NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 4 2002
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED
JUN 5 2002
MASS. HIST. COMM.

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 15 2002
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable.: For functions, architectural classifications, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to compete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Minute Man National Historical Park

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street and number various N/A not for publication

city or town Lexington, Lincoln, Concord N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip 01742

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ✓ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ✓ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Brona Simon DSHPO June 10, 2002

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other, (explain) Accept Documentation Patrick Andrus 11/29/2002

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [x] public-local
- [x] public-State
- [x] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
43	25	building(s)
41	0	sites
10	1	structures
11	2	objects
105	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DEFENSE/battle site
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/park, garden
RECREATION/CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuildings, argricultural field
EDUCATION/school
COMMERCE/TRADE

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/park, garden
RECREATION/CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

COLONIAL/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

foundation STONE; BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle; BRICK
roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; WOOD/shingle
other GLASS

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [x] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [x] **D** Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [x] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- [x] **F** a commemorative property.
- [x] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the last 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY
LITERATURE
ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY
OTHER/commemoration

Period of Significance

ca. 1655-1959

Significant Dates

April 19, 1775; September 1, 1959

Significant Person

see Section 8

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibiographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [x] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [x] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository Minute Man NHP Archives

Minute Man National Historical Park
Name of property

Middlesex, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 967 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	307100	4704680
B	19	307380	4704160
C	19	306380	4703660
D	19	306080	4704200

☑ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kate Harrington, Emily Paulus, Duncan Ritchie, Stephen Olausen

organization PAL date June 2001

street and number 210 Lonsdale Avenue telephone 401-728-8780

city or town Pawtucket state RI zip code 02860

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resource

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name National Park Service

street and number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

SUMMARY

Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) was created by an act of Congress on September 21, 1959 for the purpose of preserving the Lexington and Concord Battlefield and its contributing resources "in the public interest as prime examples of the Nation's historical heritage" (Public Law 86-321). Since that time, the primary mission of the park has been to approximate the cultural environment that existed in 1775 and preserve and interpret individual resources that contribute to understanding the events of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. As part of this mission, the National Park Service has removed more than 200 nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and structures in an attempt to recreate the open, agricultural appearance that the area had at the time of the battle. The three units of Minute Man NHP — North Bridge, Wayside, and Battle Road — were administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places as National Historic Landmark districts in 1966, but no list of contributing and non-contributing resources within the park was included. The goals of this documentation are to define all the National Register areas of significance and criteria under which the park is eligible for listing and to provide an accurate accounting of contributing and non-contributing resources that will aid in the subsequent management of the park.

The three discontiguous units of Minute Man NHP comprise an area of approximately 967 acres of land in the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington. The park is located approximately 16 miles northwest of Boston. A total of 133 resources, of which 105 are contributing and 28 are non-contributing, are located within the boundaries. Of the 105 contributing resources, 43 are buildings, 41 are sites, 11 are objects, and 10 are structures. The non-contributing resources in the district fall into one of two categories: 1) buildings, structures, and objects constructed after the period of historic significance; or 2) those that have been radically altered from their original appearance by the application of modern building materials, additions, or the removal of significant architectural features. There are no resources within the Park less than fifty years old that are architecturally or historically significant.

The area contained within the park underwent significant change between 1775 and 1959. The most intensive development occurred in the early to mid-twentieth century when the Concord-Lexington area became a part of greater Boston's commuting community. Since the creation of the park, many of those structures in the Battle Road and North Bridge units have been removed, and the result has been a partial re-creation of the rural scene of 1775. These reclaimed open spaces provide a backdrop that serves to highlight the remaining historic resources associated with the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

SETTING

Located within three towns spread out along Route 2 and Route 2A, Minute Man NHP is surrounded by a suburban/commercial landscape and is immediately adjacent to Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB). The

(continued)

communities surrounding Minute Man NHP have a long and rich history associated with the early settlement and development of the United States. The region was first settled by English colonists in the 1630s. The town of Concord, located on the settlement frontier of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was established in 1635 and expanded in 1655. Originally a part of Cambridge, Lexington was first known as Cambridge Farms. It was established as the North Precinct of Cambridge in 1691 and was incorporated as an independent town in 1712. Lincoln was incorporated in 1754, carved out of the second precinct of Concord and outlying areas of Lexington and Weston (MHC 1980a; MHC 1980b; MHC 1980c).

Nearby towns remained largely agricultural in character well into the nineteenth century, with only limited industrial development. In general the towns enjoyed a steady but modest population growth from the time of settlement through the 1800s. In the early-to-mid twentieth century, the region became increasingly suburbanized, in part due to the improvement of existing roads such as Route 2 and 2A into autohighways in the 1920s and 1930s, and the creation of Route 128 in the 1950s (MHC 1980a; MHC 1980b; MHC 1980c). In 1941, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts acquired approximately 509 acres of land in Bedford, Lincoln, and Concord in order to construct present-day Hanscom Field, which was originally conceived as a civilian airport but began to serve military interests shortly after its completion (Del Papa and Warner 1991:1-2). While under military control during World War II, an additional 600 acres, including land in the town of Lexington, were added to the facility. Hanscom AFB presently occupies approximately 1100 acres of land that straddles the towns of Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts, about 20 miles northwest of Boston. Today, the towns of Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln are largely residential in character, serving as suburbs of nearby Boston (Baker 1998:3-11).

The setting of the district is characterized by low-density residential development set within a landscape of open fields and pastures, interspersed with woodland and an occasional marshy area. Immediately adjoining the boundaries of the park are several areas of intensive residential development. Most roads within the district have been paved for modern use, excepting portions of the Battle Road in Lexington and Lincoln, which were abandoned during a ca. 1920 road realignment. The Concord River and several brooks cross park land.

The landscape today is markedly different from the landscape at the time of the battle. In 1775, the area was characterized by small farms with open fields. At the park's inception, the area was part of the suburban landscape, containing residences and commercial development. The land that became the park experienced similar residential development throughout the late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth centuries as nearby towns. This resulted in a landscape that did not conform to or reflect that found at the time of the battle. Aerial views of the park from the 1940s and 1950s show a number of these buildings lining Route 2A in the area. The Minute Man NHP landscape has been manipulated through the removal of intrusive buildings and landscape elements in order to match to the greatest extent possible the landscape of 1775. Since the 1960s,

(continued)

the National Park Service has removed approximately 200 structures and nearly 100 percent of the commercial development within the park. There were no comprehensive records maintained regarding the properties that were removed, however, and it is therefore difficult to determine the types and distribution of those resources. Remaining commercial development exists in the form of several small roadside stands. A number of buildings have been removed within the park boundaries in the last two years. Included in this group are the Willow Pond Kitchen, an early twentieth-century example of commercial roadside architecture, and two modern ranches and a cape on Virginia Road, and a modern cape on North Great Road. These buildings have been removed in order to open up the landscape and allow for a more effective interpretation of the park as it looked at the time of the battle. Today, over seventy percent of the park is forested. Historically, some landscape was always in forest, for use as fuel and building material. Although the types of agricultural activities fluctuated in terms of their percent of the overall mix, a general continuity of land use has endured and is visible in the open fields and agricultural landscape that remain.

Contributing resources within Minute Man NHP include historic buildings, objects, and structures dating from the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries; archaeological sites, including one prehistoric site and a number of historic period sites; about 25 miles of stone walls from all periods of the area's history; and open fields which evoke a sense of the area's agricultural past. The stone walls and fields are treated as systems and mentioned throughout the following narrative. In general, stone walls in the park are two to three feet tall and serve as outlines to the pattern of the system of fields. The walls indicate a continuity in the land use over a period that in some places dates to the eighteenth century (Garvin 1993:151).

Located one-half mile north of Concord Center, the **North Bridge Unit** is an irregularly-shaped area, bisected by the Concord River, which flows northeast to southwest on its winding path through the district. The river is flanked on its sides by a relatively narrow strip of flat marsh land. The land begins a steady rise west of the flat land on the west bank of the river and ultimately ascends to a height of approximately 55 feet at what is known as the Muster Field on the west side of Liberty Street. The land east of the river is relatively flat, except for a hill, which rises to a height of about 50 feet on the east side of Monument Street. The boundaries of the area are defined by several roads, including Monument Street, which runs north-south along the eastern edges; Liberty Street, which runs northeast to southwest, marking the northern edges of the unit; and Lowell Road, which runs northwest to southeast, marking the western edges of the unit. The North Bridge Unit can be further characterized by its stone-lined streets and wooded landscape. Liberty Street, its southwest boundary is comprised of a paved road bordered by high, dry laid stone walls and mature trees. Monument Street, to the north, is similarly landscaped.

The smallest segment, the **Wayside Unit**, is located at the junction of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane in Concord. It consists of three parcels of land associated with the Samuel Whitney House (Wayside), a

(continued)

National Historic Landmark property that served as the residence for a series of significant nineteenth-century American authors, including Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Alcotts, and Margaret Sidney. A vacant lot at the southeast corner of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane was historically used by the Alcotts as a garden plot. The lot at the southwest corner of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane has been graded and is used as the Wayside's visitor parking area.

The largest of the three units is the **Battle Road Unit**, which stretches four miles from Meriam's Corner in Concord, through the town of Lincoln, to Fiske Hill, in Lexington. The unit is named for the running battle that was waged along Concord Road between the British forces and the Colonial militia men on April 19, 1775. The road makes up the spine of the district in this area, running in an asymmetrical, linear route along present-day Lexington Road (Concord), North Great Road (Lincoln), and Massachusetts Avenue (Lexington). While the land contained within the boundaries of the Battle Road Unit retains much of its historic low-density, agricultural appearance, some areas immediately surrounding it have been heavily developed. Hanscom Air Force Base, and its associated military housing developments, abuts most of the north boundary of the district in the eastern half of the Battle Road Unit. An area to the south between Bedford Road on the east and Route 2 on the west has been intensively developed with modern residential housing. The eastern boundary of the unit is formed by Interstate 95, which serves to divide the district from Lexington center on the east side of the Interstate.

The landscape today is a culmination of over 300 years of human use. Remnants of the area's agricultural past are found in the form of field patterns, stone walls, hedgerows, farm houses, and barns. Several areas within the Battle Road Unit are still farmed to the present day. The current landscape reflects these activities and includes remnants of ditch and drainage systems constructed throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. The draining and improving of wet meadows was an ongoing activity from the time Concord was settled and throughout the next two centuries. Generations of farmers dug networks of ditches, thereby rendering the meadows accessible accessible for cutting hay and carting it to the high ground, and protecting low-lying meadows from damaging floods in rainy summers. Drainage also served to convert some rich land on the fringes of meadows into cultivatable tillage (Garvin 1993:171).

The forest dominates the landscape of the Battle Road Unit in several places. It is primarily second growth deciduous, evergreen, and mixed vegetation and serves to limit views to the larger landscape in many areas. The western end of the Battle Road Unit is characterized by open agricultural fields pushing back the forests and opening up vistas. There are four fields in the western end of the Battle Road Unit which retain a high degree of historic character and reinforce the park's agricultural past. Wetlands cover approximately 236 acres (over thirty percent) of the unit and are located along streams and rivers, with a heavy concentration at times.

(continued)

PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The following descriptions outline the present physical appearance of contributing and non-contributing resources in each unit. Beginning with the North Bridge Unit, descriptions generally follow the geographic location of each resource from west to east. Descriptions are keyed to the district map and district data table. Buildings are designated as "contributing," unless otherwise noted. Two contributing elements span between all three units within the district: the **System of Stone Walls** and the **Lexington-Concord Battlefield**. The **System of Fields** extends through the Battle Road Unit only.

North Bridge Unit

Standing at the northern tip of the North Bridge Unit is the **Major John Buttrick House at 231 Liberty Street (map no. 1)**, a typical Colonial-style farmhouse. The building stands approximately forty feet back from the road on a relatively level lot with a rolling landscape to the north. A paved drive provides access to a side entrance and a garage. A low stone wall borders the front (south) and west sides of the property. The house was constructed by John Buttrick's father Jonathan for his parents Samuel and Elizabeth between 1710 and 1717. The symmetrical, five-bay facade (southeast elevation) features a centrally-located, one-by-one bay, pedimented entrance vestibule. The building rests on a brick and fieldstone foundation and is clad in clapboard. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-eight, double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with molded wood surrounds. Two brick chimneys are offset on the north slope of the roof, near the ridge. The rectangular-plan main block is almost doubled in size by a two-story side ell on its northwest elevation. A secondary entrance is located on the east bay of the side ell and is topped by a pediment. The property includes a large, one-story, gable-roof **Garage (map no. 2)** set on a fieldstone foundation to the northwest of the house. A stone foundation (**John Buttrick Foundation (map no. 3)**), the remains of a barn that stood here, are located to the southwest of the house. Approximately 25 feet by 30 feet, the foundation stands from two to three feet in height and is bordered by a hedge on its southeast side.

To the northeast of the Major John Buttrick House property, along Liberty Street, stands the **Flint Bridge under Liberty Street near the intersection of Monument Street (map no. 4)**, a fieldstone culvert. The bridge is associated with the John Flint Farm. Flint was an early settler in the area who built his house sometime after 1635. The house was demolished in 1880.

The most prominent resource in the North Bridge Unit is the **Buttrick Mansion at 174 Liberty Street (map no. 8)**. The mansion, built by Stedman Buttrick in 1911, stands prominently at the center of the North Bridge Unit, at its northern end. The building and its outbuildings are presently used by the Park for the visitor center, offices, and maintenance facilities. This two-and-one-half-story, Classical Revival-style building has a rectangular-plan main block flanked by two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof wings. The building has a low-

(continued)

pitched hip roof, pierced by hip dormers at regular intervals. The eaves overhang slightly and are accentuated by decorative notched modilions over a beaded frieze. The structural system is brick, laid in Flemish bond. A five-bay portion of the seven-bay facade (west elevation) is recessed behind a Tuscan column colonnade on the ground floor. A portico with a decorative crowning balustrade, molded frieze, and Tuscan column supports projects from the center entrance bay. A flat-roof vestibule addition is located under the roof of the portico and obscures the original double-door entrance. Fenestration consists of paired six-over-six and single twelve-over-six double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed arch lintels with keystones. To the north of the mansion is a large parking lot which is entered directly from Liberty Street.

The Buttrick Mansion sits within a formal designed landscape **(Buttrick Designed Landscape (map no. 7))** that dates from the early twentieth century. The building looks out over the Concord River to the southeast, with terraces and paths extending out to the water's edge. A rectangular garden to the south of the house is visible in an early (pre-1913) plot plan of the property drawn by Framingham architect Charles H. Wheeler. The more elaborate gardens, including the river and bridge overlooks with their paths and plantings, evolved during the 1920s (General Management Plan 1989:98). Other elements of this landscape include a winding path with granite pavers set in decorative geometric patterns, stepped terraces marked by ornamental shrubs and trees, and open land with vistas of the river and the North Bridge to the southeast. The landscape was designed by landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom (1879–1935), a Fellow with the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). Born in Brooklyn, New York in 1879, Hill received a graduate degree in Landscape Architecture from Harvard in 1907. Following graduation, Hill worked in the office of the Olmsted Brothers for twelve years. While there, he worked on several private estates, including the Henry Lapham Garden in Brookline and the A.C. James Estate in Newport. In 1919 he left Olmsted Brothers and opened his own office in Boston. Hill's knowledge of plant material and ecology led towards his specialization in private grounds and gardens. Hill also taught at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women in Groton and at the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. He served as the president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects in 1930 and 1931. Hill died in Boston, Massachusetts in December 1935 at the age of 56.

To the northeast, and set down on a slight slope, are two substantial outbuildings that mirror each other in their architectural detailing. Both the **Carriage House (map no. 5)** and **Caretaker's Cottage (map no. 6)** have parged stone exterior walls, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and exposed rafter ends. A paved drive extends off from Liberty Street, bisecting the two buildings. A number of mature trees dot the landscape.

Also within the property associated with the Buttrick Mansion is the **Ephraim and Willard Buttrick House Site (map no. 9)**. The exposed foundations of these earlier structures stand to the southwest of the Mansion

(continued)

within a depression bordered by a modern spit rail wood fence. The foundations are remnants of these properties which stood at the time of the battle (LCS form). The unusual L-shape of the Willard Buttrick foundation may represent an eighteenth-century half cellar that had been enlarged.
At the edge of the property, on the west side of Liberty Street, stands the **John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument (map no. 12)**, which faces northwest. The monument stands within view of the visitor parking lots to the southeast. The monument stands approximately eight feet in height and is flanked by granite seats supported by cobblestones. A dry laid stone wall runs along either side of the monument and along Liberty Street. The rough-faced granite monument is rectangular in shape with an inset bronze panel. The bronze panel features a high-relief, full-length figure of John Buttrick. Buttrick stands with authority and looks to the south with his left hand placed on his hip and his right hand gripping his musket. The monument stands on a granite base that features the following inscription: "MAJOR JOHN BUTTRICK/ FROM THIS FARM LED/ PROVINCIAL MINUTE/ MEN AND MILITIA DOWN/ TO WIN THE BRIDGE HELD/ BY THE BRITISH FORCES/ APRIL 19, 1775./GEORGE EDMUND MESSER/ BY HIS WILL PROVIDED/ THIS MEMORIAL/ ERECTED BY THE TOWN."

Directly across from the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument, on the west side of Liberty Street within a triangular parcel, stand the Granite Mile Marker and Granite Line of March Marker. The **Granite Mile Marker (map no. 10)** is a squared, cut granite marker that stands approximately two feet in height. The west side of the marker features the following inscription: "0.0 MILES/ NORTH/ BRIDGE/ CHELMSFORD/ TO/ CONCORD." Approximately three feet to the south stands the **Line of March Marker (map no. 11)**. The marker is a large, cut granite slab that stands approximately six feet in height. The south side of the marker is simple with relatively little adornment save for the small etching of an anonymous minuteman wearing a cloak and hat and marching with his musket in hand. Below the figure is the following inscription: "LINE OF MARCH/APRIL 19, 1775/ACTON MINUTEMEN."

Across Liberty Street is the Muster Field, an open, triangularly-shaped parcel of land located at the eastern-most portion of the North Bridge Unit. Bordered by mature trees, the field serves to evoke the agricultural past of the area at the time of the Revolution. Several mature trees dot the relatively flat landscape. The **Muster Field Monument (map no. 13)** is located on the east side of the Muster Field, marking the area where the minutemen gathered prior to marching eastward to the North Bridge the morning of April 19, 1775. The monument is integrated into a dry laid stone wall that lines the east perimeter of the Muster Field. The rectangularly-shaped cut granite block stands approximately one-and-one-half feet high. A rectangular, finished portion is slightly recessed and centered on the block with the following inscription: "ON THIS FIELD/ THE MINUTEMEN AND MILITIA/ FORMED BEFORE MARCHING/ DOWN TO THE/ FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE."

(continued)

At the northeast edge of the unit, close to Monument Street is the **Thomas Flint Site (map no. 14)**. Located on the fringe of the marshland surrounding the Concord River, this archaeological site represents the remains of one of the earliest buildings constructed within the area of North Bridge.

To the southwest of the Buttrick Mansion, set close to the stone wall which borders the property, is the **Captain David Brown House Foundation (map no. 15)**. The fieldstone foundation sits on a gentle slope and is partially exposed. A split rail wood fence borders the site and serves as protection from curious onlookers. The foundation is all that remains of the house occupied by David Brown in the eighteenth century. The Brown family were early settlers of the area, occupying a farm here for more than a century by 1775. There were also two barns (not extant) associated with Brown's property, but they are thought to have been located outside of park boundaries (General Management Plan 1989:106).

Other archaeological sites within the unit include the **Jonas Bateman Site (map no. 16)**, located north of Liberty Street, and the **BattleRoad/North Bridge Site (map no. 21)**, which included the archaeological investigation of roads on the west side of the North Bridge conducted in 1964–65. Investigations identified a cobblestone roadway, a later causeway, and what was probably the Groton Road.

The North Bridge Unit is roughly bisected by the Concord River, which serves as a backdrop for several of the most well-known resources within the district. The linear composition created by The Minuteman, North Bridge, and 1836 Battle Monument is the focal point of the North Bridge Unit. The **North Bridge Landscape (map no. 17)** is comprised of the bridge, several monuments, graves to British soldiers, a non-contributing comfort station, and landscaping elements. A winding path, which leads from the visitor parking lot to the North Bridge Landscape provides access to the bridge and monuments and also affords views of the landscape.

Beginning at the western end of the landscape, stands the **Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker (non-contributing; map no. 18)**, erected in 1975 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the sacrifice of Captain Isaac Davis of Acton who lost his life in the fighting. The marker is comprised of an aluminum tablet set in roughly hewn granite and is approximately cubic in shape.

To the east of the marker stands **The Minuteman (map no. 19)**, on the west bank of the Concord River, commemorating the battleground where the Patriots stood in opposition to the British on April 19, 1775. The bronze statue stands seven feet in height and was cast in the round, enabling one to view the figure from every angle. The monument is bordered by granite curbing and a wrought iron post and chain fence. The 1,280-pound figure is said to have been cast with bronze containing the melted down pieces of a condemned cannon that was captured by New Englanders in the Battle of Louisburg. The figure stands defiantly with one foot in front of the other. His head is held high in a proud manner and his rolled-up sleeve reveals the

(continued)

firm grasp his right hand has on his musket. His other hand lingers on the coat and plow that stand beside him, representing the embattled New England farmer and conveying a sense of hesitation. The figure is mounted on a seven-foot high granite pedestal cut from a boulder found approximately five miles from the battleground. The same boulder also furnished the opposing 1836 Battle Monument. The east side of the pedestal is inscribed with the first stanza of the Concord Hymn: "BY THE RUDE BRIDGE THAT/ ARCHED THE FLOOD/ THEIR FLAG TO APRIL'S/ BREEZE UNFURLED,/ HERE ONCE THE EMBATTLED/ FARMERS STOOD,/ AND FIRED THE SHOT HEARD/ ROUND THE WORLD." On the west side of monument is the inscription: "1775/ NINETEENTH/ OF/ APRIL/ 1875." The Minuteman statue is significant as a national symbol of patriotism and as the first major commission of renown sculptor Daniel Chester French (1850–1931).

To the east stands the **North Bridge (map no. 20)**, which was constructed in 1956 and is the fourth in a series of reconstructions carried out as part of the ongoing effort to recreate the physical environment of 1775. The bridge spans the Concord River, connecting the battleground of the British to the battleground of the Patriots. Although the bridge is an approximation of the design of the original 1760 bridge, it differs from it in details. The bridge is constructed of pressure-treated wood with nut and bolt framework support in order to accommodate the thousands of visitors that cross the bridge each year. The bridge stands on the original random stone and earth abutments but rises slightly higher than the original in order to create a viewing area for The Minuteman. Seven arches with cross-bracing, all equal in size, support the bridge. This contrasts with the original structure, which according to historic renderings, was supported by four main arches with one shorter arch at each end. The railings consist of two simple rows of wood supported by vertical members at regular intervals. Simple wood struts are fastened to the vertical members and attach to the arches. The 1956 bridge is a contributing structure which illustrates the continuing commemorative importance of the place.

The **1836 Battle Monument (map no. 23)** stands on the east bank of the Concord River, on the battleground where the British stood in opposition to the Patriots on April 19, 1775. The granite monument, designed by Solomon Willard, commemorates the spot where British soldiers fell during the battle. The monument stands on a square parcel of grass that slopes upward toward the center and is bordered by granite curbing and a wrought iron post and chain fence. Three granite steps lead to the east side of the pedestal which supports a simple obelisk. The granite used for the monument was cut from a boulder found approximately five miles from the battleground. The same boulder also furnished the opposing Minuteman statue. The east side of the pedestal features an inset panel that bears the following inscription: "Here/ on the 19 of April/ 1775/ was made/ the first forcible resistance/ of British aggression./ On the opposite Bank/ stood the American Militia/ Here stood the Invading Army/ and on this spot/ the first of the Enemy fell/ in the War of that Revolution/ which gave/ Independence/ to these United States./ In gratitude to God/ and/ In the love of Freedom/ this Monument/ was erected/ AD 1836."

(continued)

To the south of the 1836 Battle Monument stands the **Grave and Monument to British Soldiers (map no. 24)**. Containing the remains of two of the first three British soldiers to die in the April 19, 1775 conflict, the slate tablet is integrated into the north side of a stone wall that runs along the south side of Monument Street. The tablet is topped by a granite slab that served as the grave marker from 1875 until the present-day tablet was donated in 1910. The tablet is rectangular in shape and measures approximately one-and-one-half feet in length and approximately three feet in width. The following inscription from James Russell Lowell's poem entitled "Lines" is inscribed on the tablet: GRAVE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS/ "THEY CAME THREE THOUSAND MILES, AND DIED,/ TO KEEP THE PAST UPON ITS THRONE:/ UNHEARD, BEYOND THE OCEAN TIDE,/ THEIR ENGLISH MOTHER MADE HER MOAN."/ APRIL 19, 1775. The grave is enclosed by a stone post and iron chain fence. It is probable that there are other graves containing the remains of British soldiers within the park. However, there has never been a definitive study to try to determine the exact location of these graves.

The **Concord Fight Marker (map no. 22)** stands just north of the 1836 Battle Monument, in opposition to the Grave and Monument to British Soldiers. The bronze plaque is integrated into the south side of a large, irregularly shaped, uncut boulder. The boulder is flanked by a stone wall that runs along the north side of Monument Street. The bronze tablet features high-relief lettering and is entitled "CONCORD FIGHT." Following this title is a detailed description of the events that took place at the North Bridge on the morning of April 19, 1775, as written by Concord author and historian Allen French.

Beyond the Concord Fight Plaque is the **Road to North Bridge and Allée (map no. 25)**, which provides access to the bridge and monuments from Monument Street to the northeast. Lined with stone walls and shaded by mature trees, the dirt path includes numerous interpretive markers dotted throughout. Additional components of this small area include the **North Bridge Comfort Station (non-contributing, map no. 26)**, a one-story, end-gable building constructed in the 1980s. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is clad in board & batten siding with an asphalt-sheathed roof.

To the northeast is Monument Street, a two-lane, paved road marked by dry laid stone walls and mature trees on each side. Directly across the street from the comfort station, on the northeast side of Monument Street, is a small, paved lot used to provide parking for visitors to the park. To the southwest of the lot stands the **Old Manse at 269 Monument Street (map no. 27)**. The building, a National Historic Landmark, is owned and maintained by the The Trustees of Reservations. It was constructed ca. 1769, and is one of three extant buildings that stood within the North Bridge Unit at the time of the 1775 conflict. Set back from the road on an open, rolling parcel overlooking the Concord River, the building is a two-and-one-half-story, Colonial-style structure with an I-plan main block. It has a side gambrel roof that is sheathed with wood shingles. A gable-roof dormer interrupts the center of the east roof slope and features a paired, eighteen-light window. The symmetrical, five-bay facade (east

(continued)

elevation) features a center entrance topped by a transom with bull's-eye panes. The door surround consists of fluted pilasters and a gable pediment. The building is clad in clapboard and rests on a fieldstone foundation with a wood shingle-sheathed roof. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-twelve and nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. Attached to the rear of the building are garage and shed additions dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

To the east, across Monument Street, is a large, rectangular, vacant parcel which is bordered on its north, south, and west sides by stone walls. The parcel extends northeast to a small pond. To the south of this vacant lot stands the **Elisha Jones House (map no. 28) and the Elisha Jones Site (map no. 29) at 242 Monument Street**. Set back approximately twenty-five feet from the road on a small lot with low stone walls, the building is the eastern-most resource in the North Bridge Unit. Mature trees border the relatively level lot to the east and south. Originally constructed during the mid-eighteenth century, the building was radically altered in 1865 and again in the early twentieth century. The two-and-one-half-story, side-gable building has an I-plan main block with a rear ell and attached carriage house. The asymmetrical, four-bay facade (west elevation) of the main block has an offset entrance flanked by five-light sidelights and fluted pilasters set beneath a pedimented portico supported by Doric columns and simple rails. The building's facade is clad in vertical board while the side elevations are sheathed in clapboard. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and the roof is sheathed in wood shingles. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and six-over-nine double-hung sash windows set in rectangular and elongated openings. Brick chimneys are located on the center ridge of the main block, the exterior end of the main block's north elevation, and on the east slope of the attached carriage house. The property includes a two-story rear ell with an open porch on the first story (early twentieth century) and a one-story, gable-roof carriage house, which is attached to the north elevation of the main block. The carriage house is said to date from before the Revolutionary War and was moved and attached to the house in 1865. It contains a hole near its southwest corner junction with the main block said to have been caused by a bullet fired by a retreating British Regular. This legend was perpetuated by the building's owner during the late nineteenth century, and the house subsequently became known locally as the "Bullet Hole House."

The south end of the North Bridge Unit is comprised of several large vacant lots between Monument and Liberty streets. The vacant lots are heavily wooded. The area between the North Bridge and Wayside units, although outside of the National Park, is heavily developed and retains a number of historic properties, including those within Concord Center.

Wayside Unit

East of the North Bridge Unit, along Lexington Road in Concord, are three small parcels of land at the intersection of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane, which comprise this unit. The southwestern parcel is

(continued)

a roughly rectangular lot that has been paved to provide parking for park visitors. The southeastern parcel is a small lot overgrown with trees and shrubs. The parcel of land on the north side of the road contains two contributing buildings, the Wayside (Samuel Whitney House) and Barn; a designed landscape; a fieldstone foundation known as the Eliphelet Fox House Site; and a marker commemorating the Larch Path that Nathaniel Hawthorne walked during his occupancy of the Wayside.

The **Wayside (Samuel Whitney House) (map no. 32)**, a National Historic Landmark, is a large, rambling structure comprised of a Colonial period core and numerous mid-nineteenth century additions. The building stands back approximately twenty feet from the road, at the base of a steep hill to the north. Mature trees and underbrush mark the north side of the property and a hedge marks the south boundary. The main block of the house, constructed prior to 1717, is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable unit with a five-bay wide facade. The main block is notable for its centrally-located, gable-roof dormer, one-story, flat-roof bay window on the facade, and eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows. Bronson Alcott was responsible for several additions in the 1840s, including attaching a portion of an existing outbuilding to the east and west ends of the house. The addition features a one-story, hip-roof, wraparound porch with slender posts, dentil molding, and arched brackets, corner boards, cornice returns, and large, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. The tower mirrors the addition in details including paired brackets, dentil molding, and window hoods.

Additional changes to the building occurred during the ownership of the Hawthorne family. The Hawthornes took over the property in 1852 and renamed it "The Wayside." While in their ownership, a three-story tower was built at the rear of the house, a second floor bedroom was built over the west wing, and the fenestration of the west wing was changed. A new porch was built over the front door forcing the removal of the piazza constructed by Alcott in 1848. A bay window was constructed where the porch had been; another bay window was added to the rear of the tower addition. The Lothrop family lived there throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, adding the new west piazza in 1887 and making numerous changes to the building's interior. The house appears now as it did in 1924, the year Margaret Sidney died (Krog 1978).

Several outbuildings associated with the property are no longer extant. To the east of the house stands the **Wayside Barn (map no. 33)**, a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof structure clad in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. The building features six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and paired, vertical wood doors on its facade (south). The barn originally stood on the south side of the street but was moved in the 1840s to the west of the house. The barn was relocated again in 1860 from the west side of the house and attached to a wood shed that stood to the east.

(continued)

Both buildings are set within a landscaped setting **(Wayside Landscape (map no. 31) and Wayside Site (map no. 34))** which includes a terraced landscape to the north, tree-lined paths, a historical marker, and an archaeological site. The terraced landscape is attributable to Bronson Alcott who created them in an attempt to provide food for his family and create a bucolic setting at the home he called "Hillside." Alcott began the construction of twelve terraces on the hillside in 1845 and finished them in July 1847. They were planted with fruit trees and vegetables, with clover and timothy to provide grass on the slopes between the terraces. Records list apple and peach trees, as well as cucumbers and peas. Alcott's enthusiasm waned as he found himself unable to feed his entire family from his own crops, and the terraces were eventually left to decline. Although no longer prominent, vestiges of them remain (General Management Plan 1989:97). The land slopes up at the rear (north) of the house and is wooded and overgrown, thereby affording only limited views of the terraced landscape. A low, stone retaining wall stands at the base of the hill. Granite steps lead up from the house to the terraced landscape to the north. The Larch Path runs east-west from the west end of the property, paralleling Lexington Road to the south. The path is still visible within the larch trees which border its edges and is marked by the Hawthorne Centennial Plaque, which stands along the north side of the Larch Path, within a shaded area. Placed here on July 4, 1904 at exercises celebrating the centennial of Nathaniel Hawthorne's birth, the monument consists of a bronze tablet mounted on a natural boulder. The inscription on the south side of the plaque reads: "THIS TABLET PLACED/ AT THE CENTENNIAL EXERCISES/ JULY 4 1904/ COMMEMORATES/ NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE/ HE TROD DAILY THIS PATH TO THE HILL/ TO FORMULATE/ AS HE PACED TO AND FRO/ UPON ITS SUMMIT/ HIS MARVELOUS ROMANCES."

To the west of the house, set within the woods close to the path, is the **Eliphelet Fox House Foundation (map no. 30)**. The site includes a slight depression and some stone and brick from the center chimney of the house that stood there. It has alternately been known locally as the site of "Casey's Home," but that appellation is incorrect.

Battle Road Unit

The Battle Road Unit is the eastern-most unit within the park and is comprised of several smaller areas defined by their historic use and occupancy. The area known as Meriam's Corner is the first of several landscapes in the Battle Road Unit that create the setting of the running battle that occurred along this stretch on April 19, 1775. Located at the western part of the unit in Concord, it is comprised of several houses, agricultural fields and landscape elements, objects, and archaeological sites. Extant agricultural fields are located north and east of the focal point of the area: the Meriam House at 34 Old Bedford Road. Agricultural fields also exist on the west side of Old Bedford Road. Many of the fields in this area retain their historic field pattern, although some views have been obscured by successional forest.

(continued)

Battle Road is the essential element of the Battle Road Unit. Known as the Concord Road at the time of the battle, it was a much-traveled route that linked the town of Concord with Cambridge, Boston, and the sea. The road was a vital part of Concord life. In 1636 it was ordered that the road be four rods wide from the town center to Meriam's Corner. The road remained unpaved throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries except where gravel had been placed where the road was especially muddy. The road served as the main spine through the landscape, with narrow lanes and secondary roads leading off from it.

Some sections of the road have been restored to their unpaved appearance and restricted to foot traffic only, while others form parts of paved thoroughfares that are used for automobile travel. Despite the paved sections, the original route of the road is still readily discernible. It is lined almost continuously by stone walls in the central and eastern parts of this unit. The fewer walls in the western end may be attributed to better soils located there, resulting in fewer rocks to be pulled before the soil could be farmed (Garvin 1993:60).

Extending east from Meriam's Corner, the Battle Road follows the route of the paved Route 2A. At the intersection of Old Bedford Road in Lincoln the historic route of the road veers northeast along the paved Old Bedford Road and then southeast along Virginia Road. The two curves in the road at the intersections of Old Bedford Road with Route 2A and Old Bedford Road with Virginia Road are known as the Bloody Angle. A section of Virginia Road beginning at Hartwell's Tavern has been restored to its unpaved appearance and is closed to vehicular traffic. The Battle Road again follows the path of Route 2A east of its intersection with Virginia Road. At Mill Street, the Battle Road diverges northeast from Route 2A on the unpaved Nelson Road. This section, which extends approximately three-quarters of a mile, is lined with stone walls and mature sugar maple and oak trees. In the nineteenth century the road was renamed Nelson Road, after the family who owned most of the land in the area from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries (NPS 1995e:3). Battle Road follows Nelson Road to its intersection with Marrett Street, and then travels southeast along the paved Marrett Street to Route 2A. The original road made a sharp turn at this point, extending just south of Route 2A, then immediately turning north where Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2A split. The original route of Battle Road cris-crossed present-day Massachusetts Avenue several times before joining the road at the easternmost point of the Battle Road Unit.

An interpretive path, the **Battle Road Trail (non-contributing)**, extends east from Meriam's Corner for 5 ½ miles. Built by the park beginning in 1996, the trail provides access to agricultural fields and wooded areas to the north of contributing resources that line Battle Road and in places it coincides with the Battle Road. The trail includes waysides and markers that explain the historic importance of the area. The trail in most areas is a 7-foot wide stone dust path, but where it coincides with the Battle Road, it consists of am 11-foot wide sand and clay path. In wetland areas, the trail is comprised of a wood walkway.

(continued)

The western-most house in the area is the **Gowing-Clark House House (map no. 35) and the Gowing-Clark Barn Foundation (map no. 36) at 663 Lexington Road in Concord**. Built ca. 1836, the Gowing-Clark House is a large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Federal-style residence. The building is set back approximately twenty feet from the road and a stone wall marks the southern end of the property. The building is sheathed in clapboard and set upon a cut granite foundation. The building's centrally-located main entrance is flanked by three-light sidelights and paneled pilasters supporting a flat pediment. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows set within simple wood surrounds. A two-story, gable-roof ell is attached to the northeast corner of the house. A one-story, hip-roof porch with simple square posts is attached to the east end of the main block of the house. To the east of the house stands of a U-shaped stone foundation consisting of split-faced quarry stones and fieldstones standing approximately eight feet in height. The foundation is all that remains of the nineteenth-century barn associated with the occupants of the Gowing-Clark House.

The road curves off to the north, heading to the **Burke House at 55 Old Bedford Road (map no. 37)**. Two wooded parcels of land separate the Burke House from the Gowing-Clark House House to the south. The Burke House stands on land that was historically part of the Meriam farm. The land was part of the six-acre property of John Meriam, the brother of Joseph Meriam. The building is set back approximately fifty feet from the street on a relatively level lot with a paved path leading to the building's main entrance. To the west of the house is a stand of pine trees, which separate the building's immediate setting from open agricultural fields to the west. The Burke House is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house sheathed in wood shingles. Built in 1904, the building stands on a fieldstone foundation, and sits directly across from an open agricultural field. The building is notable for its integral, one-story, full-facade porch with slender Doric columns and turned rails. Fenestration consists of six-over-one double-hung-sash windows set within simple wood surrounds. Several rectangular, stationary windows with diamond panes are located on the facade and south elevation. A shed-roof dormer pierces the roofline on the facade (east elevation) and an interior, brick chimney projects from the northwest corner of the house. An associated one-story, gable-roof **Garage (map no. 38)** stands to the southwest of the building.

Across from the Burke House, on the east side of Old Bedford Road, are two vacant lots, which comprise an open, agricultural landscape. The fields are bordered by mature trees and help to convey the agricultural nature of the landscape at the time of the Revolutionary War.

To the south stands the **Meriam House at 34 Old Bedford Road(map no. 39)**, at the northeast corner of the intersection between Lexington and Old Bedford roads. The house is set back from Lexington Road, within a large, relatively open lot bordered by agricultural fields to the north. A stone wall borders the west and south ends of the property, which is dotted with several large trees and shrubs. The Meriam House is a large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable Colonial building sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone

(continued)

foundation. Built in 1730, the building stands as one of the oldest documented buildings within the park's boundaries. Notable features of the building include a massive, centrally-located brick chimney, five-bay facade (south elevation) with offset entrance, and six-over-six double-hung-sash windows set within molded surrounds. The primary entrance is comprised of a plain wood plank door with simple surround. Several additions are attached to the rear (north elevation) of the building, including a carriage house. To the south of the house is the **John Meriam/Joseph Meriam House Site (map no. 40)** (not extant), which was constructed ca. 1665 and demolished in the early nineteenth century. Archaeological investigations of this site are presently underway.

To the south of the Meriam House, at the corner of Route 2A (Lexington Road) and Old Bedford Road is the **Meriam's Corner Monument (map no. 41)**, a plaque set within a granite boulder incised with block lettering that is embedded in the surrounding stone wall. The plaque describes the American's attack on the British as they retreated from the North Bridge. The inscription reads: "MERIAM'S CORNER/ THE BRITISH TROOPS/ RETREATING FROM THE/ OLD NORTH BRIDGE/ WERE HERE ATTACKED IN FLANK/ BY THE MEN OF CONCORD/ AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS/ AND DRIVEN UNDER A HOT FIRE/ TO CHARLESTOWN."

To the east of the Meriam House is the **Meriam's Corner Area Stone Culvert (map no. 42)**, a granite culvert that connects an extant agricultural drainage system with wetlands north of Lexington Road. The culvert may be a part of the small bridge that carried Lexington Road over Mill Brook at the time of the battle.

On the south side of the road, opposite the Gowing-Clark and Meriam houses, is a large, wooded parcel, which extends to the southern boundary of the park. The northeast corner of this parcel is open and bordered by a dry laid stone wall to the north.

Continuing east along Route 2A (Lexington Road), still within the Meriam's Corner Area, is the **Second East Quarter Schoolhouse at 737-739 Lexington Road (map no. 44).** The building replaced an earlier schoolhouse, which stood just west of this building **(First) East Quarter School House Site (map no. 43)**. The building sits on land that was historically part of the Meriam farm. The land was added to the Meriam family's holdings in 1749 when it was purchased by Nathan Meriam from Jonathan Stow. The property was later owned by Thomas Burke, the late nineteenth century owner of the Meriam House. In 1903-1904, the building was converted to residential use and later purchased by the Palumbo family in 1925. The building is set back approximately seventy-five feet from the street on an open, level lot bordered by mature trees to the west, north, and east. The building's immediate setting is minimally landscaped with grass, shrubs, and foundation plantings. A paved drive is located to the west of the house. The building is two-and-one-half-stories in height with an end-gable roof. The wood-frame building is sheathed in wood shingles and set upon

(continued)

a concrete foundation. Its offset main entrance is located within a one-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch supported by slender square posts. Fenestration consists of single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows set within simple wood surrounds. A small one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the northeast corner of the building.

On the south side of the street, is the Palumbo Farm, a large, open agricultural field (part of the contributing resource: **System of Fields**) bordered by mature trees to the south and east. The property extends to the southern boundary of the park. A low stone walls extends along the northern perimeter of the property. It is the park's second largest area still in agricultural production. The field covers approximately twenty-five acres and is bordered to the east and west by wetlands. Historically, the landscape has been farmed continuously over its 300-year history. In 1775, it was predominantly pasture and meadow (Garvin 1993:120). Since the landscape was flat and open, no skirmishes associated with the battle occurred there. Set back from the road several hundred yards is a grouping of contributing farm buildings, including a **one-story garage/office (map no. 49), a metal shed (map no. 47), and two open sheds (map nos. 46, 48)**.

The next area to the east is known as the Jones/Stow Farm Area, the second, and largest (approximately 250 acres) landscape within the Battle Road Unit. It is the only area within the district that has been continuously farmed since the seventeenth century. The area first experienced settlement during the seventeenth century, and by 1775, the Minot, Jones, and Stow farms had all been established. By 1775, several other residences had joined them, including the properties of Samuel Fletcher and Abner Wheeler. These sites, all fronting Concord Road (Battle Road, today Lexington Road), were dispersed among agricultural fields along the road. Since 1775, the area has continually been farmed although to a lesser degree. Many of the houses that once stood within the area are now gone, although the historic field patterns remain. The area currently includes approximately fifty acres that are used for agricultural purposes. The area is typified by open fields bounded by hedgerows and stone walls with distant views into the landscape. Although some fields have been allowed to grow successional forest, the area still retains its agricultural appearance. Much of the area's historic field patterns remain intact as does much of the historic stone wall network. Eight residences are located within the Jones/Stow Farm Area, including two eighteenth-century houses.

The **Perry House at 831 Lexington Road (map no. 50)** is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable building sheathed in clapboard and set on a brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1865, the house is set back approximately fifty feet from the street and accessed by three granite steps set into a stone retaining wall. The building is set within a landscape dotted with trees and shrubs. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the facade (south) and is flanked by four-light sidelights set below a four-light transom. A one-story, shed-roof porch with plain square supports spans the entire length of the facade. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with simple wood surrounds. Two interior, brick chimneys pierce the roofline at each end. A one-story, gable-roof, concrete block **Garage (non-**

(continued)

contributing; map no. 51) with roll-top doors and an asphalt shingle roof stands to the rear (north) of the house. Also associated with the property is a small, one-story, gable-roof **Shed (non-contributing; map no. 52)** to the north.

To the north of the Perry House is an extant agricultural field (part of the contributing resource: **System of Fields**) which retains much of its historic integrity. The Minot Field, as it is called, extends north as far as the northern boundary of the park. The landscape includes the walking path, which winds through the area from Meriam's Corner. Dry laid stone walls serve as markers between historic agricultural fields. Views of the surrounding landscape are afforded from several points along the trail.

Four non-contributing residences (map nos. 53-58), line the east and west sides of Manuel Drive, a road that extends north off of Lexington Road. All were constructed within the same period (mid-to-late twentieth century) and are one-story, Modern-style buildings or reproduction Capes set on concrete foundations.

Directly across the street from the Perry House, on the south side of the road, is a large, vacant lot which is heavily wooded with mature trees. The lot is the first of several which line this side of the street and are marked by stone walls.

One of the park's few contributing twentieth-century buildings is the **Albano House (map no. 59) at 851 Lexington Road (map no. 51)**. The building is set back approximately fifty feet from the street, within a landscape dotted with several mature trees and shrubs. Open farm land is located to the north. It is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style building clad in wood shingles and set on a fieldstone foundation. A lower, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable ell connects the east end of the main block to a large, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable garage/apartment set on a high rusticated concrete block foundation. The south elevation of the attached garage/apartment includes a vehicular entrance set down a slope with a stone retaining wall. A centrally-located, one-story, one-bay, flat-roof entrance porch with slender, square posts is attached to the facade (south). A shed-roof dormer spans the south elevation of both the main block and the attached garage/apartment. Fenestration consists of single and paired, six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows set in simple wood surrounds. Other elements of the building include exposed rafter ends and two, exterior, brick chimneys. To the northeast of the house are the stone remains of a barn which once stood on the site. The **Albano Foundation (map no. 61)** is approximately thirty feet by forty-five feet wide and is partially recessed below grade on the west, north, and east sides. To the southeast of the house, set close to the road, stands a one-story, side-gable **Produce Stand (map no. 60)** sheathed in novelty siding and set on concrete blocks. This small building features a one-story, shed-roof, full-facade porch with plain wood posts and lattice on the south elevation. Two long, rectangular windows flank the centrally-located entrance on the south elevation. The building's east elevation includes a one-over-one, double-hung-sash window flanked by slender, eight-light, rectangular windows.

(continued)

The north side of the road contains several residences which stand on parcels that have an agricultural history. Several large lots to the north of these buildings remain open and farmed to the present day. This landscape retains its historic use and appearance through the retention of agricultural activities and landscape elements such as stone walls. The stone walls mark the edges of fields and historically divided the land not solely by ownership, but field use. This agricultural landscape is known as Brick Kiln Field (part of the contributing resource: **System of Fields**) and was in the Colonial period a general tillage field held in common by several individuals. Each individual owned parcels within the landscape with some common management of the land in terms of fence maintenance.

Continuing east along Lexington Road, on the north side, stands the **Farwell Jones House at 955 Lexington Road (map no. 62)**. Built prior to 1775 on a site that had been settled as early as 1686, the house is a large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable building set back approximately thirty-five feet from the street. The building was extensively altered in the late nineteenth century. The building stands on a lot which includes a paved drive to the west and several mature trees at the front of the property. This Vernacular-style building features a centrally-located entrance set within a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof porch embellished with slender, square posts, simple rail, and decorative brackets and trim. The porch is the only stylistic embellishment on this rather unadorned building. The house is sheathed in clapboard and set on a foundation skimmed in concrete. Fenestration consists of single, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows set in simple surrounds. Two interior, brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge. A one-story, rear ell houses a secondary entrance.

Other elements of the property include an immense, three-and-one-half-story, end-gable **Dairy Barn and Silo (map no. 63)** constructed ca. 1870 and sheathed in wood shingles and set on a fieldstone foundation. A cupola with louvered vents pierces the roofline at the ridge. A dirt drive leads to the barn, which stands just northwest of the main house and is attached to a small, one-story addition connecting to a tall silo on the east. Other secondary structures include three contributing buildings and one non-contributing building: a one-story, one-bay, end-gable **garage (Edward Norwalk Garage, map no. 64)**; a one-story, side-gable **produce stand (Edward Norwalk Produce Stand, non-contributing, map no. 65)**; a one-story, side-gable, six-bay **tractor shed (Edward Norwalk 6-Bay Tractor Shed, map no. 66)**; and a one-story, hip-roof **cottage (Edward Norwalk Cottage, map no. 67)** with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends.

Standing immediately east of the Farwell Jones House is the **Olive Stow House at 965 Lexington Road (map no. 68)**, a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, five-bay wide, Colonial-style house. The building is set back approximately forty feet from the street and is partially obscured by small trees and overgrown brush. Wetlands are located to the east of the property. The building is sheathed in wood shingles and set on a fieldstone foundation. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the facade (south), below

(continued)

a pedimented entrance with four-light transom, fluted pilasters, and molded surround. A large, interior, brick chimney projects from the ridge of the building. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows with plain surrounds. To the north of the house stands a one-story, gable-roof, cast concrete block **garage (map no. 69)**, which was constructed about 1940 on top of a foundation of an earlier outbuilding. To the north is the Brick Kiln Field. A dirt lane extends north from Lexington Road, at the east end of the Stow property.

To the southeast of the Stow property, on the south side of the road, are vestiges of an ox cart path lined with dry laid stone walls and mature trees. The path extends south for several hundred feet before crossing a small stone bridge (**Ox Pasture Stone Bridge (map no. 70)**). The bridge is approximately nine feet in length, nine feet wide, and six feet in height. It consists of a large slab of uncut rock atop fieldstone abutments, and may date to before 1775. The bridge is representative of the rural land use of the area and its extensive system of secondary roads and cart paths.

Continuing east on the south side of the road are several vacant parcels of land now overgrown with mature trees. Stone wall remnants are dotted throughout. The landscape continues east to the intersection of Lexington and Bypass roads.

The next segment within the Battle Road Unit is the Brooks Farm Area, an area that traverses the Concord and Lincoln town line and encompasses the general outline of the historic Brooks farmland currently owned by the park. The area begins at Hardy's Hill, or Brooks Hill, on its west and extends east along the path of the Battle Road (Route 2A) to Bloody Angle. Although no longer agricultural in use, the area was settled and farmed by members of the Brooks family as early as 1652. The farm was created as part of Concord's Second Division and granted to Joshua, Caleb, and Gershom Brooks. The family continued to farm the area until 1862 when the last parcel was sold out of family ownership. The 210-year continuity of family ownership is unique to the park. The area is comprised of numerous remnants of this agricultural use, including stone walls marking fields, orchards, and some open land. Within the area are four eighteenth-and nineteenth-century houses associated with the Brooks family, two early twentieth century houses, and one archaeological site. Historic buildings within the area are set within maintained, open lawns surrounded by successional forest growth. The area is no longer in agricultural use and the majority of fields have been allowed to revert to woods. Stone walls traverse the area, marking the original property boundaries and fields. Twentieth century development and suburbanization have added some contemporary houses to the area and resulted in the improvement of the Battle Road into Route 2A (NPS 1995d).

The first building in this area is the **D. Inferrara House at 1087 Lexington Road (map no. 71)**. Set within an agricultural landscape, the house stands approximately twenty feet from the street. It is a one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building with a gambrel roof and two prominent shed dormers. It

(continued)

is set on a fieldstone foundation and sheathed in wood clapboard. A one-story, hip-roof veranda wraps around the facade and east elevation and is enclosed with multi-light windows. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with one small, Queen Anne-type window on the west elevation. The only significant alteration to the building is a small, one-story, one-bay, flat-roof addition on its northeast corner. Associated outbuildings include four contributing buildings and three non-contributing buildings: a one-story, side-gable **farm stand (D. Inferrara Farm Stand, map no. 72)** with novelty siding and multi-light windows to the east; a one-story, shed-roof, three-bay wide **garage (D. Inferrara Farm Garage, map no. 73)** to the northwest of the house; a one-story, shed-roof **chicken coop (D. Inferrara Chicken Coop, non-contributing, map no. 75)** to the north; a one-story, gable-roof **field shed (D. Inferrara Field Shed, non-contributing, map no. 74)** to the northwest; and a large, dilapidated **greenhouse (D. Inferrara Greenhouse, non-contributing; map no. 76)** sheathed in plastic to the northeast.

To the east stands the **Walter Beatteay House at 1133 Lexington Road (map no. 77)**, a one-story residence comprised of three distinct elements connected to form a slight U-shape. The house sits back approximately fifteen feet from the street, hidden by a row of tall hedge. A wood fence marks the rear of the property, which is landscaped with foundation plantings, shrubs, and mature trees. Built in stages between 1940 and 1946, the building was constructed using historic building fabrics from earlier houses, thereby giving the building the appearance of a much earlier building. The eastern-most portion of the building has a gambrel roof with a higher roof pitch than the other two additions. The middle and western section both have gable roofs. The building is clad in wood shingles and set on a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of single-pane and diamond-pane windows set in rectangular openings. The building's main entrance is within the eastern-most section, comprised of a wood plank door embellished with nail heads in a diamond pattern. Interior elements of the building include exposed framing with massive, hand hewn timbers and hard wood floors. A modern **garage (non-contributing; map no. 78)** stands to the west of the house.
Continuing east along Lexington Road stands the **Samuel Brooks House at 1175 Lexington Road (map no. 79)**, a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable Colonial-style building, sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. Constructed in two phases between ca.1733 and ca. 1758, the building sits approximately fifty feet back from the road, north of a paved drive. A low, dry laid stone wall marks the property's boundaries to the south and continues on for several hundred feet along the north side of Lexington Road. The land slopes down at the rear (north) of the house leading to an open agricultural field. A paved drive provides vehicular access to the property. The building's five-bay wide facade (south elevation) includes evenly-spaced window openings and a centrally-located main entrance flanked by five-light sidelights and a molded entablature. A massive brick chimney is centrally-located at the ridge. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows set within simple wood surrounds. A two-story addition with a saltbox roof line is attached to the northeast corner of the house. A one-story, shed-roof entrance porch with simple, square supports is located on the east elevation of the main block. Historically

(continued)

the property included a barn (not extant) at the front of the house and a shed (not extant) to the west (NPS 1995c:18).

Continuing east and entering Lincoln, stand three buildings associated with members of the Brooks family. On the south side of the road, stands the **Noah Brooks Tavern at 33 North Great Road (map no. 80)**. Built ca. 1798, it is a large, two-story, hip-roof, Federal-style building embellished with quoins marking its corners and a simple entablature at the primary entrance on the facade (north). The building is sheathed with clapboard and fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with simple wood surrounds. Four interior, brick chimneys are paired at each end. The house has a two-story, gable-roof ell to which is attached a one-story, gable-roof addition, formerly a **carriage house (map no. 80A)**. The building is set up a slight rise marked by a stone retaining wall. To the west and south are open agricultural fields bordered by mature trees. Remnant apple trees survive from the property's apple orchard that existed here in the nineteenth century. A large, one-and-one-half-story, end-gable barn **(Rogers Barn, 1938, map no. 81)** clad in wood shingles and standing on a fieldstone foundation stands to the southeast of the house. A paved driveway extends along the east side of the house to the barn. Architectural elements of the barn include an oversized vehicular entrance set below a multi-light transom on the facade (north elevation), a diamond-shape, multi-light window at the top story, and a hip-roof cupola with louvered vents at the ridge.

An archaeological site associated with the Brooks property is the **Brooks House Site (map no. 82)**. This property contains the site of an older Brooks family house that was probably removed ca. 1900. This house site has not been subjected to archaeological investigation, but is a potential source of information on the eighteenth-century use of this portion of Brooks family landholdings in Lincoln.

Across the street from the Noah Brooks property are several small, vacant parcels of land which are overgrown and heavily wooded. To the north of these lots is a large, roughly rectangular parcel which extends north as far as the boundary line for the park. The parcel includes a large, open landscape bordered by wooded areas to the south and east.

To the northeast of the Noah Brooks Tavern stands the **Job Brooks House (map no. 83) and the Hastings Barn Foundation (map no. 84)**. The building sits back approximately thirty feet from the street on a slight rise. Stone walls border the property to the south and east. The building is bordered by dense woods to the north, east, and west. Constructed by 1740, it is one of several Colonial-style buildings within the park, and features a side-gable roof, five-bay facade, symmetrical window placement, and a massive, interior, brick chimney at the ridge. The building had been extensively altered during the latter half of the nineteenth century, but was restored to its eighteenth-century appearance in 1995 by the National Park Service. The building is sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. The building's primary entrance is centrally-located on the facade (north elevation) set below a flat pediment supported by fluted pilasters and

(continued)

a five-light transom. Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows with molded hoods. In the nineteenth century, the house had an extensive ell attached to the rear and a large barn complex to the west. The stone foundation of the nineteenth-century **Hastings Barn** stands to the west. According to a historic photograph of the barn, it was a large, elaborate building set up a slight rise with numerous ells.

Across from the Job Brooks property, on the south side of the street, stands the **Joshua Brooks, Jr., House at 37 North Great Road (map no. 85)**. The building was constructed in 1780 and is set back approximately one hundred feet from the road, partially obscured by trees. Several individual trees stand on the front lawn. The land slopes to the east of the house where it is bordered by a dry laid stone wall. A gravel drive provides access to the property. The building is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial-style house sheathed in clapboard and set on a brick foundation. The building's primary entrance is centrally-located on its five-bay facade (north elevation), below a gabled pediment supported by fluted Doric pilasters and a four-light transom. A massive, interior, brick chimney pierces the roof line at the ridge. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with molded hoods. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the east elevation of the main block.

Opposite the Joshua Brooks House is a wetland area which surrounds Elm Brook. Elm Brook extends east from the Brooks Farm Area. The **Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site (map no. 86)** is located on the north side of the road, close to the Concord/Lincoln town line.

To the east is the **Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation on North Great Road (map no. 87)**, located at the junction of Old Bedford Road and Massachusetts Avenue. The fieldstone foundation sits within an overgrown landscape and is set into the hillside on its east side.

To the southeast of the Thomas Brooks foundation, on the south side of the street, stands the **Moodey House at 59 North Great Road (non-contributing, map no. 88)**. The Moodey House is bordered by wooded lots to the east and west. The building stands approximately forty feet back from the road with a stone retaining wall to the north. The building is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, five-bay wide Dutch Colonial Revival-style house. Set upon a slight rise in the land, the building is sheathed in graduated clapboards, with a wood shingle roof, and is set on a poured concrete foundation. Its primary entrance is centrally-located on the facade (north elevation), within a classically-inspired surround with pilasters and a flat pediment. Fenestration consists of eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows set in simple wood surrounds. A band of dentil molding sits immediately below the eaves. An interior, brick chimney is located slightly offset at the ridge. A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof addition extends from the southwest corner of the main block.

(continued)

Several twentieth-century, non-contributing resources are located in the vicinity along North Great Road, Old Bedford Road, and Virginia Road. They include the **W.R. Barker House at 4 Old Bedford Road (non-contributing, map no. 89)**, a reproduction Cape Cod cottage, and its associated **garage (non-contributing, map no. 90)**; the **Janet Swartz House at 8 Old Bedford Road (non-contributing, map no. 91)**, also a reproduction Cape Cod cottage, and its associated **garage (non-contributing, map no. 92)**; and the **Bierlich House at 71 North Great Road(non-contributing, map no. 93)**, a one-story ranch.

The Hartwell Area, which includes approximately 210 acres, is the next area within the Battle Road Unit. Centrally located within the unit, the area is within the town of Lincoln and includes a combination of historic structures and contemporary residences within a heavily wooded setting. Several roads traverse the area, including Route 2A, Old Bedford Road, Bedford Lane, and Virginia Road. The area has a high concentration of stone walls, which surround the houselots, line the roads, and extend through the woods in areas historically planted as agricultural fields. A vernal pool and wooded wetlands, located between Virginia Road and Route 2A, are part of the most intact interior wooded areas within the park (Garvin 1993:132). Also within the area is Bloody Angle, where an intense fight between the British and American militia occurred during the running battle. Located at the intersection of Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road, the thick woods, stone walls, and large boulders in the area provided coverage for the Minute Men to attack the British Regulars as they rounded the bend. The Bloody Angle area is one of the most heavily forested parts of the park.

At the time of the battle, this stretch of Battle Road was surrounded by agricultural land. The character of the area was defined by fields and meadows bordered by stone walls and scattered tree cover. By 1775, the Ephraim Hartwell Inn and three additional farmsteads were in existence in the immediate area (NPS 1995c:18). Today the Bloody Angle area is completely overgrown with successional forest and is no longer used for agricultural purposes although a number of stone walls that divided the fields are extant. At the time of the battle, small agricultural fields and orchards allowed views and vistas to the larger landscape. The major difference in the landscape is the loss of agricultural land to successional forest growth. Contemporary additions to the area and their effects have been masked by this forest growth. Unlike other areas within the Battle Road Unit, the improvement of Route 2A in the area has been less obtrusive since it does not follow the path of the Battle Road (NPS 1995c:18).

The **Joseph Mason House Site (map no. 94)** is located on the north side of Virginia Road, east of its intersection with Old Bedford Road. The site is part of a farmstead occupied by various artisans from about 1691 to 1802. During its use as farmstead, the property contained a house, barn, weaver's shop and schoolhouse.

(continued)

The focal point of the area is the **Ephraim Hartwell Tavern (map no. 98) and the Ephraim Hartwell Site (map no. 99) on Virginia Road.** The tavern is reached by Old Bedford Road, which extends north from Route 2A. Old Bedford Road joins up with the Battle Road Trail at Bloody Angle and continues east to the Hartwell Tavern. The paved, two-lane road is bordered by dry laid stone walls and rows of trees to either side. The landscape is heavily wooded with remnant stone walls, which marked historic farms. At the tavern the road reverts back to dirt although it is still bordered by mature trees and stone walls. The tavern is located at the intersection of Old Bedford Road and Bedford Lane, which extends south from the area to Route 2A. A large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable building, the tavern sits at an angle to the road and faces an agricultural field (part of the contributing resource: **System of Fields**) to the east. The field is marked by a stone wall to the south and east and a split rail wood fence along its west and north sides. A dry laid stone wall marks the boundaries of the property.

Constructed in 1732, the main block of the house is an excellent example of a five-by-two bay Colonial-style structure with a centrally-located main entrance on the facade (southeast elevation) and massive brick chimney offset at the ridge. The main entrance is comprised of a paneled wood door flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature with a multi-light transom. A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof ell (1783) is attached to the southwest elevation of the main block. The ell and main block both stand on fieldstone foundations and have six-over-nine and six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with molded hoods. A secondary entrance, set below a four-light transom, is located in the south bay of the southeast elevation of the side ell. A large, interior brick chimney is located on the side ell. A one-story, gable-roof addition (1830 addition) clad in wood shingles is attached to the rear elevation of the side ell. The roof surfaces of the main block and ells are sheathed in wood shingles. To the west of the house stands the **McHugh Barn (map no. 100)**, a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof barn. The barn is a 1939 structure constructed on an 1820 foundation. Also associated with the property is an unidentified foundation associated with the Hartwell Tavern. Located to the east of the tavern, the foundation may be the remains of a small farm outbuilding. Ephraim Hartwell obtained an innkeeper's license in 1756 and began operating the property as an inn. Tax records document a large number of livestock associated with the property (NPS 1995c:9). The entire Hartwell farm was sold out of the family in 1873, ending a 140-year holding by the family (NPS 1995c:9). The house was restored by the National Park Service and is open to the public for interpretation.

The **Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House Site (map no. 101)** stands to the east of the Tavern, on the north side of Virginia Road. The exposed, wood frame structure that occupies the site stands on a level lot bordered by successional forest to the north and east. The building that originally stood on this site was destroyed by fire in 1968. Following the fire, all that remained were the stone foundation and massive brick chimney of the farmhouse of Samuel Hartwell that was constructed ca. 1693. The building was constructed by Samuel Hartwell Sr. and is known for his grandson, Sergeant Samuel Hartwell (son of Ephraim Hartwell), who inherited the farm in 1769. Historically, the farm consisted of approximately twenty acres. The house was

(continued)

converted for use as a restaurant in the early twentieth century and burned in 1968. In 1986, the National Park Service constructed an open wood frame structure around the masonry elements, including the chimney and foundation, that survived the fire.

Also located within the area is the **Mrs. Edward Downing House at 58 Bedford Lane (non-contributing; map no. 102)**, a modern, reproduction Cape Cod cottage.

Several vacant, wooded parcels of land are located east of the Sgt. Samuel Hartwell site, along both the north and south sides of the road. Remnant stone walls line the road and extend into the landscape. Here, the southeastern boundary of the park meets with Hanscom Drive, which provides access to Hanscom Field to the north.

Past the vacant parcels, on the east end of the area where Virginia Road meets Route 2A (Massachusetts Avenue), stands the **Captain William Smith House (map no. 108) and the Captain William Smith Site (map no. 109)**, set on a slight rise at an angle to the road. A dry laid stone retaining wall approximately thirty feet in length curves around the north corner of the house. A dirt drive connects Route 2A with the property and a row of Norway Spruce borders the west side of the drive. The building was constructed by William Smith, a Captain of the Lincoln company of minutemen and brother of Abigail Adams. Historically, the property was part of a 120-acre farm which was documented to have contained a house, two barns (not extant), plowland, mowing, pasture, woodland, and an orchard (NPS 1995c:9). The area between the Smith House and the Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House was pasture, while the area to the east of the Smith House was part pasture and part orchard. Another orchard stood behind the house (NPS 1995c:9).

The building is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial-style house sheathed in clapboard and set on a cut granite foundation. Prominent features of the building include its three-bay wide facade, centrally-located main entrance with classical surround, projecting overhangs on gable ends, and centrally-located, brick chimney with corbeled arches. A feature unique to this building is its coved cornice. The main entrance is comprised of paired wood doors flanked by narrow, fluted pilasters supporting a gabled pediment and seven-light transom. Fenestration includes eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows with molded surrounds. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation. The building was restored by the National Park Service in 1985.

At the intersection of North Great Road and Bedford Lane stands the **Rego House at 101 North Great Road (map no. 105)**. Set on a relatively level lot with trees dotted throughout, the building stands approximately forty feet back from the road. A dry laid stone wall lines the eastern edge of the property. The building stands relatively isolated along this stretch of North Great Road. Wooded lots are located to the east and across the street on the north side of North Great Road. The property extends south to the southern boundary of the park. The Rego House is a large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Frame Vernacular residence

(continued)

sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. The primary entrance is centrally located on the facade (north elevation), within a one-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch with slender columns and a plain rail. A gable dormer is located directly above the entrance on the porch. Fenestration consists of paired and single two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows set in simple openings. A shed-roof dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope. Exposed rafter ends serve as one of only a few architectural embellishments to the building. An interior brick chimney projects from the rear roof slope. An associated one-story, hip-roof, two-bay **garage (non-contributing, map no. 106)** stands to the west of the house.

To the west of the Rego House is the **James Russell House at 112 North Great Road (non-contributing, map no. 107)**. It is a one-story contemporary residence set back from the road, adjacent to a large visitor parking area.

At the northeast corner of the intersection of North Great Road and Bedford Lane is a small paved lot for visitor parking. Stone walls border the lot on its west, north, and south sides.

An additional resource within the area is the **Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole on Massachusetts Avenue (map no. 110)**. Located on the south side of the street, the site is comprised of remnant stone walls set within an overgrown landscape. Several large tree branches have fallen into the site.

To the east of the site are several wooded lots on both the south and north sides of the street. Here the Battle Road continues as a path at the northern edge of the park. Hanscom Drive, the prime connector to Hanscom Air Force Base, extends north from Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A). At this stretch of road, the park is at its narrowest, crowded in by Hanscom Air Force Base and residential development to the north. Most of the landscape is wooded, with pockets of open space dotted throughout.

The next area, centrally located within the Battle Road Unit, is the Paul Revere Area. This area is the smallest area within the park and also the least developed. The area contains approximately fifty acres and is rural in character. Lined with open fields and successional forest growth, the area is bordered by Hanscom Air Force Base to the north. Housing for the base is screened from view by forest growth along the upper edge of the area. The area was first settled in the seventeenth century, and by 1775, three farmsteads (not extant) were in existence within the area, including the Allen, Lamson, and Foster farms. The land was intensely farmed and managed by surrounding farmers. Typically, the fields were small spaces divided by stone walls and were a combination of pastures, meadows, tilled fields, and orchards. Many of the fields were operated by farmers who lived nearby but not within the area. After the war, the area continued to be used for agricultural purposes throughout the nineteenth century. The area began to feel the effects of suburbanization in the first few decades of the twentieth century (NPS 1995f:15). Most of the fields on the north side of the road have been allowed to experience successional forest growth, while some fields on the

(continued)

south side of the road continue their agricultural use. Lanes and stone walls in the area represent this continuity in the landscape (Garvin 1993:137).

The western-most resource in the area is an **unidentified cut stone foundation on Massachusetts Avenue (map no. 111)**. The foundation consists of exposed stone walls set into a depression within a relatively open landscape with some brush and small trees. Across the street from the foundation is an open, rectangular field bordered by woods and stone walls on its west, south, and east sides. Farm fields on the south side of Route 2A are fragments of the historic field pattern which has existed since the eighteenth century. To the east of the foundation is the **Paul Revere Capture Marker (non-contributing, map no. 112)**. The marker stands to the north of Massachusetts Avenue, south of a dirt path extending off of a small parking lot to the east. The marker originally stood within a mown landscape before being relocated and reconfigured in 2000. As originally erected, the marker consisted only of a bronze tablet mounted on a large granite boulder. Erected in 1902, the tablet describes Paul Revere's capture, the successful escape of Dawes and Prescott, and Revere's subsequent release. The inscription on the north side of the boulder reads in part: "AT THIS POINT,/ ON THE OLD CONCORD ROAD AS IT THEN WAS,/ ENDED THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF/ PAUL REVERE." The marker was relocated and reconfigured in 2000 following the laying out of a new trail. The marker, relocated to face the trail to the north, has now been incorporated into a circular, low, stone-walled enclosure. The enclosure is open at its north end, with a stone paver at its threshold identifying the site as that of Revere's capture. The marker is located at the southern end of the circular enclosure and is flanked by a cut stone tablet on each side set within the stone wall. The marker as it now stands is more easily visible from the street and is more monumental in scale and design.

No historic buildings exist in the Paul Revere Area. One modern building, the **Irene Hegenian House (non-contributing; map no. 113)**, a one-story, gable-roof, reproduction Cape Cod cottage, stands at the east end of the area. An associated **shed (non-contributing; map no. 114)** is located southeast of the house.

Continuing east within the Battle Road Unit, the Nelson Farm Area is the next area. Straddling the Lincoln/Lexington town line, the area (approximately 115 acres) is located where the Battle Road diverges from the path of Route 2A. Here the Battle Road extends through the area for approximately three-quarters of a mile and is lined with stone walls and mature sugar maple and oak trees. In the nineteenth century the western portion of the road was renamed Nelson Road, after the family who owned most of the land in the area from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. This portion has been restored to its original unpaved appearance (NPS 1995e:3). The area first experience colonial settlement during the seventeenth century, with its first documented occupants Philip Goodwin and Daniel Brown (NPS 1995e:10). The area includes a number of resources associated with the Nelson family. The Nelson family began settling in the area as early as 1725 when Thomas Nelson Sr. became the first of several generations of the Nelson family to occupy the area. Historically the area was comprised of numerous agricultural fields, although it has now

(continued)

become overgrown with successional forest. By 1775, the area included the three Nelson farms, the Whittemore farm, and the Bull Tavern (not extant) standing along the Battle Road. The area was intensively farmed and contained open fields defined by stone walls and traversed by Battle Road (Concord Road), a compacted soil road connecting Concord and Lexington (NPS 1995e:19).

The area still retains its extensive system of dry laid stone walls, especially in the western end of the area. The surrounding land has experienced a substantial amount of development. An access road for Hansom Air Force Base extends through the area and base housing is visible from several points in the Nelson Farm Area. The successional forest provides a physical and visual buffer between Hanscom and the park and serves in maintaining the historic character of the landscape (NPS 1995e:2-3). A large portion of the area is wetland.

The western-most resource in the area with ties to the Nelson family is the **Josiah Nelson, Jr., Hop House Foundation (map no. 115)**, a fieldstone foundation at the intersection of Nelson Road and Route 2A. The foundation consists of two adjacent sections partially submerged into a small slope. The hop house that stood here was used by Josiah Nelson who lived to the north at the site of the **Josiah Nelson House Foundation on Nelson Road (map no. 120)**. On the south side of Massachusetts Avenue, across from the Hop House Site, are several wooded parcels which extend north through the Nelson Road area. Again, remnant stone walls line the road and extend out into the woods marking historic agricultural fields.

On the north side of Massachusetts Avenue, immediately east of the Josiah Nelson Hop House Site, is the **John Nelson House at 200 Massachusetts Avenue (map no. 116)**. The building sits back approximately fifty feet from the street within a level lot marked by a wood fence at its southern boundary. Mature trees and shrubs dot the landscape. The building is a two-story, hip-roof, Federal/Georgian-style building sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. Constructed ca. 1808, the building features a five-bay facade (south elevation), interior end chimneys, symmetrical window placement, and a centrally-located main entrance. The entrance is comprised of a simple wood door flanked by slender pilasters supporting a flat pediment with elliptical fanlight. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows set in rectangular openings. A large, two-story ell is attached to the northwest corner of the main block. A smaller, one-story, gable-roof garage wing (mid-twentieth century) is attached to the east elevation. A one-story, gable-roof **barn (map no. 117)** from the early nineteenth century stands to the northwest of the house.

Heading northeast along Nelson Road are several archaeological sites and additional resources associated with the Nelson family. The road is lined with stone walls at its west end. The western-most resource along this road is **Site 22, 23 on Nelson Road (map no. 118)**. The site is set back within a wooded area on the north side of the road. Also located in this area is the **Daniel Brown House and Shop Site (map no. 119)**, the site of an early eighteenth-century farmstead with a house, orchard and pasture. Archaeological

(continued)

investigation in 1987 uncovered the remains of fieldstone foundations for a house and possible leatherworking shop. Other components of the site were a well, post mold and a deposit of sheet refuse with eighteenth century ceramics, structural materials and bone. Continuing east is the **Josiah Nelson House Foundation on Nelson Road (map no. 120)**, a stone foundation with stone and gravel infill. The foundation for the brick chimney is also extant. The house was constructed ca. 1777 and was a three-bay, two-story, wood-frame structure with central chimney. Several outbuildings were associated with the property which burned in 1908 (LCS form).

Further east along Nelson Road, on the north side of the street, are the remains of the **Thomas Nelson, Jr. House Foundation (map no. 121)** and the **Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson, Sr.) House Foundation (map no. 123)**. Thomas Nelson, Jr. was the twin brother of Tabitha Nelson. His house was constructed in 1761 and expanded in 1778 when the Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson, Sr.) House was moved and appended to it. Historically, the property included a barn, various outbuildings, wells, stone walls, fences, tilled land, pasture, meadow, and orchards (NPS 1995e:10). The house was torn down in the late 1890s and another was built in its place. The new house was removed by the park in 1968. The Thomas Nelson, Jr. site is comprised of a stone and mortar foundation of a house set within an open, level lot which is wooded to the east and north. The Tabitha Nelson House Foundation is comprised of an exposed portion of the foundation. This resource marks the site of the house built by Thomas Nelson, Sr., prior to its relocation adjacent to the Thomas Nelson, Jr., house ca. 1778-79 (LCS form). The site is currently overgrown and set within a wooded landscape.

To the east is **Site 24 (map no. 122)**, which is in close proximity to the mid-eighteenth century Thomas Nelson Jr. house site and may represent an artifact scatter associated with this homestead (Towle and MacMahon 1986:213-215).

To the southeast stands the **Jacob Whittemore House at 21 Marrett Street (map no. 125)**, a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial/Georgian-style house. Constructed prior to 1754, the building served as the residence of Jacob Whittemore at the time of the battle. The building sits at an angle to the road and is bordered by woods and stone wall remnants to the northeast. In addition to the house, the property historically contained a barn, corn house, cider mill, and blacksmith shop to the south (all not extant). The building is sheathed in clapboard and set on a fieldstone foundation. Prominent features of the building include its five-bay facade (south elevation), centrally-located entrance, massive brick chimney at the ridge, and windows set high under the eaves. The building's main entrance is comprised of a paneled wood door flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature with dentil molding. A one-story, side-gable addition is attached to the west elevation of the main block. To the northwest of the house stands the **Barn at Whittemore House (map no. 126)**, an early nineteenth-century structure originally located on the south side of the road. The barn was moved to its present location in 1977.

(continued)

The presence of a blacksmith shop **(Jacob Whittemore Blacksmith Shop Site (map no. 127)** on the Whittemore property on the north side of Marrett Street in 1779–1781 was indicated by documentary research (Ronsheim 1963; 1968b:23). The blacksmith shop was probably operated by persons other than Jacob Whittemore such as Josiah Mansfield and Benjamin Danforth who were blacksmiths that may have lived on the south side of Marrett Street. It is possible that a shop/outbuilding existed in 1765 or earlier and was adapted for use as a blacksmith shop and other purposes until 1820. A structure may have remained standing on this location until 1840.

Southwest of the Whittemore House stands the **Minute Man Visitor Center on Massachusetts Avenue (non-contributing, map no. 124)**. The building is located within the island of land enclosed by Battle Road and Route 2A and is well-screened from the restored section of the Battle Road. Built in 1976, the building is notable for its varying roof lines. It is sheathed with vertical wood siding and sits on a concrete foundation. The building's primary entrance is on the south elevation, through a recessed opening with glass-and-metal doors. The visitor center is situated on a level lot surrounded by mature pine trees. A paved parking lot for visitors is located to the northwest.

An archaeological component of the Nelson Farm Area is what is known as the **Barn Foundation Site (map no. 128)**, at the corner of Marrett Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The site was thought until recently to be the remains of the Bull Tavern, although recent research and investigation have revealed it to be a nineteenth-century barn. The land on which the site sits was originally part of Jacob Whittemore's holdings. Whittemore sold approximately four acres to Josiah Mansfield in 1772. This parcel, south of the road is presumed to have been the site of the Bull Tavern, since Mansfield was one of its proprietors. Constructed in 1726, the building was standing in 1775 when it was being rented by John Muzzy and his son Isaac.

The last area within the Battle Road Unit is the Fiske Hill Area. Comprised of approximately 90 acres, it serves as the main entrance to the district as visitors enter the park from the east. Route 2A passes along its southern portion, Massachusetts Avenue to the east, and Old Massachusetts Avenue extends along the northern portion of the area, incorporating a portion of the route of the Battle Road in its path. Aerial views of the area help to convey the contrast between open fields and forested cover that exists within the area. Several second growth scrub areas are dotted throughout the landscape. The most prominent natural feature of the area is the Bluff, a small rocky hill that extends north from Route 2A (Massachusetts Avenue) and is located at the intersection of Massachusetts and Old Massachusetts avenues. The hill rises steeply to form a ridge at the top. Set at the base of the Bluff, on the Massachusetts Avenue side, stands the **Bluff Monument (map no. 129)**, a granite marker that originally was mounted into the face of the Bluff but was relocated when a portion of the landscape was blasted away in order to widen the highway. The monument is bordered by wooded lots on all four sides. The marker describes the British use of the Bluff as a rallying

(continued)

point. It was here that the British threw up a rear guard in an attempt to stave off the Minutemen in pursuit (LCS form). The south side of the marker reads: "THIS BLUFF/ WAS USED AS A RALLYING POINT/ BY THE BRITISH/ APRIL 19 1775/ AFTER A SHARP FIGHT/ THEY RETREATED TO FISKE HILL/ FROM WHICH THEY WERE DRIVEN/ IN GREAT CONFUSION."

To the east stands Fiske Hill, which extends northeast and along Old Massachusetts Avenue. Fiske Hill is forested, although a ten-acre field is kept open on the south side. The area is sparsely planted with trees and has a small parking area for visitors at its northeast end. Fiske Hill first experienced colonial settlement in the early seventeenth century. At the top of the hill are several resources associated with events and people who lived in the area. The first documented member of the Fiske family to settle in the area was David Fiske II in 1647. David Fiske II built his house about 1655 on the south side of the road (**Lt. David Fiske Site [map no. 135]**). Following his death in 1710, this house was probably left vacant. His son, David Fiske III, is presumed to have built in 1667 the house of which we have now only the foundation (**Ebenezer Fiske House Foundation [map no. 134]**. The house is known for David Fiske III's son, Ebenezer Fiske, who lived there from 1729 until his death in 1775. In 1775 Ebenezer's farm totaled approximately 116 acres. In 1775, the landscape was comprised of a number of agricultural fields belonging to three or four farmers. One of the farmers, Ebenezer Fiske, was the only one who maintained a houselot in the area at that time. The hill had a large amount of woodlot and was less intensely farmed than the other areas currently within the park (NPS 1995g:18).

Throughout the nineteenth century, agricultural land use in the area dissipated. Over time, Battle Road (now Massachusetts Avenue) experienced several re-alignments. During the twentieth century, the area witnessed the addition of several contemporary houses along the north side of Massachusetts Avenue. Most of the area was then allowed to experience successional forest growth (NPS 1995g:11). Today the area is characterized by forest bounded by suburban development and broken by small residential pockets. Commercial development encroaches upon the area along its boundaries.

During the early nineteenth century, the Fiske property was divided into two lots which passed through a series of owners. The entire lot was reunited in 1851 under the ownership of Daniel Chamberlin (NPS 1995g:10). The house was altered in 1852 while under the ownership of Chamberlin. It remains unclear as to whether the house was just added onto or if it was torn down and a new building with an ell was placed on the old foundation. The house was removed ca. 1955, leaving both the 1729 and 1852 foundations. What remains at the site today is a rectangular fieldstone foundation with a square granite slab, presumably marking the entrance to the former building. The eastern portion of this foundation dates to ca. 1729, the center portion dates to 1852, and the western portion is an even later addition. Old Massachusetts Avenue and portions of the Battle Road run east-west to the north of the site. Stone walls line both Old

(continued)

Massachusetts Avenue and the Battle Road. A row of several small, wooded parcels line the north side of the Battle Road, buffering it from modern residential development to the north.
To the west stands the **Bashian Barn Foundation (map no. 131)**, which consists of a large foundation belonging to a barn associated with the Ebenezer Fiske House. The Bashians were nineteenth-century owners of the Fiske property and constructed their large barn ca. 1875. The barn was removed in the 1960s (LCS form). The site is overgrown with weeds and brush and bordered by woods to the west.

To the north, at the south edge of the Battle Road, stands the **Hayward Well Monument (map no. 132)**, which marks the site of a fatal confrontation between an American and British soldier at the outbreak of the war and bears the story of what happened there on its north side: "AT THIS WELL/ APRIL 19 1775/ JAMES HAYWARD OF ACTON/ MET A BRITISH SOLDIER/ WHO RAISING HIS GUN SAID/ YOU ARE A DEAD MAN/ AND SO ARE YOU REPLIED HAYWARD/ BOTH FIRED THE SOLDIER/ WAS INSTANTLY KILLED/ & HAYWARD MORTALLY WOUNDED." This relatively small rectangular marker stands approximately three feet in height and is surrounded by several small rocks. The marker was erected in 1885 through the efforts of the Lexington Historical Society. To the south are several more stones marking a second well, known as the **Fiske Hill Well (map no.133)** which is associated with the Fiske family.

(continued)

SUMMARY

Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) possesses significance under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D. It has national significance in the areas of Military History, Commemoration, and Literature. The district derives its primary significance as the site of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The battle, which marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, ranks among the most significant events in American history. Among the extant properties relating to the battle are the Lexington and Concord Battle Field, thirteen buildings present at the time of the battle, and a number of historical archaeological sites that constitute the remains of homes of people or events associated with the fight. The importance of the battle to the creation of the United States was recognized during the early years of the republic, and the area subsequently became one of the first hallowed places in the new nation. The placement of monuments and plaques to formally commemorate the event began with the dedication of the Battle Monument in 1836. Over the course of the ensuing century a number of other objects designed to mark the site of important aspects of the battle were erected. The significance of the place in the area of commemoration culminated with the creation of Minute Man NHP in 1959.

Two properties, the Wayside and Old Manse, possess national significance for their association with prominent literary figures of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Both properties have been individually listed as National Historic Landmarks. The Literary significance of the district extends from 1834 when Ralph Waldo Emerson began his short residence at the Old Manse, to 1924 when Harriet Lothrop left the Wayside.

The district also possesses local significance in the areas of Archaeology, Architecture, and Agriculture. Numerous historical archaeological sites have been investigated at the park and have yielded or are likely to yield significant information pertaining to early settlement in the area and further information relating to the appearance of the area at the time of the battle on April 19, 1775. The period of significance for Archaeology extends from ca. 1665 when the John Meriam House was constructed to 1951. Architecturally, the district embodies a collection of dwellings that are representative of local building trends from the early eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The period of significance for Architecture extends from ca. 1705 when the Meriam House was constructed to 1946 when the Beatteay House was completed.

Chief among the district's architectural resources is a collection of 13 Colonial period dwellings. During the nineteenth century a number of architecturally significant properties including the Federal-style John Nelson and Gowing-Clark houses were added to the district. In the twentieth century the Dutch Colonial Revival-style Burke House and the Craftsman-style Albano House were reflective of national trends in domestic architecture. The end date for the period of significance is represented by the completion of the Beatteay House, which is a unique example of vernacular architecture. Buildings that date from this period

(continued)

of significance that are listed as non-contributing fall into one of two categories: either they have been radically altered to the point where they no longer convey their original architectural appearance or they do not relate to the architectural significance of the district as it has been documented.

The history of the district is inextricably tied to agriculture, which was the primary economic activity carried on there throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While the landscape of many of the historic farmsteads has changed dramatically, some retain sufficient integrity to be considered for listing under criteria A in the area of Agriculture. The period of significance for Agriculture extends to 1951, to encompass farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the early and mid-twentieth century. The incorporation of these towns into the Boston metropolitan area triggered a change in overall land use. Local agriculture was affected, with market gardening becoming the most important activity on farms in Concord and Lincoln. Farm stands were in seasonal operation along major roads and highways in the three towns such as Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2. Local farms, including that of the Palumbo family continued to play a major role in keeping agriculture alive in the twentieth century.

National Register Criteria Considerations that apply to the district are letters B, F, and G. Three of the resources (Wayside Barn, Barn at Whittemore House, and Paul Revere Plaque) within the park have been moved within the past 150 years. All but one of these have been moved within the historic period for the park. The Barn at Whittemore House was moved in 1977 from one side of the street to the other. Although it has been moved from its original location, it is still eligible under Criteria Consideration B since its setting still recalls the basic qualities of the historic environment. Many of the properties within the district are commemorative in nature, but have achieved significance under Criteria Consideration F because the markers and monuments, most of which are more than 50 years old, have achieved significance of their own. The commemoration of the Lexington Concord Battlefield is an extremely important theme in the district's history. The period of significance for Commemoration extends to 1959 to cover the construction of the current North Bridge (1956) and the establishment of Minute Man NHP by act of Congress in 1959. Both events are significant to the history and interpretation of the battlefield and therefore justify inclusion in the district under Criteria Consideration G.

(continued)

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE

Summary of Events Leading to the Battle of Lexington and Concord[1]

The Battle of Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War, and ranks as one of the most important events in the history of the United States. The battle occurred on April 19, 1775, but was preceded by a series of events that fostered support for the insurrection within the American colonies. The enactment in 1767 of the Townshend Acts, which imposed a number of arbitrary taxes on the colonies, sparked earnest protests and violence against the Crown's agents sent to enforce the acts. The bustling port city of Boston was the center of the most serious agitation. In response, a large contingent of British troops was sent to Boston in 1768 to enforce the laws and quell rebellious rumblings. The presence of the troops only served to incite greater unrest, culminating in the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770. In the aftermath of the massacre, which resulted in the deaths of six colonists, the British troops were withdrawn and the Townshend duties, with the exception of a small tax on tea, were repealed. The colonies, however, were by that time unwilling to accept any act by the Crown they judged as an infringement on liberty, and when a subsequent shipment of tea arrived in 1773 the ships were turned away from numerous ports. In Boston, the ships were allowed to enter port, but were ransacked in a night raid and the tea thrown overboard during what became forever known as the "Boston Tea Party."

The British Parliament's response to the Tea Party was the enactment of punitive measures designed to snuff out seditious acts. The port of Boston was closed, the charter of Massachusetts abrogated, and a new court system was created. Troops again were sent to Boston to enforce the measures, which were named the Coercive Laws by Parliament, but became known throughout the colonies as the "Intolerable Acts." Parliament sent General Thomas Gage, who was considered the foremost expert on colonial America military affairs, to act as commander in chief of the troops in Boston and serve as the governor of Massachusetts.

---

[1]The historic context for the Battle of Lexington and Concord was generated from material contained in David Hackett Fischer, *Paul Revere's Ride* (Oxford University Press, New York, 1994) and Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Pertaining to the Lexington-Concord Battle Road.* (86th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 57.)

(continued)

In the wake of the Tea Party, Boston Patriots took the lead in organizing resistance throughout the colonies by creating a network of committees and congresses to oversee the raising of local militias and prepare for an impending fight. Organization efforts were redoubled after the imposition of the Intolerable Acts and recruiting for local militia companies increased.

Gage believed the best way to ensure against revolt was to remove existing caches of weapons from the hands of the colonists. He proposed a series of quick strikes designed to seize known arsenals and powderhouses. His first target was the Provincial Powder House in Somerville, which held the largest store of gunpowder in Massachusetts. Early in the morning of September 1, 1774, a force of 260 men under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel George Maddison accomplished the mission, carting off some 250 barrels to the security of Castle William in Boston Harbor. A small force also marched on Cambridge, where two brass field pieces were secured. Carried out in secrecy, the raid was a complete success and was accomplished without firing a shot. Rumors and exaggerated accounts of the raid spread throughout the countryside causing panic that the colony was at war. By the morning of September 2, 4,000 angry men had assembled on Cambridge Common. Patriot leaders persuaded them to store their arms before marching on known Tory sympathizers who had aided the British. Some were chased from their homes to the safety of British lines before the highly-charged episode was diffused. The event proved to be a trial run for the rapid assemblage of large numbers of militia troops.

News of what became known as the Powder Alarm, traveled rapidly throughout the colonies and served to strengthen the resolve of Patriot organizations. In late September 1764, the Massachusetts General Court created a Committee of Safety, began collecting stocks of arms, and requested that all men between the ages of 16 and 50 enlist in the militia. Towns were asked to form one-third of their militia into minuteman companies, which would be prepared to respond immediately to any further actions by the British military. In September 1774, the Massachusetts General Court was reorganized as the Provincial Congress and moved to Concord's meeting house. This illegal body served as the government of Massachusetts outside of British-controlled Boston.

Gage continued to plan maneuvers against weapon stockpiles. In February 1775 he sent one of his most trusted officers, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Leslie, to raid a stash of cannon at Salem. While the initial landing of the force on a beach in Marblehead occurred in secrecy, the troops were discovered early during their five-mile march to Salem. Towns throughout Essex County were alerted to the impending trouble and the cannon were put on the move from their hiding place in Salem. The British were greeted at Salem by an angry mob, which was able to halt the advance by raising a drawbridge over the North River. Stranded on the south bank, Leslie was forced to abandoned the mission and ultimately returned empty-handed to Boston. The event sparked enthusiasm among the Patriots, who rejoiced at the victory.

(continued)

Gage did not give up, however, and immediately began planning a new operation into the interior towns of Massachusetts. He sent two spies, Captain William Browne, 52nd Regiment, and Ensign Henry De Berniere of the 10th Foot Regiment, to map the country and gather information about the whereabouts of military. Unsuccessfully disguised as locals, the two men were discovered as spies early on in their mission, but were able to get as far as Worcester, where a large arsenal was stockpiled, before turning back for Boston in fear of their lives. They were able to make maps of some of the areas they visited and gathered a good deal of useful information, including news of an arsenal located at Concord. While Worcester's arsenal was a tempting target, Gage deemed it too distant to affect any kind of surprise raid. Instead, he settled on the arsenal at Concord, which was about half as far from Boston, and began to collect intelligence about the location of the military stores from Tory loyalists living in the town.

Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775

Gage selected senior officer Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith to lead the mission. His orders to Smith were to march "with utmost expedition and secrecy to Concord, where you will seize and destroy all the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Small Arms, and all Military stores whatever." Although it had been suggested by his superiors in England, Gage mentioned nothing about capturing Patriot leaders John Hancock and Samuel Adams. He reasoned that such action would only serve to encite further agitation and that new leaders would quickly take their place. He also stated in his orders that care should be taken not to "plunder the inhabitants, or hurt private property."

Preparations for the movement of the large contingent of troops from Boston to Concord were impossible to hide. Admiral Graves, the senior naval officer present, was given orders to prepare boats to transfer the troops across the Back Bay to Cambridge. On April 7, 1775, Graves' ships launched their longboats, and tethered them under their sterns in full view of the town. The Patriots of Boston observed the activity, and were informed that a scouting party had been detected on the road to Concord. Piecing together this information, the Patriots determined that Concord was in danger of being raided. Upon receiving the news of the impending raid, locals began moving the military stores to hiding spots outside of Concord. On April 15, the Grenadier and Light Infantry companies of the British Regulars were taken off their normal duties in preparation for the advance. The Provincial Congress, which was in session at Concord, adjourned for a period of three weeks and its members hurried out of town.

Revere and his patrol of patriots noticed the activity and sent word to Warren who in turn notified the Committee of Safety. On his way home from Concord that evening, Revere also discussed with several compatriots how to establish an early warning system that could be implemented in the middle of the night when it would be difficult to travel roads for fear of capture by British forces. They devised the famous

(continued)

scheme of hanging two lanterns in the steeple of the Old North Church if the British went out by water and one if they traveled overland.

After 10:00 p.m. on the evening of April 18, the British troops were loaded onto the transports and crossed the Back Bay to Cambridge. Revere was called to Dr. Warren's house and asked to ride to Lexington and warn Adams and Hancock and then go on to Concord. He was also informed that Dawes had already left on the same mission. Revere rode to Lexington to inform Adams and Hancock about the advance.

The advance warnings received by Concord Patriots had seriously compromised the mission. On April 18, Gage was informed by a loyalist that most of the military equipment had been removed from the town, but that large stocks of provisions, some powder, and two 24-pound cannon were still there. Gage determined that if the mission was to succeed at all, he must stop any Patriot messengers from spreading the news. Toward this end, he sent out an advance guard of some 20 mounted troops with specific orders to find and detain anyone on the road that night. The patrol had the affect of further alarming the countryside about the potential for attack. In Lexington militia men began to gather at Buckman's Tavern. A contingent was assigned to guard Adams and Hancock, and another group of three was sent out to scout the movements of the British patrols. Within an hour of setting out, the three scouts were captured in Lincoln, and were held under guard in a pasture on the north side of the Concord Road.

At about the same time, Revere was making arrangements with Robert Newman to hang two lanterns in the steeple of the Old North Church to warn that the British were going to leave Boston by boat. The British detachment, consisting of about 700 troops, assembled at the foot of Boston Common, and prepared to embark on the longboats across the Back Bay. Revere was rowed across the harbor to Charlestown by two friends, arriving on the Charlestown side about 11:00 p.m. He was met by Richard Devens of the Committee of Safety who procured a horse for Revere and sent him off to warn a number of towns, including Menotomy and Lincoln of the advance. Revere arrived at the Hancock-Clarke House in Lexington a little after midnight April 19. He was joined there by another rider, William Dawes, Jr. After the arrival of the two messengers, the alarm calling the Lexington minutemen to arms was sounded. Revere and Dawes were soon joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott and together they started west toward Concord. Prescott and Dawes were riding behind Revere when the latter was surprised by two British officers near the opening to the pasture where the three Lexington scouts had been captured earlier. Dawes immediately turned his horse and headed back down the road to Lexington. Prescott managed to escape by jumping his horse over a stone wall and went on to carry the alarm to Concord and beyond. Revere, however, was not as fortunate. Trying to escape he ran into six British officers holding the three Lexington men and was forced to surrender at gunpoint.

British forces arrived at Menotomy about 3:00 a.m. on April 19, and began the advance on Lexington. Meanwhile, the Lexington Company, numbering about 125 men, plus some volunteers from Woburn, had

(continued)

assembled on Lexington Green under Captain John Parker's command. When no British showed up, they were told to return to their homes or await further orders at the tavern. When they reassembled on the Green that morning, 38 men were counted, with more joining. British troops later mentioned a great number of colonial militia had gathered off the Green. Traditionally, most secondary accounts of the battle suggest 77 as the number Parker assembled. Major John Pitcairn led the British force which, included six light companies, numbering about 200 men (Coburn 1912). At the approach of the British vanguard, Parker ordered his men to disperse, but some were unwilling to back down. A shot from an unknown source was fired, and the Regulars let loose several volleys into the minuteman lines. A few of the minutemen stood their ground and returned fire, but most retreated. The brief clash resulted in the first American bloodshed of the Revolution as eight minutemen were killed and 10 were wounded.

After Colonel Smith recovered control of the pursuing Regulars and formed them back into ranks, the march on Concord resumed. At about 7:00 a.m. the British, with light infantry leading the way and grenadiers bringing up the rear, approached the center of Concord. The minutemen of Concord had been notified of the British advance early in the morning by Prescott and had assembled to discuss strategy at the Wright Tavern. Two minute and two militia companies from Concord and at least one or two companies from Lincoln had assembled in Concord center. The minute companies then marched out of town to Meriam's Corner, upon witnessing the British troops descending Brooks Hill. The minutemen then marched back to Concord along the ridge that bordered the north side of the road. When Smith noticed the minutemen on the ridge he ordered the British Light companies to clear it while the grenadiers continued along the road. In the face of the superior number of Regulars, the small band retired without firing to Concord center with the British in pursuit. In the town center all the colonials assembled and marched up to what is now Monument Street where they were met by Colonel John Barrett, leader of the Concord militia. After a brief council of war they crossed the bridge and went on to Punkatasset Hill, about a mile north of the town center.

With the town center secured, Smith ordered troops to seize and control the two bridges in town over the Concord River. One company of light infantry was sufficient to secure the South Bridge, but Smith knew that the minutemen were assembling north of town and sent a total of seven companies to North Bridge. A company of the 43rd Foot held the bridge, while two companies from the 4th and 10th Foot regiments were placed on higher ground to guard their flank. The four other companies proceeded two miles past the bridge to Colonel Barrett's house and mill, where Tory informants had reported that a large quantity of munitions were stored. The grenadiers remained in the town center and set about finding hidden military supplies. With the exception of three cannons found at the South Bridge, neither of the raiding parties found much, as Paul Revere's warnings of the previous week had enabled the removal of most military supplies.

While the British 4th, 10th, and 43rd Light companies guarded the bridge and awaited the return of the troops that went to Barrett's house, the minutemen, whose ranks were steadily increasing as men from neighboring

(continued)

towns arrived, moved down off Punkatasset Hill to take up positions on the hill west of North Bridge. Barrett ordered the men to form a long line on the face of the hill. Smoke, caused by the burning of gun carriages and the spread, by accident, of the fire to the town house, was seen rising from the town center. After seeing the smoke, there was indecision amongst the colonials. An apparently hesitant Barrett ordered a portion of his force under Major John Buttrick to cross North Bridge and make a demonstration in the town center. A combined force of about 150 minutemen and militia with strict orders not to fire unless fired upon advanced toward the bridge, which was guarded by approximately 96 British troops under the command of Captain Walter Laurie. Although the advance, which was led by a company of Acton troops, was not well organized, it served to surprise the regulars. Laurie apparently ordered his men to prepare to retire back toward Concord center under cover of an alternating fire from companies arranged in ranks on the street, while his company skirmished on either side of the street. It is not known for certain which side fired the first shot, but is generally believed that one of Laurie's men fired without orders and that was followed by the discharge of several other pieces. It is possible that in this first volley, two militia men were killed. Buttrick's men continued to advance and when they were within about 50 yards of the British, Major Buttrick gave the order to fire. The volley resulted in nine British casualties. Seeing that they were over-matched and had no hope of holding their position, the Regulars turned and ran back toward Concord center to join the main force.

While Colonel Smith was overseeing the search for weapons in Concord center, he received an urgent plea from Laurie for reinforcements. He then heard the sound of the exchanges between the forces at North Bridge and ordered two companies grenadiers to form and march in the direction of the battle. On the road to North Bridge the reinforcements were met by the disordered remnants of Laurie's light infantry. Concern that the line of retreat for the companies that had gone on to search Barrett's property was closed, prompted Smith to order the troops forward with the intent of recapturing the bridge. Meanwhile, Colonel Barrett struggled to recover control of the scattered minutemen. He decided to divide the force, sending a portion back up the hill on the west side of the bridge to a field now known as the Muster Field. The forces under Major Buttrick advanced a short distance toward Concord and were deployed behind a stone wall on a hill overlooking the road to the North Bridge.

Seeing the strong position of the militia, Smith halted his troops just out of range. During the ensuing stand-off, the four companies that had been searching Barrett's property returned, and although they came under the guns of both portions of the minuteman forces, were allowed to pass unmolested over North Bridge and rejoin the main body of British troops. Smith then ordered all troops back to Concord center where preparations were made to start back on the road to Boston.

While the Regulars were regrouping and tending to their wounded, the militia began to move east threatening to cut off the British retreat. At about 12:00 p.m., Smith ordered his column forward, and sent out several

(continued)

companies of light infantry to the ridge extending east from Concord center on the north side of the road to guard his flank. Other flankers were sent to the low meadow on the south side of the road opposite Deacon Minot's house (not extant). The move was successful and no fighting occurred until the column reached Meriam's Corner.

The ridge on the north side of the road where the flankers were deployed ends abruptly at Meriam's Corner, where Old Bedford Road intersects with Lexington Road. The place gets its name from the Meriam House, which is located on the northeast corner of the road junction. At the time of the battle, several other country lanes intersected with Lexington Road at this point. Militia from surrounding towns, including Billerica, Tewksbury, Chelmsford, Reading, Framingham, and Sudbury, had been assembling at the crossroads during the morning hours. The Middlesex regiments that had fought at North Bridge advanced the area through the "Great Fields" that lay north of the ridge and took up positions at Meriam's Corner. By this time the militia forces in the field amounted to about 1,200 troops, although only a few were at Meriam's Corner. Those that had been at the bridge were up the road near the foot of Brooks Hill. The only colonial troops at Meriam's Corner were Captain Batchalder's minutemen from Reading who were under the direction of Major John Brooks. Brooks placed his company, numbering about 60 men, around the outbuildings and stone walls at the Meriam House.

When the British reached Meriam's Corner, the flankers on the north side of the road descended the ridge to join the main force in crossing a small bridge that led over a stream southeast of the Meriam House. A shot, probably fired by one of the militia troops, was fired. It is probable that the British returned fire. In the firing that ensued several Regulars were wounded before the column moved out of range.

The next skirmish occurred at Brooks Hill, a small patch of high ground located on the south side of Lexington Road about one-half mile east of Meriam's Corner. Named for the Brooks family, which owned much of the surrounding property and a tavern in the area, the hill was occupied by one or two companies of militia from Sudbury and a signal company from Framingham. The British discovered the ambush before they were within range of the guns and were able to mount an attack on the hill. The fighting was intense, especially in the immediate vicinity of Brooks Tavern. Smith ultimately disengaged and drove his column through the ambush.

After Brooks Hill the road dipped, crossed Tanners (Elm) Brook, and then rose again. A short distance after the brook the road took a sharp turn toward the north. The militia had taken up sheltered positions behind trees and stone walls along the south side of the road leading north from the bend. When the van of the British column reached the curve and made the turn north, Major Loammi Baldwin of the Woburn militia ordered his men to fire. After an unsuccessful attempt to send out flankers to dislodge the militia, the British drove through the ambush, suffering heavy casualties both in foot soldiers and officers.

(continued)

Five hundred yards up the road at another sharp curve, the British column was met by an even more savage attack, which came from all directions. The desperate British quickened their pace and, despite sustaining heavy losses, were able to get clear of the trap. The convergence of the pursuing forces of American troops on the road resulted in entangling of the regiments. The lack of good cover in the area resulted in a weakening of firing from the colonials, allowing the British to put distance between them and the main body of the militia. In all, the British suffered about 30 casualties along the stretch of road between the two curves. The fighting at the northernmost curve, which later became known as the Bloody Angle, resulted in the deaths of eight British soldiers and was the second bloodiest clash, next to the battle at Menotomy, of the running battle of April 19, 1775.

The British remained under constant threat from long-range firing as they made their way east of Bloody Angle. At the farms of Ephraim and Samuel Hartwell on Virginia Road, they were met by militia companies from Bedford, Woburn, Sudbury, and Billerica. The men had taken up positions behind the Hartwell houses and outbuildings and were able to fire with deadly effect straight into the van of the British column. A party of light infantry flankers mounted an attack from the rear, and several militiamen were killed.

The next engagement occurred near the Lincoln-Lexington town line. A low hill rises on the north side of the road on the Lexington side of the line. There Captain John Parker and his Lexington company, which had suffered the first casualties of the war, waited to exact their revenge (the site of the clash later became known as Parker's Revenge). Some of the men had taken advanced positions in a rocky pasture on the north side of the road, harassing the approaching column with sniper fire before being driven from the field by a flanking party. Parker ordered his men to hold their fire until the British were very near. The volley tore into the van of the British column, which was at that moment headed by Colonel Smith himself. The shock of the attack caused the British column to halt momentarily. Major Pitcairn came forward and ordered the infantry to charge the hill. The charge, which resulted in more casualties on both sides, was effective in clearing the militia off the hill.

Again the British regrouped and continued their retreat. A few hundred yards beyond lay a steep, thickly wooded hill known as "The Bluff." A small force of militia had taken position there. This time, Pitcairn sent a one or two companies to secure the hill in advance of the column. The British won a hard fought action over difficult terrain, driving the militia from the hill.

One more obstacle awaited the British after securing The Bluff. Fiske's Hill, which is located near the eastern boundary of Minute Man NHP, was held by another New England regiment. When the British came into range, the militia fired, knocking Pitcairn from his horse and killing several more British Regulars. At this point, the British column began to come apart. Those who were not wounded were completely

(continued)

exhausted and were being fired upon from all sides. The Regulars in the van began to run forward in a desperate attempt to escape. Flanking parties were unable to keep up and became separated from the main unit. Some of the stragglers were taken prisoner by the militia. Officers attempted to block the road to reform the column for a more orderly retreat, but most of the soldiers kept running toward Lexington.

When the remaining British officers reached Lexington they were greeted by the welcome site of a line of reinforcements. Hugh, Lord Percy's 1st Brigade, which consisted of the 4th (King's Own) regiment, 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) regiment, 4th regiment, and a battalion of Marines, had been ordered to advance to Lexington to reinforce Colonel Smith's command early in the morning of April 19. Gage's initial orders, however, did not reach Captain Thomas Montcrieffe, who commanded the 1st Brigade infantry. At about 5:00 a.m. Gage was awakened by messenger sent by Colonel Smith asking for reinforcements. Moncrieffe was immediately summoned to Gage's quarters and ordered to assemble the brigade for immediate departure. By about 7:30, the 1st Brigade was ready to march, but the marines were absent. Gage's sealed orders to the marines had been sent to Major Pitcairn, who had accompanied the initial force. It was not until nearly five hours after the force was supposed to have left that the reinforcements were ready to move. The delay was a critical factor in the outcome of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

Finally, at about 3:30 p.m., the British began to retreat toward East Lexington. Percy sent an advance force to clear the way and maintained a strong rearguard. He organized the march in a single column and kept the artillery in the center so it could be detached rapidly to any flank. Smith's command led the march, followed by the 4th, 47th, marine battalion, and the 23rd. Some companies of the 4th were detached as flankers on the south side of the road while some of the 47th were likewise on the north. A number of flankers entered and pillaged houses along the way.

By the time the British were readying to depart Lexington, they had approximately 1,700 well-trained troops, including reinforcements. As they marched towards Menotomy, the colonials surrounded the British forces in a wide ring that would move with the British column and attack when circumstances were favorable. The first attacks were on the rearguard of Percy's forces and exacted heavy casualties. The 23rd started as the rearguard but were relieved after about seven miles by a reserve of marines, who also suffered heavy casualties. Although there was no colonial command of troops, the colonists waged a series of successful attacks which severely impeded the British retreat. At Menotomy, the British were subjected to almost continuous fire from houses and outbuildings over a one and one-half-mile stretch of road. The battle at Menotomy often devolved into close-quarter, hand to hand combat, as the British troops were forced to enter and clear the buildings. Harried by whizzing sniper bullets and frustrated over the events of the day, the British began entering houses and killed some colonists found bearing arms. The skirmish in Menotomy was the bloodiest of the day, resulting in the deaths of about 40 British soldiers and 25 Americans.

(continued)

Upon entering Cambridge and finding the only bridge across the Charles River there partly destroyed and held by American forces, Percy made an unexpected move to a secondary road to Charlestown. The move caught the militia by surprise and broke the circle of fire that they had effectively kept up since the British left Lexington. At about 7:00 p.m., the British column crossed Charlestown Neck and then across Charlestown Common to Bunker's Hill, still harassed on their rear by militia forces. Percy directed the force to take a strong defensive position on high ground. The H.M.S. *Somerset,* which was already in position to cover that town, provided additional protection.

After studying the strong positions of British deployment, Heath decided to call off the attack. Fearing counter attack, he deployed small patrols along Charlestown Neck to watch for British movement and withdrew the main body of the force to Cambridge. During the night, the British ferried their many wounded across the Charles River and then replaced the weary soldiers of the light infantry and grenadiers with fresh ones from Gage's 2nd Brigade. All during the night militiamen from the surrounding countryside continued to arrive. In the morning the British awoke to find they were completely surrounded. Even after they were transported to the relative safety of the garrison at Boston, the British troops were isolated. They still controlled Boston, but a state of siege existed as militia took up positions on high ground surrounding the city.

In the wake of the battle, the Committee of Safety concentrated on raising and supplying an army. The first call for enlistments was sent out to neighboring states in hopes of raising a force of 10,000 for the siege of Boston. On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, and by June had voted to form the Continental Army. George Washington was chosen commander in chief and was sent to Cambridge to take command of the army. The forces that had assembled voluntarily to fight the British at Lexington and Concord formed the backbone of the army that ultimately secured American independence.

Significant Elements of the Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield

All resources within the district that were extant on April 19, 1775 possess significance under National Register criterion A for their association with events surrounding the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Together with natural physical features, the historic and archaeological resources within the district make up the **Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield**. The battlefield encompasses all the area contained within the three discontiguous units that make up Minute Man NHP. Two of those units—the North Bridge and Battle Road—are especially significant as the places where the first engagements of the Revolutionary War were fought. Both contain significant places, where events crucial to the outcome of the battle occurred. Contributing individual elements within the battlefield include the Battle Road, the System of Stone Walls, 13 standing buildings, and several historic archaeological sites.

(continued)

North Bridge Unit

The North Bridge Unit of the battlefield contains the site where the American militia forces mounted their first concerted attack on British troops. Located within the district on the west side of what is now Liberty Street, the Muster Field is an important component of the battlefield because it was the place where the American militia assembled to confront the British troops stationed to hold North Bridge. It was there that Colonel James Barrett ordered the militia to form a long line in preparation for an advance into Concord center to demonstrate against what the militia suspected was an attempt to burn the town. As the militia advanced down the hill that was later incorporated into the twentieth-century Buttrick Estate, the British withdrew from the west side of the North Bridge and formed ranks in the road leading to the bridge to offer resistance. In the brief skirmish that ensued, the militia, for the first time, fired a volley under orders into the ranks of the British regulars. Although the current **North Bridge Landscape (map no. 17)** is largely a product of subsequent efforts made to commemorate and interpret the event, its significant role as the place where the Revolutionary War began places it among the most important historic sites in the nation. Vestiges of the stone-walled road leading to the bridge where the British sustained their first casualties of the war are intact.

Buildings in the North Bridge Unit that are significant for their association with the battle include the Major John Buttrick House, the Old Manse, and the Elisha Jones House. The **Major John Buttrick House at 231 Liberty Street (map no. 1)** possesses significance both for being part of the landscape during the battle and for its association with Buttrick, who was among the most important of the militia leaders present at the battle. Born in either 1730 or 1731, John Buttrick was a descendant of Jonathan Buttrick, who was among the first settlers of Concord. The Buttrick family ultimately became one of the most prosperous and respected families in the region. The house was built by John's father, Jonathan Buttrick about 1715 for his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Buttrick. It later passed to their son, Samuel, Jr., then to Jonathan, and finally to John Buttrick, who was living there at the time the battle occurred. John Buttrick was a farmer and took active interest in town affairs, holding a number of minor offices (Luzader, 1968a).

He also served as second in command under Colonel James Barrett of Concord's four regiments of militia. Upon being alerted of the British assault at Lexington Green, Buttrick proceeded to Concord center where he met up with other members of the local militia. At the time, Barrett was busy seeing to the hiding of military stores on his farm, so the responsibility for assembling the local militia fell to Buttrick. He ordered a reconnaissance party to scout for the British on Lexington Road and took the bulk of his forces north to a field by his house. Later, they moved up to Punkatasset Hill, all the while being reinforced by minutemen streaming in from surrounding towns. When Barrett took command of the forces he consulted with Buttrick and decided to move the troops down to the Muster Field to threaten the British holding North Bridge. Buttrick led the first organized column of American troops into battle when he was placed at the head of the

(continued)

column advancing on North Bridge. It was he who commanded the British to desist in their attempt to take up the planks of the bridge and let the militia pass. When the British let loose the first volley, Buttrick gave the order to fire, thereby giving the command that opened the Revolutionary War (Fischer 1994, 209-211, 213).

The **Elisha Jones House at 242 Monument Street (map no. 28)** and the **Old Manse at 269 Monument Street (map no. 27)** were conspicuous elements of the backdrop for the engagement at North Bridge. Local tradition suggests that the Jones House was built around the core of an early seventeenth century building, but no structural or documentary evidence exists to support the claim. The building was probably constructed sometime in the early eighteenth century and was virtually rebuilt during the 1860s. The legend surrounding the building states that Jones, a local blacksmith and militiaman, stayed at home to protect his family at the time the British marched on North Bridge. During the retreat of the British from the bridge, Jones supposedly came out from his house, and a British soldier shot at him. The bullet lodged in a shed addition to the house, about three feet from Jones' head. The legend was perpetuated by Judge John Shepard Keyes who purchased the house in 1863 and was responsible for its renovation. Keyes, a founder and president of the Concord Antiquarian Society, claimed to have heard the story from Jones' daughter in the 1850s. During the renovation, Keyes took care to preserve the hole in the shed that the bullet was supposed to have caused. The story was later repeated in a number of nineteenth century publications about the battle and was generally accepted as truth until it was largely debunked in the 1960s. The house, however, is still most commonly referred to by locals as the "Bullet Hole House" (Luzader 1968d).

The Old Manse, which has been listed as an individual National Historic Landmark, possesses a high degree of its architectural integrity from the time of the battle. It was constructed by William Emerson, grandfather of author Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1769-1770. Emerson, a well-respected Concord minister and militant patriot, played an important role in strengthening the resolve of militia leaders during the meeting held in Concord center before the British troops arrived by encouraging them to make a stand against the aggressors. Unable to take up a musket because of his ministerial position, Emerson watched the conflict at North Bridge from his property, which adjoined the road to the bridge, cheering on the militia. He subsequently became a chaplain in the Continental Army, and died of disease in Rutland, Vermont at the age of 33 during an expedition to Ticonderoga (Small 1972, Fischer 1994:286-287).

Wayside Unit

The Wayside Unit contains the **Wayside (Samuel Whitney House) at 455 Lexington Road (map no. 32)** and **Wayside Barn (map no. 33)**. The property derives its primary significance in the area of Literature for its association with nationally prominent authors of the mid-nineteenth century, but the buildings, although substantially altered from their Colonial period appearance, were also part of the battle scene on April 19,

(continued)

1775. At the time of the battle, the house was owned by Concord's Minute Man Muster Master, Samuel Whitney (Krog 1978).

Battle Road Unit

The Battle Road Unit contains the **Battle Road** used by the British for both their advance on and retreat from Concord. Also part of the battle landscape were numerous **Stone Walls** that were often used for cover by the militiamen during the fight. The retreat along the four-mile stretch of road within the Battle Road Unit was characterized by a series of running engagements during which the British were placed under almost constant fire by the American militia forces. The first skirmish within the Battle Road Unit occurred at Meriam's Corner, where a ridge on the north side of Lexington Road was occupied by British flankers during the retreat from Concord center. The place gets its name from the **Meriam House at 34 Old Bedford Road (map no. 39)**, which is located on the northeast corner of the road junction. The house was probably constructed about 1705 by John Meriam, whose family had owned the house lot and farmed much of the surrounding land since the mid-seventeenth century. During the fight at Meriam's Corner the house, several outbuildings (not extant), and the stonewalls on the farm were used as cover by the militia. Joseph's son, Nathan Meriam, owned the house at the time of the battle (Donohue and Hohman 1994). The **Meriam's Corner Area Stone Culvert (map no. 42)**, a fieldstone arch that presumably carried the road bed over Mill Brook at the eastern edge of the property at the time of the battle. The Meriam House, although altered, together with its surrounding agricultural landscape evokes a strong sense of its Colonial period appearance (NPS 1995a).

After the fight at Meriam's Corner, the British proceeded east along the road to Lexington, passing several farmsteads, including those belonging to Farwell Jones and his sister, the Widow Olive Stow, before being halted again by an attack from militiamen positioned on Brooks Hill. The **Farwell Jones House at 955 Lexington Road (map no. 62)** and the neighboring **Olive Stow House at 965 Lexington Road (map no. 68)** were part of a complex of farms that was established in the late seventeenth century. Both houses were constructed about 1760. Despite subsequent remodeling of the houses and the addition of several nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings, the buildings and their setting within an open agricultural landscape contribute significantly to the interpretation of the battle (NPS 1995b).

Brooks Hill takes its name from the Brooks family, which owned the hill and a large amount of land to the east. Extant properties within the district that were owned by the Brooks family and were present during the battle are the **Samuel Brooks House at 1175 Lexington Road (map no. 79)**, which was constructed about 1733, and the **Job Brooks House on North Great Road (map no. 83)**, a ca. 1740 house that underwent significant alteration in the late nineteenth century and was restored to its Colonial period (ca. 1775) appearance by the National Park Service in 1995 (NPS 1995d).

(continued)

The British were ambushed again between two sharp curves in the original Lexington Road, just east of the Job Brooks property. The surrounding landscape of stone walls, tree cover, and large boulders provided excellent cover for the militia. The fighting at the northernmost curve, which later became known as the Bloody Angle, resulted in the deaths of eight British soldiers and was the second bloodiest clash, next to the battle at Menotomy, of the running battle of April 19, 1775. The area is one of the most significant places within the Battle Road Unit.

The area east of Bloody Angle contains a collection of significant resources associated with the battle. Traces of the original road have been restored to their unpaved appearance and numerous stone walls mark the location of historic agricultural fields. Along the north side of the road are the **Ephraim Hartwell Tavern (map no. 98)**, **Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House Site (map no. 101)**, and **Captain William Smith House (map no. 108)**. Militiamen took up positions behind the Hartwell Houses and outbuildings (not extant) and were able to fire with deadly effect straight into the van of the British column. A party of grenadiers mounted an attack from the rear, and several militiamen were killed. The Hartwell Tavern was constructed as the residence of Ephraim Hartwell about 1733 and functioned as a tavern between 1756 and 1787. The building and an associated open agricultural landscape to the east have been restored by the NPS. The remains of the Sgt. Samuel Hartwell consist of a cellar hole and a prominent chimney stack. The building, which was constructed about 1693, burned in 1968. In 1986 the NPS erected a wood frame skeleton around the footprint of the foundation to provide visitors to the park a sense of the proportions of the house (NPS 1995c).

The Smith House was constructed by Captain William Smith of the Lincoln militia. Smith, the brother of Abigail Smith Adams, the wife of future President John Adams, was active in the day's events. He received warning of the British march on Lexington at about 2:00 a.m. from his neighbor Mary Hartwell, the wife of Sgt. Samuel Hartwell, and immediately sounded the alarm to muster his Lincoln minutemen. He and his troops participated in the battle at North Bridge, and Smith was one of the most vociferous of the officers present in favor of attacking the British there (Fischer 1994:144, 209, 391).

After the British extricated themselves from the fighting at Hartwell's Tavern, they came under fire again along another stretch of restored battle road now known as Nelson Road. The fight there was carried to the British by Captain John Parker and his Lexington company, which had suffered the first casualties of the war on Lexington Green earlier that day, and the event later became known as Parker's Revenge. In this area of the Battle Road Unit are several foundations of buildings that were present during the battle, including the house sites of **Josiah Nelson, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Tabitha Nelson (map nos. 120, 121, 123)** (NPS 1995e).

(continued)

The two final actions of the day associated with the Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield occurred at "The Bluff" and Fiske Hill. The Bluff, a steep, thickly wooded hill on the north side of Marrett Street, was occupied by a small force of militia that poured fire down on the advancing British column. Major Pitcairn sent his reserve of Royal Marines to clear the hill, and the British were able to escape. The ca. 1750 **Jacob Whittemore House at 21 Marrett Street (map no. 125)** is part of the landscape within the area of The Bluff.

At Fiske Hill, which is located near the eastern boundary of Minute Man NHP, the British came close to surrendering after being subjected to another vicious attack. Those who were not wounded were completely exhausted, and the generally orderly retreat became a rout as men broke ranks in a desperate attempt to escape. Surviving resources within the Fiske Hill area associated with the battle are the remains of the ca. 1700 **Fisk Hill Well (map no. 133)** and the foundation of the ca. 1729 **Ebenezer Fiske House on Old Massachusetts Avenue (map no. 134)** (NPS 1995g).

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNIFICANCE

Minute Man NHP possesses significance as one of the earliest places in the nation to achieve the status of hallowed ground. The importance of the battle to the creation of the United States was recognized during the early years of the republic. On a national level, the commemoration of battlefields through the construction of monuments began in the United States in the late eighteenth century. The placement of monuments and plaques to formally commemorate the events of April 19, 1775 began with the dedication of the Battle Monument in 1837. The period of significance for commemorative events extends to 1959 to cover the construction of the current North Bridge (1956) and the establishment of Minute Man NHP by act of Congress in 1959. Both events are significant to the history and interpretation of the battlefield and therefore justify inclusion in the district under Criteria Consideration G.

Celebrations commemorating the events and participants of the battle of Concord and Lexington began soon after the end of the Revolutionary War. Annual events included speeches, civic parades, and lectures about the battle at the North Bridge. Throughout the rich history of commemorative activity in both Lexington and Concord, the dominant figure was the minuteman. Ceremonies re-enacting the early-morning events of April 19th almost always focus on these men and the battle they fought. Battle re-enactments of that day throughout the nineteenth century prefigured the popularity of Civil War re-enactments of the twentieth century. Patriotic speeches concerned themselves with the nature, function, and legacy of these men. They described the "virtuous patriot" and exemplified his character in a manner that was reminiscent of the characterization of such individuals put forward in a sermon given to the Concord militia by devout patriot

(continued)

William Emerson, the Concord minister, prior to the outbreak of war on March 13, 1775 (Linenthal 1991:16).

Following the war, speeches concerning the events of April 19, 1775, described the minutemen as unique from other soldiers...they killed not out of hate but out of a love of liberty. Articles written within days of the battle focused on these "warriors" and added to public sentiment that those that had died did so for noble sentiments and had made a sacrifice for the good of the country. The minutemen became popular cultural models for succeeding generations (Linenthal 1991:17, 20).

Eighteen years after the fighting, use of the North Bridge was abandoned as new bridges providing access to the west bank were erected both up and down stream. To prevent its further use, the North Bridge was removed from the site and only its stone abutments remained in place. With its abandonment, the roads west of the North Bridge reverted to the Buttrick family, becoming part of their farmlands. This road realignment resulted in the creation of a new road, Liberty Street. The road leading up to the North Bridge from present Monument Street was no longer needed and upon the petition of Reverend Ezra Ripley, who resided nearby at the Old Manse, it was closed off and became part of his pasture (Linenthal 1991:32).

Early events within the district were confined to the North Bridge Unit, near the site of the North Bridge. In later years, there was increased interest in erecting a permanent memorial at the site of fighting in Concord. In 1825 Concord joined the Bunker Hill Monument Association, whose purpose was to build monuments in Charlestown and Concord. The recently established Bunker Hill Association sought to construct an appropriate memorial at Bunker Hill and to also erect a "suitable monument at Concord... to commemorate the glorious spirit of independence which manifested itself there" for the semicentennial anniversary in 1825 (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:86). The Association provided a grant of $500 for the Concord monument, which was laid at the public square. The cornerstone was laid on April 19, 1825, with about 60 veterans of the battle in attendance. Townspeople ridiculed the placement of the cornerstone so far from the battle site (Linenthal 1991:30). Public disapproval of the chosen site grew and the cornerstone was soon destroyed. In 1827 the *Yeoman's Gazette* suggested a spot for the monument near the site of the old bridge (Linenthal 1991:30).

In 1834, Reverend Ripley donated land to the town to be used for the construction of a monument to be erected near the site of the North Bridge. Conditions of the donation stated that the grounds were to be fenced in with stone walls and that the monument be erected within three years (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:87). The land was soon deemed to be too narrow, and in response, Ripley donated additional land from his acreage to provide an adequate approach to the monument.

(continued)

Construction of the **1836 Battle Monument (map no. 23)** began in 1836 to the designs of Solomon Willard, who had achieved fame as the architect of the Bunker Hill Monument. In comparison with the latter, the Concord monument was quite modest. Shaped in an obelisk, the monument consists of four pieces cut from a boulder found in nearby Westford (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:88). The inscription on the monument has been attributed to Ripley. The monument was finished and enclosed by an iron fence and the surrounding land was enclosed by a stone wall as required by Ripley. Construction costs for the project totaled $882.61, which was paid for from the $500 donated by the Bunker Hill Association, interest from this gift, and subscriptions from 20 residents of the town (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:88). Ralph Waldo Emerson's *The Concord Hymm*, which was written specifically for the dedication, was read at the dedication ceremonies on July 4, 1837.

In addition to the monument, the building committee for the monument made an appeal for the donation of trees to line the approach to the monument (**Road to North Bridge and Alleé (map no. 25)**). On the 63rd anniversary of the fight, in 1838, it was reported that over 200 trees had been brought in and planted in double rows on either side of the old road to the monument (Linenthal 1991:33).

Following the erection of the monument, opposition to its chosen site lingered. Many felt that it should not have been erected on the side of the river on which the British troops had taken their stand. Their argument was bolstered by the fact that since 1793 no bridge had connected the land on which the British had fallen with the west bank, where the minutemen had stood (Linenthal 1991:30). Dissatisfaction continued over the monument's location until a local resident, Ebenezer Hubbard, left $1,000 in his will for the erection of a monument on the west bank. Before his death, Hubbard had also donated $600 to the town for the erection of a bridge at the site of the North Bridge. A committee was soon appointed which decided that the town should honor Hubbard's request and construct a statue of a minuteman. The committee also recommended that the bridge and statue be completed and dedicated on the one hundredth anniversary of the Concord battle (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:89). The bridge would allow for access to the second monument and also commemorate the earlier bridge that stood on the site. The bridge, like the minuteman, had long been venerated by visitors and townspeople alike (Linenthal 1991:32).

Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, elaborate programs took place every 25 years, with smaller commemorative events in most other years. In addition to commemorative events in Concord, the town of Lexington had for many years been host to annual celebrations commemorating the battle. In 1850 a joint 75th anniversary celebration with Concord was held at the North Bridge. Representatives from all the towns that had sent men to the battle were invited for the celebrations. On the day of the celebration, a procession marched to the 1836 monument beside the Concord River and then back to Concord center to a pavilion which had been erected for the event. Local residents decorated their homes in national colors and bells and cannon salutes were held throughout the town. Two survivors of the events of April 19, 1775 were

(continued)

in attendance. Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the Lexington battle, died in 1854. Later, for the centennial celebrations, both towns hosted separate ceremonies (Linenthal 1991:13-14, 22).

The 1875 centennial celebrations in Concord were as elaborate as those in Lexington. Both Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Russell Lowell spoke at the Concord celebration. The principal event of this celebration was the unveiling of Daniel Chester French's **The Minuteman (map no. 19)** at North Bridge (Linenthal 1991:15). French's Minuteman statue idealized this unique American warrior-hero.

French, a Concord native, won the commission for the statue at the age of 23. The monument was originally conceived by the committee to be constructed of granite, although bronze was later selected as the material most suited to the design of the sculpture and durability for climate. Ten pieces of condemned brass cannon were approved by Congress for use in the casting of the monument. Land for the monument was donated by Stedman Buttrick, grandson of Major John Buttrick, who fronted the attack on the bridge. French completed the figure in September 1874, and on March 24, 1875, the base and inscription were finished. Five days later the statue arrived in Concord from the Ames foundry in Chicopee.

In conjunction with the design and construction of the Minuteman monument, were ongoing efforts to construct a new bridge on the site of the North Bridge, which would allow access to the monument. Committee members had sketches of the original bridge made after the battle, but due to the Victorian taste of the times, members chose a more "monumental" design with rustic "half-arbors" and Victorian features (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:91). Both the bridge and statue were finished in time for the Centennial celebrations in the park.

Disputes over the real "birthplace of the American Revolution" continued throughout the century. In 1885, on the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Concord, the Honorable John S. Keyes spoke at the celebration ceremonies on the birth of the nation. He insisted that Concord was indeed the "birthplace of American liberty; for if in Boston was the conception, and in Lexington the agonizing throes of deadly pain, here the blessed child was born" (Linenthal 1991:21). George Frisbie Hoar declared that "At the moment of John Buttrick's word of command American national life began...The order was given to British subjects. The order was obeyed by American citizens" (Linenthal 1991:23). Comparisons were made between the minutemen and Civil War soldiers, and in an enthusiastic commemorative wave that ensued after the latter, additional markers were placed on the Lexington and Concord Battlefield. Ceremonies held in 1885 included the dedication of the **Hayward Well Monument (map no. 132)**, which marks the spot where James Hayward of Acton and a British soldier mortally wounded each other, the **Bluff Monument (map no. 129)**, which commemorates the British use of the Bluff as a rallying point, and the **Meriam's Corner Monument (map no. 41)**, which describes the Americans' attack on the British as they retreated from the North Bridge. These monuments were part of a program under the direction of the committee formed to carry out an

(continued)

historical marking project as part of the town's 250th anniversary (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:101)

Ceremonies between 1875 and the turn of the century were largely local affairs. Concord events still focused on the North Bridge and surrounding area, while residents of Lexington held similar events on the Green in that town. These events tended to be festive affairs with balls, parades, concerts, and plays. The **Grave and Monument to British Soldiers (map no. 24)** (1890–1910), which commemorates the two British soldiers who died at the fight, was recognized during this period as needing a more fitting tribute. For years the grave had been marked only by unhewn stone until several residents of Waltham enclosed it with stone posts and iron chains and had a squared block of granite with the words "Grave of British Soldiers" inscribed on the exposed face in 1875. An anonymous donor gave the slate tablet to the town in 1910. The same words were inscribed on the slate tablet with the addition of a poem written by James Russell Lowell ("They came three thousand miles, and died,/ To keep the Past upon its throne;/ Unheard, beyond the ocean tide,/ Their English mother made her moan.") (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:92).

The reconstructed North Bridge was washed away by a flood in 1888 and its successor was built soon after. April 19 finally became a holiday—Patriots' Day—in Massachusetts in 1894 (Linenthal 1991:14).

The turn of the twentieth century marked another period of nostalgia in the national consciousness for events and sites associated with April 19, 1775. About 10,000 people came to the 125th anniversary celebration of the battle held April 19–20, 1900. Commemorative services, marking of graves, parades, concerts, and a reenactment of the battle took place within the two-day celebration. The **Paul Revere Capture Marker (map no. 112)**, which describes Revere's capture, the successful release of Dawes and Prescott, and Revere's subsequent release, was erected about 1902. Commemorative events of the twentieth century also focused on honoring individuals and events from the nineteenth century.

In 1908, the reconstructed North Bridge was taken down and replaced the following year by a span that the town selectmen hoped would last. Constructed in concrete, the bridge was durable, yet not an accurate representation of what had stood there during the battle (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:91).

In 1915, the **John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument (map no. 12)** was erected to commemorate the contributions of Major John Buttrick. The monument was sculpted by Edmond Thomas Quinn, a sculptor in French's design studio. It is mounted on an inscribed granite monument, which identifies Buttrick's contributions, as well as the donation of the memorial to the town from the estate of George Edward Messer. The marker is owned by the town of Concord (General Management Plan 1989:110).

(continued)

The number of visitors at the North Bridge increased rapidly in the decade following World War I. The advent of the automobile had a dramatic impact on the tourist industry of the region. The North Bridge soon became a popular tourist destination for families. Increased visitorship led to traffic and parking problems at the site, which was studied for several years prior to the purchase by the town of land on the east side of Monument Street. This parcel was developed as a parking area, convenient to the North Bridge Area, which was then closed to vehicular traffic (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:93). Soon after World War I, the British Naval and Military Veterans Association of Massachusetts expressed interest in erecting a more "impressive" monument at the Grave of British Soldiers. The plans were quite elaborate although they never materialized and the site remained as it was (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:92).

A large celebration in 1925 was attended by a number of other towns joining Concord in its festivities. Gen. John J. Pershing and Vice President Charles G. Dawes attended activities at both Lexington and Concord that year. In addition to traditional events from previous years, commemorative stamps and coins were issued to mark the occasion (Linenthal 1991:16). Four years later, in 1929 the Old North Bridge Protection Association was formed for the purpose of protecting the approaches to the battleground and to "afford to the visiting thousands who come every year...means for their instruction and comfort" (Linenthal 1991:33).

It was during this time, during the early part of the twentieth century, that visitorship to the area began to increase. The park had become a "mecca" for tourists, leading to the erection of roadside stops along the route, both in and outside of the park, and the improvement of roads throughout the area. In response, the **Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House (map no. 101)**, a Colonial period dwelling on Virginia Road, was converted into a restaurant by its owners. The house burned in 1968.

In the mid-twentieth century, one of the most prominent and well known resources in the park, the North Bridge, was damaged structurally from Hurricane Diane in August 1955. The Massachusetts Department of Public Works agreed to build a replica of the original bridge using suitable materials. This current version of the **North Bridge (map no. 20)** was constructed at a cost of $48,000 and dedicated on September 29, 1956 (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959: 91). It was designed to replicate the bridge that appears in Amos Doolittle's 1775 engraving of the battle. The bridge was also designed as a commemorative bridge, to provide an accurate impression of the bridge that stood there at the time of the battle.

The significance of the place in the area of commemoration culminated with the creation of Minute Man NHP in 1959, the date the marks the end of the historic period for the district. The North Bridge Area was, as of 1959, only a small segment of land immediately surrounding the North Bridge and monuments. A report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission stated that the site was "inadequate from the standpoint of the visitor who is interested in comprehending the relationship of events on the historic day"

(continued)

(Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1959:93). The Commission went on to state that in their opinion, the North Bridge area should be expanded to include historic properties associated with the events of April 19, 1775 and so-called "buffer strips" to forestall future residential development of the area. The Commission included a plan showing their proposed boundaries for the area. Other recommendations of the Commission were for better interpretive facilities and maintenance, and placing the interpretation of the area under the National Park Service whether or not it was to be designated as a national park.

Minute Man NHP was established by Congress in Public Law 86-321 on September 21, 1959. The National Park Service was charged with the "preservation and interpretation" of the events of April 19, 1775, which were noted to be of great importance in American history. On March 11, 1963, the town of Concord entered into an agreement whereby the National Park Service would administer the North Bridge site but it would still be owned by the town (Linenthal 1991:33).

Following this, the park became an even more visible reminder of the war. The National Park Service began a program of "restoring" the character of the district to its 1775 appearance. Numerous twentieth-century resources were removed in keeping with this program. Interpretive markers and programs were set up to tell the story of the battle through extant sites within the district. The Bicentennial celebrations of 1976 brought tens of thousands of visitors to the park for commemorative events. It was during this period that the DAR Plaque (1975), commemorating Captain Isaac Davis of Acton, who lost his life in the fighting, and Minute Man Visitor Center (1976) were erected.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architecturally, the district embodies a collection of dwellings that are representative of local building trends from the early eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The period of significance for Architecture extends from ca. 1705 when the Meriam House was constructed to 1946 when the Beatteay House was completed. Chief among the district's architectural resources is a collection of 13 Colonial period dwellings. During the nineteenth century a number of architecturally significant properties including the Federal-style John Nelson and Gowing-Clark houses were added to the district. In the twentieth century the Dutch Colonial Revival-style Burke House and the Craftsman-style Albano House were reflective of national trends in domestic architecture. The end date for the period of significance is represented by the completion of the Beatteay House, which is a unique example of vernacular architecture. Buildings that date from this period of significance that are listed as non-contributing fall into one of two categories: either they have been radically altered to the point where they no longer convey their original architectural appearance or they do not relate to the architectural significance of the district as it has been documented.

(continued)

Domestic Buildings

First Period

During the initial period of settlement in Massachusetts (1620s-1675), architectural forms were derived from traditional "post-Medieval" English practice. These blocky houses were built by housewrights, who brought knowledge of vernacular building crafts from England. The houses were structured with heavy post-and-beam timber framing resting on fieldstone foundations, and ranged in height from one to two-and-one-half stories. They possess steeply-pitched gable, gambrel or high hipped roofs, asymmetrically placed small casement windows, massive stone (and brick in later examples) chimneys, and often an added rear lean-to section. Original exterior fabrics usually consisted of clapboard or wide weatherboard over plank walls, or, occasionally, a wall infill of brick nogging.

On the interior, exposed (or "articulated") and decorated framing with chamfers and stops is the defining characteristic of the period and were treated as part of the decorative scheme. Walls were plastered or covered in wide tongue and groove boards, and the massive firebox was the predominant feature.

Though their survival is rare, documentary evidence indicates that most buildings from this period in Massachusetts Bay had a plan that included one room and a chimney bay, of one or two-story height. Buildings with two rooms on either side of a central chimney bay were also typical. Both one and two-room plans were commonly enlarged in various ways, both during the period and subsequent to it, with rear leanto additions being very common. Because of their age, Early Colonial houses that have survived are expected to have been altered over time. Among the most common alterations are additions constructed to meet the needs of subsequent generations and the application of newer building materials, especially siding and windows, to replace deteriorated woodwork. Other internal plan changes as well as the replacement or removal of the original chimney stack are common.

Colonial Period

After 1700, more up-to-date English Renaissance and Baroque design, reflecting the work of Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) and his contemporaries, increasingly influenced residential construction in Massachusetts and the other colonies. The earliest plans of the Colonial era both persisted and evolved in the eighteenth century countryside. Changing fashions and perceptions of the preferred arrangement of domestic spaces increasingly led to buildings with plans that encompassed more rooms, which in turn had more specialized functions. This is most readily seen in the surviving larger buildings of this era, where service functions were relegated to a rear range of rooms, either sheltered under a leanto or integrated into a full, double-pile plan. The houses of this century exhibited a trend towards symmetrical arrangement of architectural

(continued)

elements, larger openings, new roof configurations, increased decoration, and the development of standard forms used well into the nineteenth century.

Construction technology continued to be based in heavy pegged timber framing. Plank or, occasionally, brick nogging, walls covered in weatherboard or clapboard continued to be used, but stud infill wall construction and vertical board sub-sheathing also occurred in frame houses. Brick was more readily available by the second quarter of the eighteenth century, although brick and brick end exterior-wall houses were relatively scarce and generally reserved for houses of the wealthy. Brick was, however, increasingly favored for chimneys and foundations.

These houses were built as one- to three-story structures, capped with gable, gambrel, hip, and gable-on-hip roofs. Flank roof orientation of the facade was typical, although end-gable roofs were sometimes used on small in-town lots. Gabled dormers appeared on the roofs of some substantial houses. Larger sash windows appeared, and on upper stories were set either just below the roof cornice or, in vernacular examples, mitered into the cornice.

Stylistic details became more ornamental, showing the influence of Palladio and the first published English architectural design books such as James Gibbs' *Book of Architecture* (1728), Swan's *Designs* (1745), and William Salmon's *Palladio Londinensis* (1767). Heavy molded trim, projecting window surrounds, and entrances with transom lights, pediments, pilasters, and porches appeared. Most of the buildings that survive from this period, however, are vernacular houses rendered in simplified versions of the style. On the interior, plaster finishes, cased framing, wood raised paneling, more elaborate woodwork, and smaller fireplaces superseded the exposed framing and simple finishes of the earlier period.

The "classic" Colonial/Georgian double-pile, five-bay, center-entrance, center-chimney dwelling, while the embodiment of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century form, was typically reserved for the best-built and largest houses. These more elaborate houses contained a center-hall, four-room plan with two interior chimneys or four end-wall chimneys. This latter group was common in the Boston area by the 1750s, but rarely occurred in outlying towns before the Revolution, though a concentration of these buildings along a major regional transportation corridor like the road from the county seat in Concord to Boston is expected. A prosperous inland town like Concord with country estates of the mercantile elite could certainly take on this form. Also appearing, but uncommon in this period, was the two-bay or three-bay form with a side-hall plan under an end-gable or hip roof. Among the most ornate examples of Colonial/Georgian-period architecture were three-story, hip-roof, brick houses built mostly in urban areas.

Relatively few intact examples of Colonial Period architecture survive in the Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln area. Therefore, those that are extant possess significance in the area of architecture as rare local

(continued)

examples of the building type. A total of 13 buildings and outbuildings within Minute Man NHP were constructed during the period. Most of those buildings have undergone some degree of restoration by the National Park Service because of their significance to the interpretation of the built environment that existed at the time of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

The earliest example of Colonial architecture in the district is the **Captain William Smith House on Virginia Road (map no. 108)**. It was probably constructed during the 1690s and was subsequently remodeled several times. In 1985 the National Park Service completed a careful restoration of the building to its Colonial period appearance, reconstructing its decorative double blind arch, corbeled chimney and rear lean-to. The building has a side-gable roof that extends slightly over the east and west sides. The facade is divided into three bays. The main entrance is centered on the facade and features a pair of paneled wood doors topped by a seven-light transom. The entrance surround consists of a gable pediment and simple wood pilasters. The most unique feature of the building is its plaster cove cornice, which runs the length of the facade.

The two most intact Colonial period buildings in the district are the **Meriam House at 34 Old Bedford Road (map no. 39)** and the **Old Manse at 269 Monument Road (map no. 27)**. The Meriam House was constructed in two phases in ca. 1705 and ca. 1725. In its original form, the house was a two-story, three-bay structure with an east end, interior chimney. During the ca. 1725 construction, two additional bays were tacked on to the east side of the building, creating a centered chimney. The house is devoid of ornamentation. Windows and doors are encased by simple wood surrounds. The exterior walls are clad with weatherboard and the building sits on a fieldstone foundation. Additional and substantial exterior alterations occurred in the early nineteenth century, including the replacement of windows and sash, as well as the addition of the attached carriage house. The only significant alterations to the original structure are a two-bay garage addition and shed roof addition. The Old Manse was constructed near the end of the period about 1770, and is an excellent example of the Colonial style with a gambrel roof. It is two and one-half stories in height and has a side-facing gambrel roof. The facade is symmetrical, and features a central entrance with a pediment and pilaster surround. A similar entrance is located on the south side. Two prominent interior chimney stacks rise from the north and south ridges of the roof. Like the Meriam House, several additions, apparently constructed in the early twentieth century, have been added to the rear of the house. Other changes from the original exterior appearance are steeply-pitched gable dormers on the forward and rear roof slopes and a polygonal bay extension on the south side.

The **Ephraim Hartwell Tavern on Virginia Road (map no. 98)** is another significant example of early-eighteenth-century Colonial architecture. Constructed as a single-family residence about 1733, the building functioned as a tavern between 1756 and 1787. A gambrel roof addition was attached to the west side of the building ca. 1783, and a gable roof shed appendage was added to the rear of the gambrel addition about 1830.

(continued)

The two-story main block features a side gable roof with slightly-overhanging eaves and symmetrical, five-bay facade, consisting of two ranks of double-hung sash windows with six-over-nine lights on either side of a central entrance. The entrance has paired wood panel doors topped by a seven-light transom and is surrounded by a flat pediment and pilasters. A prominent L-shaped chimney is centered on the roof ridge. The gambrel addition is connected by a short gambrel hyphen. A pair of shed dormers project from the forward slope of the roof. An offset entrance with a four-light transom is located in the westernmost bay. Set within a recreated agricultural landscape of open fields and stone walls, and positioned along an unpaved stretch of historic Virginia Road, the Hartwell Tavern evokes a strong sense of its Colonial period appearance.

Other buildings in the district that retain a relatively high degree of their Colonial period integrity include the **Jacob Whittemore House (ca. 1745) at 21 Marrett Street (map no. 125)**, **Samuel Brooks House (1733) at 1175 Lexington Road (map no. 79)**, and **Olive Stow House (ca. 1760) at 965 Lexington Road (map no. 68)**. Several buildings in the district, including the **Farwell Jones House (ca. 1775) at 955 Lexington Road (map no. 62)**, **Job Brooks House (late eighteenth century) on North Great Road (map no. 83)**, and **John Buttrick House (ca. 1715) at 231 Liberty Street (map no. 1)**, were remodeled extensively during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but retain the general massing and exterior elements that identify them as Colonial period dwellings. The remaining Colonial period buildings in the district—the **Wayside (1716-1717) and Wayside Barn at 455 Lexington Road (map nos. 32 and 33)** and the **Elisha Jones House (early eighteenth century) at 242 Monument Street (map no. 28)**—have undergone radical alterations and more accurately reflect the periods of architecture in which those alterations occurred.

Early Republic Period

Single-family houses built in this period gradually transformed from the basic types established in the eighteenth century toward distinct new plans and forms by the middle of the nineteenth century. Increased influence of English architectural design derived from recently discovered Graeco-Roman art at Pompeii, and interpreted particularly in the work of Robert Adam (1728-1792) and James Adam (1732-1794), offered new stylistic options with lighter surface decoration, and flattening of visual planes. The publication of American builder's handbooks and pattern books such as Asher Benjamin's *American Builder's Companion* (1806), helped disseminate both practical and stylistic ideas throughout the country.

Houses constructed in this period were, for the most part, one to three stories tall. Timber framing remained the basic construction technology, although new engineering methods, especially the introduction of stud bearing walls, allowed for the use of lighter members. The occurrence of houses constructed with brick load bearing walls increased, but remained relatively rare. Granite and sandstone block joined brick and

(continued)

fieldstone as foundation materials. Roof configurations generally followed earlier trends. The hip form, however, supplanted the gambrel in frequency, and the monitor-on-hip roof emerged as the characteristic form of the period. Windows, usually located below the cornice, were set closer to the wall surface, and had slightly larger openings and thinner sash. Massive brick center chimneys continued to be common, particularly before 1825. Multiple chimneys, either in two interior or four end-wall positions became more frequent.

The eighteenth-century center-chimney, four-room or five-room plan continued to be favored into the 1820s, appearing commonly in the vernacular dwellings of rural areas. Center-hall plans with multiple chimneys and either four rooms (hall extending through to rear) or five rooms (hall terminated by a room across the rear) came into common use about 1800 and remained popular until the middle of the century. Smaller houses of the latter type often incorporated a rear kitchen chimney at various positions. The side-hall-plan, three-bay, half-house increased in popularity after 1810 in urban areas. Construction of side or rear service ells contemporary with the original house became a common feature.

The more elaborate Federal houses were decorated with classically inspired surface treatments, often finely rendered, including one-story entrance porches, roof balustrades, bowed elements, elaborate cornices (running, modillion, dentil, rope molding), splayed window lintels, Palladian windows, and entrances with transom lights, fanlights, blind fans, sidelights, leaded tracery windows, pediments, flat entablatures, and molded side pilasters. Roof monitors and cupolas were often used on larger houses.

The most elegant houses were built in urban areas, in prosperous seaport and nascent industrial villages, and in scattered rural agricultural and country estate locations throughout the state. A similar distribution applied to modest versions, perhaps distinguished simply by a transom-light/entablature entrance and splayed window caps. Vernacular forms continued to predominate, particularly in rural areas. Only a small fraction of the buildings that stood in this period actually survive outside of urban areas, and are representative of the best built houses of the most prosperous.

The **Joshua Brooks, Jr. House at 37 North Great Road (map no. 85)** was the first of the post-Colonial period buildings constructed in the district. It is an excellent example of the transition from the Georgian style of the Colonial period to the Federal style that occurred after the Revolutionary War. The building retains the symmetrical 5-bay facade that was common in the Georgian period. Its classical entrance surround, however, is more finely crafted than those of the Colonial period houses in the district. It features a gable pediment on a molded entablature and fluted Doric pilasters.

The only other example of Federal period architecture in the district is the **Noah Brooks Tavern at 33 North Great Road (map no. 80)**. Built ca. 1798, it is a rare example of a building that features a wood sheathed

(continued)

facade and brick side walls. The main block features a low-pitched hip roof with slightly over-hanging eaves and a molded cornice. The symmetrical, five-bay facade is framed by decorative quoins and the central entrance is slightly recessed behind a simple surround consisting of a flat pediment and pilasters. Four interior, brick chimneys are paired at each end. A two-story ell on the house's rear wall is connected to a one-story, gable-roof addition, formerly the Samuel Hartwell carriage house.

Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals

Domestic architecture in Massachusetts during the last decades of the nineteenth century followed national trends, moving towards free adaptations of medieval and classical styles, with a tendency towards eclectic mixtures of style and details. Single-family houses, both high-style and vernacular examples, proliferated throughout the state. The number of architects and architect-designed houses increased, and the first professional magazine and mass-circulation periodicals on architecture went to press during this period. Improvements in transportation and manufacturing allowed for better distribution of standardized building materials and mass-produced millwork. Designs often incorporated elements of more than one style. The application of new kinds of decorative details to standard house forms, especially the three-bay, side-hall and center-hall-plan forms was also a common occurrence. Wood-frame construction continued to predominate, with widespread, but not exclusive, use of the balloon framing techniques and wire nails. Some houses had accompanying outbuildings, usually a stable. In the more substantial houses, the stable typically reflected in simpler fashion the architecture of the main house.

Colonial Revival

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Colonial Revival style supplanted the Queen Anne as the most popular architectural design for domestic buildings. The 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia is credited with refocusing attention on Colonial building forms. In Massachusetts, awareness of the state's Colonial and Federal period architectural heritage was evident through lectures and articles as early as the 1850s. In the mid-1880s, interest arose in the restoration of colonial houses and in new construction designs inspired by the state's wealth of old buildings. The Colonial Revival style varied in its "correctness" of proportion and detail, but was largely based on indigenous buildings. Initial houses of the 1880s and early 1890s were fairly restrained. By the mid-1890s, however, the picturesque aesthetic of the period was manifest. Colonial Revival houses were generally distinguished from their original prototypes by larger massing, overscaled roofs, and the incorporation of eclectic Queen Anne style elements, such as towers, bays, and oriels. After about 1910 and the waning of the Queen Anne style, profiles and massing became tighter, and the Colonial Revival Houses built between about 1910 and 1940 returned to a more restrained appearance.

(continued)

Single-family houses built in the Colonial Revival style were rarely over two-and-one-half stories tall, and occasionally incorporated the second floor and attic within a high roof. Forms included three-bay center and side-hall entrance, five-bay center entrance, and other variations of Colonial and Federal arrangements, usually conceived as a symmetrical or at least balanced unit. Gable and gambrel roofs appeared most often in pure Colonial Revival houses, but hip and mansard forms were also used. Dormers were a common feature.

In plan, early Colonial Revival houses showed the influence of the open "living hall" plan developed in the 1880s. Many more substantial houses returned to a version of the center-hall plan of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Houses were built either of wood or brick, and sometimes of stone. Clapboard sheathing was most common, but shingled houses also appeared, particularly in "vernacular" houses in the twentieth century. Brick houses tended to be more formal and built as the homes of the more wealthy. Classical decorative detailing combined Colonial and Federal motifs including pedimented entrances and dormers, Palladian windows, Adamesque swags and garlands, classical porch columns, balustrades, and cornices.

This twentieth-century phase of the Colonial Revival was marked initially by a shift away from the large, multi-plane roof examples of the last two decades of the nineteenth-century toward more restrained, symmetrical forms with closer attention to correct detailing. The perennial popularity of the Colonial Revival style throughout the twentieth century has been attributed to its associational qualities with cultural and social stability and with family and community continuity. Architects in Massachusetts looked to Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival sources, both in the state and across New England, for inspiration. Other regions, notably the Middle Atlantic and the Deep South also provided design models for a smaller number of houses. Other, less frequently drawn upon sources were the direct adaptation of the English Georgian style that had inspired American eighteenth-century Colonial design, and the English Regency style that was the early-nineteenth-century counterpart to American Federal architecture.

The contemporary term Neo-Georgian described Colonial Revival houses that took their inspiration from eighteenth century American Colonial precedents. These buildings tended to be constructed of brick, although wood was also used. Usually, they were two-and-one-half stories with a five-bay (or, less often, a three-bay) center-entrance facade and a gable, hip, or gambrel roof (sometimes sheathed in slate). Classically derived detail executed in wood, stone, or cast stone included: columned porticos, elliptical-fanlight and sidelight entrances, broken-scroll-pediment entrances, splayed window caps, roof and porch balustrades with urn finials, Palladian windows, and dentil and modillion trimmed cornices. Window configurations returned to the multi-pane sash characteristic of the Colonial period. Some of the earliest houses constructed between about 1900 and 1925 were modeled closely on the originals.

(continued)

A popular Colonial Revival sub-type throughout the period was the so-called Dutch Colonial single-family house, derived from eighteenth-century New York and New Jersey prototypes. It was constructed in either wood or brick and characterized by a gambrel roof to gain full use of the upper story, usually a full shed dormer across the front slope, and a center-entrance five-bay or three-bay facade. This house tended to be conceived as a modest residence, but more elaborate examples also were built.

After about 1930, new single-family residences were introduced that foretold the prevalence of the typical contractor-built speculative housing after World War II. Exterior sheathing materials often appeared in combinations, second-story garrison overhangs were occasionally used, and window configurations varied, with grouped windows a common occurrence in these later houses. The houses included fairly modestly scaled, wood or masonry, picturesque buildings with eclectic Colonial motifs and bay windows. The wood-frame "Cape Cod" cottage was built with three-, four-, and five-bay facades, clapboard or shingle sheathing, and a simplified Colonial entrance.

The **Burke House at 55 Old Bedford Road (map no. 37)** is an excellent, intact example of the Dutch Colonial Revival variant of the style. Constructed about 1904, the two and one-half-story building features a side gambrel roof with a prominent shed dormer. The roof extends to cover an incorporated end porch with Doric column supports and a decorative turned baluster balustrade. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles. Double-hung sash windows in the dormer and two casement windows on the ground floor have diamond-pane glazing. The foundation is random fieldstone.

Another example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the district is the **D. Inferrara House at 1087 Lexington Road (map no. 71)**. It has front-facing gambrel roof with large shed dormers on the east and west slopes. A hip roof veranda wraps around the facade and east side. It has square column supports and porch and a knee wall. Although the building has been altered by the application of synthetic siding and the enclosure of the porch bays with glass windows, it retains its overall appearance to a relatively high degree.

The **Walter Beatteay House at 1133 Lexington Road (map no. 77)** is a unique vernacular adaptation of the Colonial Revival style. Built in stages between 1940 and 1946, the low, rambling structure has an irregular plan, consisting of three attached units. The easternmost portion was constructed using historic building fragments from earlier houses, thereby giving the building the appearance of a much earlier building. The eastern-most portion of the building has a gambrel roof with a higher roof pitch and the middle and western section both have gable roofs. The building is clad in wood shingles and set on a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of single-pane and diamond-pane windows set in rectangular openings. The building's main entrance is within the eastern-most section, and is comprised of a Colonial period wood plank door embellished with nail heads in a diamond pattern.

(continued)

Classical Revival

A renewed interest in the United States in the classical architecture of ancient Rome and Greece developed after the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Under the direction of noted Chicago architect Daniel H. Burnham, a consortium of the most prominent architects, landscape architects, and sculptors of the day was assembled to design a model city based on classical precedents. Among those who participated in the design of the exposition were Richard Morris Hunt, Louis Sullivan, Frederick Law Olmstead, and the firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The centerpiece of the exposition was the "White City," a group of monumental colonnaded buildings situated around a central court. Buildings exhibiting similar themes, but constructed on a more domestic scale, were located in areas reserved for each state in the Union. Designs in those areas were varied and drew heavily from designs of Adam, Georgian, and early Classical Revival residences built in the United States in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ultimately, the designs of the exposition were translated to residences and commercial buildings found in many of the nation's small towns and cities.

The Classical Revival style became a favored design for early-twentieth-century commercial and government buildings, such as banks and courthouses. During the 1910s and 1920s, the style was frequently chosen for large scale residences. Some of the characteristics of the style include a symmetrical facade dominated by a full height classical portico or porch supported by Ionic, Tuscan, or Corinthian colonnades. In two story examples, balconies are sometimes located over the center entrance or run the full length of the facade. The gable or hip roofs are finished with boxed eaves frequently accented with dentils or modillions and a wide frieze. Facade doorways usually feature decorative pediments, sidelights or transoms. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows, usually with six or nine panes per window frame. One-story examples conventionally have hip roofs with prominent central dormers and an end porch with classical columns, either integrated under the main roof or with a separate flat or shed roof.

One of the finest local examples of the Classical Revival style is the **Buttrick Mansion at 174 Liberty Street (map no. 8)**. Built in 1911, the building is the most impressive structure in the district and features a number of hallmarks of the Classical Revival style. Constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern, the building has a low-pitched hip roof with slightly overhanging eaves that cover decorative notched modillions and a banded frieze. Fenestration is regular and consists of single and paired double-hung sash windows with masonry sills and splayed arch lintels with keystones. A corbeled brick stringcourse runs around the building between the first and second stories. The most unusual feature of the Buttrick Mansion is its recessed ground level entry behind a Tuscan column colonnade. The building is located within a designed landscape **(Buttrick Designed Landscape (map no. 7)**, composed of a circular asphalt drive to the west and rolling, grassy terrain dotted with mature trees, overlooking the Concord River. To the rear of the house is a series of stepped terraces that are planted with ornamental shrubbery and accessed by a

(continued)

winding path of granite pavers set in decorative geometric patterns. To the north and set down on a slight slope are two substantial outbuildings—the **Carriage House (map no. 5)** and **Caretaker's Cottage (map no. 6)**— with parged stone exterior walls, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and exposed rafter ends.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements

The architecture of single-family houses in Massachusetts during the first half of the twentieth century continued to be dominated by the Colonial Revival and, to a lesser degree, a range of other revival styles that drew from vernacular and high style English, French, and Spanish sources. Design tended towards the eclectic, but was less idiosyncratic and more uniform than the Queen Anne houses of the 1880s and 1890s. The more expensive, architect-designed houses often displayed archaeological attention to proportion and fine detailing. The modernist styles and modes drew less favor for domestic architecture than for commercial and industrial functions, but a few houses in these categories were erected. House types, except the most elaborate, showed an overall trend towards smaller scale and size, simplified design, and more restrained profile. New standard forms emerged, and the proliferation of contractor-built houses created common types to which any kind of ornament or historical architectural reference could be applied. Wood frame construction continued to be the most popular, although the number of brick and stone veneer houses increased in overall proportion. Stucco also came into greater use, both for half-timbering and full house cladding. Wood or slate shingles were most common, although ceramic tile was also used. Houses were constructed with two new kinds of appendages. Sunporches, open side porches, and pergolas became increasingly popular. The small detached garage was introduced to wide usage about 1910 and by the end of the period became attached to the main house, usually with a breezeway.

Many houses were designed by architects, but a far greater number were executed by contractor-builders using standardized types and mixed stylistic ornamentation. The wide proliferation of architectural periodicals and publications on historic houses, particularly the *White Pine Monograph Series*, disseminated design ideas. These sources were supplemented by popular magazines and by the catalogues of manufacturing and prefabrication companies selling both architectural parts and complete houses.

Construction within the cities and the expansion of suburban residential areas continued, now based on automobile transportation rather than railroad and streetcar. Zoning, first introduced in the 1920s, helped reinforce existing patterns and fostered new ones. Summer resorts along the state's shoreline experienced a similar growth, but the decline of agriculture and the gradual fading of the state's major nineteenth-century era of industrial development brought little new construction to these inland farms and mill villages.

Bungalow/Craftsman

(continued)

Craftsman architecture grew out of the Arts and Crafts movement in California and was promoted primarily by Gustav Stickley through his publication *The Craftsman* as well as by pattern books and magazines. Its most common form was the bungalow, a highly favored alternative to the Colonial Revival for small and medium-size houses, although many bungalows featured Colonial Revival detailing. Bungalows were typically one-and-one-half stories with stucco, clapboard, or shingle (sometimes banded) walls rising to a low-pitch end-gable, cross-gable, or hip roof and dormers. Exposed rafter ends or prominent brackets, wide eaves, overhangs, and false gable bracing were typical. Porches were integral to the main roof and supported on tapered piers, piers, columns, or pedestals. Cobblestone foundations, chimneys, and porch supports were associated predominantly with Craftsman bungalows, although they appeared on other early-twentieth-century single-family house types as well. A distinctive bungalow window was a tripartite window with a larger center section, similar to the so-called Chicago commercial window and the precursor to the picture window.

High-style examples of the Craftsman style are rare in Massachusetts, and are restricted principally to coastal resort communities. Elsewhere, Craftsman buildings appear in modest early-twentieth-century urban and suburban neighborhoods, and as infill buildings in many nineteenth-century villages, as well as in scattered rural locations across the state.

The **Albano House at 851 Lexington Road (map no. 59)** is the sole example of the Craftsman style in the district. Constructed in 1915, the building has a steeply-pitched side gable roof with a large shed dormer on its forward slope. The eaves are open, exposing the ends of the roof rafters. The exterior is clad with wood shingles and fenestration consists of single and paired double-hung sash windows with six-over-one lights. A lower, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable ell connects the east end of the main block to a large, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable garage/apartment set on a high rusticated concrete block foundation.

Other Building Types

The former **Second East Quarter Schoolhouse at 737-739 Lexington Road (map no. 44)** is the only extant building in the district originally constructed for a function other than domestic or agricultural purposes. The building was constructed in 1853, and is one of only a few surviving examples of mid-nineteenth century educational buildings in the Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington area. Typical of the fate of other such schoolhouses that survive from the period, the building was later converted into a residence in 1893. The building's front-facing gable, rectangular plan is indicative of the Greek Revival-style, which was the pervasive influence on building construction during the period in which the schoolhouse was built. Changes to the exterior that occurred after the building was purchased for residential purposes include the addition of a polygonal bay extension on the first story and the addition of a hip roof entrance porch. The irregular fenestration of the sides of the building also seems to have been an alteration to the original appearance of

(continued)

the building. The alterations, however, do not preclude the listing of the building as a relatively rare local building type and an early example of adaptive use within the period of significance for the district

LITERARY SIGNIFICANCE

Two properties within Minute Man NHP derive their primary significance from their association with prominent American literary figures. Both the **Old Manse at 269 Monument Road (map no. 27)** and the **Wayside (Samuel Whitney House) at 455 Lexington Road (map no. 32)** have been previously listed as individual National Historic Landmarks and their significance is briefly summarized below. The Literary significance of the district extends from 1834 when Ralph Waldo Emerson began his short residence at the Old Manse, to 1924 when Harriet Lothrop left the Wayside.

The Old Manse is a significant component of Concord's literary tradition as the residence of two major American literary figures, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Additionally, the building accommodated such renown guests as Henry David Thoreau, Ellery Channing, George William Curtis, and Franklin Pierce. The Old Manse was constructed ca. 1769 by Reverend William Emerson (1743–1776), grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In 1776 Emerson requested a leave of absence from the church and joined the army as a chaplain. He was discharged after contracting camp fever in Fort Ticonderoga and died soon thereafter. The Reverend Ezra Ripley married Emerson's widow, Phebe Bliss, in 1780 and resided at the Old Manse with Bliss until his death in 1841 (Fenn 1974:31).

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882) resided at the property for a short period, from the fall of 1834 until his marriage to Lydia Jackson on September 14, 1835. Emerson wrote his first book, *Nature*, in the Old Manse in the "little corner room on the second floor that he used as a study" (Brooks and Catella n.d.: 775-776).

In 1842 Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804–1864) and his wife Sophia Peabody rented the Old Manse and resided there until 1845. The Hawthornes' first child, Una Hawthorne, was born there. In June 1846 Hawthorne wrote about the building and described it at great length in *Mosses from an Old Manse*. He also wrote some of his best short stories while residing at the Old Manse. In 1846, Samuel Ripley, son of previous occupant Reverend Ezra Ripley, returned to the Old Manse and remained there until his death a year later. Ezra's widow, however, resided at the property until 1867. Descendants of the Ripley family continued to occupy the building well into the twentieth century. Notably, the building had never been resided in by anyone other than members of the Emerson and Ripley families until it was opened to the public in 1939 under the ownership of the Trustees of Reservations (Fenn 974:31).

(continued)

The Wayside is significant as the residence of three prominent literary writers and their families, the Alcotts, the Hawthornes, and the Lothrops. The building also acquires significance from its association with the Transcendentalist philosophical movement in Concord during the mid-nineteenth century. During this period, the building accommodated such visitors as Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Each notable owner has made alterations to the property giving the house its architectural distinction. Although The Wayside was constructed during the Colonial Period, prior to 1717, its association with literary figures did not begin until the mid-nineteenth century.

In 1845 the property was purchased by Amos Bronson Alcott, father of Louisa May Alcott. The Alcotts resided here with their four daughters from April 1, 1845 to November 17, 1848. The Alcott family named the property "Hillside" and made numerous alterations and additions to the property. One of the most significant additions to the property was the barn, which the Alcotts moved from across the street in 1847/48. The barn was again moved in 1860 under Hawthorne's ownership. It was in this barn that the Alcott girls performed original plays and where Louisa May Alcott later tutored local children. Louisa May Alcott lived at The Wayside from April 1845 until November 1848 and wrote her first published works there, including *Flower Fables* and *The Rival Painters*. *Flower Fables*, a series of fairy tales, was written in the summer of 1848 to entertain the young daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson (Krog 1978).

The Hawthornes took over the property in 1852 and renamed it "The Wayside." The Hawthornes relocated to England in 1853, but returned to The Wayside in 1860. The Hawthornes made many substantial changes to the property, including the addition of a three-story tower that served as Nathaniel Hawthorne's private study. Hawthorne's stand-up writing desk is built into the south end of the study, lit by a window at the rear. While residing at The Wayside, Hawthorne began writing at least eight of his works. Among the works he both completed and published while living at the Wayside is a biography of Franklin Pierce, September 11, 1852; "The Wayside: Introductory," March 13, 1853; *Tanglewood Tales*, September 20, 1853; "Chiefly About War Matters," published in the July 1862 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* magazine; and *Our Old Home: A Series of English Sketches*, September 15, 1863. After Hawthorne's death in 1864, the Hawthorne family continued to reside at The Wayside until 1868. Notably, The Wayside was the only house Nathaniel Hawthorne ever owned (he rented the nearby Old Manse, where he resided from 1841 to 1845) (Krog 1978).

The last literary resident of The Wayside was Harriett M. Lothrop, who wrote forty children's books between 1880 and 1926 under the pseudonym Margaret Sidney. In 1879, The Wayside was purchased by George Lathrop, editor of the *Saturday Evening Courier*, and his artist wife, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Nathaniel Hawthorne's daughter. George and Rose Lathrop stayed there until 1881. On May 10, 1883, Daniel Lothrop and his wife Harriett bought The Wayside and resided there with their daughter Margaret Mulford Lothrop. During this period, Harriett Lothrop wrote many of the *Five Little Peppers* series of books at The Wayside. It was during this period that the Hawthorne Centennial Plaque was erected (on July 4, 1904) at the

(continued)

celebration of the 100th anniversary of Nathaniel Hawthorne's birth. These celebration activities were organized by Harriet M. Lothrop, who was also instrumental in getting the Hawthorne plaque erected (LCS form). She remained there until August 1924, using it for the most part as a summer house. Harriett's daughter Margaret lived at the house until June of 1965, when it was sold to the National Park Service. The Lothrop family kept and preserved The Wayside for over 82 years, longer than any other single family in the history of the house. Today, the house is presented as nearly as possible as it appeared in 1924, the year Harriett Lothrop died (Krog 1978).

AGRICULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for Agriculture extends to 1951, to encompass farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the early and mid-twentieth century. The incorporation of these towns into the Boston metropolitan area triggered a change in overall land use. Local agriculture was affected, with market gardening becoming the most important activity on farms in Concord and Lincoln. Farm stands were in seasonal operation along major roads and highways in the three towns such as Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2. Local farms, including that of the Palumbo family, continued to play a major role in keeping agriculture alive in the twentieth century.

Agriculture in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington (ca 1635 - 1949)

In the early seventeenth century the area now within Concord was known as Musketaquid, a Native American place name referring to the extensive grassy, river meadows bordering the Concord River. Following the purchase of land from Native Americans, initial English settlement in 1635 was within a six mile square tract known as Musketaquid plantation. Concord was the first town established in the interior section of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The first settlers were mostly from Watertown and Cambridge.

Plantation period settlement and agricultural land use in Concord conformed to a pattern like other seventeenth century frontier towns in eastern Massachusetts such as Sudbury, Dedham and Medfield, where the settlement and field systems were oriented to flood plain and river meadows. The former locations of Native American settlement including planting fields and a fish weir along Mill Brook were re-used. Native trails served as the first roadways and some bridges were placed at river and stream crossings. The area between the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers and "Great Fields" south and east of the Concord River were the primary locations of Native American planting fields maintained by burning and cultivation (Shattuck 1835:3). The earliest accounts describe abandoned Native American fields seen by the first settlers in the Musketaquid plantation that were covered with shrubs, sweet fern, and pitch pine (Johnson 1654).

(continued)

By the 1640s, the area along Mill Brook north of the Commons contained a small nucleated village with a meetinghouse surrounded by fields and common lands. The earliest farmsteads were situated on level to slightly sloping land on low terraces of glacial lake bottom deposits where there were well drained, sandy loam soils. One of the first farmsteads in Concord may have been established on the site of the **Captain David Brown House (map no. 15)** in the 1640s. Concord's first EuroAmerican residents replicated an open field system brought from England. In this land use system, each land owner was allotted a strip of plowland on former Native American planting fields, a section of meadow near the Concord River, or a stream, and a house lot in the village. Large tracts in upland areas were left as common land used for grazing cattle and woodlot that served as a source of timber for construction (MHC 1980a; Powell 1963).

During the first period of settlement, about 1650, the majority of the landscape now within the Battle Road Unit was about 80 percent wooded with large common fields for tillage. The common field system was not completely successful in supporting the settlement during the first few decades. In 1652, the plantation in Concord was subdivided into quarters to facilitate the granting of the remaining open land. The areas now within the North Bridge and Meriam's Corner sections of Minute Man NHP were in the North, East and South Quarters (Whitney and Davis 1986:71-72). Over the next ten years, common land was divided among proprietors, based on their original allotments. Land use shifted from the common field system to large individual land holdings (Donahue 1983:25-27). There was some limited settlement in peripheral areas of town further away from the river meadows. One of these outlying farms was owned by Joshua Brooks in the 1660s and consisted of a house and barn located in the eastern section of Concord near Elm Brook. The area was one of the earliest areas to be settled outside of the original village. Although land holdings were still quite scattered, the pieces were somewhat larger and more consolidated than in the First Division village (Garvin 1993:169). Joshua, Caleb, and Gershom Brooks, the three sons of Thomas Brooks, were all granted land in the area in the seventeenth century. Over the next generation, more homesteads were created as land passed to Gershom's and Joshua's sons. This farmstead stayed in the Brooks family for almost 200 years, until the mid-nineteenth century (Job Brooks Site) (Towle and MacMahon 1986:145-146). Joseph Meriam's houselot, apparently at the east end of Concord Village, was part of this first generation of settlement. The **Eliphalet Fox House Foundation (map no. 30)** was also one of Concord's mid/late seventeenth century farmsteads and was located in proximity to fields and pasture along Mill Brook.

Concord's economy in the early/mid-seventeenth century was based on agriculture and cattle grazing. River meadows provided enough pasture land to support cattle from Concord and livestock taken in from surrounding towns. Rotation of crops was practiced with fields periodically left fallow and pasturing of livestock on plowland so that manure could fertilize fields. Land clearing also provided timber and other forest products such as barrel staves, clapboards and shingles for sale and export.

(continued)

By the end of the seventeenth century, settlement in Concord was reaching more remote areas such as the uplands east of Elm Brook. The Hartwell family settled in Concord as early as 1636, having received land grants throughout the general fields and meadows. More land was granted during the Second Division on Elm Brook Hill. As was the custom at the time, elder sons were set up with homesteads near the father's houselot, while the youngest son inherited the father's homestead and cared for the parents. This pattern resulted in the establishment of several farms close to the original family homestead as well as the retention of the family homestead. In the Hartwell family this common colonial pattern of farm inheritance is repeated several times. Older sons established farms on fresh ground while the youngest son inherited the homestead and the responsibility of caring for the aging parents. Through this repeated process, Second Division lands were taken up and assembled into working farms (Garvin 1993:170).

In the early seventeenth century, land now within the town of Lincoln was a peripheral precinct or district of the Musketaquid plantation. Some smaller sections were also within the Cambridge and Watertown grants. A few farmsteads may have been located along the north and south branches of the primary road system connecting the plantation with Watertown and Boston. By the 1680s, there were a few farmsteads around Sandy and Beaver ponds in proximity to the town center. Settlement eventually increased along the north and south branches of Great Road. Most of the farms in this period were small holdings of about 30 acres producing corn and other grains, apples, flax and herds of cattle and sheep (MHC 1980b).

Lexington was an outer precinct for an earlier focus of settlement in Cambridge. Many of the first settlers were from the west Cambridge district, now within the town of Arlington. In the early seventeenth century, a few large farmsteads were developed along Vine Brook, including the Herlarkeden-Pelham farm established in 1636. Early farmsteads were also located along the Watertown and Concord paths which correspond to the present alignments of Massachusetts Avenue / Route 2A. The area within the town of Lexington formed an agricultural district for Cambridge where livestock grazing and farming were the major activities. In the seventeenth century, this area was known as Cambridge Farms.

Settlement in the section of Lexington now within Minute Man NHP was probably minimal. For example, land near the present Lexington/Lincoln town line within Sites 22 and 23 did not have any buildings on it until the first quarter of the eighteenth century. An early farmstead with a house, barn and outbuildings was established on the **Lt. David Fiske Site (map no. 135)** in the 1650s on the east side of Fiske Hill. It was located in proximity to several primary roadways leading from Concord to Cambridge, Woburn, and Salem. In the early/mid-eighteenth century Concord formed part of a rural periphery supplying agricultural products to both the Boston urban core and local population. More land was brought into active use on many small farms. Orchards were established and animal husbandry/cattle raising and dairying continued to be primary activities on farms. Local forest and farm products (wood, hides, wool, flax) were used by local artisans (weavers, wheelwrights etc). For example, hides from cattle raised on the **Job Brooks House and Site (map**

(continued)

no. 83 and 82) and other farms were used to supply a small tannery operated nearby by leather worker Joshua Brooks. In the Wayside section of the Park, the **Wayside Barn (map no. 33)** and **Eliphalet Fox House (map no. 30)** were elements of farmsteads near Mill Brook. Some of the early owners of these properties were craftsmen such as housewrights, weavers and cordwainers.

In the 1720s –30s there was some out-migration of Concord farm families to recently established towns in central Massachusetts, as land in town for new farmsteads became scarce. By 1750, the number of farms in Concord had stabilized at about 200. The farms varied in size, the average landholding was about 60 acres and contained about 28 acres of "improved land" used for cultivation, pasture and meadow (Gross 1976). This pattern remained relatively unchanged until the mid-nineteenth century. In the mid-eighteenth century, the size of an average farm in Concord was much less than it had been in the prior century. Gross (1976) has calculated that a farm family of six persons would have required 8 to 10 acres of grain (corn, rye), 14 to 16 acres of meadow for grazing cattle, and two acres of tilled land to feed hogs and supply vegetables and potatoes. A minimum of 28 acres would have been necessary to support a family of six which was the average household size in Concord in 1765 (Gross 1976:213-214).

Just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, the 100 acres owned by David Brown was a relatively large estate. His lands included a 20-acre homestead on the **Captain David Brown House Foundation (map no. 15)** near the North Bridge and 80 acres in several parcels in the North Quarter of Concord (Gross 1976: 84-85).

Lincoln was a second precinct of Concord until its incorporation as a town in 1754. In the mid/late eighteenth century, the town contained a rural settlement pattern with scattered small farms. Some of these, such as the **Josiah Nelson House Foundation (map no. 120), Thomas Nelson Jr. House Foundation (map no. 121), and Sites 22, 23 (map no. 118)** were located along Great Road (Route 2A) and Nelson Road. Forest products were a source of income to Lincoln farmers with firewood and lumber sold to the Boston market.

In the early eighteenth century, Lexington was a new town formed in 1712 from a rural section of Cambridge known as Cambridge Farms Parish. The local economy was based on agriculture and livestock grazing; supplemented by lumbering and some peat mining in local bogs. Malcolm's reconstruction of the late eighteenth century landscape along the section of Battle Road in Lexington indicates that two farms, a tavern, and a small rural industry were located on Concord Road (Marrett Street). They include from west to east; the **Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.) House (map no. 123),** a barn and cider mill on the Jacob Whittemore Farm, the Bull Tavern, and a blacksmith shop (Malcolm 1985). The 114-acre farm inherited by Jacob Whittemore in 1754 contained a mosaic of pasture, meadow, uplands and orchard. It was probably typical of farms in rural areas outside the town center. A house lot, barn, stockyard and various outbuildings surrounded by pasture formed the nearby Fiske farm complex with the **Lt. David Fiske (map no. 135) and**

(continued)

Ebenezer Fiske House Foundation (map no. 134). This farmstead expanded through the early to mid-eighteenth century as members of the Fiske family acquired land for raising livestock and crops (Towle and MacMahon 1987). The landscape began to be defined by houses and outbuildings set close to the road with their farms extending behind them. Farms were often in the form of several detached parcels interspersed with lots belonging to neighbors. Compact, nucleated farms were not as common throughout the period.

During the mid-eighteenth century, an integrated system of land use in towns such as Concord and Lexington reached its fullest development. Although local farmers did have some connections with Boston markets for some commodities, overall the agrarian economy was overwhelmingly subsistence oriented. Residents within the park maintained this economy through a lively local exchange of goods and services. In order to encourage this system, every part of the landscape was involved in this system of local production and consumption (Garvin 1993:171-172). By the mid-eighteenth century, the area now within Minute Man NHP contained a landscape of farmsteads with plowland, pasture and orchards defined by walls built of local fieldstone. The **System of Stone Walls** within the Park consists of significant examples of the fieldstone walls that are features of this former agricultural landscape. Stone walls were used throughout the landscape not only to mark property boundaries, but also to define internal divisions based on land use. For instance, stone walls are found within the park marking the transition from upland to meadow. The **Ox Pasture Stone Bridge (map no. 70)** is an example of a small fieldstone bridge built on an unimproved cart path or farm road. It appears to have been built before 1775 and could be a source of information on rural land use and the system of secondary roads and cart paths.

The primary agricultural products from eighteenth century farms in the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington were grains like corn, wheat, rye, and barley. Flax and hemp were grown for use in local linen textile production. Orchards yielded apples used for the large amounts of cider consumed in households and taverns (MHC 1980a,b,c). Cider was the local beverage, and small orchards had proliferated across the landscape by this period. At the **Hartwell Tavern (map no. 98)**, for instance, Ephraim Hartwell reported 40 barrels of cider in 1749. Cider vinegar also appears in a later Hartwell inventory. Cider was already being made in Concord during the seventeenth century, but during the eighteenth century it became the leading beverage throughout rural New England, replacing beer. This ecological shift allowed for a more efficient use of the land because apples could be grown on marginal upland soils less suitable for grain (Garvin 1993:173). A number of orchards were located along Virginia Road during the Colonial period.

Each parcel within the park was used for one purpose or another. Meadows were fully utilized, and farmers had begun in the late eighteenth century to expand their hay production by converting some of their drier meadows to higher quality "English hay." Pasture that provided grazing for cattle were the most prominent agricultural feature of the uplands. Cattle tied this agrarian economy together providing butter, cheese, meat,

(continued)

tallow, hides, locomotion, and manure (Garvin 1993:172). The **Wayside Barn (map no. 33)** is a surviving example of a barn constructed in the eighteenth century to keep livestock and store agricultural products such as hay.

During this period, there were several thriving substantial farms within the park, including those of Job and Asa Brooks, Thomas and Noah Brooks, Joshua Brooks, Ephraim Hartwell, and Samuel Hartwell. Although these farms were thriving, the period that followed witnessed the decline and stagnation of several due to a number of factors. In the two decades from 1749 to 1771, there was a 20 percent increase in the number of cattle and pastures were often over grazed. Farmers had difficulty producing enough hay to support herds because of the decreased pasture productivity. Yields of both grains and meadow hay decreased during this period due to a loss of soil and pasture fertility. Some Concord farmers were able to find pasture in other towns to graze their cattle (Merchant 1989:186-187). Eventually, the intensity of agricultural land use and livestock production resulted in depletion of farmland and pasture. Population increases and intense farming created a system which was beginning to press against its environmental limits (Garvin 1993:172). The amount of land placed in active cultivation increased and less was devoted to pasture needed to support cattle and sheep. The number of livestock being raised decreased as grazing land became eroded and depleted. Yields of grain, fruit and other produce on area farms also declined in the mid-eighteenth century due to repeated planting of the same crops and reduced fallow periods.

In the Great Meadows district along the Concord River, at the farmstead containing the **Captain David Brown House Foundation (map no. 15)**, David Brown raised a large herd of dairy cows, steers, heifers, oxen, and sheep using hay from 45 acres of pasture that were depleted from overgrazing. The beef, mutton and wool derived from those livestock were a valuable source of income needed to support his large extended family, which has been estimated to have included 13 individuals (Gross 1976: 86-87).

In the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, Concord was a rural town outside the Boston core area, in proximity to the developing industrial core further down the Concord River at Lowell. In the third quarter of the eighteenth century, only 20 percent of land in Concord was being tilled, meadow and pastures formed the remaining 80 percent (Gross 1976: 213). New practices such as crop rotation, improved farm equipment, and regular fertilization with manure were introduced in the 1770s, but not effectively implemented until the post-Revolution period. There was also diversification in the types of crops grown on farms; an important addition was the potato which soon became a staple on local farms (Donahue 1983; Kimenker 1984:146-147; Merchant 1989:187).

The amount of land in agricultural use declined during the post Revolution period. In the1780s woodlot and unimproved areas made up 40 percent of the total land in Concord. By 1791, land in active agricultural use had been reduced to only 13 percent of all improved lands (Gross 1976:196). In the late eighteenth to early

(continued)

nineteenth century there was an increase in "unimproved" land such as abandoned pasture. Formerly productive river meadow, hay fields, and upland pastures yielded smaller crops. Wooded areas were heavily exploited as sources of fuel and construction material. Some of the areas cleared of trees were converted to pasturage. Wood cut from these areas not needed for local use was sold as fuel in the Boston market. Former woodlands were plowed and planted with English hay (clover, timothy, herd grass) (Donahue 1983:32; Kimenker 1984; Whitney and Davis 1986:75). Through this period, farming and livestock grazing remained as the primary components of Concord's economy.

At the time of his death in 1794, Job Brooks was one of the more prosperous farmers in Concord. His large landholding of almost 200 acres included property in the towns of Acton and Littleton that was a mix of plowland, orchard, pasture, and woodlot. Produce stored at his farm, the **Job Brooks House and Foundation (map nos. 83 and 84)** included grain, beef, and pork (Sullivan 1963; Towle and MacMahon 1986:165-169).

In the early nineteenth century, yields from Concord farms increased and improvements to the transportation system (roads) also helped to bring agricultural products to larger urban markets. Agricultural production in terms of tons of grain and hay obtained from Concord farmland improved in this period. Donahue (1984:33-34) and Kimenker (1984:153) have suggested that this improved production was due to changes in farming practices such as crop rotation, better plowing and the use of livestock manure and composted household organic refuse as fertilizer. Muck soils from swamps and other wetlands were also spread on fields to increase the level of available nutrients. The regular spreading of manure, swamp muck, and domestic refuse on fields became a standard practice and was promoted by contemporary agricultural journals, manuals and books published in the 1830s and 40s (Russell 1982; Stilgoe 1982; Benes 1988). Another practice in use during the early nineteenth century was the reclamation of wetlands and other poorly drained areas for farmland through forest clearing and draining with ditch systems (Donahue 1983: 52-53).

Throughout the early nineteenth century, farmers began to alter their practices in response to the limitations they had encountered in their subsistence system and to take advantage of increasing commercial opportunities. Among the many complex changes they made over a period of more than half a century was a decrease in subsistence production of grain, and an increase in market production of beef and dairy cattle (Garvin 1993:174). The introduction of English hay and conversion of many pastures to this type of grass by the mid-nineteenth century also helped to raise the productivity of agricultural land use. Asa Brooks, who occupied the **Job Brooks House (map no. 83)** in the first decade of the nineteenth century devoted some land to growing grains (wheat, barley, rye) and English hay. He also cut wood for his own use and sale including "ship timber." The Brooks farm was well endowed with English hay and the family responded by keeping large herds of cattle. Brooks also pastured cattle on land in the central Massachusetts town of Princeton (Towle and MacMahon 1986:179-181). In the 1840s, the farm passed into the ownership of

(continued)

Emelius Leppelman from Denmark who kept a substantial dairy herd. It was around this same time that milk farming took off in Concord as a result of the new railroad connection to Boston.

In the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century the town of Lincoln formed part of the rural periphery outside the Boston urban core area. It was located along an important east/west turnpike corridor (Concord Turnpike/Route 2). Most residents outside the small nucleated town center lived on farmsteads like those along Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A). Some farm products (corn, grain, wool, hides) were processed at local mills and tanneries. Agricultural products also found use in local taverns. With a total of 186 acres, the property owned by farmer and tavern keeper Ephraim Hartwell at the **Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Site (map nos. 98 and 99)** was one of the largest land holdings in Lincoln during the post Revolution period of the 1780s (Towle and Macmahon 1986:19).

In this period, Lexington was also a primarily rural town on the perimeter of the Boston core area. Despite an increase in industry, agriculture was a major element in the local economy. Its position on the Concord and Middlesex turnpike routes was advantageous for transporting agricultural and dairy products from local farms to the Boston market. By the 1780s, Lexington had already been involved in supplying dairy products to this urban area. Farmers from the town were bringing milk into the city at the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the 1820s, buyers or middle men acted as intermediaries between farms and the Boston market (MHC 1980). The Fiske Hill area remained in active agricultural land use with pasture and orchards associated with several farmsteads such as the **Ebenezer Fiske House Foundation (map no. 134)**. Farm products (meat, vegetables, cider, hides) also supplied local taverns such as the Bull Tavern and a cottage industry producing boots and shoes.

In the mid-nineteenth century, Concord was a center of agricultural innovation, the development of the Concord grape was the most widely known product of this activity (Hurd 1890:590). As in many other towns in Middlesex County, intensive vegetable gardening for Boston and overseas markets changed the nature of farming in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington (Merchant 1989:235). Commercial production of fruit, vegetables and dairy products soon became a mainstay of the town's economy at farms such as the **Major John Buttrick House (map no. 1)**. Concord's link to the regional rail transportation system in the mid-nineteenth century was an essential part of this change from production of agricultural and dairy products for strictly local use to the supply of larger markets in urban areas like Boston and Lowell.

Gross (1982:43) has described this process as the "great transition to modern agricultural capitalism" where farms no longer supported just family or local needs but produced a surplus for sale in the market system. Concord resident Henry D. Thoreau advocated the preservation of subsistence farming and was critical of the new focus on market driven production taking place on local farms (Merchant 1989:256). Although many farms were thriving in the new agricultural economy, the farm of Joshua Brooks did not. Deacon

(continued)

Joshua Brooks had been a prosperous farmer and tanner but had been hard-pressed to provide family farmlands in Concord and Lincoln for his children. When he died in 1790, the bulk of his farm and tannery passed to his son Joshua. Several of his other children had established themselves elsewhere. The younger Joshua Brooks had fourteen children and appears to have been wealthy enough to engage in a number of land deals. However, by the time of his death in 1825, he was in debt. His son Isaac inherited the farm and later acquired the neighboring Noah Brook's Tavern. In 1844, Isaac went bankrupt and both farms then passed to Isaac's brother Nathan, a prominent Concord lawyer. The Joshua Brooks estate was sold to Nathan's nephew Joshua in 1859, and was then sold out of the family in 1862. The farm failed to adapt and thrive in the new commercial environment. By the late nineteenth century much of it had already returned to forest (Garvin 1993:175). In fact, throughout the park the landscape began to revert back to forest as a result of decreased agricultural activity.

The towns of Lincoln and Lexington were also connected to Boston by the same railroad in 1844 and farms such as those of **Thomas Nelson Jr. (map no. 121)** and **Josiah Nelson (map no. 120)** engaged in less general, subsistence production and more truck or market gardening. Some of the produce from these towns such as the milk from Lexington dairy farms was shipped by rail to places well outside the Boston metropolitan area such as northern Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. Through the end of the nineteenth century, Lexington farms focused on commercial production of milk and other produce, particularly in locations along highways. By 1875, Lexington was one of the largest milk producing towns in eastern and central Massachusetts (MHC 1980a, b, c). The **Barn at Whittemore House (map no. 126) and Bashian Barn Foundation (map no. 131)** are examples of barns associated with farms in the Fiske Hill section of Lexington. The Bashian Barn was constructed on the former Ebenezer Fiske farmstead between 1872 and 1875.

In the early to mid-twentieth century the towns of Concord, Lincoln and Lexington all became an outer suburb for the Boston metropolitan area and there was an increase in residential development. Throughout the period, farmers in the region continued their concentration on commercial markets. The influx of cheap meat and grain from the Midwest led local farmers to specialize in market gardening, orchards, and dairy. Imported grain provided a cheap high-protein feed for local cows. In the early 1900s many orchards were replanted with trees bearing varieties of dessert apples to sell to the expanding Boston market. Donahue has stated that although agriculture boomed economically, it began to contract geographically onto the better soils, and to rely less on local resources. As a result, worn out upland pastures reverted to pine (Garvin 1993:177).

In Concord and Lincoln, suburban expansion led to the development of some older farms as rural estates such as the **Buttrick Mansion (map no. 8)**. Some of the original eighteenth century Hartwell Farm was developed for residential use and several houses were built. Residential development increased following

(continued)

Lexington's connection to the Boston urban core by street railway. Improved road systems for automobiles in the early modern period also contributed to this trend. Farm land was frequently used for residential development and several golf courses, however, some farms continued to be sources of dairy and agricultural products (MHC 1980a, b, c).

The incorporation of these towns into the Boston metropolitan area triggered a change in overall land use. Local agriculture was affected, with market gardening becoming the most important activity on farms in Concord and Lincoln. In Concord, pastures in upland areas formerly used for grazing livestock were abandoned and overgrown, gradually becoming wooded (Whitney and Davis 1986:78). There was an intensified use of fields in the terraces flanking the Concord River and along streams like Mill and Elm Brook.

As farmers continued the commercialization of their farms, they began hiring more wage laborers. These laborers were Yankees, Nova Scotians, and after 1840, Irish immigrants. By the second half of the nineteenth century, a few Irish farm laborers were able to purchase farms of their own. During the 1870s, the McHugh and Dee families acquired the old Hartwell homesteads on Virginia Road and carried on dairy and orchard operations (Garvin 1993:177).
In the first quarter of the twentieth century, there was a decrease in agriculture on local farms, but market gardening was still carried out. The **Albano Produce Stand (map no. 60), D. Inferrara House and Farm Stand (map nos. 71, 72), and the Farwell Jones Dairy Barn and Silo (map no. 63)** are examples of farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the modern period. Following World War I, major marketed crops from the region came under increasing competitive pressure. Refrigerated shipments of produce from other parts of the country began to cut into the local production and distribution of these goods. Dairy shifted to larger, mechanized operations of cheaper land. The hay market declined with the advent of the automobile. The automobile was also responsible for increased suburban and commercial development of the region, resulting in higher real estate prices. Increased land prices and expanding suburbanization as well as competition from more distant producers led to a decline in the amount of acreage in active agricultural use. For the most part, local farmers could not afford to maintain their farms, and the local agricultural economy shrank, while the landscape became dominated by forests, residences, and roads (Garvin 1993:178). During this period, some farms were acquired by recent immigrants who actively participated in market gardening. Twentieth-century farming practices incorporated technological innovations such as tractors for deep plowing, hay balers and combines, newly developed crops or hybrid strains of older crops to meet changing market conditions. Farm stands were in seasonal operation along major roads and highways in the three towns such as Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2.

Farms which continued through the period included the McHugh farm on the Hartwell Tavern Site, which contained a piggery and produced poultry, vegetables, and fruit (corn, apples) by 1930 (Towle and McMahon

(continued)

1986:115-116). The **McHugh Barn (map no. 100)** is a modern period structure built to replace an older barn. The nineteenth century barn, built in 1830, that originally stood on this site was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. The **Rogers Barn (map no. 81)** is an example of a twentieth century structure built on the foundation of an earlier barn that stood on the site. This structure is located along North Great Road in an area that remained in agricultural land use through the nineteenth century.

In the post World War II period, commercial agriculture survived at a few places with the best soils. The Palumbo family continued to play a major role in keeping agriculture alive in the twentieth century. By the mid-twentieth century, the Hartwell Tavern Farm area, which had been taken over by the McHughs and Dees, had succumbed completely to forest and development, including Hanscom Field.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological and Collections Management (1960 - 1986)

Archaeological research has served an important/key role in Minute Man NHP from its initial development in the early 1960s. Investigations have occurred at 23 archaeological sites and portions of historic roadways in seven sections in the park throughout a 23-year period, from 1963 to 1986. These studies located sites occupied in 1775 and a collection of a very large assemblage of artifacts which eventually received appropriate conservation and cataloging during a project begun by the National Park Service in 1983.

Most of the sites were farmsteads or residences known or assumed to have been part of the setting for the events of April 19, 1775. Located in a village setting in the town center of Concord, the North Bridge vicinity and outlying rural areas along the Battle Road corridor in Concord, Lincoln and Lexington, the sites had been occupied by persons involved in the events of April 19, 1775 or were the scene of particular incidents on that day.

The objectives of the majority of archaeological excavations, particularly in the 1960s and 70s were tied to specific restoration plans and served to collect data that could be used in conjunction with documentary and architectural information to answer questions about the locations of structures, outbuildings, and features such as wells on various sites. Other archaeological investigations, particularly the more recent studies, were done to evaluate the potential impact of proposed improvements within Minute Man NHP that required subsurface disturbance. A majority of the archaeological investigations were on locations with no above ground structures, however some of the sites were on properties that also contained standing historic buildings (Towle and MacMahon 1987:1).

(continued)

In 1958, the Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC) recommended that a national park be created including sites in Concord, Lincoln and Lexington to commemorate "the significant events, structures and sites of the opening day of the War of the Revolution" and the "battle road" in the towns of Lexington, Lincoln and Concord (Boston National Historic Sites Commission 1958:14). Recommendations put forward by the BNHSC identified the historic sites to be interpreted as elements of the proposed park and sections of the three towns that should be incorporated into it. The following year, based on the recommendations of the BNHSC, Minute Man NHP was established by an Act of Congress.

The potential contribution that archaeology could make to the Park was given consideration early in its development. A preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of sites identified by the BNHSC was completed by John Cotter, Regional Archeologist of NPS Region Five (Philadelphia). In this assessment, Cotter estimated the types of physical evidence or other information that could be derived from archeological investigation within the Park. This information could then be used to enhance the proposed restoration of specific sites or areas. Cotter's assessment led to recommendations by the Regional Director (Region Five) for the first archaeological survey of the Park. Objectives of the survey were to determine what physical evidence was present to increase knowledge of site identity, structures and artifacts on historic properties. Archaeological investigation was also considered to be a useful approach to verifying the location of historic landscape features like stone walls and roads.

While archaeology was given an important place in park development, it was placed in a subsidiary role to historical research and documentary evidence. The need for archaeological investigation was clearly recognized in the early 1960s, but only as a supplement to historic grounds research.

The view of archaeology as secondary to historical research evident in early planning for the Park reflects the larger context in which many excavations were carried out in New England and other regions. The subsidiary role that archaeology was assigned in relation to history has been described as the "hand-maiden" approach. In many cases, the places selected for archaeological investigation were "historic sites" recognized as significant due to their association with associated events or persons. Historical archaeology was primarily a method of collecting information for restoration and reconstruction projects (Deagan 1982). The excavation of historic sites has a long tradition in New England, starting in the 1920s and 30s on sites in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Archaeological projects sponsored by museums and historical societies frequently involved homes of prominent persons, well known early industrial sites or restored properties (Brown 1977:5-13). Archaeological data was seen as useful for covering gaps or explaining discrepancies in the documentary record or a source of information on architectural/structural features that could be applied to interpretive programs (Synenki 1987:66).

(continued)

At Minute Man NHP, the initial set of investigations within the long sequence of archaeological studies were conducted between 1963 and 1966. The first archaeological investigations in 1963 and 1964, were under the direction of Vincent P. Foley. The primary objectives were to inspect surface indications of archaeological sites in order to relate them to extant historical data, investigate the Josiah Nelson Homestead and "spot check" known features throughout the property that had been acquired for the Park. Supervision of stabilization work on the Ebenezer Fiske house following its excavation was also a component of the project undertaken by Foley. The results of this first stage of archaeological investigation contributed to development of the Master Plan for Minute Man NHP.

Three sites selected for excavation in 1963 were located in the Nelson Road and Fiske Hill areas of the Park. At the Ebenezer Fiske site, the cellar and adjacent areas were excavated to confirm the association of this structural feature with "Minute Man Fiske," date the occupation of the site and determine the location and size of 1775 period outbuildings (Foley 1963a ;1964a). In addition, some effort was devoted to locating the remains of the Battle Road on Fiske Hill. Excavations at the Jacob Whittemore site was unsuccessful in locating a blacksmith shop described in documentary sources. At Nelson Road, the foundation for the Josiah Nelson house and barn were uncovered. Foley also completed an assessment of sites (Sweet house, Job Brooks house) on Nelson Road and the area west of North Bridge. Further study of the North Bridge area. to identify roads, causeways and walls was recommended (Foley 1963b; 1964a).

Over a three year period from 1964 to 1967, archaeologist Leland Abel investigated 13 house sites, historic roadways and the alleged locations of graves for British soldiers. Additional exploratory work was done in conjunction with restoration at the Ebenezer Fiske and Jacob Whittemore farmsteads. Fieldwork in 1964 consisted of excavations at the Josiah Nelson and Job Brooks farmstead sites and the eighteenth century roads west of North Bridge. Outbuildings and stone boundary walls were identified through excavations at the Josiah Nelson site; other features eventually designated as Sites 22, 23 and 24 were found and recommended for further study (Abel and Snow 1966).

In 1965, subsurface testing to confirm the routes of the Acton and Groton Roads near the North Bridge Visitor Center (Buttrick Mansion) was conducted. An unexpected result of this work was the discovery of an eighteenth century domestic site with a filled cellar and wells. Based on documentary research and oral tradition this site was attributed to Willard Buttrick. That same year, there were excavations on the Elisha Jones and Ebenezer Fiske farmsteads. Using documentary sources, architectural data and artifact assemblages, Abel concluded that some of the structural features on the Ebenezer Fiske site were related to Fiske's period of occupancy. A search for remnants of the Battle Road and other roadways in Fiske Hill area was also conducted by Abel in 1965 (Abel 1965; 1966b, 1982).

(continued)

Sites 22, 23, 24, the Jacob Foster and Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.) farmsteads and the Wayside were investigated by Abel in 1966. Sites 22, 23 and 24 were interpreted as the remains of a small house, possible leather working shop and the probable location of a house owned by Christopher Mudgin prior to 1775. A survey to locate the eighteenth century Jacob Foster and Thomas Nelson Sr houses was also carried out in 1966, however no documentation of Abel's work at these sites has been found to date (Towle and MacMahon 1987:71). Excavations at the Wayside intended to locate an ell connecting the house and barn were begun by Abel in the fall of 1966, but not completed (C. Snow 1969b:7).

Investigations conducted at Minute Man NHP in the two year period from 1967 - 1969; were directed by Cordelia Snow who had been laboratory supervisor for Leland Abel during his work on Sites 22 and 23. In the North Bridge section of the Park, Snow investigated the Buttrick farmstead (Ephraim, Jonathan and Willard Buttrick) complex. At the Wayside, Snow continued excavations started by Abel to find structural evidence of an ell and the barn used by the Alcott family during their mid-nineteenth century occupancy of the property. In response to a request from Park Historian Robert Ronsheim, Snow also investigated the Eliphalet Fox House, or Casey's site, to confirm the locations of structural features.

Limited subsurface sampling was done on the Neville house site, a nineteenth century structure placed on the foundation of the earlier Thomas Nelson Jr house. This excavation was also used to confirm that the site was the correct location of Thomas Nelson Jr's house. In early 1968, Snow also edited/published work by Abel on **Battle Road/Fiske Hill (map no. 130)**, and both documentary and archeological data for the Ebenezer Fiske farmstead. From this review, Snow suggested that an archaeological site had been incorrectly attributed to the eighteenth century Ebenezer Fiske farmstead and recommended that further fieldwork be carried out to confirm its location (Snow 1969b, c).

From excavations and documentary research conducted in the summer of 1968, Snow was able to confirm that one of the foundations located by Leland Abel was the eighteenth century Ephraim and Willard Buttrick House. The second foundation was found to have been altered by construction of the Stedman Buttrick House in the nineteenth century and/or archaeological excavations by Abel. These investigations were also intended to determine if any archaeological sites were located in the proposed location of the North Bridge Visitor Center.

Another series of investigations done in Minute Man NHP during the summer of 1968 was directed by David Snow at four sites. The objective of these studies was to assist with the stabilization, restoration and interpretation of eighteenth century house sites (Towle and MacMahon 1987:74). Work at the Thomas Nelson Jr site was designed to determine what part of the site could be attributed to Thomas Nelson's occupancy in 1775. Using ceramic and pipe stem bore analysis, Snow was able to conclude that the site was occupied by about 1750 to 1760, and portions of it did relate to Thomas Nelson Jr's occupation (Snow 1973).

(continued)

Other subsurface sampling included a barn associated with the nineteenth century Neville property south of Nelson Road and fields between the Thomas and Josiah Nelson sites which contained the suspected location of the early eighteenth century Christopher Mudgin house. In July and August 1968, Snow investigated the Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.) farmstead to excavate structural features previously identified by Abel.

Additional excavation was carried out at the Ebenezer Fiske Site to confirm the location of the eighteenth century house and associated outbuildings. Prior documentary and archaeology research by Cordelia Snow (1968b) had suggested that the site of the Ebenezer Fiske house was not known. David Snow continued subsurface testing in areas suspected to be the site of the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century David Fiske house and lot boundaries in order to more accurately located the later Ebenezer Fiske house. The foundation of the David Fiske house was found and based on its location, Snow estimated that the Ebenezer Fiske house was east of the Bashian farm house under modern Wood Street (Snow 1969a,b,c).

A third episode of archaeological studies was initiated when Charles W. Tremer was contracted by NPS in 1970. Over a four year period, from 1970–1974, Tremer excavated at four house sites (David Brown, Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Thomas Flint, Thomas Nelson Jr.) the supposed Bull Tavern and four sections of Battle Road (Fiske Hill, Nelson Road, Meriam's Corner, yard of Job Brooks House). The goals of these investigations were similar to previous work and intended to assist the Park with restoration and interpretation of sites extant in 1775.

Excavations at the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern were continued over three seasons of fieldwork in the summers of 1972–1974. The objectives were to locate and excavate foundations related to the Hartwell site in 1775. Information collected from this site was to be used for restoration of the Hartwell homestead to the period of 1775. The rear yard and an area around the barn were extensively excavated in 1972. Features found there were interpreted as foundations for structures forming the farm/tavern complex of 1775, a drainage field/cesspool system and eighteenth century driveway. Further archaeological study was recommended. Other investigations in the 1972 season entailed a search for segments of Battle Road in four other areas of the Park (Meriam's Corner, Nelson Road, Job Brooks yard, Fiske Hill) to substantiate documentary research on the location of this roadway by NPS Research Historian John Luzader (Tremer 1972).

In addition to continued work at the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern site, excavation was conducted at the Thomas Flint Site in the summer of 1973, to locate and define the nature of the site. Two foundations were found and investigated on this site by Tremer. His investigation of the Thomas Flint Site was done at the request of the Park Superintendent and Historian. The intent of these excavations was to locate and define this site.

In 1974, excavations by Tremer took place at the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Thomas Nelson Jr. and Bull Tavern sites. The work at Hartwell Tavern is not well documented, but apparently involved excavation of

(continued)

foundations identified in 1973. Objectives for the Thomas Nelson Jr. site were to develop alternatives for restoring and interpreting the site, address questions about the original construction date for the house, and its structural evolution. (Limited excavation of features studied earlier by David Snow was done to answer questions about the construction and subsequent expansion of the Thomas Nelson house). Further excavation, stabilization, and placement of interpretive markers describing the structural evolution of the house was recommended (Tremer 1974).

Other excavations in 1974 to locate subsurface remains of the Bull Tavern were conducted at the request of the Chief of Interpretation and Park Superintendent. A formal report describing the results of the excavations has not been found. The tavern site was not confirmed, a filled foundation found in the excavations was interpreted as a late nineteenth century structure built around 1870 (Towle and MacMahon 1987: 80).

For a three year period from 1975 and 1978 no archaeological investigation was carried out within Minute Man NHP. An interpretive program for Concord public school students included planting a colonial style garden in an area south of the David Brown House site. The garden was located in an area thought to have been previously excavated. A well was uncovered and artifacts collected by children participating in the interpretive program over several years (Towle and MacMahon 1987:80).

Stabilization measures were developed and implemented by the Denver Service Center in 1979 for foundation features on five sites (David Brown, Ephraim and Willard Buttrick, Eliphelet Fox, Thomas Nelson Jr, Josiah Nelson). Since this work involved the removal of vegetation and masonry repair of features (fireplaces, wells) there was a minimal amount of archaeological excavation (Bleacher 1979).

Between 1979 and 1986 archaeological investigations within Minute Man NHP were primarily conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) to assess the potential impact of proposed construction within the Park. Research of this type was done at the Elisha Jones house and Hartwell Tavern in advance of proposed landscaping and installation of underground utilities (Mahlstedt 1979a,b). Remote sensing study (electrical resistivity) of Hartwell Tavern to locate subsurface features identified anomalies possibly indicating the locations of refuse deposits, wells, privies, paths or roadways and a barnyard (Weston Geophysical Corp 1980:2). In 1980, subsurface testing of these resistivity anomalies was conducted by Pratt and Pratt Archaeological Consultants to test hypotheses about the spatial distribution of features on historic sites and compare the effectiveness of electrical resistivity versus subsurface testing. Two foundation features, a sheet refuse deposit and road bed were found as a result of this sampling of anomalies. Analysis attempted to explain the distribution of artifact classes within the Hartwell Tavern site and their probable temporal affiliation (Pratt 1981: 63-65).

(continued)

Four archaeological properties were investigated in 1983 by NPS archaeologist Linda Towle in compliance with Section 106 review to assess the impact of proposed construction (roads, restroom facilities) and restoration projects (William Smith House). At the North Bridge, survey and data recovery level investigations were carried out on a multi-component prehistoric period site (Towle 1983, 1984a,b; Towle and Hsu 1984). Two archaeological projects in compliance with Section 106 review were also done in 1985. At the Samuel Hartwell homelot areas to be landscaped were investigated. The other study was done to guide the reconstruction of Nelson Road to its original 1775 appearance (MacMahon 1985; Synenki 1985).

The Minute Man Archaeological NHP Project was begun in 1984 as a multi-year, problem oriented study of sites in the Park. The three primary goals of this project were a systematic survey of the Park to identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological sites, answer specific interpretive questions about the location and occupants of particular sites, and to describe and explain changes in use of space on eighteenth century farmsteads (Synenki 1986:6). This interdisciplinary project was expected to contribute to current understanding of changes in New England rural landscapes. The first archaeological investigation of the Minute Man NHP Archaeological project was carried out to locate subsurface remains of the **Joseph Mason and David Brown houses (map nos. 94 and 15)**, two eighteenth century dwellings, and assess the impact of telephone cable installation (Synenki 1986a).

Problems with previous archaeological research conducted at sites in the Park have been identified so that future users of data from these studies can be made aware of these limitations. Synenki (1987) discussed three primary reasons why previous archaeological investigations might have been unable to locate or correctly interpret eighteenth century sites. One problem with earlier studies is the lack of predictive statements describing the categories of expected archaeological remains on these sites. A second deficiency was the lack of adequate data collection strategies to insure that subsurface features on sites would be located. The third problem evident in previous investigations was that analyses applied to the data from sites were not appropriate for dating and interpreting the function of archaeological features (Synenki 1987: 84-90).

The Archeological Collections Management Program (ACMP) had as its primary goal the reorganization of archaeological collections and associated documentary materials. This reorganization was necessary to make them accessible to Park staff for management and educational purposes. This program also made the archaeological collections accessible for research by archaeologists, historians, and other interested persons. A secondary goal of the ACMP was to develop recommendations for Park staff relative to the management of the materials in the collection and identifying artifacts that could be used in interpretive exhibits and educational programs. Analysis of the information and artifact assemblages from all previously excavated sites, re-drafting of site maps, and creation of a records data base were other elements added to the ACMP (Synenki and Charles 1983; Towle and MacMahon 1987:19-21).

(continued)

Collections of artifacts were transported to the Eastern Archaeological Field Laboratory (EAFL) at Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston National Historical Park for processing. Artifact collections were first associated with a site of origin and excavator using available documentation. A literature search was also conducted to gather all extant information such a site reports, field notes, maps, photographs and correspondence. During processing, artifacts were sorted by site and accession number and a determination of the integrity or completeness of the collection was made by comparing counts on catalog cards, worksheets and final reports.

Following sorting of artifacts by ACMP inventory categories, they were recorded on forms. These coding sheets consisted of a ten page form capable of recording the information from a single provenience within an archaeological site. The ACMP inventory or catalog was based on other similar systems used at other national parks, with the addition of some revisions made to the inventory form. The ACMP inventory system organizes artifacts according to material, manufacturing technique, function and form. It was intended to serve primarily as a collection management system rather than a means of recording detailed attribute information from artifacts to carry out specific kinds of analysis (Towle and MacMahon 1987: 96-108).

As part of the ACMP project, two basic types of maps were constructed for use in reports. They were a set of base maps depicting the topography, modern features and archaeological sites in the Park and maps of individual sites. This set of base maps consisted of one map for each of the seven sections within the Park. Sources of data used to construct the base map set were Fairchild topographic maps (US Department of the Interior 1961), USGS topographic maps, NPS segment maps developed by the Office of Land Acquisition and Water Resources, and aerial photographs. The individual site maps were developed from sources including original excavator's reports, excavation photographs, aerial photographs, and historic maps (Towle and MacMahon 1987:114,115).

In 1989 and 1990, an intensive level archaeological survey was conducted within Minute Man NHP by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL). The purpose of this investigation was to carry out a systematic survey for prehistoric period cultural resources to address current gaps in the available data base. It was also designed to provide an estimate of the frequencies and types of prehistoric sites within the Park. A predictive model for prehistoric resources was field tested using a combination of probabilistic and judgmental sampling. A total of 14 prehistoric sites were identified within areas ranked as having high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Six previously undocumented historic period archeological sites were found. They were a stone bridge, (Ox Pasture Cartpath/Bridge) and foundations for a barn or outbuilding (Thomas Brooks Farm) and three residential sites (William Smith Farm, Ephraim Hartwell Farm nineteenth and twentieth century sites, Samuel Hartwell cellar hole). Historic period cultural material collected during the intensive

(continued)

survey was analyzed with formats examining the temporal association of the material, its density, spatial distribution and connection to historic period agriculture and refuse disposal patterns (Ritchie et al 1990).

Recent archaeological investigations in Minute Man NHP have been carried out on several historic period sites in compliance with Section 106 review. These surveys were done in advance of proposed construction or other alterations to the settings of these sites. From 1994 to 1998, surveys were completed on the North Bridge Visitor Center, East Quarter School House, Job Brooks House, Bedford Lane area, and vicinity of the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern. These surveys recovered some prehistoric and historic/modern period cultural material and features (Mead 1994; 1998; 1999; Pendery 1998, Griswold 1996).

Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use in the Sudbury, Assabet Concord River Basin, ca 9500 to 400 B.P.

The combined Sudbury/Assabet/Concord River drainage has been known as a core of prehistoric Native American settlement since the late nineteenth century. Parts of this area such as the middle and lower sections of the Sudbury and upper Concord drainage have been the subject of intensive artifact collecting by avocational archaeologists over the last 125 years.

The current data base contains many archaeological sites first investigated and recorded by avocational archaeologists over the last century. In Concord, large artifact collections were made from the highly visible sites exposed by farming and agriculture. The increase in artifact collecting may have been related to the intensive agricultural land use associated with the shift to market gardening by local farm owners. One of the earliest collectors was Henry David Thoreau, whose writings described artifact finds and local prehistoric sites such as the Concord Shell Heap (19-MD-388). His collection is currently preserved at the Peabody Museum, Harvard, and Fruitlands Museum. Other early collectors from Concord were Adams Tolman, Alfred Hosmer, Benjamin Smith, Warren Moorehead, and Joseph Bartolomeo. Some of these individuals were able to assemble collections of several thousand artifacts by concentrating on the larger sites along the Concord and lower Assabet rivers. Hosmer, Tolman, and Smith visited sites located within Minute Man NHP in the North Bridge, Wayside, and Meriam's Corner sections of the Park. These artifact collections have been a valuable source of information for reconstructing the prehistoric settlement patterns of the area (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982).

A survey of the greater Merrimack River basin conducted in 1930–31 by Moorehead, then of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation, included portions of the Sudbury/Assabet and Concord drainages. Smith contributed to the survey by preparing an overview of the prehistory of the Concord area based on his observations from many sites in the Southern Merrimack basin. After conducting subsurface testing on some of the larger sites, Moorehead concluded that the prehistoric sites in this area had limited research potential due to the extent of previous artifact collecting (Moorehead 1931; Smith 1931).

(continued)

The first attempt to record prehistoric sites in this area was undertaken by members of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS), including Smith and Tolman, as part of a state wide survey in the 1940s. More than 100 sites were recorded in the Concord USGS quadrangle alone, forming one of the largest concentrations of known prehistoric cultural resources in Massachusetts. Some of the general patterns in the distribution of prehistoric sites observed during the course of the MAS survey were used to describe settlement/site selection criteria displayed by the known sites (Smith 1944). In the early 1940s, a local chapter of the MAS carried out limited excavation at a large multi-component site on the Sudbury River well known to local avocational archaeologists (Movius 1941). A survey of prehistoric sites in the nearby Shawsheen River drainage by Bullen (1949) did not extend to the headwaters area near the present location of Hanscom Air Force Base and the Virginia Road section of Minute Man NHP. During the 1950s and 1960s, a dramatic increase in residential development in the outer Boston suburbs such as Concord, Bedford, Sudbury and Wayland resulted in the damage or destruction of many prehistoric sites. Activity by avocational and professional archaeologists has increased since the 1970s. Investigations, including town-wide reconnaissance surveys and excavations of specific sites, have been conducted by the MAS, Wayland Archaeology Group, and Concord Historical Commission (Wayland Archaeology Group 1981; Kerber 1985, Blancke 1982; Dimmick and Gardescu 1991). Together with the many cultural resource management studies completed by professional archaeologists since the mid-1970s, these investigations have contributed a large amount of important new information about Native American settlement patterns in both riverine and upland environments and resource use within the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord drainages.

The relatively large body of data available from the sources described above can be used to document about 11,000 years of prehistoric Native American settlement patterns and resource uses in the lower Sudbury, Assabet and upper Concord River drainage. In addition, a paleoenvironmental reconstruction based on palynological analysis of a sediment core taken from Cedar Swamp Pond in the upper Sudbury River basin has documented changes in forest types over the last 12,000 years (Sneddon and Kaplan 1987).

A few isolated find spots of diagnostic PaleoIndian projectile points are known from artifact collections but no definite components or sites belonging to this temporal period have been identified. An example of one of these find spots is the Dakin Farm Site where a Clovis like point of red jasper was found by an avocational archaeologist. This site is near the North Bridge section of Minute Man NHP on the lower Assabet just above its confluence with the Sudbury River. During the Paleoindian period about 12,000 to 11,000 years ago, a spruce woodland with red pine, larch, fir, alder and hornbeam formed the primary forest type.

By about 8,000 years ago, an expansion of a temperate deciduous forest type composed of oak, maple, ash, birch and beech occurred during the general span of the Early Archaic period. The Sudbury, Concord, and Shawsheen drainages were core areas of Early Archaic activity in southeastern New England. Current

(continued)

information is limited to the distribution of diagnostic bifurcate base projectile points and a few radiocarbon dated features. Most of these points were found by avocational archeologists. For example, the Ben Smith collection from Concord contains roughly half of all the known bifurcate base points from this area (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; Ritchie 1984). Reconstruction of Early Archaic settlement on the largest sites in this core area is restricted to limited information derived from a few systematic excavations. However, it is apparent that Early Archaic groups left behind small, low density depositions of cultural material and pit features that form the oldest components on some riverine sites. Two deep pit features radiocarbon dated to 8,460±60 B.P. and 8,360±80 B.P. were associated with a single bifurcate base projectile point and quartz and purple rhyolite debitage on the Heath Brook Site along the lower Shawsheen drainage (Glover and Doucette 1992:101). This small deposition may be typical of Early Archaic components on other large multi-component sites in the southern Merrimack River basin.

A major ecotonal boundary was established in central Massachusetts between about 8,000 and 6,000 years ago marking the northern limit of the oak dominant forest of southern New England and the northern hardwood/coniferous forest. This boundary was in proximity to the headwaters of the Nashua, Assabet, and Sudbury rivers, which form the southern limit of the greater Merrimack basin (Gaudreau and Webb 1985). Many riverine zone sites in the middle/lower Sudbury, upper Concord, and Shawsheen drainages have evidence for intensive or repeated occupation dating to the Middle Archaic period. Settlements appear to be focused along the broad river meadow/marshes and other wetland environments that developed in former post glacial lake basins in those drainages. The clustering or focus of Middle Archaic settlement in the riverine zone with wetlands and marsh may be related in some way to the onset of warm, dry (Hypsithermal) climatic conditions after about 7,500 years ago. The river meadow/marsh environment may have provided a more diverse and predictable resource base (waterfowl, anadromous fish, plants) in contrast to upland areas.

Surface collections of artifacts by avocational archaeologists as well as limited excavations at some of these sites have produced significant numbers of Neville, Neville variant, and Stark type projectile points. Middle Archaic components comprise the largest, most visible elements at some of these sites suggesting more frequent occupation of the sites from about 7,500 to 6,000 years ago when compared to the later periods. For example, Neville and Stark projectile points comprise the most frequent projectile point types collected from the Watertown Dairy Site in Wayland (Largy 1983; Ritchie 1994). A total of 188 Neville and Stark points were collected from the Heard Pond Site also in Wayland (Anthony et al 1980:27-28). Another large assemblage of 63 Neville and 23 Stark points were recorded in a private collection from the Heath Brook Site along the Shawsheen River in Tewksbury (Glover and Doucette 1992:57-60). Near Minute Man NHP, the Asparagus Experimental Station (19-MD-86) and Hosmer's Rock (19-MD-103) are good examples of riverine zone sites with Middle Archaic components. The Barthels Farm (19-MD-20) along upper Elm Brook is one of the few upland zone sites with evidence of Middle Archaic activity.

(continued)

Chipped stone tools were made primarily from local lithic materials such as Westboro formation quartzite, amphibolite schist, crystal tuff as well as argillite and rhyolite from the northern Boston basin and Middlesex Fells area (Ritchie 1979). Many ground stone tools such as gouges were made from Braintree Slate, a hornfels obtained from a source area in the Blue Hills. The functionally diverse assemblages of chipped and ground stone tools, including bifaces, scrapers, drills, gouges, and semi-lunar knives used at some riverine sites, suggest they were central points of core settlement areas. Adjacent uplands also provided numerous resources used during the Middle Archaic period. The known distribution of Middle Archaic sites in a variety of riverine and upland environmental settings suggests the settlement pattern was fairly complex (Ritchie 1982). Despite intensive activity, features such as hearths and pits dating to the Middle Archaic Period are relatively infrequent at large riverine settlements. A radiocarbon assay of 6680 + 170 B.P. obtained from a small feature on the Watertown Dairy Site in Wayland is one of the few dates associated with Middle Archaic activity (Ritchie 1994).

Settlement patterns in the southern Merrimack basin about 6,000 to 5,000 years ago are unclear. A general episode of low intensity use or occupation is suggested by the small body of available information. The few identifiable components contain Laurentian tradition artifacts, such as Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton series projectile points. Several sites in the Charlestown Meadows district at the headwaters of the Assabet River (Westboro) have produced Laurentian Tradition features (Vosburg/Brewerton) dated to 5,225±195 B.P. and 5,100±250 B.P. (Hoffman 1984). A similar radiocarbon date of 5,130±70 B.P. was returned from charcoal confined in a feature from the Heath Brook Site indicating a possible Middle to Late Archaic origin.

There was a gradual change in the composition of the southeastern New England forests approximately 4,700 to 3,000 years ago, as hemlock declined and a diverse, oak dominant forest with hickory, beech, yellow birch, and a number of other deciduous tree species developed (Gaudreau and Webb 1985). A period of gradual climactic cooling commenced after about 4,000 years ago and continued for the next millennium. The fourth millennium before present may have been a general episode of environmental stabilization when hunter/gatherer populations in southern New England developed settlement and subsistence strategies based on intensive, localized resource use within defined group territories (Dincauze 1980). With a reduction in group territory size it became more likely that settlements near zones of favorable natural resources and/or resource diversity would be re-occupied. This change in group territory size or the logistical organization of hunter/gatherer groups may have been a factor leading to more frequent site reoccupation.

Support for this general model can be found in radiocarbon dated archaeological features on multi-component sites near riverine or major wetland ecozones in the southern Merrimack drainage basin that appear to have been frequently re-occupied during the Late/Terminal Archaic Period. Reoccupation of sites has resulted in the creation of dense deposits of cultural material and features. Complex multi-component

(continued)

sites in the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord river drainages appear to contain evidence of frequent occupation beginning around 4,500 years ago. In the middle Sudbury drainage, several multi-component riverine sites have evidence of recurrent occupation and feature construction. Some of the earliest recurrent settlement appears to have been by people using a Brewerton/Squibnocket Triangle projectile point technology. This strong presence on sites may reflect the proximity of the Sudbury drainage to the upland terrain of central Massachusetts that was apparently a core area of Laurentian tradition settlement.

An early date of 4,600 B.P., likely associated with a Laurentian or Small Stemmed Point occupation, was recorded from the Clam Shell Bluff Site in Concord (Blancke 1995). Other Late Archaic features in the middle Sudbury drainage have been radiocarbon dated to 4,480±110 B.P. and 4,100±155 B.P. and between 4,520 and 4,100 B.P. at the Castle Hill and Sand Hill sites, respectively (Dimmick and Gardescu 1991). The Sand Hill Site also contained features from a second, somewhat later episode of Late Archaic occupation radiocarbon dated to between 3,720 and 3,600 years ago.

Radiocarbon dates from the Pine Hawk Site on the Assabet River in Acton, also clustered between about 5000 and 3900 years ago, indicates episodes of brief, but recurrent occupation during the Late Archaic period (Waller and Ritchie, in prep). At the Heath Brook Site in the Shawsheen drainage, a similar pattern of frequent re-use of riverine and wetland margin locations was suggested by hearth/firepit features, deposits of burnt rock fragments, and oxidized subsoils that were dated to 3,840±100 BP and 3,290±60 BP (Glover and Doucette 1992).

Late Archaic period activity is evident on most of the known prehistoric period archaeological sites in the combined Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage. The artifact collection assembled by Ben Smith, a Concord avocational archaeologist, contained Late Archaic projectile points from 73 sites in this area. More than 80% of those sites known to Smith that could be placed in a temporal period had Late Archaic components. The most diversified settlement pattern in this area is illustrated by the number and distribution of Small Stem Point tradition components in riverine and upland environmental settings. Some large sites near the Sudbury and Concord rivers appear to have been used as base camps, while many moderate to small sites and isolated artifacts are dispersed in upland zone microenvironments near streams and wetlands.

Susquehanna tradition settlement patterns in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage include both habitation and burial sites. Susquehanna components are most common on riverine zone sites; particularly those locations that show continuity of use from the Terminal Archaic to Late Woodland periods. The most intensive activity may have been on some smaller sites near locations well-suited for pond and river fishing, rather than on large base riverine camps. The Weir Hill 2, #3 and Staiano Sites in the Weir Hill district of Sudbury and Wayland (a known location of later Woodland period fishing activity) are examples of this pattern. Pieces of steatite (soapstone) from the manufacture of cooking vessels were found at the Robin Hill

(continued)

Site in Marlborough (Ritchie et al 1984). This site represents one of the few known Susquehanna tradition components along the Assabet River, indicating that this drainage served as a corridor for the individuals who quarried and transported steatite.

Upland environmental settings away from the riverine zone were also an integral part of Susquehanna tradition settlement. Small sites with diagnostic Wayland Notched points, Mansion Inn bifaces, and rhyolite chipping debris were located in upland areas near tributary streams and wetlands between the Sudbury and Assabet rivers (Gallagher et al 1985). Some of these sites probably represent single component loci created by small groups of people while hunting or collecting various resources between 3,700 to 3,200 years ago.

Near Minute Man NHP, similar sites are known from the uplands on the boundaries of the Concord, Shawsheen, and Charles river watersheds in Concord and Lincoln. For example, the Black Rabbit Site, a moderate sized camp near the headwaters of the Shawsheen River north of Virginia Road, was possibly occupied during a hunting/collecting episode (Mowchan et al 1987). The nearby Hartwell Farm Site on Elm Brook contained a Susquehanna component with Atlantic and Wayland Notched points. Atlantic and Susquehanna Broad/Wayland Notched points were also found in both feature and non-feature contexts at the Flagg Swamp Rockshelter in the middle Assabet drainage (Huntington 1982:36-37). Association of an Atlantic point from a feature with a radiocarbon assay of 4,200±120 B.P. suggests an early use of this site by Susquehanna tradition individuals, likely before 4,000 years ago. A slightly later occupation is indicated by dates of 3,500± 70 B.P. and 3,490±90 B.P. from contexts with both Atlantic and Susquehanna Broad/Wayland Notched points. Use of this rockshelter may have occurred in the fall/winter based on faunal remains (deer, fish) present in the deposition containing Susquehanna tradition artifacts (Huntington 1982:158).

Cremation burials associated with the Atlantic, Watertown, and Coburn phases of the Susquehanna tradition have been identified within the Sudbury and Concord drainages. The Call Site near the fall-line on the Concord River in Billerica contained a group of cremation burial features associated with the Atlantic phase probably dating around 4,000 to 3,800 years ago. The Vincent Site at the base of Nobscot Hill in Sudbury, was an isolated cremation burial pit associated with the Watertown phase with an associated radiocarbon date of 3,470±125 B.P. A large cemetery with over 20 loci of Watertown and Coburn phase cremation burial features was located at the Mansion Inn Site in Wayland. The burial features on these sites contained deposits of charcoal and red ochre, as well as burned human and animal bone, chipped stone tools (projectile points, bifaces, drills, scrapers), ground stone tools (axes, adzes, pestles), and soapstone cooking vessels (Dincauze 1968).

The nature of Small Stem Point and Susquehanna tradition interaction in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage is unclear. A radiocarbon age of 3,470 years B.P. from the Vincent Site cremation overlaps with

(continued)

the period of Small Stem Point activity of about 4,500 to 3,000 years ago. The Mansion Inn cemetery was most likely utilized over a period that extended from about 3,700 to 3,200 years ago, well within the known temporal span of the Small Stem Point Tradition. There are moderate to large riverine sites in the combined Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage with substantial Small Stem and Susquehanna Tradition components. It is clear that hunter/gatherers of both traditions were using resources present in the riverine zone. Very few of these sites have been systematically sampled or excavated so it is difficult to estimate the frequency, relative intensity, or timing/scheduling of site use by these two Archaic groups.

Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland period settlement (3,200 to 2,500 years B.P.) in the combined Sudbury/Assabet/Concord river drainage has been recognized on larger riverine zone sites by the presence artifacts such as diagnostic Orient Fishtail and Meadowood type projectile points, as well as some Small Stemmed point forms, and sherds of thick, cord marked ceramics. The most intensive occupations were on sites that continued to function later as fishing stations during the Middle to Late Woodland periods. At the Concord Shell Heap Site(19-MD-388) Terminal Archaic activity is indicated by a small group of Orient -like points (Blancke 1995:41,52). Smaller upland zone sites near tributary streams and wetlands were also part of Terminal Archaic settlement patterns. For example, an Orient-like point is in an artifact collection made by avocational archaeologist from Site 19-MD-112 along Mill Brook in the Wayside section of Minute Man NHP.

Since some small stemmed projectile point forms probably represent Early Woodland occupations, it is likely that there was some relatively intensive occupation of riverine zone sites during this period that has not been recognized due to the absence of radiocarbon dates. For example, a large pit feature with quartz and rhyolite chipping debris on the Weir Hill #1 Site in Sudbury, first assumed to be of Late Archaic provenience based on artifact types, was radiocarbon dated to 2,950±100 B.P. placing its construction and use within the Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland period (Ritchie 1985a).

The large riverine sites so intensively occupied during the Late and Terminal Archaic periods do not appear to have been important in either Middle or Late Woodland settlement systems. This shift probably reflects larger scale changes in settlement patterns after about 2,500 years ago implying that interior river drainages outside the Boston basin were not core areas of Native American activity. The Sudbury/Assabet/Concord and Shawsheen drainages may have formed a peripheral zone of resource catchment for large group territories that may have been based to the east and northeast in the coastal zone of Boston harbor and the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay. Middle and Late Woodland settlement in these interior drainages appears to be of brief duration in both riverine and upland settings, rather than larger aggregations of people such as base camps focused along waterway or wetland margins.

(continued)

Small Middle Woodland components on many moderate to large riverine zone sites indicate that these locations were visited by a few groups of people from about 1,600 to 1,000 years ago. The limited size and visibility of these sites indicates that there was no regular recurrent habitation. The most intensive depositions known at present are on some small to moderate sized riverine and pond sites that probably represent fishing stations (fish traps or weir locations). Examples near the North Bridge section of Minute Man NHP with a few diagnostic Middle Woodland projectile points and ceramic sherds include the Mantatucket Rock Site (19-MD-105, Old Manse (19-MD-89) and Punkatasset Field (19-MD-81).

No substantial Late Woodland components are known from large riverine zone sites in the middle to lower Sudbury, Assabet, and upper Concord drainages. A possible exception is the Heard Pond Site in Wayland, which was well situated for fishing near the outlet of this pond to the Sudbury River. Late Woodland activity on large riverine sites, if present at all, is usually represented by a few Levanna type projectile points or ceramic sherds. These limited depositions of Late Woodland artifacts indicate brief occupations of these sites by small groups of people. The confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers appears to have been a focal point of activity, possibly for fishing at shallow rifts or narrows suitable for construction of weirs or fish traps. There may be a concentration of Late Woodland components on sites at the confluence and downstream from it near the North Bridge section of Minute Man NHP .

A burial with a stone pestle at Site 19-MD-106, and two other burials from Site19-MD-107 are likely to be of Late Woodland period origin. Both sites were on Nashawtuc Hill at the confluence of Sudbury and Assabet rivers. The Poplar Hill Site (19-MD-88) contained a complex of hearth features possibly representing a house floor or dwelling and four burials that could belong to the late prehistoric period. The Mill Brook Site (19-MD-135) in Concord center was a fish weir known to have been in use during the Contact period, it was most likely a focus of Native American activity in the preceding Late Woodland period.

A good example of a small upland zone camp at the headwaters of Elm Brook; the Barthels Farm Site contained 13 Levanna points, the largest known assemblage of Late Woodland points from any non-riverine location (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). Another small upland zone camp possibly associated with a planting field may have been situated near Batemans Pond. At the Blue Salamander Site a small area with surviving remnants of what may be Late Woodland or Contact period corn hill features and a Levanna point were found on a hilltop overlooking the pond (Garman et al 1996).

Significance of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

Twenty-four prehistoric Native American sites have been identified within the boundaries of Minute Man NHP. Nine of these sites (19-MD-88, 19-MD-89, 19-MD-90,19-MD-91,19-MD-102,19-MD-111,19-MD-

(continued)

112, 19-MD-180, 19-MD-397) were identified prior to the establishment of the Park by local avocational archaeologists and artifact collectors, including Ben Smith and Adams Tolman. Two sites, North Bridge (19-MD-487) and (19-MD-397), were identified during cultural resource management investigations by NPS staff in 1984. Fourteen other sites (19-MD- 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688) distributed through the Meriams Corner, Bedford Road, Virginia Road and Nelson Road sections of the Park were identified in an intensive archaeological survey conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. in 1989–1990.

Only one of these prehistoric sites, the **North Bridge Site (19-MD-487)**, has been documented sufficiently to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register. The North Bridge Site is an excellent example of a moderate size, multi-component site with overlapping depositions associated with occupational episodes from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods, 7,500 to 500 years ago. The site has an intact internal structure with spatially separated components. The Late Archaic and Late Woodland components occupy the east and west sides of a knoll near the Concord River. Diagnostic artifacts include Middle (Neville, Stark), Late Archaic (Brewerton, Small Stem), and Late Woodland (Levanna) projectile points and Woodland period ceramic sherds. Features within the site include a stone tool making workshop or loci with quartz and other lithic materials. Faunal remains include calcined bone from turtle and various mammals. The site was apparently formed by short-term seasonal occupations by small groups of Native Americans (Towle 1984).

The other 23 prehistoric sites within Minute Man NHP have not been evaluated in terms of their eligibility for National Register listing. For most, the available information is limited to a location and general description of the artifacts found by avocational archaeologists. In terms of estimated size and complexity, most of these sites were described on site inventory forms using general terms such as "camps" or "villages." Further archaeological investigations will be required to determine whether any are eligible for listing in the National Register.

Investigations by avocational archaeologists revealed that the Poplar Hill Site (19-MD-88) contained an unusual clustered arrangement of charcoal filled pit features possibly marking a specialized resource processing facility (fish smoking/drying) or house floor. Within this site there were several burials of unknown age, but probably of Late Woodland or Contact period origin.

The Old Manse (19-MD-89), Battle Lawn/Edwin Barrett Estate (19-MD-90), Liberty Hill (19-MD-91), and Prescott (19-MD-102) sites in the North Bridge section of Minute Man NHP appear to be similar to other large to moderate sized riverine zone sites in the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord drainage. The collections from these sites made by local avocational archaeologists contain diagnostic artifacts indicative of numerous occupations from the Middle and Late Archaic through the Middle to Late Woodland periods.

(continued)

A cluster of four prehistoric sites are located between the Wayside Unit and Meriams Corner. The Wayside and Meriams Corner sites (19-MD-112, 397 and 19-MD-111,180, respectively) are multi-component sites based on diagnostic Middle and Late Archaic projectile points found by avocational archaeologists. The Revolutionary Ridge Site (19-MD-180) is of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation and Site 19-MD-397 is reported to have a Late Archaic component.

Of the 14 sites identified by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., 10 consist of very small "find spots" of a few pieces of cultural material such as chipping debris. Three sites with estimated horizontal areas of about 250 to 500 square meters appear to be the remains of small, briefly occupied temporary camps. The largest site, was a moderate sized area that may cover roughly 1500 square meters. The small assemblages of cultural material (chipping debris, bifacial tool blades, burnt rock) recovered from these sites did not include any diagnostic items and periods of occupation are unknown for all 14 sites (Ritchie et al 1990).

Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites

North Bridge Area

The **Ephraim and Willard Buttrick House Site (map no. 9)** were both located on the ridge or knoll above the western end of the North Bridge on April 19, 1775. The Ephraim Buttrick house was a single story structure built in the seventeenth century and demolished in 1814. After obtaining land from his brother, Willard Buttrick constructed a second house on the knoll between 1771 and 1775. Construction of the Stedman Buttrick house in 1850 used the site of one of these earlier structures, most likely the Willard Buttrick house. The Ephraim and Willard Buttrick houses were prominent structures on the landscape when the first skirmish of the American Revolution took place at the nearby North Bridge. The Buttrick family resided in Concord from the late seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. This site is a potential source of information on three centuries of property transfer, construction and demolition of houses by members of the Buttrick family. Three Buttrick homesteads (Ephraim, Willard, Stedman Buttrick) were located in the same general location on the hill overlooking the North Bridge. These sites also have the potential to contain information on seventeenth and eighteenth century domestic architecture and the arrangement of outbuildings within farmsteads.

At the **Thomas Flint Site (map no. 14)**, a well, possible cobble floor, stone wall or shed footing were among the features identified on the site by archaeological investigation. A "rubble deposit" with seventeenth and eighteenth century artifacts was interpreted as the remains of the Flint house (Tremer 1973c). The Flint house was one of four structures in proximity to the North Bridge on April 19, 1775. Constructed some time before 1655, it was also used as a garrison house during the King Phillip War, 1675-1676. This farmstead

(continued)

was an important element of both seventeenth century settlement along the Concord River and the 1775 landscape. Since information from King Phillip's War period garrison houses is rare, the Thomas Flint Site has the potential to contribute to current knowledge of defensive sites from this period.

Fieldwork at the **Captain David Brown House Foundation (map no. 15)** site in the summer of 1970 was guided by historic maps, an eighteenth century illustration, and photographs. It successfully located a filled foundation and cobble floor thought to be an eighteenth century barn. Between 1971 and 1974, Tremer was contracted through Muhlenburg College in Pennsylvania. Fieldwork in 1971 resulted in the excavation of the David Brown house cellar, and a search for an eighteenth century roadway, well and outbuildings. No evidence of the road or outbuildings was found, but a well was located. This site represents a significant example of a family farmstead that underwent a sequence of changes in size and appearance during a lengthy occupancy from the mid-seventeenth to late eighteenth century. These changes reflect the increased financial prosperity and social standing acquired by the Brown family through this period. Captain David Brown was a leader in the militia company involved in the skirmish at the North Bridge on April 19, 1775. Brown also held numerous town offices including selectman from 1767 to 1770.

In 1987, archaeological investigations on the **Jonas Bateman Site (map no. 16)** were done to locate remains of the Groton Road, an eighteenth-century route, since evidence of this roadway had not been found on the nearby David Brown Site. Another objective was to confirm the existence and location of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures and features in the North Bridge area (Synenki 1990:8). While no evidence was found of the original location of the "yellow barn," other features were identified. These included a roadbed probably of eighteenth-century construction and terraces or planting beds made by filling and modifying the original topography at the base of Buttrick Hill, west of the North Bridge. The site was a source of information about the 1775 landscape in the North Bridge area of Minute Man NHP. Archaeological investigation revealed ways in which the landscape was modified through the eighteenth and nineteenth century through earthmoving associated with agricultural practices such as construction of terraces or planting beds, removal of a barn and stone wall and abandonment of a roadway (west branch of Groton Road).

The **Battle Road/North Bridge Site (map no. 21)** is comprised of archaeological investigation of roads on the west side of the North Bridge conducted in 1964–65. Investigations identified a cobblestone roadway, a later causeway and what was probably the Groton Road. The cobblestone roadbed crosses wetlands west of the North Bridge and was probably constructed in the early to mid-seventeenth century (ca. 1635– 1650). This 16-foot wide roadway was built of granite cobbles and sharp, angular granite fragments embedded into a raised bed of black, sandy clay probably excavated from nearby wetlands. The upper surface of this cobblestone road was probably covered with coarse yellow gravel. Following the abandonment of the cobblestone road around 1750, a causeway was built along its north side. The causeway had a 20- to 22-foot

(continued)

wide raised gravel crown and extended for a distance of about 600 feet from the North Bridge to the foot of Buttrick Hill. On the lower slopes and crest of Buttrick Hill, sections of the Groton Road were exposed. This eighteenth-century roadway was constructed of compacted yellow sand and clay and had an average width of eight to nine feet. Another hard-packed surface about 22 feet wide was tentatively identified as the Acton Road. A section of the Groton Road was preserved for interpretive purposes by covering it with a thin layer of gravel. It is now the graveled walkway leading from the North Bridge to the Visitor Center.

The cobblestone roadbed, causeway, Acton and Groton Roads are significant as one of the few examples of early roadways in New England subjected to archaeological investigation. The Groton Road and west branch which led to the town of Acton were also the route taken by Minute Men on April 19, 1775 when they converged on the North Bridge to encounter British troops. They formed important elements of the landscape near the North Bridge in 1775.

Wayside Area

Documentary research has indicated that the first structure on the **Eliphalet Fox House Foundation (map no. 30)** was constructed by 1666 and served as the home of Eliphalet Fox, its first occupant. This structure was abandoned 159 years later in 1825. The person or family that occupied the house in 1775 is not known. Based on a description by Concord author Henry David Thoreau, the Fox house was the home of Casey, an African slave of Samuel Whitney. Whitney owned the Wayside property from 1769 to 1788. During the Revolutionary War, Casey joined a militia company to escape his master. Upon receiving his freedom at the end of the war, he apparently returned to Concord to live at the former Fox house until his death in 1822. Casey's occupancy of the house has not been confirmed since he is not mentioned in contemporary documents such as deeds. The house was occupied by members of the Prescott and Minot families from the 1780s until 1825. Based on archaeological investigations, the structure was a small two room house with a half cellar and central chimney. It may have also had a kitchen ell across the back of the house. The site has the potential to yield further information relevant to seventeenth century domestic sites in Concord.

Meriam's Corner

The **John Meriam and Joseph Meriam House Sites (map no. 40)** are within the Meriams Corner section of the Park, an area that contained a sequence of family farmsteads from the seventeenth century to modern period. The core area of the Meriam property was composed of houses, barns, outbuildings, a lock/blacksmith shop, cowyards and gardens surrounded by farmland. One section of the core contains about an acre and a half of land east of Bedford Road with two houselots (Donahue and Hohmann 1994). Archaeological investigations in the "core" of the Meriam's Corner landscape are currently being undertaken at the Joseph Meriam House Site by the NPS. The John and Joseph Meriam House Sites represent

(continued)

a farmstead complex occupied by five generations of the Meriam family. They are a potential source of information on continuity and change in land use, how space forming the core of the farmstead complex was used, and the evolution of agricultural practices from mostly self-sufficient family farms in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to market gardening/commercial agricultural in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The **(First) East Quarter School House Site (map no. 43)** was found to contain a fieldstone foundation or footing. This archaeological feature had been damaged and disturbed by earlier activity, possibly removal of the school house structure.

Brooks Farm Area

The **Brooks House Site (map no. 82)** contains the site of an older Brooks family house that was probably removed ca. 1900. This house site has not been subjected to archaeological investigation, but is a potential source of information on the eighteenth-century use of this portion of Brooks family landholdings in Lincoln.

The **Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site (map no. 86)** is located on land that was part of the Brooks family holdings in the area. The Brooks tanyard operated for over 100 years from the early seventeenth to first quarter of the nineteenth century by members of the same family (Brooks). It consisted of a tanhouse and tan vats, curriers's shop and probably a bark mill. The large amounts of water required for tanning process were supplied by Elm Brook. The tanyard complex on the Brooks property may have also included a slaughterhouse.

Although archaeological investigation did not reveal any remains of facilities such as tan vats, the Joshua Brooks tanyard is significant as a well documented and preserved location of a rural industry. Tanning was an important rural industry in the town of Lincoln ,processing hides from local cattle and providing employment for leather workers who lived along Lexington Road. The individuals associated with the Brooks tanyard may have included Daniel Brown, Joseph Mason and Ephraim Hartwell. The tanyard produced leather for other small scale industries such as shoe/boot, saddle and harness making carried out by local craftsmen.

The **Joseph Mason House Site (map no. 94)** was part of a farmstead occupied by various artisans from about 1691 to 1802. In the mid-late eighteenth century it was owned by Joseph Mason, a currier or leatherworker and part time school teacher in the northern district of Lincoln. Mason was probably related to the Brooks family who were owners and operators of a tanyard located in the vicinity of this farmstead. It is possible that Mason was employed by the Brooks family as a currier or tanner. During its use as farmstead, the property contained a house, barn, weaver's shop and schoolhouse.

(continued)

Archaeological investigation in 1986 identified a fieldstone cellar for the Joseph Mason House with associated deposits of artifacts in a "sheet refuse" deposit. The cellar appeared to be of seventeenth-century (ca 1691) construction. There was no evidence to support a hypothesis that the cellar or house that stood on it were enlarged or rebuilt in the early/mid-eighteenth century. The cellar hole was probably filled around 1820–1830 and. the site is also an example of an early farmstead abandoned in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Other components of the site were yard areas defined by stonewalls and the probable location of a pasture (Deviscour et al 1990). The **Joseph Mason House Site** is significant as an example of an eighteenth-century farmstead whose occupants were artisan/craftsmen (leather currier, weaver, cooper).

Virginia Road Area

The **Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (map no. 87)** is located near the junction of Old Bedford Road and Massachusetts Avenue. It consists of a fieldstone foundation open on one side and built into a sloping hillside. A stone lined well is located about 50 feet west of this foundation. Its five masonry walls formed a foundation for a barn. This structural feature is located on land that appears to have been used as pasture land through the eighteenth and nineteenth century. It is a potential source of information on land use practices, particularly in regard to farming activity on property owned by the Brooks family in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The **Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole (map no. 110)** is located south of the intersection of Bedford Road and Massachusetts Avenue. This site consists of a rectangular foundation of mortared fieldstone with an opening in the southeastern corner. In the late eighteenth century, this site area was owned by Samuel Hartwell and was used as pasture. Late nineteenth century maps indicate no structures were located here. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate a nineteenth century construction and occupation date for this structure. The **Ephraim Hartwell Site (map no. 99)** was subject to considerable archaeological investigations throughout the 1970s. Initial investigations focused on locating and excavating foundations related to the Hartwell site in 1775. Information collected from this site was to be used for restoration of the Hartwell homestead to the period of 1775. Constructed as the residence of Ephraim Hartwell about 1733, the building functioned as a tavern between 1756 and 1787. Both sites are potential sources of information about nineteenth-century rural settlement and land use in the town of Lincoln.

Nelson Road Area

An **Unidentified Cut Stone Foundation (map no. 111)** is located on the north side of Massachusetts Avenue west of its intersection with Nelson Road. The former ownership, construction and occupation date for this site has not been determined. The site is located on land once owned by Thomas Nelson Jr. in 1775.

(continued)

The use of cut stone for its construction suggests a nineteenth century construction date, however further research is needed.

Sites 22 and 23 (map no. 118) are located north of Nelson Road and west of the Josiah Nelson House site. Archaeological investigation on Site 22 identified a house foundation consisting of a cellar hole, chimney base and possible root cellar. Site 23 was found to consist of a single cellar hole with no associated features. Documentary research has indicated that one house was located on this site by 1722. Site 22 appears to be the remains of a small house occupied during the eighteenth century; it was either moved or salvaged by 1770. Artifacts suggest the cellar hole and foundation was filled in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The temporal affiliation/construction date and probable function of Site 23 is unclear. It has been interpreted as the remains of an outbuilding (Towle and MacMahon 1986:334). These sites may have been occupied for a relatively short period in the eighteenth century; they are a potential source of information about an early/mid eighteenth century rural household, refuse disposal patterns, site abandonment and other research problems.

Archaeological investigation of **Site 24 (map no. 122)** was done as part of a survey of the Josiah Nelson property by Leland Abel in 1966. Abel believed this site to be the location of a small house occupied by Christopher Mudgin in the early eighteenth century. Documentary research indicated that Mudgin probably acquired land in 1701 and mortgaged it in 1733. A house was present there in 1739 but was apparently gone by 1746 when this property became part of Nelson family landholdings.

No structural or architectural features were found during archaeological investigations. The artifact assemblage included ceramics with date ranges from the early eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Site 24 is in close proximity to the mid-eighteenth century Thomas Nelson Jr. house site and it may represent an artifact scatter associated with this homestead (Towle and MacMahon 1986:213-215). Site 24 has the potential to yield information about the Mudgin house, refuse disposal patterns in the early eighteenth activity (ca 1701–1733) and possible occupations of this house by Thomas Nelson Jr or Josiah Nelson.

The **Josiah Nelson House Foundation (map no. 120)** is located on the north side of Nelson Road, which was known as the County Road in 1775. Josiah Nelson, occupant of this farmstead in 1775, was one of the first local residents to have been injured during hostilities with British troops on April 19, 1775. The house originally standing on this foundation was a half-house consisting of a chimney, cellar and east room built ca. 1755. The western half of the house was added later, possibly before 1800 based on artifacts recovered from the site. A buttery known to have been part of this house was probably added at the same time as construction of the western half of the structure took place. It was removed later in the nineteenth or early twentieth century. The Josiah Nelson farmstead also contains the remains of a barn, small outbuildings, a well and refuse area to the rear of the house. This site also contains the **Josiah Nelson Jr. Hop House**

(continued)

Foundation (map no. 115). This small foundation for an outbuilding has been interpreted as a shed used to dry and store hops for use in brewing beverages such as beer or ale. It is an example of an outbuilding constructed and used in the early nineteenth century, probably between 1810 and 1820. The Josiah Nelson site is significant as an intact example of an eighteenth and nineteenth century farmstead in the town of Lincoln.

The **Thomas Nelson Jr. House Foundation (map no. 121)** is located on the north side of Nelson Road between the Thomas Nelson Jr. and Josiah Nelson house sites. In the eighteenth century members of the Nelson family occupied houses along the Country Road in Lexington and Lincoln; it was later renamed as Nelson Road. This house was probably built in the 1750s by Thomas Nelson Jr. and Thomas Nelson Sr. The original house was probably a one room structure with a cellar and kitchen ell attached to the rear. In 1778, when his sister Tabitha died, Thomas Jr. attached her two room dwelling to his small house. The enlarged structure stood until the late nineteenth century when it was demolished. This site is a potential source of additional information on eighteenth century farm layout, including the placement of outbuildings, wells and other facilities.

The **Tabitha Nelson (Thomas Nelson Sr.) House Site (map no. 123)** is located on the north side of Nelson Road a short distance east of the Thomas Nelson Jr. house site. Use of this location began in 1724-25 when Thomas Nelson Sr. acquired property and a house in Lexington. When Thomas Sr. died in 1770, his daughter Tabitha inherited the house and barn, living there for another eight years until her death. Archaeological investigations identified two structural features, the corner of a fieldstone foundation and a culvert or drain. The site yielded an assemblage that included eighteenth century artifacts but was disturbed by construction of a road for Hanscom Air Force Base and interpretation has been difficult. Some parts of the site not previously excavated may contain undisturbed areas. The site represents the remains of a small two room, central chimney house typical of the eighteenth century in Massachusetts. While it has been damaged, the site has potential to contribute information to the interpretation of the group of Nelson family house sites as a complex.

The presence of a blacksmith shop (**Jacob Whittemore Blacksmith Shop (map no. 127)**) on the Whittemore property on the north side of Marrett Street in 1779–1781 was indicated by documentary research (Ronsheim 1963; 1968b:23). The blacksmith shop was probably operated by persons other than Jacob Whittemore such as Josiah Mansfield and Benjamin Danforth who were blacksmiths that may have lived on the south side of Marrett Street. It is possible that a shop/outbuilding existed in 1765 or earlier and was adapted for use as a blacksmith shop and other purposes until 1820. A structure may have remained standing on this location until 1840.

(continued)

Archaeological investigation in 1988 revealed clear evidence of a blacksmithing operation, the remains of a shop foundation and superstructure, a forge, charcoal storage area, possible workbench, cobbled work area and two refuse deposits. The Jacob Whittemore/Blacksmith Shop is important as an example of a rural blacksmith shop. Since it was located along a transportation route connecting Lincoln, Concord and Lexngton with Boston the blacksmith shop was probably also used for shoeing of livestock, repair of wagons and other wheeled vehicles.

The **Daniel Brown House and Shop Site (map no. 119)** is located on an early eighteenth-century farmstead with a house, orchard and pasture on a seven-acre lot and a 23-acre parcel with barn was located on both the north and south sides of Nelson Road. It was purchased by Daniel Brown from heirs of Joseph Meriam in 1739 and occupied for approx 32 years from about 1722 to 1754. Daniel Brown was a cordwainer or shoemaker who also served as selectman, tithingman and assessor for the town of Lexington. Archaeological investigation in 1987 uncovered the remains of fieldstone foundations for a house and possible leatherworking shop. Other components of the site were a well, post mold and a deposit of sheet refuse with eighteenth century ceramics, structural materials and bone.

The Daniel Brown Farmstead is significant as an example of an eighteenth-century farmstead occupied by an artisan/craftsman. This site is also a source of information about the use of space on rural eighteenth-century farmsteads and refuse disposal patterns.

Fiske Hill Area

The presumed location of the Bull Tavern Site was investigated by Charles Tremer in 1974 to confirm that this eighteenth century structure was situated at the intersection of Concord Road and Massachusetts Avenue. This tavern was allegedly looted for food and drink by British soldiers during their retreat to Boston on the afternoon of April 19, 1775. Documentary research has indicated that there is some evidence a tavern could have existed on this location in 1775. It is known from an early nineteenth century illustration that a structure known as the Bull Tavern was located there in 1828. Archaeological investigation revealed a 40 by 40 foot, L- shaped foundation. Most of the artifacts found within the cellar fill were from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The artifact assemblage from the 1974 excavation did not provide support for interpretation of this site as a tavern from the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It has been suggested that the large foundation found on this site belongs to a mid-nineteenth century barn known to have been located there.

In the fall of 1965, Abel conducted archaeological investigations on Fiske Hill to locate the remains of the Battle Road (**Battle Road/ Fiske Hill Site (map no. 130)**) in this area. Evidence of the old plank road, mentioned in eighteenth-century Lexington town records was found in the swampy area of Fiske Hill.

(continued)

Evidence of an undated rock and gravel roadway was also found. Abel's interpretation rests on the untested assumption that the location of the stone walls at the time was the same as that in the eighteenth century (Synenki 1987:70, 349).

The **Ebenezer Fiske House Foundation (map no. 134) and Lt. David Fiske Site (map no. 135)** are located on the east slope of Fiske Hill at the intersection of Old Massachusetts Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, and Wood Street. This complex of two adjacent farmsteads evolved through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from land first acquired in the 1640s. At that time, the Fiske Hill area was known as Cambridge Farms. Various members of the Fiske family spanning five generations owned land on Fiske Hill until 1847. David Fiske was the first owner of land on this site, ca 1655. By 1684, he had acquired an estate of 68 acres with a house, barn and outbuildings. The David Fiske house was torn down by 1721 and its location used for crops or pasture. This house may have been a two room, central chimney plan structure with chamber and parlor on the first floor and second floor bedroom and attic. The archaeological investigations on this site yielded a significant assemblage of seventeenth and eighteenth century artifacts, forming the largest collection of material of this type from any site in Minute Man NHP. The David Fiske Site is a significant example of a well preserved seventeenth century farmstead.

In 1712, David Fiske III purchased a house and barn from his second son, Jonathan. This farmstead was located across the county road from his own property. Ebenezer Fiske inherited the former Jonathan Fiske farmstead from his father in 1715. Ebenezer occupied this farm until 1729 when he bought his father's property. Archaeological investigation has shown that the Ebenezer Fiske site consists of a house foundation or cellar hole, three wells, an outbuilding, possible fence line marked with pebbles, post molds and a trash pit. Deeds and probate records indicate the Ebenezer Fiske farmstead contained a house, barn, hog house, corn shed, cow yard, stockyard and two gardens. The house, constructed between 1674 and 1694 was probably a two story structure, rectangular in plan with a cellar and garret. It is not clear if the chimney was centrally located within the house plan. It may have been removed or remodeled in the 1850s and at least a portion of it stood until 1955. The nineteenth and 20th century occupation of this site has resulted in some disturbance and modification. However, the Ebenezer Fiske House Foundation is significant as an example of a seventeenth and eighteenth century farmstead which was continuously occupied.

(continued)

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Published Sources

Ahearn, Ann
1981 "Restoring a Bit of History." *Concord Journal*. April 2.

Allport, Susan
1990 *Sermons in Stone: The Stone Walls of New England and New York*. Susan Allport, New York.

Boston Post
1931 "Sculptor's Funeral to be Sunday." *Boston Post*. October 8.

Brooks, Paul and Shirley Eddy Catella
n.d. "The Old Manse, Concord, Massachusetts." *Antiques*: 772–779.

Brown, Marley R. III
1977 "A Survey of Historical Archaeology in New England," in *Annual Proceedings of the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife,* Vol. 3:4-15.

Deagan, Kathleen and Michael B. Schiffer, ed.
1982 "Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology," in *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory,* Vol. 5:151-177. Academic Press, New York.

Del Papa, E. Michael and Mary P. Warner
1991 *A Pictorial and Narrative History of Hansom Air Force Base.* History Office, Electronic Systems Division, Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts.

Dincauze, Dena F.
1980 "Research Priorities in Northeast Prehistory." In *Proceedings of the Conference on Northeastern Archaeology*, edited by James A. Moore. Research Reports No. 19. Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

Donohue, Brian
1983 "The Forests and Fields of Concord: An Ecological History, 1750-1850," in *Chronos: A Journal of Social History,* No. 2, Fall 1983. Brandeis University, Department of History, Waltham, Massachusetts.

(continued)

(continued)

Fenn, Mary R.
1974 *Old Houses of Concord.* Old Concord Chapter: Daughters of the American Revolution.

Fischer, David Hackett
1994 *Paul Revere's Ride.* Oxford University Press, New York.

Fleming, Thomas
1978 *The First Stroke: Lexington, Concord, and the Beginning of the American Revolution.* National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

French, Allen
1925 *The Day of Concord and Lexington.* Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Galvin, Major John R.
1967 *The Minute Men: A Compact History of the Defenders of the American Colonies 1645–1775.* Hawthorn Books, Inc., New York, New York.

Garvin, Beth J., and Julius Gy. Fabos, Meg Rasmussen, and Jack Ahern
1993 *A Management Plan to Balance Cultural and Natural Resources: The Minute Man National Historic Park Case Study,* Massachusetts Agriculture Experiment Station.

Gaudreau, Denise C. and Thomas Webb
1985 "Late-Quarternary Pollen Stratigraphy and Isocrone Maps for the Northeastern United States." In Pollen Records of the Late Quarternary.

Gross, Robert A.
1976 *The Minute Men and Their World.* Hill and Wang, New York, New York.

Hurd, D. Hamilton
1890 *History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts,* Vol. III. Lewis and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kimenker, James
1984 "The Concord Farmer: An Economic History," in *Chronos: A Journal of Social History,* No. 2, Fall 1983. Brandeis University, Department of History, Waltham, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Linenthal, Edward Tabor
1991 *Sacred Ground: Americans and Their Battlefields. University of Illinois Press, Chicago, Illinois.*

Lothrop, Margaret M.
The Wayside: Home of Authors, American Book Company, New York, NY.

MacLean, John C.
1987 *A Rich Harvest: the History, Buildings, and People of Lincoln, Massachusetts.* Lincoln Historical Society, Lincoln, MA.

Merchant, Carolyn
1989 *Ecological Revolutions: Native, Gender, and Science in New England.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Middlekauff, Robert
1982 *The Glorious Cause, The American Revolution, 1763–1789.* Oxford University Press, New York.

Mitchell, Nora J., Paul Weinbaum, Shaun Eyring, and Lauren Meier
1999 "A Framework for Assessing and Sustaining the Integrity of Cultural Landscapes," in *Multiple Views, Multiple Meanings: A Critical Look at Integrity.* Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Powell, Sumner Chilton
1963 *Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town.* Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut.

Robbins, Roland Wells
1945 *The Story of the Minute Man.* The Country Press, Inc., New London, New Hampshire.

Russell, Howard S.
1982 *A Long, Deep Furrow.* University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Shattuck, Lemuel
1835 *A History of the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, from its Earliest Settlement to 1832; and of the Adjoining Towns, Bedford, Acton, Lincoln, and Carlisle.* John Stacy, Concord, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Stilgoe, John R.
1982 *Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845.* Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Wheeler, Ruth R.
1957 *Our American Mile: Concord's Battle Road.* Concord Antiquarian Society, Concord, Massachusetts.

Whitney, Gordon G. and William C. Davis
1986 "From Primitive Woods to Cultivated Woodlots: Thoreau and the Forest History of Concord, Massachusetts," in *Journal of Forest History,* 30(2):70–81.

Unpublished Sources

Abel, Leland J.
1965 *Archaeological Explorations for Traces of the Historic Roads West of the Great North Bridge in Concord.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1966a *Research Report: Archeological Excavations at the Site of the Josiah Nelson House in Lincoln, Massachusetts.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1966b *Research Report: Ebenezer Fiske Revisited.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1982 *Letter to Alan Synenki, January 22, 1982.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP Correspondence File, National Park Service, Eastern Archaeological Field Laboratory, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Abel, Leland J. and Cordelia T. Snow
1966 *The Excavation of Sites 22 and 23.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Anonymous
n.d. *Captain William Smith House and Life Story.*

n.d. *The New North Bridge.*

Baker, Michael Jr.

(continued)

1998 *General Plan, Hanscom Air Force Base.* Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. and Applied Geographics Inc. On file, Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, MA.

(continued)

Baker, Vernon G.
1980 *Archeological Overview and Evaluation, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts.* Cultural Resources Management Study 2. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Benes, Peter, editor
1988 *The Farm.* The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings 1986. Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Bittermann, David, Laurence Sork, and Maureen K. Phillips
1990 *Rehabilitation Case Study: Samuel Brooks House.* National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch/Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region.

Bleacher, Joan M.
1979 *Stabilization Measures at Five Archaeological Sites in Minute Man National Historical Park.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Boston National Historic Sites Commission.
1958 *Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Pertaining to the Lexington-Concord Battle Road.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Carroll, Orville W.
1968 *The Wayside, Minute Man National Historical Park: Historic Structure Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National park Service, Washington, DC.

1973 *Historic Structure Report: The Wayside Barn, Architectural Data Section, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver, CO.

1975 *Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section and Completion Report: The Shed, Elisha Jones House.* National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1979 *Moving and Rehabilitation of Hargrove Barn Completion Report.* National Park Service, North Atlantic Region, Boston, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Concord Historical Commission
1994 *Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources, Concord, Massachusetts, Volume IV.* The Concord Historical Commission, Concord, Massachusetts.

Donahue, Brian and Heidi Hohmann
1994 *Cultural Landscape Report for Meriam's Corner.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Region, Boston, Massachusetts.

Foley, Vincent P.
1963a *Letter to John L. Cotter, November 11, 1963.* Ms. on file, Administrative Papers on the History of Archaeology at Minute Man NHP, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1963b *Letter to John L. Cotter, December 2, 1963.* Ms. on file, Administrative Papers on the History of Archaeology at Minute Man NHP, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1964a *Initial Archaeological Investigations at Minute Man National Historical Park.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1964b *Letter to John L. Cotter, March 30, 1964.* Ms. on file, Administrative Papers on the History of Archaeology at Minute Man NHP, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Funk, Carolee D.
1973 *Widow Olive Stow House, Historic Structure Report, Part II, Historical Data Section.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Grady, Anne, Nancy Seasholes, and S. Lawrence Whipple
n.d. *Comprehensive and Cultural Resources Survey of Lexington, Book I.* Lexington Historical Commission, Lexington, Massachusetts.

Harris, Earl R.
1973a *Historic Structure Report, Part II Historical Data Section: The Farwell Jones House.* National Park Service, Boston Group Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1973b *The George Minot House, Minute Man National Historical Park: Historic Structure Report, Part II, Historical Data Section.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas Mahlstedt

(continued)

1982 "The Ben Smith Archaeological Collection: A Preliminary Report and Assessment," Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Massachusetts.

Keune, Russell V.

1963a *Historic Structures Report Part I, Historical Data Section: The Jacob Whittemore House.* National Park Service, Eastern Office, Design and Construction.

1963b *Historic Structures Report, Part I on Building Number LEX-1, The Ebenezer Fiske House.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1963c *Historic Structures Report, Part I on Building Number LIN-3, The Josiah Nelson House, Minute Man National Historical Park Project, Architectural Data Section.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1963d *Historic Structures Report, part I, Architectural Data Section, The Job Brooks House (Building Number CON-1A), Minute Man National Historical Park Project.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Krog, Bronwyn.

1978 *The Wayside National Register of Historic Places Nomination.* National Park Service, North Atlantic Region, Boston, Massachusetts.

Kryston, Cynthia E.

1972 *The Muster Field: Historic Data, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts.* July 1972.

Leonard, David L.

n.d. *Historic Structures Report: The Great North Bridge and Historic Wall West.* National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, Denver, Colorado.

Luzader, John F.

1968a *Historic Structures Report Part I, Historical Data Section: Major John Buttrick House.* National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

1968b *Historic Structures Report Part I, Historical Data Section: Samuel Hartwell House and Ephraim Hartwell Tavern.* National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

(continued)

1968c *Historic Structures Report Part I, Administrative and Historical Data Section: Ephraim and Willard Buttrick House Sites.* National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

1968d *Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II: Elisha Jones or "Bullet Hole House."* National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

1973 *Historical Handbook: Minute Man National Historical Park.* National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, Denver, Colorado.

Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1979a *Archaeological Impact Assessment: Hartwell Tavern.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1979b *Archaeological Impact Assessment: Elisha Jones House.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Malcolm, Joyce Lee

1985 *Historic Grounds Report: The Scene of the Battle, 1775.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

------ *Survey Forms for the Towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington.* Various dates. On file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

1980a *Massachusetts Historical Commission Reconnaissance Survey Report of Concord, Massachusetts.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Massachusetts.

1980b *Massachusetts Historical Commission Reconnaissance Survey Report of Lincoln, Massachusetts.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Massachusetts.

1980c *Massachusetts Historical Commission Reconnaissance Survey Report of Lexington, Massachusetts.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Massachusetts.

MacMahon, Darcie A.

(continued)

1985a *Excavations at the Samuel Hartwell Site.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mead, Leslie A.

1998 *Management Summary: Archaeological Testing at the North Bridge Visitor Center at Minute Man National Historical Park.* National Park Service, Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, Massachusetts.

1999 *Samuel Brooks Septic System Archaeological Fieldnotes.* Unpublished fieldnotes on file, Archeology Branch, National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

Moorehead, Warren K.

1931 *The Merrimack Archaeology Survey: A Preliminary Paper with Supplementary Notes by Benjamin L. Smith on the Concord Valley.* Peabody Museum Publications, Salem, MA.

Mulhern, Christopher H. and Orville W. Carroll

1975 *Historic Structures Report: Architectural Data Section on the Hartwell Tavern, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

National Park Service

------ *List of Classified Structures: Minute Man National Historical Park.* Computerized database, various dates.

1989 *General Management Plan: Minute Man National Historical Park.* National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Minute Man National Historical Park, and the North Atlantic Region.

1990 *General Management Plan: (Dated September 1989) & Errata (Dated May 1990) for Minute Man National Historical Park*, National Park Service.

1995a *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Meriam's Corner.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995b *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Jones/Stow Farm.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

(continued)

1995c *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Hartwell Area.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995d *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Brooks Farm.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995e *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Nelson Farm Area.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995f *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Paul Revere.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995g *Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory: Fiske Hill.* National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

1995 *Draft: Orchard Inventory, Identification and Management Plan.* Prepared for the Minute Man National Historical Park.

Pendery, Steven R.

1998 *Bedford Lane Archaeological Survey: Minute Man National Historical Park, Lincoln, Massachusetts.* National Park Service, Archaeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Philadelphia Planning and Service Center

1968 *Special Study: Historic Motor Trails and Disposition of Structures in Minute Man National Historical Park.* Office of Resource Planning, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Phillips, Maureen K.

1997 *Mortar Analysis: Samuel Brooks House and McHugh Barn.* National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, Massachusetts.

1997 *Paint Analysis: Joshua Brooks House, Noah Brooks Tavern, Samuel Brooks House, Jacob Whittemore House.* National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.

2000 *Draft Historic Structure Report: Joshua Brooks Jr. House*, National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.

(continued)

2000 *Draft Historic Structure Report: Noah Brooks Tavern Site, Brooks Tavern, Hartwell Carriage House, and Rogers Barn*, National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.

2000 *Draft Historic Structure Report: Samuel Brooks House*, National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Lowell, MA.

Pratt, Marjorie K.
1981 *Archaeological Survey at the Hartwell Tavern Site.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Quinn, Judith A. and David Bitterman
1992 *Historic Structure Report: Job Brooks House.* National Park Service, Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Ritchie, Duncan
1984 *Musketaquid, 8000 B.P.: Early Archaic Settlement and Resource Use in the Sudbury/Concord River Drainage.* Paper presented at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Hartford, CT.

Ritchie, Duncan, et. al.
1990 *Archaeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Vol. II: An Estimation Approach to Prehistoric Sites.* Cultural Resources Management Study No. 23. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, MA.

Rockmore, Marlene
1980 *Historic Structure Report: The Captain William Smith House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Historic Data Section.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Ronsheim, Robert D.
1963 *Historic Structures Report, Part I Historical Data Section: The Jacob Whittemore House.*

1965a *Historical Structures Report, Part I Historical Data Section: Ebenezer Fiske House.*
1965b *Historic Grounds Report: Ebenezer Fiske Farm and Benjamin Fiske 25 Acres.*

(continued)

1968 *The Wayside, Minute Man National Historical Park: Historic Structure Report, Part II, Historical Data Section*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Sabin, Douglas P.

1981 *A Brief Review of the Hartwell Tavern, Lincoln, Massachusetts.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1992 *The British Skull Controversy.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1995 *Facts and Legends Associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Small, Edwin W.
1972 *Old Manse National Register of Historic Places Nomination.* National Park Service, New England Field Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Snow, Cordelia Thomas
1968 *Archeological Research Report: Rethinking Ebenezer Fiske.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1969 *Archaeological Research Report: Excavations at Casey's House.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1969 *Archeological Research Report: Excavations at the Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Snow, David H,
1969a *Archaeological Research Report: The Thomas Nelson, Sr. Farm.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1969b *Excavations for the Ebenezer Fiske Site: 1968.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1969c *The "Left. David Fiske" Site.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1973 *Excavations at Site 264: The Thomas Nelson, Jr. House, 1968.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Sullivan, Arthur L.
1963a *Historical Research Report: The Job Brooks House.* May 1963.

1963b *Historical Research Report: The Joshua Brooks House, Lincoln, Massachusetts.* March 1963.

Synenki, Alan T.
1985 *Archaeological Investigations of Nelson Road.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

(continued)

1986a *An Archaeological Research Design for Minute Man National Historic Park.* Ms. on file, National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1986b *Archaeology and History: The Minute Man National Historical Park Archaeological Project.* Paper presented at the First Interdisciplinary Conference on New England History and Culture, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

1987 "A History of Archaeology at Minute Man National Historical Park," in *Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume I, ACMP Series No. 4.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts

1990 *Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume 1: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period. Cultural Resources Management Study 22.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Synenki, Alan T. and Sheila Charles

1983a *Archaeological Collections Management at Salem Maritime National Historic Site.* SCMP Series No. 1. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1983b *Archaeological Collections Management at Morristown National Historic Park.* SCMP Series No. 1. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Toogood, Anna Coxe

1970 *Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts: the Wayside, Historic Grounds Report.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1974 *Historic Structure Report: Ephraim Hartwell Tavern.* National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, Denver, Colorado.

Towle, Linda A.

1983 *Final Report: Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Route 2A, Lexington, Massachusetts.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

(continued)

1984a *An Archaeological Assessment of the Perry Field, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

1984b *Quartz Flakes and Turtle Bone: The North Bridge Site.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Towle, Linda A. and Darcie A. MacMahon, eds.
1987 "A History of Archaeology at Minute Man National Historical Park," in *Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts,* Vol. I, ACMP Series 4. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Towle, Linda A. and Dick Ping Hsu
1984 *Archaeological Investigations at Captain William Smith House.* National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

Tremer, Charles W.
1972 *Archeological Investigation of Battle Road; Minute Man National Historical Park.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1972 *Report of the Archaeological Investigations of Minuteman National Historical Park: The Hartwell Tavern Site.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1973a *Archaeological Investigation of the Location of the Thomas Flint Homestead.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1973b *David Brown Site.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

1974 *Report on Inquiry and Recommendations for Disposition of the Thomas Nelson, Jr. Site.* Ms. on file, Minute Man NHP, Concord, Massachusetts.

Weston Geophysical Corporation
1980 *Geophysical Surveys at the Hartwell Tavern Site.* Weston Geophysical Corporation, Westboro, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Yocum, Barbara A.
1994 "Draft Historic Structure Report: the Meriam House," Cultural Resources Center (National Park Service), Lowell, MA.

(continued)

Maps

Beers, F.W.
1875 *Atlas of Middlesex, Massachusetts*. J.B. Beers and Company, New York, New York.

Blaisdell, H.W.
1875 *Centennial Map of Concord.*

Glass, Kerry and Elizabeth A. Little
1975 *Lincoln, County of Middlesex, in His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1775.* The Lincoln Historical Commission, Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Hales, John G.
1830 *Plan of the Town of Concord in the County of Middlesex.*

1830 *Plan of the Town of Lincoln in the County of Middlesex.*

1830 *Plan of the Town of Lexington in the County of Middlesex.*

Thompson, Samuel
1794 *Plan of the Town of Lexington.*

Thoreau Land Surveys, in Henry David Thoreau Papers, Concord Free Public Library, Special Collections.

United States Department of the Interior
1961 *Topographic Maps of Minute Man National Historical Park, Dwg. No. 5 NHP–MM/3015 and NHP–MM3025.* On file at Minute Man NHP.

United States Geological Survey
1950 *Concord, Massachusetts,* 7.5 minute series. Washington, D.C.

1958 *Concord, Massachusetts,* 7.5 minute series. Washington, D.C.

Walker, George H.
1889 *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts.* George H. Walker and Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

(continued)

Walling, Henry F.
1852 *Map of the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.* H.F. Walling, Boston, Massachusetts

1856 *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts.* H.F. Walling, Boston, Massachusetts.

Walling, Henry F. and Otis Gray
1872 *Map of the Town of Concord.* H.F. Walling, Boston, Massachusetts.

Wood, Ephraim
1795 *Plan of the Town of Concord.*

(continued)

Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

E.	19/306420/4704880	**N.**	19/312560/4701460	**V.**	19/310580/4702940
F.	19/308150/4703210	**O.**	19/310420/4702160	**W.**	19/311510/4702910
G.	19/308140/4703070	**P.**	19/310400/4701900	**X.**	19/312120/4702160
H.	19/308100/4703060	**Q.**	19/308510/4702840	**Y.**	19/312900/4702160
I.	19/308130/4702980	**R.**	19/308520/4703460	**Z.**	19/312820/4702360
J.	19/308060/4702920	**S.**	19/310060/4703820	**AA.**	19/313240/4702380
K.	19/308000/4703160	**T.**	19/310060/4702740	**BB.**	19/313630/4702090
L.	19/314520/4702000	**U.**	19/310440/4702640	**CC.**	19/313880/4702360
M.	19/314540/4701440				

Boundary Description

The boundary for the district encompasses all land currently owned and managed by the National Park Service as Minute Man NHP. The boundary for the park was established by an Act of Congress under Public Law 102-488, 106 STAT. 3135, October 24, 1992. The Act, entitled the "Minute Man National Historical Park Amendments of 1991, states under Section 2(b) that the "Park shall be comprised of the lands depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map NARO-406-20015C', dated June 1991."

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to include all lands currently owned by the National Park Service in order to encompass to the greatest extent the topographical and landscape features, including buildings, agricultural fields, hills, ridges, and wooded areas, that played important roles in the Battle of Lexington and Concord or that gained significance in subsequent periods of the district's historic development. The justification for including wooded or open spaces on the perimeter of the district relates to the National Park Service guidelines for drawing boundaries for battlefields, which state that consideration must be given not only to specific sites where actual fighting took place, but also to include an appropriate setting around where those events occurred in order to enhance an understanding of what the participants may have experienced and explain how the geographic setting may have influenced the action.

(continued)

Battle Road Unit

Under this guideline, and given the linear nature of the Battle Road Unit, it is necessary to include property on both sides of all roads, most prominently the former Concord Road (Battle Road), in place on April 19, 1775. Also, when drawing the boundaries, consideration was given to including areas that were likely used for strategic troop movements or played some sort of pivotal role in determining the outcome of the battle. Properties, for example, that contain high ground along the Battle Road, such as those just west of Merriam's Corner and in the area of the Bluff, were used by British flankers deployed to protect the main column in its retreat along the Concord Road. The area of open agricultural fields known as the Bedford Levels were used by the Minute Men who assembled there to engage the British in the clash that took place at Meriam's Corner to the southwest. The wooded lots that surround the intersection of Old Bedford and Virginia Roads were also treed during the battle and played a pivotal role in the surprise attack the American forces made on the British at the clash that came to be known as The Bloody Angles.

Wayside Unit

Boundaries in the Wayside Unit include the property owned by the National Park Service on both sides of Lexington Road. The Samuel Whitney House (Wayside), its component designed landscape, and contributing barn are located on the north side of the road. The vacant lot at the southeast corner of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane was historically used by the Alcott's as a garden plot. The lot at the southwest corner of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane has been graded and is used as the Wayside's visitor parking area.

North Bridge Unit

The boundaries of the North Bridge Unit encompass all of the land in that area owned by the National Park Service. Because it was the site of the first significant clash of the American Revolution between organized forces, the area is among the most significant historic places in the nation. The unit contains the Buttrick Estate, which includes the North Bridge Battlefield as well as several significant archaeological sites, and an early twentieth-century designed landscape. East, north, and south of the North Bridge, which is a reconstruction dating from 1955, are houses, including the Old Manse and the Elisha Jones House, stone walls, and treed lands that surround the road to the bridge and are important to the feeling and association of the district, providing a backdrop that is at least similar to what the combatants witnessed in 1775. Important topographic features include the Concord River; the Muster Field on the west side of Liberty Street; and the ridge to the rear of the Jones House, which was occupied by the Minute Men in expectation of further battle after the British were driven from the North Bridge.

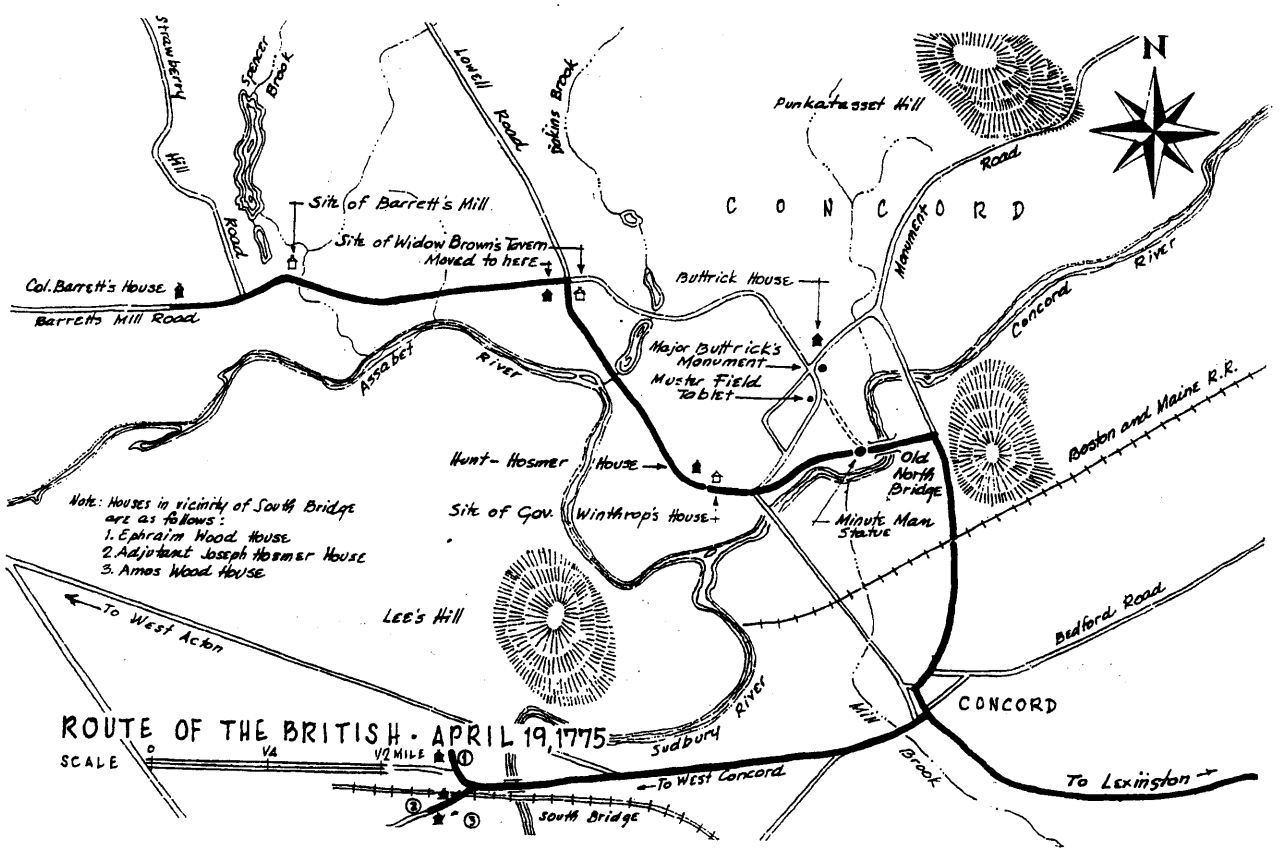
(continued)

The sense of time and place evident in the district is attributable to the existence of elements such as stone walls, open space, agricultural fields, buildings, and wooded lots along the roads used in advance and retreat movements of the British forces that form the backdrop for the battle. It is therefore, appropriate to include all lots within the boundary of the district that front on the roads that were present in 1775.

(continued)

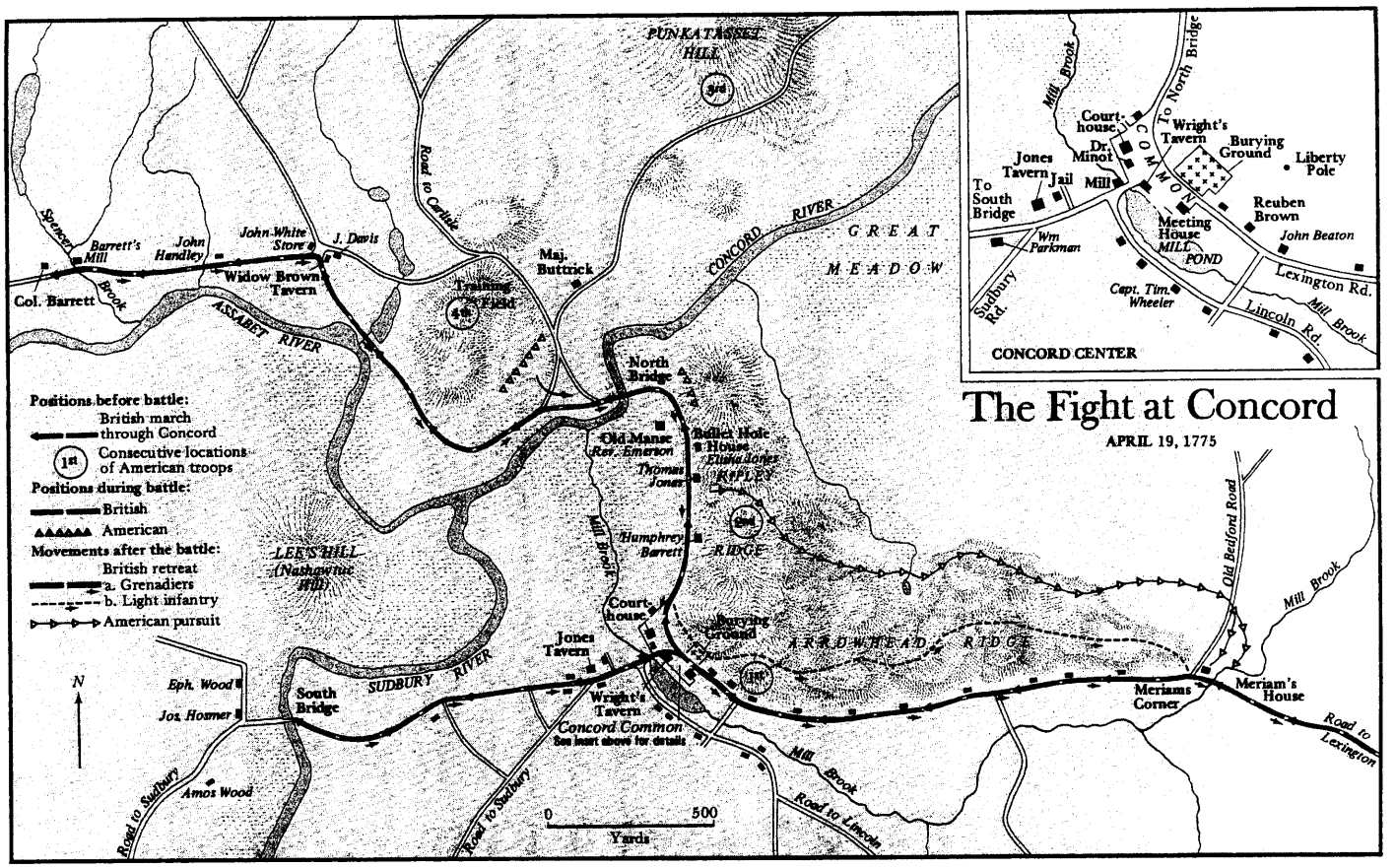
North Bridge Unit

Source: Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Pertaining to the Lexington-Concord Battle Road. [86th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 57.]* 1959, p. 121.



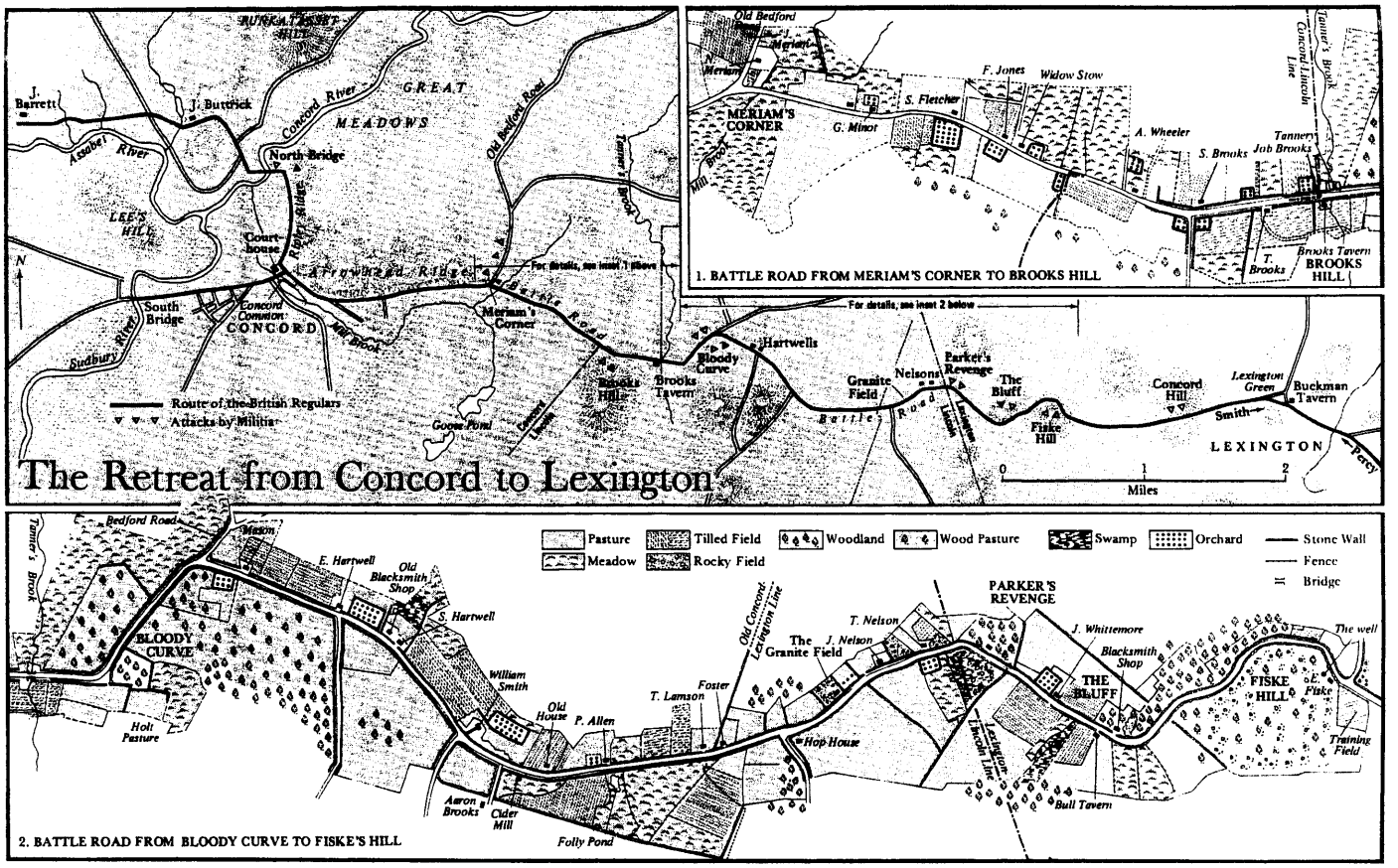
(continued)

North Bridge Unit Map
Source: Fischer, David Hackett. *Paul Revere's Ride*. Oxford University Press, New York. 1995, p. 217.



(continued)

Battle Road Map
Source: Fischer, David Hackett. *Paul Revere's Ride.* Oxford University Press, New York. 1995, p. 223.



(continued)

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 02001445 **Date Listed: 11/29/2002**

Minute Man National Historical Park	Middlesex	MA
Property Name	**County**	**State**

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Erika K. Martin Seibert
for **Signature of the Keeper**

12/2/02
Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

*The nomination is amended to add Archeology -"Prehistoric" and "Archeology - Historic-Non-Aboriginal" to the Areas of Significance.

*The nomination is amended to add one contributing site (the North Bridge Site - 19-MD-487) to the number of resources within the property (making the number of contributing sites 42 and the total number of contributing resources 106).

*The nomination is amended to add "7500 to 500 Years Ago" to the Period of Significance

*The nomination is amended to add "Late Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Woodland," under Cultural Affiliation.

*These amendments have been discussed with the Paul Weinbaum, an historian with the Boston Support Office, NPS, on 12/2/02.

The SLR is also issued to clarify a statement in the form. In Section 7, page 1, paragraph 1, it is stated that the three units of the Park were administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as National Historic Landmark districts. This is incorrect; the Park was administratively listed in the National Register in 1966, but not designated a National Historic Landmark. The only National Historic Landmark in the Park is the Wayside.

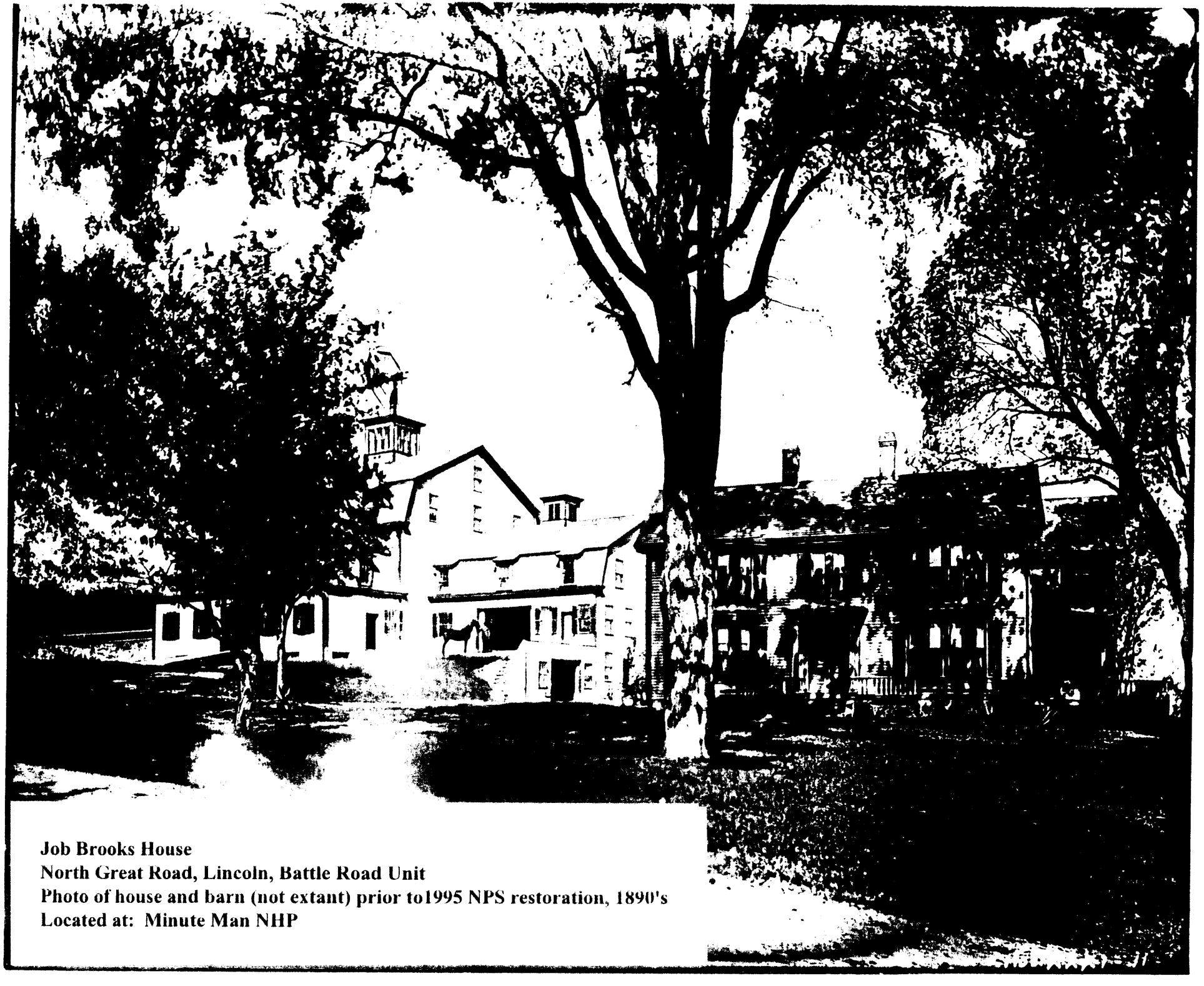
Major John Buttrick House
231 Liberty Street, Concord, North Bridge Unit
View to the north, ca. 1903-06
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Minute Man Statue
Liberty Street, Concord. North Bridge Unit
View to the west, November 1884
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Old North Bridge
Monument Street, Concord, North Bridge Unit
View to the west, showing 1876 reconstruction
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Elisha Jones House
242 Monument Street, Concord, North Bridge Unit
View to the east, ca. 1900
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Noah Brooks House and Tavern
33 North Great Road, Lincoln, Battle Road Unit
View to the southwest, ca. 1883-1907
Located at: Minute Man NHP



Job Brooks House
North Great Road, Lincoln, Battle Road Unit
Photo of house and barn (not extant) prior to1995 NPS restoration, 1890's
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Ephraim Hartwell House
Virginia Road, Lincoln, Battle Road Unit
View of southeast elevation, ca. 1890
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Hartwell Tavern
Virginia Road, Lincoln, Battle Road Unit
View of southeast elevation, ca. 1900
Located at: Minute Man NHP

Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House
Virginia Road, Lincoln, Battle Road Unit
Photos show building prior to fire of 1968.
Located at: Minute Man NHP