround any of the other objects or furnishings. The implementation plan recommends that the existing brass railing remain. The current brass railing has been extant in the lodge for over 90 years and was designed and installed in 1919, at the end of the period of significance. No additional barriers are recommended around other objects or exhibits. Furniture within the Lodge historically was intended for visitor use, and visitors should be able to continue to use the furniture for rest or reflection.
INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITION OVERVIEW

OVERALL INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

As presented in the Interpretive Goals section of this document, the overall interpretive objectives for the interior of the Granite Lodge are to provide orientation, inform visitors about the Battle and its heroes, discuss the construction of the Granite Lodge, and evoke contemplation. Exhibition materials will be concentrated in the Men’s Lounge, the Women’s Lounge, and the Statuary Room. Recommended interpretive themes for the Lodge include:

- Orientation for visitors
- Geography of Breed’s Hill and Bunker Hill
- Brief explanation of the battle and its influence on the Revolutionary War
- Biographical information on Joseph Warren, Richard Gridley, Barzillai Lew, and others
- Construction of Bunker Hill Granite Lodge
- Role of the BHMA

These themes should be presented through a variety of media that consider physical accessibility as well as ease of interpretation given visitors’ self-guided movement through the building.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Front Portico
No exhibition materials will be installed on the Front Portico, which is outside of the scope of the present project. Although historic photographs indicate that a freestanding, movable sandwich board was located on the Front Portico, restoring this feature would not be practical due to limited space and high winds. Instead, visitor information will be provided at the ranger desk. Beyond the portico steps, signage at the front of the Lodge will indicate the accessible entrance to the south. This signage should be structurally independent and should not damage the masonry of the Lodge. The signage design should be compatible with the overall design of signage for the Park. While not distracting from the newly reopened historic entrance of the Lodge, the signage should be compatible with the style of the building.

Entry Vestibule and Room 102/Rotunda
In the Entry Vestibule and the Rotunda, the striking architectural finishes will remain the focus of the rooms. They will be enhanced by repainting the interior surfaces in the color scheme used ca. 1907 to 1919. The swinging doors between the Entry Vestibule and Rotunda will be replaced; when the weather allows, the doors will be fixed in an open position to accommodate high-volume traffic. Historic lighting will be restored in the Vestibule. No exhibition materials are recommended in these spaces.

Room 101/Men’s Lounge
With the west wall restored, the Men’s Lounge will become an enclosed space that is well-suited to exhibit interpretive displays. One of the settles that historically was located within the Men’s Lounge may be relocated here optionally, but, overall, interpretive exhibit display is recommended for this space rather than suggestive historic furnishing. Repainting this room in the colors used ca. 1907 to 1919 will enhance the relationship between this room and the adjacent Rotunda and Concession. Optionally, replacing the tile wainscot and the picture moulding around the walls in the men’s Lounge will restore the historic appearance of the room further. Recommended placement of the settle is at the reconstructed west wall between the Men’s
Lounge and the Statuary Room. If this location is selected, the settle will not impede the progress of visitors around the room. Further, in the location of the former Toilet Room, it will provide a sense of the floor space that the Men’s Lounge originally contained. Materials that were not historically displayed within the Lodge, but that complement the overall interpretive objectives, could be installed in the Men’s Lounge and Toilet. High-quality reproductions of period-appropriate images could be mounted on the walls, since the climate and lighting within the Lodge are not suitable for display of original works on paper. These could include a depiction of the Battle, a portrait of African American combatant Barzillai Lew, and/or a selection of images from the BHMA collection that currently are in storage. Small labels could be mounted beneath each image. Waist-height panels would supply additional interpretive information. Materials mounted on the walls should not cover the windows; the enclosure of the west wall, and the use of the south and east walls, should create ample wall space for display. If additional lighting is necessary, display lighting could be mounted to the picture rail that will be installed to match the picture rail in the Women’s Lounge. Additional display panels could include interpretive text and images. The design of the display panels could be simple, and the materials and color scheme need to be compatible with the historically-appropriate furnishings and finishes throughout the Lodge. The panels may be positioned so that they allow free flow of traffic through the space and do not impede the path into the Rotunda from the handicapped-accessible entrance at the south façade. Possible points that could be discussed using the paintings, portraits, and display panels include:

- **Geographic orientation**
  - A panel discussing the relationship between Bunker Hill Museum, Bunker Hill Monument, Granite Lodge, and the Monument grounds as well as providing accessibility information; locate at the perimeter of room to maintain clear route from handicapped-accessible entrance.

- **Meaning of the Battle of Bunker Hill**
  - The painting of the battle owned by the City of Boston on the west wall, above the optional location for the settle;
  - An interpretive panel with information about the painting and an image of John Trumbull’s sketch of the faces in his painting, possibly located below the painting; and
  - A text panel with a brief description of the battle, possibly located on the south side of the new partition wall.

- **Background information on the heroes of the Battle depicted in portraits in the Lounge and Statuary Rooms**
  - A text panel with more detailed biographical information on Joseph Warren, possibly located waist-height on the south wall between the accessible door and window;
  - A text panel with information about the portrait of Daniel Webster that will be displayed in the Statuary Room;
  - A portrait of Barzillai Lew with a label, possibly located on the south wall;
  - A text panel identifying Richard Gridley and discussing his role in building the defensive works for the battle; and
  - Additional text panels on other important individuals at the east wall; possibly located at the perimeter of the room to maintain clear route from handicapped-accessible entrance.

**Room 101/Concession**
The Concession space, with its ca. 1907 to 1919 paint scheme, period-appropriate lighting, and restored south wall, will function as an operational station for the rangers. Portable interpretive
materials used during ranger talks may be stored in this space. Battle maps may be stored in the closet that will be reconstructed between the Concession and the Men’s Lounge. Visitor materials probably were located in the Concession space historically, and they would be a useful amenity for visitors today. Details about daily interpretive programs, a map of the area, information about other sites along the Freedom Trail, and a list of area restaurants would be helpful items. An appropriate period photograph could be placed on the west wall; suggestions include the previous Lodge building or one of the early commemorative ceremonies or parades. An album could be placed on the counter in the concession to display photographs of the view from the top of the Monument, and how the view has changed over time. The latter will be particularly useful for visitors who cannot make the climb to the top of the Monument.

Rooms 102A/South Sub-Hall and Storage Closet and 102B/North Sub-Hall and Storage Closet
The storage closets will continue to store interpretive materials. No exhibition materials are recommended in these spaces.

Room 104/Women's Lounge and Toilet
Because the existing unisex restroom will remain intact and no structural changes will occur in this space, wall space and floor space available for exhibits is limited. However, the recently restored portrait of Major General Brooks, images of the construction of Granite Lodge, changes to the building over time, and the role of the BHMA can be mounted on the south- and west-facing walls on the outside of the Toilet Room, alongside display panels with text narrating Brooks’ role in the construction and the chronology of the building. If additional lighting is necessary, display lighting could be mounted to the existing picture rail, as well as along the upper edge of the walls outside the unisex restroom. Repainting this room in its ca. 1907 to 1919 color scheme will enhance the period-appropriate appearance of this room as a background for interpretive displays.

Room 105/Statuary Room
The recommended interpretation for the Statuary Room is a suggestive refurnishing and restoration to the 1907 to 1919 time period; this will form the core of the display. Historic objects that are documented as having been displayed or used in the Statuary Room between 1907 and 1919 will be supplemented with replicas of historic objects and limited interpretive materials. The climate and lighting within the Lodge are not suitable for display of original works on paper. Text panels will be kept to a minimum so as not to detract from the contemplative nature of the space. Interpretive objects and media to be located in the Statuary Room may consist of:

- A small, descriptive panel placed on the floor in front of the Warren statue to further identify Warren and briefly discuss the commissioning of the statue;
- Busts with small wall-mounted identifying labels, including:
  - Busts of George Washington Warren and French President Carnot bust flanking the Warren statue on shelves mounted between the pilasters, as seen in early twentieth century photographs, and
  - Busts of the young George Washington and F. W. Lincoln flanking the entry between the Rotunda and Statuary Rooms;
- Portrait of Colonel John Stark with small wall-mounted identifying label, hung tilted slightly forward from long decorative cord attached with picture hook to the picture rail just below the cornice; located on the east wall;
- Portrait of Major General William Howe with small wall-mounted identifying label, hung tilted slightly forward from long decorative cord attached with picture hook to the picture rail just below the cornice; located on the east wall;
- Portrait of General Henry Clinton with small wall-mounted identifying label, hung tilted slightly forward from long decorative cord attached with picture hook to the picture rail just below the cornice; located on the east wall;
- Portrait of Captain John Linzee with small wall-mounted identifying label, hung tilted slightly forward from long decorative cord attached with picture hook to the picture rail just below the cornice; located on the east wall; and
- Restored oil portrait of Daniel Webster with small wall-mounted identifying label, hung tilted slightly forward from long decorative cord attached with picture hook to the picture rail just below the cornice; located on the east wall.

More detailed information on the heroes depicted could be provided on the larger display panels in the Men’s Lounge.

The flags surrounding the Warren Statue could be limited to the U.S. flag and the flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, restored to the appearance of the room during the period of interpretation. The period paint scheme will be restored, along with drapery behind the statue, and appropriate period lighting will replace the current lighting. The existing brass railing surrounding the Warren Statue will remain intact. The railing should be polished and re-lacquered to enhance its durability and appearance.
FURNISHINGS LISTS

NOTES ON THE FURNISHINGS LISTS

Through the course of preparing this Historic Furnishings Report, the Park came to realize that their objective for the use of the space was not compatible with a fully restored interior for each room in Bunker Hill Granite Lodge. However, the Park wanted the document to present research findings documenting the historic appearance of the interior, so that it would be feasible to complete a full restoration in the future, if the Park’s objectives for the spaces changed. To accommodate both the Park’s present needs and future needs, the furnishings lists and working drawings have been prepared with a number of different options. (The historic and alternate furnishing plan drawings for the Statuary Room are of particular note.) These options are interchangeable, and may be adapted to suit the Park.

Information regarding interpretive materials is similarly adaptable. The recommended text panels are intended to be preliminary suggestions, rather than fully developed prescriptions. The location and design of proposed interpretive panels are subject to change, based on future interpretive planning.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Framed Print of dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, behind ranger desk/concession stand</td>
<td>Acquired ca. 1980</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Optional Reinstall reproduction print as it is currently installed as part of the interpretive display in the Men’s Lounge, or install alternate appropriate print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Wall text panel with brief description of the battle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Need to fabricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Engraved print of John Trumbull’s painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill)</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; ca. 1967 photos</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA (Item *0025, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Fabricate and install high quality reproduction of the print</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concession, Room 101B and Men’s Lounge, Room 101A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Waist-height text panel with information on Trumbull painting and copy of John Trumbull’s sketch of the faces shown in his painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill; another item that could be used here is the print of Battle of Bunker Hill, dated 1875</td>
<td>Trumbull print seen in ca. 1967 photos; Battle print on 1919 Inventory and seen in ca. 1967 photos</td>
<td>Trumbull Print is in BHMA storage (Item *0026, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory) Battle print as of 2002 is also in BHMA storage (Item *0014, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Prints may be copied and used on waist-height text panel to be fabricated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of print of General Joseph Warren</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; seen in ca. 1967 photos</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA (Item *0007, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Install high-quality reproduction; intended to provide context for bibliographic information on adjacent text panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Waist-height text panel with biographical information on Joseph Warren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Fabricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of portrait or print of Barzillai Lew, black combatant in the Battle of Bunker Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Acquire, frame and install high-quality reproduction of print or portrait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of unspecified print or portrait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Acquire or select from available collection; high-quality reproduction to be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Location Number</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
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<td>Current Location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Pair of waist-height text panels with information on the role of figures such as Lew, Richard Gridley, etc.</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional Fabricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Wall text panel with information on other individuals important to the Men’s Lounge interpretive focus</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional Fabricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two-arm central pendant lighting fixture to match original in Men’s Lounge (3-arm, pictured)</td>
<td>Current track lighting installed ca. 2005-07; Evidence of original location on ceiling-plate over original wires</td>
<td>Custom fabricate 2-arm copy of original ceiling fixture in Men’s Lounge (3-arm, pictured)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concession, Room 101B and Men’s Lounge, Room 101A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>04 Optional</td>
<td>One of a pair of Arts and Crafts-style oak settle located to right of entrance into statuary room</td>
<td>1919 Inventory but location not specified (each might have been placed in one of Lounges); 1968, 1974, 2009 historic photos document location in Statuary Room</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Optional Reposition one as shown on Men’s Lounge Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Arts and Crafts-style oak waste basket</td>
<td>Not historically used in Men’s Lounge, but requested by current staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>The pictured waste basket is a period item that can be copied and fabricated in the desired size; additional views of this basket can be found at: <a href="http://www.bargainjohnsantiques.com">www.bargainjohnsantiques.com</a> (accessed November 22, 2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructed utility closet</td>
<td>Early floor plan as illustrated on pg. 309 of the 1982 Historic Structure Report; patched tile areas in floor tile</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstruct; dimensions are revealed by patched floor tile; door design should be based on original closet doors still existing in Granite Lodge cross hall; additional information can be gleaned from 1974 photo reproduced in Part 1: Historic Furnishings Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concession, Room 101B and Men’s Lounge, Room 101A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructed counter-height door into Concession with round-top arch above</td>
<td>Early floor plan as illustrated on pg. 309 of the 1982 <em>Historic Structure Report</em></td>
<td>More information about original installation of half-door could be revealed when current NPS south counter is removed; it should be hinged on west side and open on east side; an optional counter top could be installed on top of half-door; its design should match existing original counter top; design of half-door should match existing original built-in Concession cabinetry and closet doors across hall; album of views from the top of the Monument can be placed on this or adjacent counters for visitor perusal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current round-top arch at south end of Concession</td>
<td>See 1974 photo of renovations- pg. 362 of <em>Historic Structure Report</em></td>
<td>This arch should be probed to determine whether it is original or a 1974 modification. Note that there was originally a lower flat ceiling over the south portion of the Concession (see 1974 photo reproduced in <em>Part 1: Historic Furnishings Report</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Additional exhibit lighting</td>
<td>Not original, but requested by current staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of low light levels in this room, install additional lighting that is compatible with the historic character of the interior, such as the MR16 Halogen Flexible Wall Light, available from Pegasus Associates. Lights may be attached to reinstalled picture moulding with wires concealed at upper edge of moulding and moving down in corner and along baseboard to outlet, if they cannot be connected inside the walls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructed full-height wall at south side of Concession</td>
<td>Early floor plan as illustrated in <em>Historic Structure Report</em>; patched tile on floor</td>
<td>Thickness and length of wall are visible in tile patches on Men’s Lounge floor- new wall should be constructed to these dimensions; additional information can be gleaned from partition wall at south end of Women’s Lounge original toilet room; wall optionally could be tiled to match adjoining west wall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Removal of flat-arched opening into Statuary Room on west wall of Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Not original- Added in 1974 renovations; see 1974 photo reproduced in <em>Part 1: Historic Furnishings Report</em></td>
<td>This flat-arched opening should be removed, the wall replaced, and baseboard added as elsewhere in the Men’s Lounge; wall optionally could be tiled as elsewhere in the Men’s Lounge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Picture moulding for all four walls of Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Original can be seen in the Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>Use moulding that matches profile of original in Women’s Lounge; install at same height as in that room. Note that southwest corner location of original Men’s Toilet did not originally have picture moulding since walls were completely tiled, but continuing picture moulding around this corner and along west wall will provide continuity around room; finish moulding as described for 1907-19 in NPS Paint Analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint walls, ceiling and trim</td>
<td>See NPS Paint Analysis completed June 2010</td>
<td>Paint and stain colors applied to the interior of Granite Lodge ca. 1907-19 should be reapplied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concession, Room 101B and Men’s Lounge, Room 101A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Tile wainscoting, cap mold, and baseboard as seen in Women’s Lounge to be replaced on all four walls in Men’s Lounge</td>
<td>Early newspaper descriptions of interior and similar is extant in Women’s Lounge</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0024, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Acquire and reinstall field tile, cap mold, and baseboard that match in color and appearance that in Women’s Lounge; tight joints as seen in original tile installation in Women’s Lounge are important to finished period-appropriate appearance of reinstalled tile. Note that southwest corner is original location of Men’s Toilet; walls there were originally tiled to ceiling as in former Women’s Toilet; for continuity around room, tile wainscoting should continue around this corner and along west wall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Women’s Lounge, Room 104

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>01</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of print of Major General John Brooks, first BHMA president, restored in 2000</td>
<td>Possibly ca. 1903-ca. 1907 (BHMA Proceedings list portraits of BHMA presidents, but names not specified); 1919 Inventory; ca. 1967 photos</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0024, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Reinstall high-quality reproduction of print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
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<td>Recommendation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Waist-height text panel describing role of Major General Brooks, first president of the BHMA, in the development of the BHMA and construction of the Monument</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Fabricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Text panels interpreting construction of Monument and Granite Lodge; and role of BHMA and King Solomon’s Lodge</td>
<td>Aquatints (ca. 1967) currently on display at Massachusetts General Hospital Charlestown Health Center, on loan from BHMA (Item *0001, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory and Item *0003, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory); Lodge facsimile as of 2002 on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA (Item *0016, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Text panels will need to be fabricated; the following collection items are available for use in this interpretation: Aquatints of (1) Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds and (2) Bunker Hill Monument and surrounding grounds, showing carriages and horse drawn street cars, ca. 1860; (3) Facsimile of the original charter of King Solomon’s Lodge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Arts and Crafts-style oak waste basket</td>
<td>Not historically used in Women’s Lounge, but requested by current staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>The pictured waste basket is a period item that can be copied and fabricated in the desired size; additional views of this basket can be found at <a href="http://www.bargainjohnsantiques.com">www.bargainjohnsantiques.com</a> (accessed November 22, 2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional exhibit lighting</td>
<td>Not original, but requested by current staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of low light levels in this room, install additional lighting that is compatible with the historic character of the interior, such as the MR16 Halogen Flexible Wall Light, available from <a href="http://www.pegasusassociates.com">Pegasus Associates</a>. Lights may be attached to reinstalled picture moulding, with wires concealed at upper edge of moulding and along baseboard to outlet, if they cannot be connected inside the walls.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Original sink niche with modified top</td>
<td>Original to Granite Lodge, but top modified during remodeling</td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional Round top arch is extant in Men’s Lounge and this profile should be replicated in the Women’s Lounge; move existing water fountain to this location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint walls, ceiling and trim</td>
<td>See NPS Paint Analysis completed June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint and stain colors applied to the interior of Granite Lodge ca. 1907-19 should be reapplied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statuary Room, Room 105

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bust of BHMA President Lincoln</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; depicted in 1968 historic photographs displayed to right of statue on a “shelf” between columns</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0020, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Acquire similar or replicate; position on wood shelf fabricated to match historic views; shelf should be painted a color to match adjacent marble; suggest use of “museum putty” to stabilize bust and help provide security. This item is recommended because it was present during the period of significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Reproduction cannonball and bullet exhibit in glass and wood period display case</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; ca.1967 photos</td>
<td>Reported stolen from Granite Lodge ca. 1970 (Item *0035 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Optional Acquire similar or replicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>Portrait of Daniel Webster</td>
<td>Although this specific oil painting of Daniel Webster was not historically displayed in Granite Lodge, a different engraved print of Webster historically was displayed in the Statuary Room (documented as Item *0020, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory; 1919 Inventory; ca. 1967 and 2002 photos)</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0020, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Install portrait; hang with reinforced picture cord attached to each side of frame at back and suspended from a pair of decorative hooks attached to picture moulding. Source: <a href="http://www.rejuvenation.com/location13/typepagePicture%20Hardware/templates/houseparts__group.html">http://www.rejuvenation.com/location13/typepagePicture%20Hardware/templates/houseparts__group.html</a> Photostat (ca. 1967) of letter from Daniel Webster and first two pages of his oration (as of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA) possibly could be used as part of label for portrait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="04.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>04</td>
<td>One to two Arts and Crafts-style oak settles located to right of entrance into Statuary Room</td>
<td>1919 Inventory but location not specified (each might have been placed in one of Lounges); 1968, 1974, 2009 historic photos show in Statuary Room</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Reposition as shown on Historic Statuary Room plan; alternate plan shows use of both historic settles in Statuary Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="05.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of portrait of General Lafayette (the Marquis de Lafayette) signed A. Scheffer Pina, 1822 at lower left corner and Leroux Sculp 1824 at lower right corner</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; ca. 1967 and 2002 historic photos</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0018, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Reinstall; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="06.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>06</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of portrait of British Major General Henry Clinton</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory; 1959, ca. 1967, 2002 and 2009 historic photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge (Item *0009, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Reinstall; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Optional; Highly Recommended</td>
<td>Oak table (possibly with black linoleum top), castors, and drawers</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views depict to right of statue; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Four to 10 Arts and Crafts-style ladder back oak arm chairs</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views depict four around table to right of statue; 1919 Inventory (10 chairs listed)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>09</td>
<td></td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of colored print of portrait of American Brigadier General Israel Putnam</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>As of 2002, on loan to Charlestown Historical Society from BHMA (Item *0015, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil portrait of American Colonel John Stark</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory; ca. 1967, 2002, 2009 historic photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge (Item *0008, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bust of George Washington Warren, BHMA president</td>
<td>Depicted in ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views displayed to right of statue on a “shelf” between columns; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Acquire similar or replicate; position on wood shelf fabricated to match historic views; shelf should be painted to match adjacent marble; suggest use of “museum putty” to stabilize and secure bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Commonwealth flag</td>
<td>Pole possibly 1919 (flag poles in inventory; but which flag poles not specified), 1968 photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Use existing pole and flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Location Number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Statue of General Warren on marble base</td>
<td>1903 historic references; ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory; 1968, 1982, 2002 and 2009 historic photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge (Item *0037, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Retain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Deep red velvet drapery with Greek key valance of different material – both hang from wooden rod behind Warren Statue</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>See detail drawing in Working Drawings section of this report; both valance and drapery are attached with one set of wooden rings to 2-inch diameter wooden rod with wooden ball finials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statuary Room, Room 105

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>American flag on wooden flagpole with brass eagle ornament</td>
<td>Pole possibly 1919 (flag poles in inventory; but which flag poles not specified), 1968 photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge</td>
<td>Use existing pole and flag (could use ca. 1919-appropriate flag if desired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Limoges porcelain bust of President Carnot of France (3rd Republic) under black-edged rectangular glass case</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views depicts displayed to left of statue on a “shelf” between columns; 1919 Inventory; ca. 1967, 1968, 1974, 2002 historic photos</td>
<td>BHMA President Jack Alves (Item *0011, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Position on wood shelf fabricated to match historic views; shelf should be painted to match adjacent marble; suggest use of “museum putty” to stabilize and secure bust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statuary Room, Room 105

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brass railing with brass stanchions surrounding Warren statue</td>
<td>1919 fabrication drawing; 1919 Inventory; 1968, 1980 and 2009 historic photos</td>
<td>On display in Granite Lodge; partially relocated, as shown by markings on floor</td>
<td>Retain and conserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of portrait of British Captain John Linzee</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1967 and 2002 photos</td>
<td>Bunker Hill Granite Lodge (Item *0002, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Reinstall; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tri-Part Folding Screen</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Optional Acquire similar and reinstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Location Number</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</td>
<td>Current Location</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Optional</td>
<td>Wood slant-top podium to hold visitors’ registration books</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views show this located in southwest corner of Statuary Room; 1919 Inventory; 1968 photos</td>
<td>Podium location unknown; visitors’ registration books in NPS storage</td>
<td>Optional Acquire similar and reinstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Optional</td>
<td>Oak single-pedestal Arts and Crafts-style desk</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views show this located in southwest corner of Statuary Room; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Optional Acquire similar and reinstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Optional</td>
<td>Oak swivel desk chair in simple Arts and Crafts-style</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views show this located at desk in southwest corner of Statuary Room; 1919 Inventory</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Optional Acquire similar and reinstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Unspecified</td>
<td>Appropriate print or portrait</td>
<td>Wall display item can be seen at this location in ca. 1909 historic postcard view</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be acquired or selected from available collection to enhance interpretive focus for Statuary Room; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>High-quality reproduction of portrait of British Major General William Howe</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1919 Inventory; ca. 1967, 2002, 2009 historic photos</td>
<td>BHMA storage (Item *0017, 2002 BHMA Collection Inventory)</td>
<td>Install; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Location Number</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Unspecified appropriate high-quality reproduction of print or portrait</td>
<td>Various archival evidence suggests historic interpretive component on wall at this location (possibly text lettered on wall) but details not specific</td>
<td>To be acquired or selected from available collection to enhance interpretive focus for Statuary Room; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="" alt="" /></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Arts and Crafts-style oak waste basket</td>
<td>Not historically used in Statuary Room, but requested by current staff</td>
<td>The pictured waste basket is a period item that can be copied and fabricated in the desired size; additional views of this basket can be found at: <a href="http://www.bargainjohnsantiques.com">www.bargainjohnsantiques.com</a> (accessed November 22, 2010).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="" alt="" /></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Unspecified appropriate high-quality reproduction of print or portrait</td>
<td>Various archival evidence suggests historic interpretive component on wall at this location (possibly text lettered on wall) but details not specific</td>
<td>To be acquired or selected from available collection to enhance interpretive focus for Statuary Room; hang as recommended for Statuary item #03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Reproduction of Major General Worthen’s gun and cartridge box displayed in glass and wood period display case</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; ca. 1967 historic photos</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bust of young President George Washington</td>
<td>1919 Inventory; 1968 historic photos; historically displayed at side of entry into Statuary Room</td>
<td>BHMA storage (BHMA #34A)</td>
<td>Reinstall and position on wood shelf fabricated to match historic views; shelf should be painted to match adjacent marble; suggest use of “museum putty” to stabilize and secure bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Original decorative plaster electric light bulb panels around ceiling of Statuary Room</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views</td>
<td>Extant on ceiling</td>
<td>Remove conduit and repair damage; restore original decorative paint finish. Is original wiring in conduit? If so, attach new wiring to original and pull out original. If original not in conduit, inspect; if deteriorated, convert to or replace with low voltage system so no conduit needed. Check local codes. Bulbs used should be reproductions ca. 1919 (with early light levels); Rejuvenation Lighting carries appropriate tungsten filament bulbs (look for wholesale source).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Location Number</td>
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<td>Current Location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Four radiators</td>
<td>ca. 1907-10 historic postcard views; 1967 and 1974 historic photos</td>
<td>Extant in Statuary Room</td>
<td>The southeast radiator (on east wall) has been moved to accommodate opening cut between Statuary Room and Men’s Lounge; it should be replaced in its original location per patches on floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decorative wall panel border</td>
<td>ca. 1907 postcard view</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Architectural conservator should investigate interior edges/corners of wall panels seeking further information about border – including paint colors, evidence of wallpaper paste from paper border application, and/or decorative paint layer from stencil application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint walls, ceiling and trim</td>
<td>See NPS Paint Analysis completed June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint colors applied to the interior of Granite Lodge ca. 1907-19 should be reapplied, including silver-leafed ceiling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### North (Room 102B) and South (Room 102A) Sub-halls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two-arm light fixtures (2), one for each sub-hall</td>
<td>Original location extant on ceiling of each sub-hall (metal cover plate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replicate original Men’s Lounge ceiling fixture in 2-arm version; shades currently on original Men’s Lounge fixture are appropriate; bulbs used should replicate 1919 light level (reproduction bulbs not necessary since bulb does not show inside shade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint walls, ceiling and trim</td>
<td>See NPS Paint Analysis completed June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint colors applied to the interior of Granite Lodge ca. 1907-19 should be reapplied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Entry Vestibule, Room 103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Documented Dates of Display and Evidence</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Original ceiling pendant light fixture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extant at original location; shade is missing</td>
<td>Acquire shade; needs reproduction glass bowl-type shade that will conceal bulbs and span base of fixture- original mounts are likely extant. Appropriate shade examples can be found at Rejuvenation Lighting: see #’s 85411, B713B, or B5411: <a href="http://www.rejuvenation.com">http://www.rejuvenation.com</a> (accessed November 22, 2010). Bulbs used should replicate ca. 1919 light levels (reproduction bulbs not necessary since bulb does not show inside shade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair of full-height swinging doors between Entry Vestibule and Rotunda</td>
<td>Patched hinge locations on adjacent jambs; wear marks on floor</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Doors to be replicated; should be fabricated of mahogany with panels to match adjacent closet doors; thickness of doors will be dictated by hinge and casing size as indicated by patches on jambs. Original glazed transom opening is extant above this location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint walls, ceiling and trim</td>
<td>See NPS Paint Analysis completed June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paint and stain colors applied to the interior of Granite Lodge ca. 1907-119 should be reapplied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKING DRAWINGS

NOTES ON THE WORKING DRAWINGS

The working drawings have been prepared to allow flexibility in the installation of interpretive materials. In some instances, several different optional items are labeled with the same number. The locations of these items are intended to be interchangeable.
WOOD COUNTER-HEIGHT DOOR, PANELED AS EXISTING

CONCESSION CABINETRY

OPTIONAL REPRODUCED HISTORIC IMAGE OF MONUMENT / LODGE
REPRODUCED PENDANT LIGHT
REPRODUCTION TASK CHAIR
WALL TEXT PANEL WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUNKER HILL MUSEUM, MONUMENT, LODGE, ETC.
PAINTING OF BATTLE
SPOTLIGHT - 4 TOTAL
WAIST HEIGHT TEXT PANEL WITH PAINTING INFO AND TRUMBULL'S SKETCH OF FACES

101 MEN'S LOUNGE AND CONCESSION - FURNISHING PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1105 West 42nd Street
Austin, TX. 78756
PH (512) 476-0433
FAX (512) 476-2198

BUNKER HILL GRANITE LODGE
Bunker Hill National Historic Landmark
Boston National Historical Park
Boston • Massachusetts

DRAWN BY:
THH & MLM

DISCLAIMER: PLAN MEASUREMENTS PRODUCED BY OTHERS, SITE VERIFICATION REFLECTS SOME DIMENSION DISCREPANCIES
DISCLAIMER: PLAN MEASUREMENTS PRODUCED BY OTHERS, SITE VERIFICATION REFLECTS SOME DIMENSION DISCREPANCIES

104 WOMEN'S LOUNGE - FURNISHING PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
01 WOOD SHELF WITH BUST OF BHMA PRESIDENT LINCOLN
02 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
03 PORTRAIT OF DANIEL WEBSTER
04 A PAIR OF OAK ARTS AND CRAFTS-STYLE SETTLE 6'-FT X 2'-FT
05 PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE
06 PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL HENRY CLINTON
07 3'-FT X 5'-FT OAK ARTS AND CRAFTS-STYLE LIBRARY TABLE - OPTIONAL ON ALTERNATE PLAN
08 SET OF 10 OAK ARTS AND CRAFTS-STYLE ARM CHAIRS
09 COLORED PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF AMERICAN BRIGADIER GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
10 OIL PORTrait OF AMERICAN COLONEL JOHN STARK
11 WOOD SHELF WITH BUST OFBHMA PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN
12 COMMONWEALTH FLAGS ON POLE
13 STATUE OF GENERAL WARREN ON MARBLE BASE
14 RED VELVET DRAPERY WITH RED BROCADE GREEK KEY VALANCE
15 UNITED STATES FLAG ON POLE
16 PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE
17 PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF AMERICAN BRIGADIER GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
18 WOOD SHELF WITH BUST OF BHMA PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN
19 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
20 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
21 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
22 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
23 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
24 PRINT OF PORTRAIT OF BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE
25 PRINT OR PORTRAIT
26 ITEM ON HISTORIC PLAN ONLY
27 PRINT OR PORTRAIT
28 PRINT OR PORTRAIT
29 WOOD SHELF WITH BUST OF YOUNG GEORGE WASHINGTON

REINSTALL RADIATOR IN ORIGINAL LOCATION PER HISTORIC FLOOR PATCHES

105 STATUARY ROOM - ALTERNATE FURNISHING PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"
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“A Model in Architecture,” *Charlestown Enterprise* (September 6, 1902).


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Fine Arts Collection. Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.


Photograph Collection. Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Postcard Collection. Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Postcard Collection. Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.


Technical Library. Boston National Historical Park Archives, Building 107, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Previous Reports and Surveys


*Architectural Drawings and Plans*


Metropolitan Park Commission, Bunker Hill Monument, Details of Guard Rail at Lodge, November 8, 1919. BOSTB_00874.


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