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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Cultural Landscape Report
North Bridge Unit
Minute Man National Historical Park

Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Evaluation, Treatment Recommendations

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Concord
Massachusetts

Color Scans
4/13/2004

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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IN REPY REFER TO:

H30-OCLP

February 3, 2004

Memorandum

To: Roberta Beer, Denver Service Center, National Park Service

From: Charles Pepper, Acting Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation CP

Subject: Submittal of Final Report
Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park

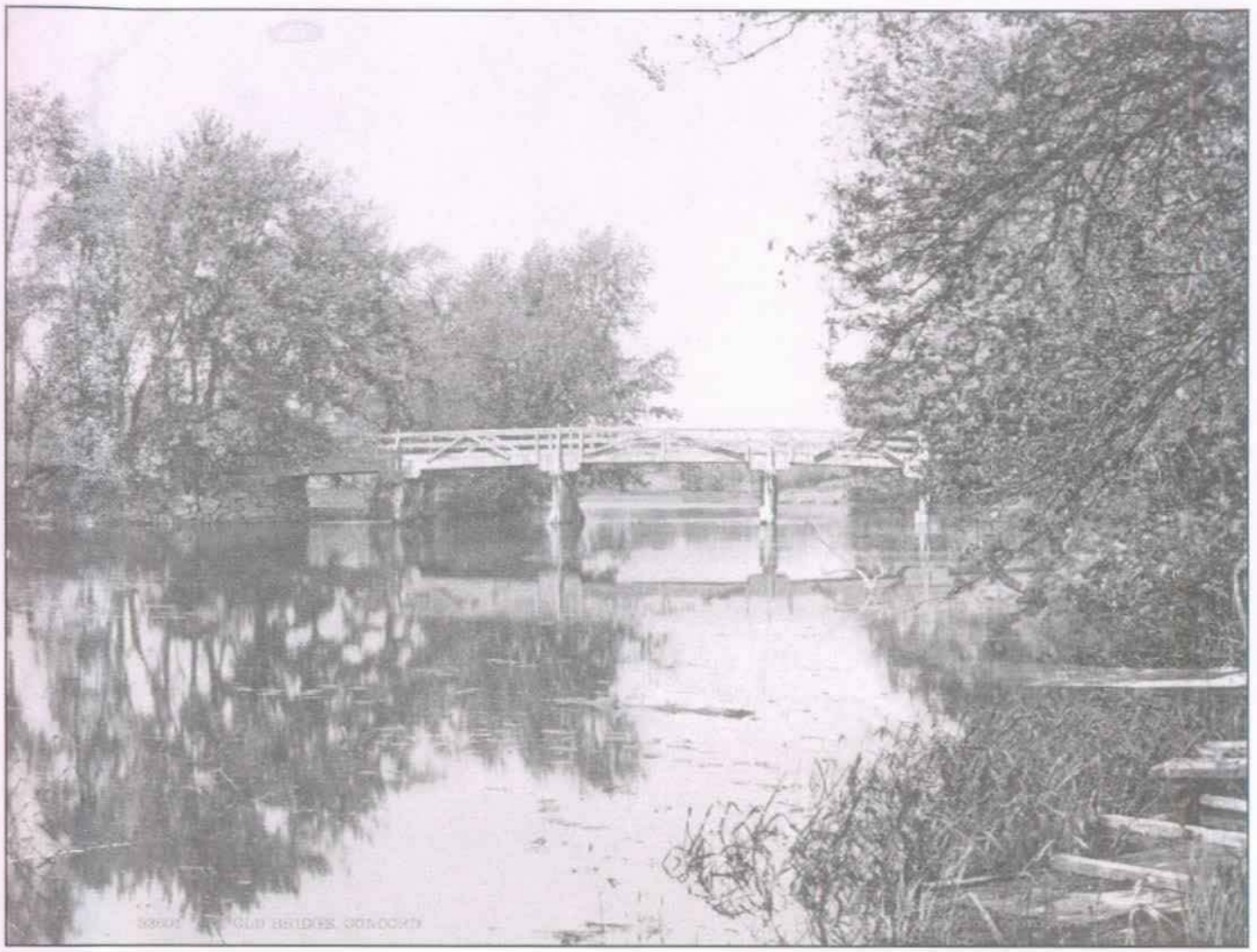
I am pleased to provide you with a copy of the final *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park.* This project was coordinated by Deborah Dietrich-Smith, Historical Landscape Architect, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

This project was successfully completed with significant contributions from park staff, especially Christopher Davis, Resource Management Specialist, who served as the park's point of contact for the project and Terrie Wallace, Curator, who provided access to the park's library and archival material. It has been our pleasure to work with such dedicated and knowledgeable staff on such an interesting project. We hope this work effectively assists rehabilitation of the park's nationally significant landscape.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 617-566-1689 x260 or Deborah Dietrich-Smith at 781-893-6045 x10 should you have questions or concerns regarding this document now or in the future.

Enclosure

cc: Robert Page, OCLP
Gina Heald, OCLP
Deborah Dietrich-Smith, OCLP



Cultural Landscape Report
North Bridge Unit
Minute Man National Historical Park

OLMSTED CENTER
for Landscape Preservation

Prepared by:
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Prepared for: Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

January 2004

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At the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Robert Page, Director; Charlie Pepper, Deputy Director; Gina Heald, Project Manager; and David Uschold, former Project Manager provided project guidance, and historical landscape architects Eliot Foulds, Margie Coffin Brown, Lisa Nowak, and Nancy Brown reviewed drafts of the report. Maps for the report were created by Lauren Hegarty using Geographic Information System (GIS) software ArcMap v.8.3.

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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

The North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park is located eighteen miles northwest of Boston in Concord, Massachusetts. The park unit consists of approximately 114 acres of historic farmland divided by the Concord River.[1] As the name of the park unit suggests, the central landscape feature is the North Bridge. On April 19, 1775, colonial militia and minutemen engaged British Regulars at the North Bridge during the "first forcible resistance" to "British aggression," the day that marked the beginning of the American Revolution (Figures 1-2).[2]

Fields, meadows, and pastures dominated the battleground landscape until the early 1900s, when brush and young trees began replacing farmland. Today, only a few fields remain open through periodic mowing or under agricultural leases issued to local farmers. Three houses dating to 1775 are within the North Bridge Unit, including the Old Manse owned by the Trustees of Reservations. Other extant landscape features dating to the colonial period or contributing to the character of the 1775 agricultural landscape include, road traces, stone walls, building ruins, and archeological sites.

Significant landscape features dating from the nineteenth and twentieth century include c. 1825-1959 features commemorating the battle at the North Bridge, and features associated with formal estate landscapes developed c. 1879-1962. Several acres of commemorative landscape surround the North Bridge. The linear landscape includes a tree-lined avenue leading from Monument Street to the North Bridge and five monuments and markers, most notably the 1836 Battle Monument and The Minute Man statue. The current North Bridge dates to 1956 and is the fourth commemorative bridge constructed at the site of the historic North Bridge since 1875. The commemorative landscape and the Monument Street parking lot, located opposite the avenue leading to the North Bridge, are owned by the Town of Concord and managed by the National Park Service (NPS) through a cooperative agreement. Formal estate landscape features include an entrance road and mature trees associated with the Battle Lawn estate, later known as Overlea, and extensive gardens, mature trees, drives, and a mansion, caretaker's cottage, and carriage house associated with the Buttrick estate.

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[1] The number of acres within the current North Bridge Unit is based the National Park Service "Land Status Map," as edited in 1992. Of the total acreage, approximately 6.82 acres are owned by the town of Concord (commemorative landscape and portions of Liberty Street, Monument Street, and Great Meadows Road), 6.82 acres are owned by the Trustees of Reservations (Old Manse property), and 13.97 by the State of Massachusetts (Concord River).

[2] Quote is part of the text inscribed on the 1836 Battle Monument, written by Dr. Edward Jarvis. Edward Jarvis, *Traditions and Reminiscences of Concord, Massachusetts, 1779-1878*, ed. Sarah Chapin (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, c. 1993), p. 223.

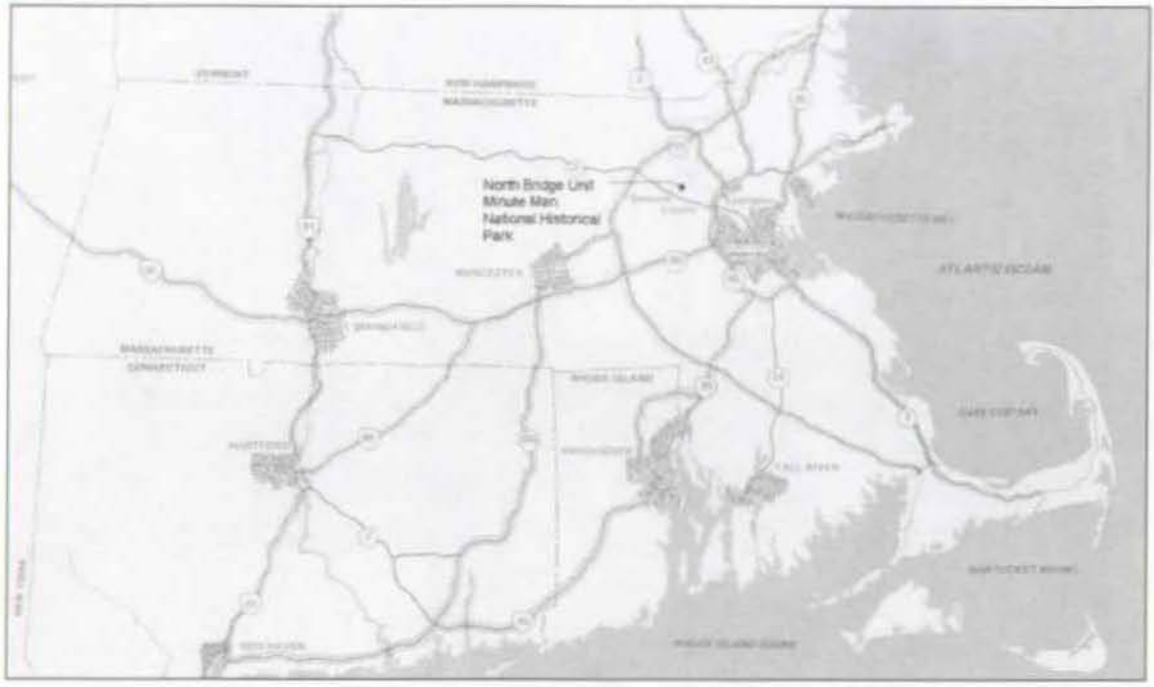


Figure 1. Location Map

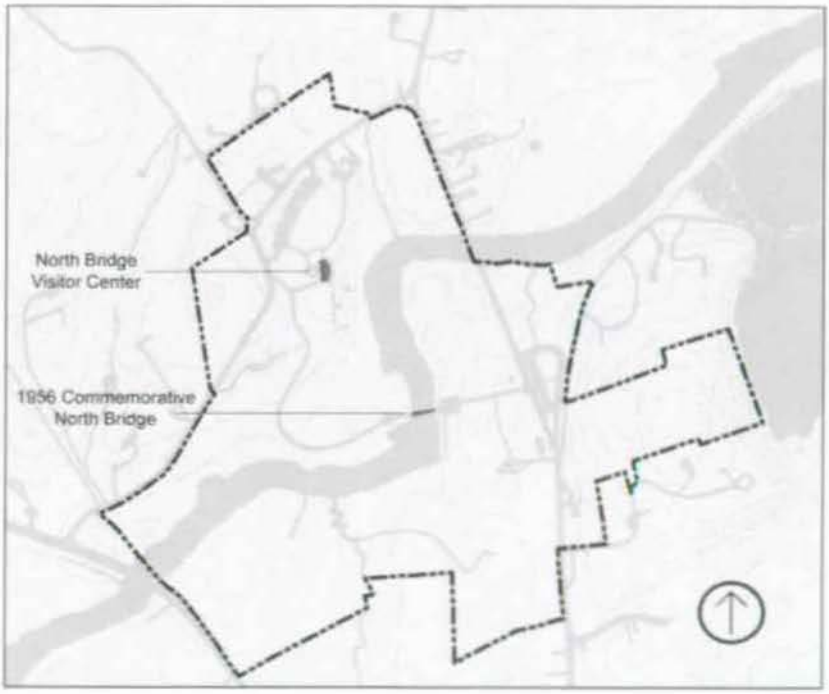


Figure 2. Map of the North Bridge Unit. (OCLP)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary document used in the treatment and long-term management of cultural landscapes. It provides site managers with a comprehensive site history, identifies important landscape characteristics and features, compares and analyzes the historic and existing conditions, and provides treatment recommendations to guide future site development.

Numerous research projects and archeological investigations have occurred since the park was established in 1959, most centered on an understanding of the 1775 landscape, colonial buildings and structures, and the battle at the North Bridge. Report types include historic structure reports, historic grounds reports, and archeological reports. Related to the landscape, the most comprehensive are *The Scene of the Battle, 1775*, a historic grounds report written in 1985 by Joyce Lee Malcolm, and the dissertation "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland, and Meadow," prepared by Brian Donahue in 1994. In 2002 National Register Documentation was completed. Only aspects of the post-1775 landscape are included within these reports.

Building upon earlier NPS research, this CLR provides a comprehensive view of the North Bridge Unit landscape from 1635 to present. An understanding of the significance of existing landscape characteristics and features, including those dating prior to and after 1775, will help to guide an impending line-item construction project scheduled for fiscal year 2004. The project will provide comprehensive treatment for historic features. It will include rehabilitation of historic fields, stone walls, and Groton Road associated with the 1775 landscape, and rehabilitation of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, alleé, and monument bases associated with the commemorative landscape.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The CLR for the North Bridge Unit is organized into four chapters: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations. The first three chapters provide a comprehensive study of the entire North Bridge Unit from the seventeenth century to present. Historic features from the 1775 landscape are identified and documented, as well as significant features from subsequent time periods. An understanding of these features provides a basis for the final section, Treatment Recommendations.

Chapter 1: Site History documents the history of the landscape from the 1600s to present. Historic maps and photographs supplement the narrative descriptions. The chapter is subdivided into five historical periods. Period maps accompany the written narrative.

- Native Landscape (to 1634)
- European Settlement (1635-1823)
- A Century of Change (1824-1924)
- Preserving the Concord Battleground (1925-1958)
- Minute Man National Historical Park (1959-present)

Chapter 2: Existing Conditions is organized with a hierarchy of landscape characteristics and features. It documents the existing condition of landscape characteristics such as circulation, buildings and structures, and vegetation. A detailed description for each landscape feature is included in Chapter 3: Analysis and Evaluation. Photographs and an existing conditions plan supplement narrative descriptions.

Chapter 3: Analysis and Evaluation is organized with the same hierarchy as Chapter 2. The chapter summarizes existing National Register Documentation and analyses and evaluates the condition of each feature and its contribution to the significance of the landscape. Photographs supplement narrative descriptions.

Chapter 4: Treatment Recommendations follows the hierarchy of the two previous chapters. The chapter includes an overarching treatment philosophy and specific treatment recommendations for each landscape feature. A treatment plan and photographs supplement narrative descriptions.

METHODOLOGY

The site history documents broad landscape changes that have occurred within the North Bridge Unit since the 1600s and depends significantly on the synthesis of existing reports and research. Many of the reports examined are located in the park library. Included in this group are numerous historic structure reports, historic grounds reports, and archeological research reports completed by NPS staff and others since the early 1960s. These reports document the history of structures and sites present during the battle in 1775.

Primary resource material and graphic images were also consulted, as the scope of the project allowed. These resources add detail and richness to the synthesized reports. Records and correspondence at the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA) in Waltham, the Harvard Graduate School of Design's Francis Loeb Library, and the Massachusetts Historical Society provided a better understanding of landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff's contribution to preservation of the North Bridge Unit. Photographic collections located in the park library and archives, the Concord Free Public Library (CFPL), and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) provided valuable images of the landscape from c. 1885 to the 1970s. Maps and documents located at the NPS office in Boston, the Minute Man National Historical Park land files, the Concord Free Public Library, the

Massachusetts Archives, and the Middlesex County Registry of Deeds (Southern District) depict landscape features, land use, land ownership, and roads within the North Bridge Unit from the 1700s to present. Especially valuable were numerous reports and documents in the Concord Free Public Library that provided an understanding of landscape commemoration and road development within the North Bridge Unit.

Based on information compiled in the site history and found on historical maps, plans, and aerial photographs, periods of significance were identified and illustrative period plans were developed. A comparative analysis of the period plans versus existing conditions allowed a determination of the overall integrity of the site and identification of the landscape's historic features.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Before seventeenth-century European settlement, Native Americans cultivated land and fished within the future town of Concord. Within the present-day North Bridge Unit, Native Americans camped on the hilltop overlooking the Concord River, and are believed to have gathered food in wet meadows bordering the river and grown crops in a field partially located within the unit.

English Puritans established Concord in 1635. Land within the present-day North Bridge Unit, north of the town center, was among the first settled in Concord. The Puritans built houses within the unit on a ridgeline bordering the western bank of the Concord River. By the mid-1650s, although probably much earlier, settlers within the unit had constructed a bridge (North Bridge) across the river, connected their houselots to the center of town. Colonial houselots included a house, a barn, and other outbuildings, and often small fields, meadows, orchards, and woodlands. Larger fields, pastures, and wet meadows held in common were located throughout the town.

By 1775, all land within the North Bridge Unit was settled and cleared for agriculture. Seven houselots were located within the unit, five on the ridgeline west of the river and two on level ground east of the river. Defining spaces within the landscape were stone walls, fences, farm lanes and the Groton Road, which crossed the Concord River over the North Bridge. On the morning of April 19, 1775, the agricultural landscape became a battleground. British troops arrived in Concord early in the morning, not to engage in battle but to find and destroy colonial arms. Colonial minutemen and militia gathered on the ridgeline west of the North Bridge. Observing smoke rising from the center of Concord, they feared the British would destroy the town. Standing between the colonials and town center were several British companies guarding the bridge. As the minutemen and militia approached, British troops positioned on the opposite side of the river fired, killing two colonials. The colonials returned fire, killing one British soldier and mortally wounding two others. The entire battle lasted only minutes. Outnumbered and unable to hold their position, British soldiers broke ranks and retreated towards the center of town.

Two of the dead British soldiers were buried in the field bordering the south side of Groton Road (Old Manse field), east of the North Bridge. Except for the graves, the battle appears to have minimally altered the battleground landscape. Thirteen years after the battle, the town replaced the North Bridge

with a new structure, as had happened routinely about every twenty years since a bridge was first built on the site in the seventeenth century. In c. 1793, the town removed the North Bridge and discontinued the portion of Groton Road crossing over the bridge, following construction of a new bridge further downstream.

About fifty years after the battle at the North Bridge, Concord began to formally celebrate the anniversary of the battle. The first known public remembrance occurred in 1824, with a significantly larger celebration held in 1825, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. In 1836, the town erected the 1836 Battle Monument on land donated to the town. The property included the portion of Groton Road that ran between present-day Monument Street and the Concord River, closed to public travel in c. 1793 after the removal of the North Bridge. It also included the portion of the field under which the two British soldiers were buried. The monument was placed at the western end of the linear parcel, on the east bank of the Concord River near the site of the North Bridge. In 1838, the town planted about two hundred trees in double rows along the northern and southern edges of the donated land, leading to the monument.

Constructed and erected in time for the centennial celebration in 1875 were the 1874 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue. A local citizen, Ebenezer Hubbard, displeased with the location of the 1836 Battle Monument, erected on the site of the British position during the battle at the North Bridge, initiated construction of both features. Through his will and an earlier donation, Hubbard provided funds to construct a bridge accessing the western bank of the river so that a monument placed on the site where colonials fought and died could easily be reached. Also placed in time for the celebration was a granite marker inscribed "Grave of the British Soldiers" and inset in a stone wall overlooking the gravesite. Concord erected several more monuments in the decades that followed including the Muster Field Monument (1885) and the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument (1915). Both were placed within stone walls along Liberty Street.

Beginning in 1879, descendents of colonials who fought during the battle at the North Bridge transformed a significant portion of the agricultural landscape overlooking the battleground into suburban country estates. The estates, known as the Battle Lawn estate and the Buttrick estate, sat high above the Concord River. Both estates included a mansion, a carriage house or stable, a cottage, and formal entrances, gardens, and landscaping.

The battleground increasingly became a tourist destination, especially during anniversary celebrations, on patriotic holidays, and during summer weekends. Carriages, followed by automobiles, were allowed to cross the North Bridge and park adjacent to the monuments. By 1911, a small tourist stand owned and operated by a neighboring property owner stood near the 1836 Battle Monument. In 1927, automobiles were no longer allowed to drive along the avenue leading to the North Bridge. Two years later, the town built the Monument Street parking lot, opposite the battleground entrance.

Most of the land within the North Bridge Unit remained agricultural through the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century, except for the commemorative landscape associated with the North Bridge and the formal landscapes and gardens of the Battle Lawn and Buttrick estates. Although a few fields and

wet meadows had reverted to forest by the early 1940s, most land remained open through the middle of the twentieth century.

In 1956, the federal government formed the Boston National Historic Sites Commission to investigate a partnership between the federal government and state and local organizations to preserve significant colonial and American Revolutionary properties in and around Boston. The commission recommended the establishment of a national park that would include over a hundred acres surrounding the North Bridge in Concord (North Bridge Unit) and over four miles along the historic battle route between Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington (Battle Road Unit). On September 21, 1959, the federal government established Minute Man National Historical Park, and in 1960 the park officially opened.

Land acquisition within the North Bridge Unit began in 1962 with the purchase of the Buttrick estate, the Battle Lawn estate, Flint field, and Honeysuckle Island from the Buttrick family. In 1963, the NPS entered into a cooperative agreement with the town of Concord. The agreement allowed the town to retain title to the Monument Street parking lot and the commemorative avenue surrounding the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and charged the federal government with the responsibility of operating and maintaining the landscape.

Early research and preservation efforts within the North Bridge Unit concentrated on buildings and archeological sites significant to the battle at the North Bridge. Reports generated include historic structure reports for the Elisha Jones house and the Major John Buttrick house. Archeological studies have investigated the location of Groton Road west of the North Bridge and have uncovered the foundations of the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) and the Thomas Brown house. The most comprehensive study of the battleground landscape is included within the 1985 historic grounds report "The Scene of the Battle." Unfortunately, less effort has been expended on maintaining the landscape than on other cultural features. Most of the open fields present in the 1960s have succumbed to secondary woodlands, significantly altering the historic character of the landscape.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Minute Man National Historical Park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant for its association with the American Revolution, as an example of early historic monumentation, and for its association with American literary figures. The park has local significance in the areas of agriculture, archeology, and architecture. The period of significance is listed as 1655 to 1959. Based on research conducted for this study, the period should be extended to 1635, in order to recognize the earliest date of agricultural land use by Puritan settlers within park boundaries. The CLR also identifies Buttrick estate landscape and gardens as potentially significant (local) under criteria C – in the area of landscape architecture.

The CLR presents rehabilitation as the recommended treatment approach. It incorporates treatment recommendations included within the March 2003 Title I Report "Save Historic Resources and Provide Safe Access, North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts" prepared by

Carol R. Johnson Associates (CRJA) in association with Bargmann Hendrie+Archetype and Childs Engineering Corporation. Historical data obtained during the preparation of this CLR informed the CRJA Title 1 Report.

The CLR recommends rehabilitation of the North Bridge Unit to reflect the character of the 1775 landscape. Proposed actions are essential to the mission of the park to "preserve for the benefit of the American people certain historic structures and properties of outstanding national significance associated with the War of the American Revolution," as mandated by the park's enabling legislature (Public Law 86-321). Actions include preserving and/or reestablishing features characteristic of 1775 battleground, including open fields, stone walls, roads, buildings, and views. Secondarily, this CLR recommends protection of significant nineteenth and twentieth-century landscapes overlaying portions of the battleground. The report recommends preservation of commemorative features, retention of features associated with the Battle Lawn landscape, and rehabilitation of the Buttrick estate landscape. Commemorative landscape features include the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, monuments, and the alleé. Estate landscape features include ornamental gardens, specimen trees and shrubs, walks and drives, walls, buildings, and views.

CHAPTER 1: SITE HISTORY

NATIVE LANDSCAPE (TO 1634)

The North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park lies within the nutrient-rich geologic depression of glacial Lake Concord, created by the last glacier to cover New England about fifteen thousand years ago. The advance and retreat of the glacier molded the landscape managed by Native Americans for hundreds of years and settled by English Puritans in the 1600s.[3]

Humans have inhabited the region for twelve thousand years. Early people hunted large game animals such as mastodon, mammoths and caribou. They supplemented their diet with small animals and plants. As the atmosphere warmed and dense forests began to cover the landscape, large game animals disappeared from southern New England. The Native American diet changed to include moose and deer, smaller game including squirrel and turkey, and a variety of tree nuts. About three thousand years ago, a cooler climate led to a decline in forest productivity and a sparser Native American population. Over the next two thousand years, Native Americans adapted to the changing landscape by supplementing their diet with cultivated fruits and vegetables.[4] As European settlers that would inhabit the land along the Musketequid River in the early 1600s, Native Americans manipulated and reshaped the landscape to increase food production. Although less intrusive than methods later employed by Europeans, Native Americans also cleared agricultural fields, dammed rivers, and managed forests with fire.

By the early seventeenth century, Algonquian people had been planting crops and making fishing weirs along the Musketequid River, known today as the Concord River, for over five hundred years.[5] "Musketequid" is a Native American word meaning "grass-ground river" or "meadow river." Fishing grounds and agricultural fields managed by Native Americans along the Musketequid River were within the future bounds of the Concord plantation (Figure 3). Although the main Native American settlement was west of the present-day North Bridge Unit (Nashawtuc Hill), bands of Native Americans camped within the present-day North Bridge Unit on the hilltop overlooking the river, west of Liberty Street.[6]

Corn was the most important crop grown by Native Americans. They cleared fields by setting fire to the trunks of trees, which destroyed the bark and eventually killed the trees. Corn seeds saved from the harvest of the previous year were planted among the dead trees. Typically, the same field would be

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[3] Brian Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow: Husbandry in Concord, Massachusetts, 1635-1771" (Ph.D. diss., Brandeis University, 1994), pp. 35-45; Brian Donahue and Heidi Hohmann, "Cultural Landscape Report for Meriam's Corner, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Region, 1994), p. 45.

[4] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 64-71.

[5] Concord Historical Commission, "Historic Resources Masterplan," (1995, updated 2001), pp. 13-14; Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," p. 72.

[6] William Cronon, *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1983), pp. 37-38; Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 72-73, 75.

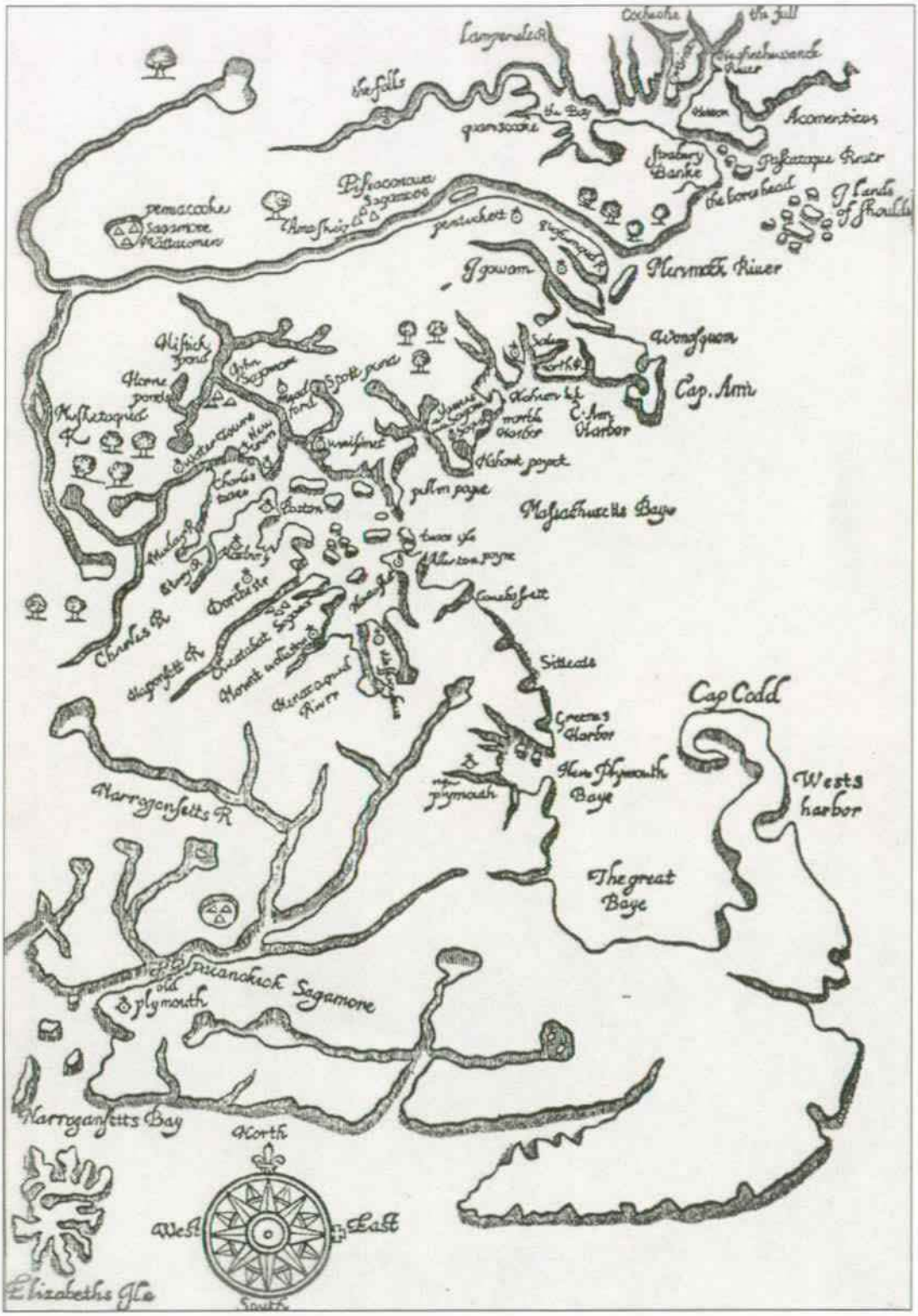


Figure 3. "South part of New-England, as it is Planted this yeare, 1634." (*New England's Prospects*) Musketequid River is labeled on the map (upper left).

planted for eight to ten years until it became unproductive. Smaller crops such as pumpkins, beans, and squash were planted around the corn stalks. Native Americans tended fields primarily between the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers before their confluence to form the Musketequid River (Concord River) and within what would later be known as the Great Fields, to the south and east of the Musketequid River, north of present-day Concord center.[7] A portion of at least one agricultural field is believed to have existed within the present-day North Bridge Unit (Figure 4).

Native Americans constructed fishing weirs along the river and fished the spring spawning runs of alewife and shad. They gathered tubers, wild rice, and cranberries from the wet grassy meadows growing along the riverbank to supplement their diets, and reeds for weaving mats and baskets. Extensive wet meadows were located along both sides of the river within the present-day North Bridge Unit. A sandbar, located just west of the confluence of Mill Brook and the Concord River, may have been a natural crossing point for Native Americans in the summer.[8]

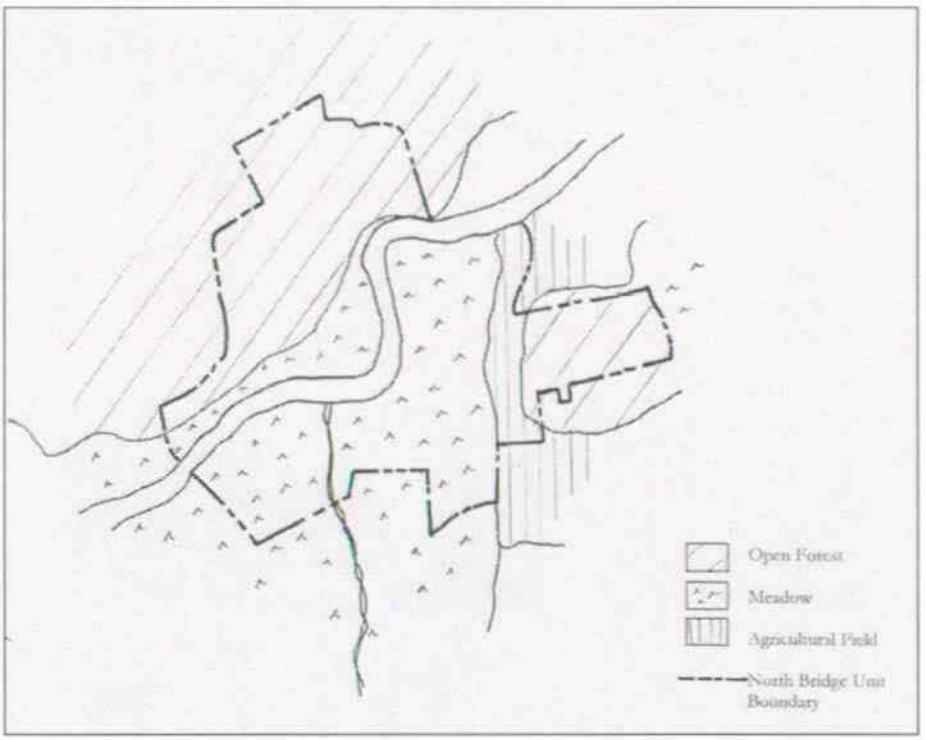


Figure 4. Early 1600s landscape of the present-day North Bridge Unit, before establishment of the Concord plantation. Based on the map "Concord-Native Landscape 1600" included in "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow." (OCLP)

[7] Cronon, *Changes in the Land*, pp. 43-44, 48.
[8] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 81-82; Ruth R. Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors: History of Area B, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Concord, MA: 1964), p. 30.

Extensive forests covered the Concord landscape. Oaks, chestnuts, and pitch pines grew in dry upland forests and conifers within river floodplains and swamp forests. Native Americans managed the forest by fire. Once or twice a year they burned extensive acreage to increase production of edible fruits and nuts, and to open the landscape for hunting and inland travel. In 1634, William Wood, an early observer and author of the book, *New England's Prospect,* described forests managed by Native Americans:

> There is no underwood saving in swamps and low grounds that are wet . . .. Of these swamps . . . being preserved by the wetness of the soil wherein they grow; for it being the custom of the Indians to burn the wood in November when the grass is withered and leaves dried, it consumes all the underwood and rubbish which otherwise would overgrow the country, making it unpassable, and spoil their much affected hunting . . .."[9]

The managed forest of widely spaced trees void of undergrowth encouraged the growth of grass and other herbaceous plants that, in turn, attracted more browsing game animals. Open pine forest covered about a third of the land in the North Bridge Unit west of the Concord River before European settlement. [10]

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[9] William Wood, *New England's Prospect*, ed. by Alden T. Vaughn (Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 1977), p. 38.
[10] Concord Historical Commission, "Masterplan," p. 14; Cronon, *Changes in the Land*, pp. 49-51; Charles H. Walcott, *Concord in the Colonial Period* (Boston: Estes and Lauriat, 1884), p. 17.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT (1635 - 1823)

Early Settlement and Agriculture

While settlement along the Massachusetts coastline had taken place for fifteen years following the arrival of the first English Puritans, inland settlement began when the Puritans established the Concord plantation on the Musketequid River in 1635. Simon Willard, a trapper who traded with Native Americans along the Musketequid in the early 1600s, is credited with selecting the plantation site. The six-mile square plantation, located approximately sixteen miles from the coast, included more than nine miles of river, numerous streams, and seven ponds. The waterways were filled with shad, salmon, and alewives, and supported numerous fur-bearing animals. Although Willard's interest in the site may have been to further his interest in trapping, settlers were drawn to the area by extensive wet meadows that flanked the waterways and upland forests previously opened by fire and cultivated by Native Americans. The wet meadows and cleared forests provided immediate livestock feed and fields ready for cultivation.[11]

Concord's first settlers, about twelve families, dug earthen burrows into the southern slope of a prominent east-west ridgeline (today known as Revolutionary Ridge). By 1636, the town began allocating land among the inhabitants.[12] Known as Concord's First Division, each family received a houselot and portions of commonly held wet meadows and agricultural fields, a settlement pattern familiar to the English Puritans. Early houselots were clustered within one-half mile from the town meetinghouse, as ordered by the Massachusetts General Court. They were situated on the well-drained, low terraces of the glacial lake bottom, on level to slightly sloping land. Each lot was within easy reach of commonly held meadows and agricultural fields.[13] While the location of most early houselots complied with the court order, several families settled just outside the one-half mile perimeter, along a ridgeline bordering the western bank of Musketequid River within the present-day North Bridge Unit, including those of John Heald, Thomas Flint, William Buttrick, Thomas Bateman, and Reverend Peter Bulkeley.[14]

In 1635, settlers could have crossed the river on the sandbar just above the outlet of Mill Brook during dry months; however, it would have been impassible when the river was high. By 1654, although probably much earlier, the town had constructed a simple wooden bridge across the river. Loose planks covering the bridge required inspection and occasional rearrangement before crossing. A farm road (later

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[11] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 155-156; Walcott, *Colonial Period*, p. 17; George B. Bartlett, *The Concord Guide Book* (Boston: D. Lothrop and Company, 1880), p. 144.

[12] Walcott, *Colonial Period*, p. 1; J. Franklin Jameson, ed., *Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence, 1628-1651* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910), p. 113; Charles Hosmer Walcott, "Concord Roads," 1938 transcription of Walcott's original c. 1880-1890 notes.

[13] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," p. 158; Mary Kate Harrington, et al., MIMA – National Register Documentation, November 29, 2002, sec. 8 p. 36; Lemuel Shattuck, *A History of the Town of Concord* (Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company, 1835), p. 16.

[14] Leslie A. Mead, "Management Summary, Archeological Testing at the North Bridge Visitor Center at Minute Man National Historical Park" (Lowell, MA: National Park Service, Cultural Resource Center, 1998), p. 3; Ricardo Torres-Reyes, "Captain David Brown's House, Historic Data, Minute Man National Historical Park" (National Park

improved and known as Groton Road) crossed the bridge and connected settlers on both sides of the river with the meetinghouse.[15] A one-rod (16 ½ feet) wide causeway led west from the bridge about four hundred feet through a four-acre swamp. The elevated gravel road with stone base was probably constructed at the same time as the bridge.[16]

Early colonial houselots, typically six to eight acres, contained a house, barn and other outbuildings, a cowyard, a garden, and often an orchard. Depending upon the soils and terrain, the houselots also included tillage land, pasture, meadow, and woods. Adjoining many houselots were small meadow lots of two to four acres and upland field and forest lots of up to ten acres.[17] In addition to houselots, early colonials received First Division agricultural lots within commonly held tillage fields, wet meadows, and special pastures protected by fencing. Although landscape features dictated the location and defined the borders of common fields and meadows, interior lots were geometrically defined and often fenced. With the exception of special pastures, colonial fences and stone walls served to keep livestock out, not in. Cattle, sheep, and pigs roamed freely among undivided forests and pine barrens, known as the "commons." Forests also provided timber for construction and fuel.

Landowners within the present-day North Bridge Unit owned acreage within commonly held tillage fields north and east of their houselots, including the Cranefield (or the Great Fields, as it was also known) and an area known as Twenty Score. The large fields consisted of a number of privately owned rectangular lots clustered together. In early Concord, grouping individual fields together was a necessity because only a few fields that had been previously managed by Native Americans were available for immediate use. It was also more convenient to put a single fence around a large block of land than to fence small, individual lots.[18]

Most English grains did not grow well in New England. Early colonials cultivated Indian corn as their principal bread grain. Corn grew well in the hot, dry New England summers and on the poor sandy soils first available to the colonials. Planted in hills and cultivated by hoe, corn was particularly adapted to grow on partially cleared land, among tree stumps and boulders.[19]

Each landowner also held thirty to fifty acres of wet meadow located within four to six common meadows scattered throughout the plantation, including the Great Meadow located on the east side of the Concord River, north of the Cranefield (Great Field). The meadows supplied winter feed for

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Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1969), p. 7; Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," pp. 2, 46, 62.

[15] Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 2; Concord Town Records, March 9, 1654, as cited in Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," p. 221-222; Joyce Lee Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle, 1775, Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park" (National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources, 1985), p. 111.

[16] Completion Report for Work Order No. 406-211712[Groton Road west of the North Bridge], n.d, p. 2. Archeological investigations uncovered two hundred feet of the causeway just west of the bridge. To serve as an effective causeway it would have had to "continue for another 250 feet in order to reach the foot of the hill for the distance across the swamp is 600 feet." Leland J. Abel, "Archeological Explorations for Traces of the Historic Roads west of the Great North Bridge in Concord" (National Park Service, 1965), pp. 33-34.

[17] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," p. 161.

[18] Ibid., pp. 165-166.

[19] Ibid., p. 167.

livestock. A portion of a small, commonly held meadow along the river just south of the Thomas Bateman and Thomas Brown houselots was located within the present-day North Bridge Unit. While each landowner probably owned acreage within common meadows, at least several houselots within the present-day North Bridge Unit included wet meadows.[20] William Wood also described the native meadows typically used by European settlers:

> There be likewise in diverse places near the plantations great broad meadows, wherein grow neither shrub nor tree, lying low, in which plains grows as much grass as may be thrown out with a scythe, thick and long, as high as a man's middle, some as high as the shoulders, so that a good mower may cut three loads in a day. But many object, this is but a coarse fodder. True it is that it is not so fine to the eye as English grass, but it is not sour, thought it grow thus rank, but being made into hay the cattle eat it as well as it were hay and like as well with it.[21]

Several designated pastures, with names such as "ox pasture," "horse pasture," and "sheep pasture" were located along the outskirts of the village. These were enclosed pastures, unlike common grazing areas, although apparently they were not subdivided into individual lots. Included within the present-day North Bridge Unit is a portion of a colonial "calf pasture." Bounded to the north and northwest by the Concord River and to the east by Mill Creek, the enclosed pasture may have been a protective area for newly weaned calves.[22]

The majority of the Concord landscape remained undivided land. The "commons" as they were known, lay outside the houselots, common tillage fields, common meadows, and small-enclosed pastures. The undivided land was primarily deciduous forest, although pine plains covered a portion of the terrain. Here, livestock roamed freely. William Wood also described New England forests:

> The timber of the country grows straight and tall, some trees being twenty, some thirty foot high, before they spread forth their branches; generally the trees be not very thick, though there may be many that will serve for mill posts, some being three foot and half over.[23]

Unfortunately, forests managed for centuries by Native American's to encourage browsing animals were inadequate for foraging animals. It would take generations to clear the forests and to plant grasses suited to cattle and sheep.[24]

In 1643 and again in 1645, the Puritans petitioned the Massachusetts General Court requesting more land. They expressed dissatisfaction with the "povertie and meaness of the place," especially within "those lands we now have interest in."[25] In the 1643 petition, the landscape was described as "very

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[20] Ibid., p. 174. The meadow acreage along the river was sold by the town c. 1734. It was one of only several parcels of land still in public ownership. Concord Town Records, IV 59, as cited in Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 35; Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle," p. 113.

[21] Wood, *New England's Prospect*, pp. 33-34.

[22] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 185-186, 212.

[23] Wood, *New England's Prospect*, p. 38.

[24] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 186-187.

[25] Petition to the General Court, May 14, 1645 as quoted by Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, p. 16; Petition to the General Court, September 7, 1643 as quoted by Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, p. 15.

barren" and the meadows "very wet and unuseful."[26] The 1645 petition stated "maney houses in the Towne stand voyde of Inhabitants, and more are likely to be . . . if more go from us we shall neither remayne as a congregation nor as a town."[27] By the mid-1640s about a seventh of the population left for Connecticut, including William Bateman, brother of Thomas Bateman who was one of the original settlers within the present-day North Bridge Unit.[28]

In the early 1650s, Concord finalized plans for its Second Division of land. New land recently granted by the General Court, abandoned land, and land previously held in common was re-distributed among the remaining settlers. To facilitate distribution, the town divided into three 'quarters': the North Quarter, the South Quarter, and the East Quarter (Figure 5). Concord's North Quarter included land within the present-day North Bridge Unit. Within each quarter, landowners were allotted three acres of Second Division land for every acre received during the First Division. Re-distribution took a decade, and when complete houselots once confined to the town center extended throughout the six-mile square plantation.[29]

Most or all of the houselots within the present-day North Bridge Unit were well established before the Second Division. In 1660, nine families lived within the borders of the unit on both sides of the Concord River. Five houselots owned by members of the Smedley, Jones, Blood (two houselots), and Barrett families stood east of the Concord River along the public way leading to the meetinghouse. To the west, members of the Brown, Heald, Buttrick, and Flint families lived along the ridgeline overlooking the river (Figure 6).[30]

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[26] Petition to the General Court, September 7, 1643 as quoted by Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, pp. 14-15.
[27] Petition to the General Court, May 14, 1645 as quoted by Shattuck, *Town of Concord.* 16.
[28] D. Hamilton Hurd, *History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, vol. 2 (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1890), p. 157; Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 110.
[29] John C. MacLean, *A Rich Harvest: The History, Buildings, and People of Lincoln, Massachusetts* (Lincoln Center, MA: Lincoln Historical Society, 1988), p. 54. The configuration of houselots within the North Bridge Unit, established during the original settlement period, remained virtually unchanged after the Second Division.
[30] John F. Luzader, "Major John Buttrick House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data Section" (National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1968), p. 8.

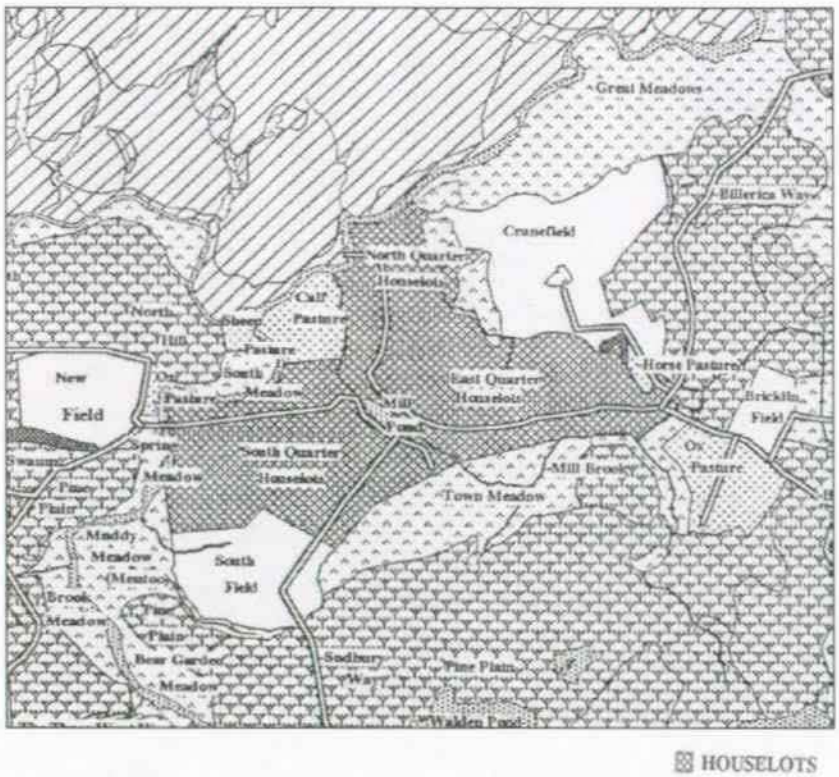


Figure 5. Map of Concord's Second Division houselots (c. 1650s) included in "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow." References consulted indicate North Quarter houselots extended further north, within the area depicted by diagonal lines on the map, just north of the Concord River. The area depicted by diagonal lines was not part of the area researched in the report mentioned above.

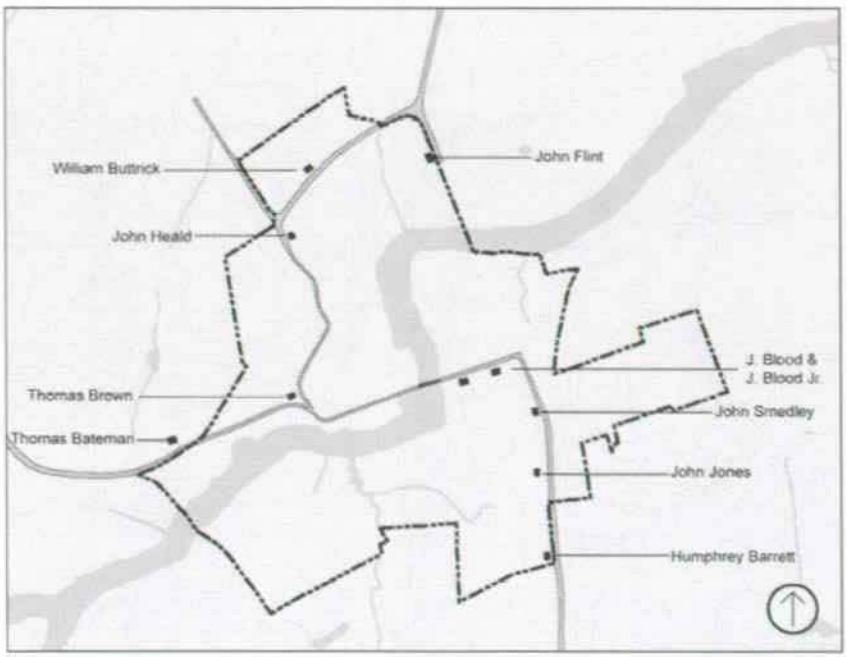


Figure 6. Location of houselots within the North Bridge Unit, c. 1670. Based on Map No. 1, North Quarter of Concord, 1660 in "Major John Buttrick House, Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data Section." (OCLP)

Development of Roads and Bridges

North Quarter landowners were responsible for maintaining the North Bridge and "all the heighwayes from the training place [just north of town center] to the great Rivers with the bridge, and all that is to be done with the North sid[e] thereof."[31]

North Bridge

Weather, spring floods, and decay necessitated continuous maintenance and reconstruction of the North Bridge. Known dates of reconstruction indicate the life-span of the colonial bridge ranged from twenty to thirty years.[32] In 1659, Concord requested money from Middlesex County to maintain both the North and South Bridge. The town received thirty pounds and rebuilt both bridges in 1660. Although records specifying reconstruction of the North Bridge between 1660 and 1730 have not been located, it is probable Concord replaced the bridge twice during the period. This assumption is based on known dates of reconstruction for the South Bridge. Available records indicate the North Bridge was replaced in 1731.[33]

In 1748, John Hunt and others petitioned the town to build a new bridge in the North Quarter, either at the site of the extant North Bridge or "some where near the House of Mr. John Flint," where they stated passage across the river would "serve to accommodate the Public much more and Better than where it now stands."[34] The petition described the bridge as "very much gone to Decay" and "often Impassable so that strangers as well as those who known the ground Dare not assume the passin over," often for several weeks during times of high floods.[35] It also noted that the causeway leading west from the bridge was "very long and low and narrow" rendering it "Very Uncomfortable – and in the winter season [ ] Impassable [impossible] Passing over with teams at some times by Reason of the Drifts of snow . . . which [crowdeth] People on to this River." The petition was denied.

Two years later, the town purchased a strip of land from Captain Jonathan Buttrick along the southern edge of his farm to build a new causeway to replace the inadequate causeway described in the 1748 petition. Buttrick agreed to sell the land provided the town paid for construction of a "good and sufficient wall" separating the proposed roadway from his property. The new causeway, constructed just north of the original, stretched about four hundred feet in a straight line then curved towards the north where it ended at the foot of the ridge overlooking the river. It measured six hundred feet long by about forty feet wide. The town constructed the roadway out of sandy clay, possibly dug from borrow pits nearby. To facilitate drainage the roadbed was crowned in the middle, probably with gravel. The stone wall, as described in 1770, was low, broad, and constructed with very large stones. It provided pedestrian

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[31] Concord Town Records, September 1, 1654 as quoted by David L. Leonard, "The Great North Bridge and Historic Wall West, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team), p. 3.
[32] Judith Q. Sullivan, "Old North Bridge, Historic Structure Report, Developmental History," DRAFT (National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office, Historic Architecture Program, June 2003); Walcott, *Colonial Period*, p. 77. Known dates of construction include pre-1654, 1660, 1731, 1760, and 1788.
[33] Sullivan, "Old North Bridge," pp. 16-23.
[34] Concord Town Records, February 7, 1748. (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, roll 014).
[35] Ibid.

access to the bridge when floodwaters covered the adjacent causeway. The wall would have stood on the north side of the road, since Buttrick did not own the land between the road and the river. Construction of the new causeway and stone wall was complete by 1753.[36]

In 1760, Concord replaced the North Bridge and constructed "a new wall at the westerly end of the causey . . . where the old wall stood."[37] The bridge was a simple wooden structure covered with loose planks that, as they did on earlier bridges, often needed to be re-arranged before crossing (Figure 7). This is the bridge that spanned the river during the battle at the North Bridge on April 19, 1775. In 1770, Concord hired Captain David Brown to construct a railing along the stone wall adjacent to the causeway to aid pedestrian crossing. The railing consisted of a single handrail attached to posts set at intervals along the wall.[38]

Roads

Road realignments and repairs occurred throughout the colonial period. In 1699, Concord formally laid out existing ways and paths on the western side of the bridge used for decades by landowners within the present-day North Bridge Unit, and those farther to the north and west. As described in town records, the road followed the causeway west of the bridge then went "up ye hill Betwixt Thomas Brown Senior and Samuel Buttrick's land untill it coms on ye upper end of Thomas Brown Junior his homelott and then turning westerly as ye fence now standeth," continuing west to Groton. Known as the Groton Road, it was one of Concord's most important roads during the colonial period.[39] Between 1764 and 1765, Concord discontinued public use of a portion of the road within the present-day North Bridge Unit "under the hill" and constructed a new roadbed. During the same period, the town paid Captain David Brown for building "two walls through his pasture upon the new laid out way." The road appears to have run between the Buttrick and Brown properties, possibly similar to its 1699 layout.[40]

After passing over the North Bridge and the causeway, the Groton Road forked to the east and to the west. The east branch of the Groton Road ran northeast up the hill towards Buttrick land along the ridgeline. The west branch ran parallel along the river to the Bateman houselot. Prior to 1749, the west branch of the Groton ended about nine hundred feet west of the fork, where a bridleway began.[41] The bridleway dated to at least 1670.[42] In 1701, the North Quarter granted John Hunt (Bateman's neighbor to the west) permission to set up a gate at the point where the two ways met, provided he did not "hinder

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[36] Leonard, "Great North Bridge," pp. 14-15; Abel, "Historic Roads," pp. 35-36; John F. Luzader, "Wall West of the Great North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park, Historic Structures Report, Part II" (National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1968), p. 5.
[37] Concord Town Records, November 7, 1760; Concord Town Records, IV, 178.
[38] Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle," 111; Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, p. 111.
[39] Walcott, *Colonial Period*, p. 81; Concord Town Records, Book 2, March 14, 1699 as quoted by Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle," p. 125; Walcott, "Concord Roads."
[40] Concord Town Records, Book 4, 229, 242-243 as quoted by Torres-Reyes, "Captain Brown's House," p. 9; Concord Town Records: Book 3, pp. 406-407.
[41] Archeological investigation indicates that the right branch of the Groton Road varied between seven to ten feet in width, narrower than the left branch, which measured in one location twenty feet. Traces of sand and gravel along at least a part of the length of the right branch were found, while no surface material was detected on the portion of the left branch excavated. Completion Report for Work Order No. 406-211712 (n.d), p. 2.
[42] Walcott, "Concord Roads."

or prohibbit the sd [said] way from being Improved as a Bridle way at all times & seasons" and he made "provisions for comfortable passing for horses & Teames . . . at sd gate."[43] Nearly fifty years later, the bridleway was improved and opened for general travel. About fifty landowners purchased land from John Hunt and Abishai Brown to "open a Three Rod (49 ½ feet) way to the acceptance of the town from said Abishai Browns to the Gate between said John Hunt & John Batemans."[44]

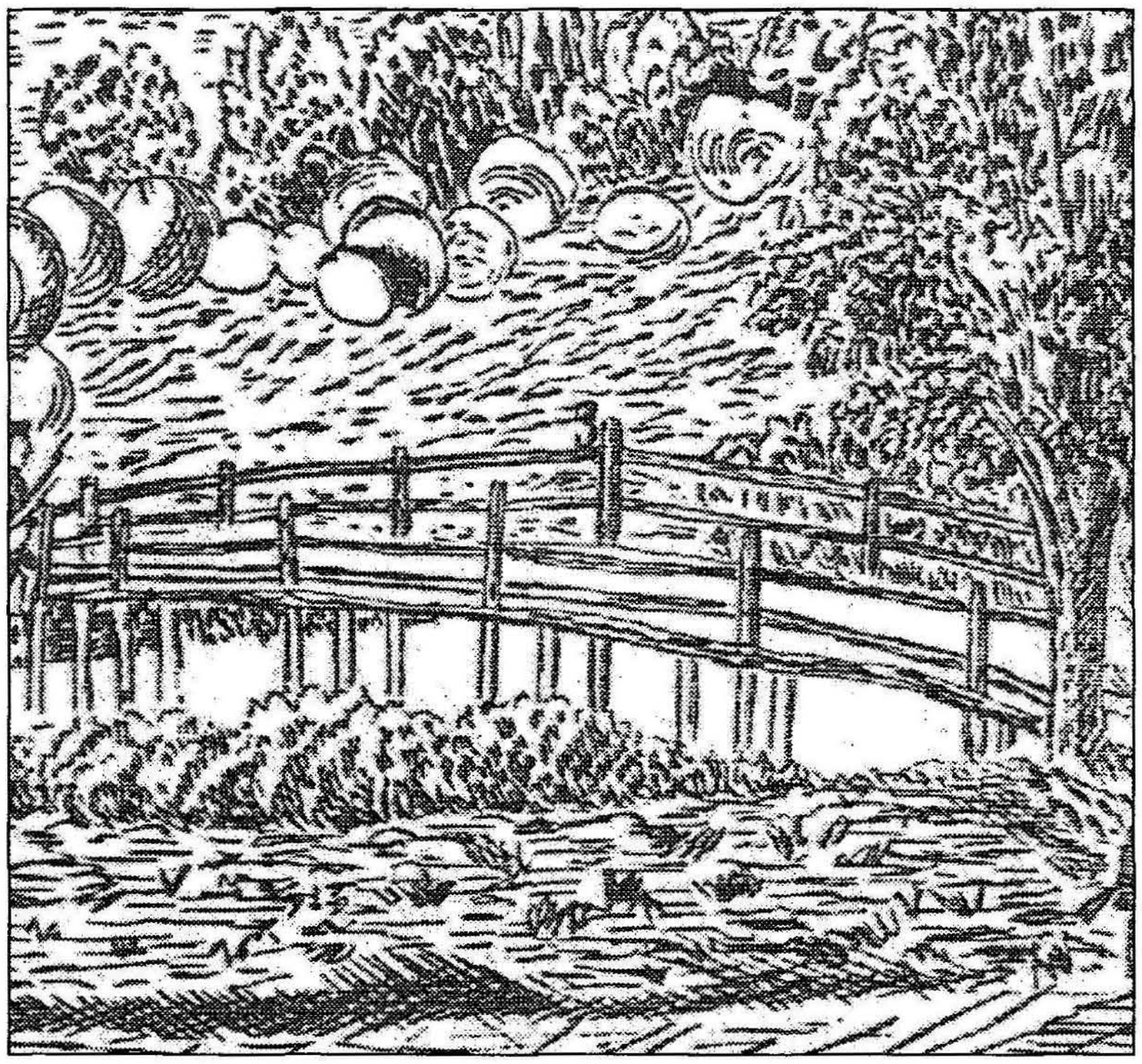


Figure 7. Detail of the North Bridge, as depicted in the Doolittle Print, Plate III, The Engagement at the North Bridge in Concord, c. 1775.

[43] Concord town meeting, April 11, 1701(Town Records, box 2, roll 3, 1655-1784, Concord Free Public Library). Each quarter was self-governing, similar to a ward within a city. Municipal regulations continued to be enforced within the quarter system until the early 1800s. Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, pp. 35-36.

[44] Petition to open bridle way "from Hunt's gate," March 20, 1748 (Town Records, box 2, roll 4, 1655-1784, Concord Free Public Library). Document notes that the way was accepted at a town meeting on March 6, 1749. List of subscribers that promised funds to open bridle way, December 12, 1748 (Town Records, box 3, roll 14, Concord Free Public Library).

Agriculture in the Eighteenth Century

During the decades following Concord's Second Division, the common field system slowly dissolved and farmland, through sale and trade, consolidated around the houselots. In 1734, Concord appointed a committee to "search into the Common Land and Report thereon."[45] The committee found only six parcels of land still held in common, totaling 226 acres and a few rods. One parcel may have been partially located within the present-day North Bridge Unit – a meadow along the northern bank of the Concord River, south of the Thomas Bateman and Thomas Brown houselots, described above. In 1738, Concord voted to sell all of the land still owned by the town to provide housing for the new minister.[46] In the mid-1700s, while many fields had consolidated around houselots on the outskirts of town, farmers in the center of town (including within the present North Bridge Unit) continued to work scattered holdings. Their close proximity to the Great Meadow and the Great Field (Cranefield) to the north originally held in common but now owned individually, made carting to and from their homelots reasonable.[47] Common herding also continued, although enclosed pastures designed to keep livestock in, not out, replaced most First Division commons. Of all land types, Concord's forests became the most privatized. By 1700, landowners had cleared thirty percent of Concord's forests for fields and pastures.[48]

In the 1700s, farmers depended on panniers, or large baskets, carried on the backs of animals to transport agricultural goods. The small carrying capacity of the baskets limited the amount of crops or dairy products a farmer could transport to Boston, confining most trade to local markets. An exception was livestock, especially cattle that was easily transported on the hoof. Livestock was one of the few agricultural products directly traded for English goods during the eighteenth century. A comparison of livestock owned by Samuel Buttrick and that of Major John Buttrick illustrates an increased emphasis on livestock production. In 1717, Samuel Buttrick owned four cow and two sheep.[49] Fifty-four years later his grandson Major John Buttrick owned nine cows, twelve sheep, and two swine.[50]

Ample supplies of winter fodder and high quality hay were necessary to support cattle. Eighteenth-century farmers continually drained their wet meadows to improve hay production and slowly converted the remaining forest into additional pasture. European "Herd's grass" or "Timothy grass" became one of the most important sown hay crops in the colony during the 1700s. Cattle production increased as hay production improved through increased acreage and the success of imported varieties.

By 1775, the area within the present-day North Bridge Unit had been settled and under agricultural production for over 125 years by European immigrants. Houselots occupied most of the land within the unit. While houselots generally included small fields, wet meadow, orchards, and vegetable gardens, most landowners still owned large fields, pastures, and meadows scattered throughout the North Quarter. Stone walls and wooden fences divided the houselots and agricultural spaces within them. Running

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[45] Concord Town Records, May 23, 1734 as quoted by Walcott, *Colonial Period*, p. 83.
[46] Concord Town Records IV, 59 as cited in Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 35. During the colonial period, Concord paid each new minister a cash settlement so that he could purchase his own home.
[47] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 236, 344.
[48] Ibid., p. 246; Concord Historical Commission, "Masterplan," pp. 13-14.
[49] Concord Assessors List, 1717 as quoted by Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 74.
[50] Concord Assessors List, 1771 as quoted by Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle," p. 119.

through the area and crossing at the North Bridge, were the Concord River (Musketequid River) and Groton Road. A large portion of the land bordering the eastern side of the river was a wet meadow (Figure 8).

Five houselots stood west of the North Bridge on top of the ridgeline overlooking the river, along both branches of the Groton Road (Figure 8). The Flint and Brown homes were quite old at the time of the battle, both believed to have been constructed c. 1635. Major John Buttrick lived in a house his father, Jonathan Buttrick, had built for his parents c. 1710 to 1717. It replaced an original house built by his great grandfather William Buttrick that dated to Concord's early settlement. John Buttrick's brother Ephraim lived in the house built by John Heald, c. 1635. His other brother Willard lived in a new house constructed c. 1771-1775 on land deeded to him by Ephraim. Two houselots stood along the road east of the North Bridge (present-day Monument Street). Reverend William Emerson lived on the original Blood houselot in a house built c. 1769-1770, today known as the Old Manse. Elisha Jones lived across the road in a house that may have included at its core the house built by John Smedley before 1640.[51]

[51] Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 46; Torres-Reyes, "Captain Brown's House," p. 7; Luzader, "Major John Buttrick House," p. 6; Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 7 p. 4, sec. 8 pp. 10, 13; Malcolm, "Scene of the Battle," pp. 118, 120.



1775 Period Plan

Figure 8

Cultural Landscape Report
North Bridge Unit
Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

OLMSTED CENTER

Map Sources:

Map No. 5, District VI in "Scene of the Battle."

"Roads in the Vicinity of the Great North Bridge in Concord" included within "Archaeological Explorations for Traces of the Historic Roads west of the Great North Bridge in Concord."

Town of Concord Public Works

Notes:

Plan drawn using
ArcView GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: tilled field, pasture or wet meadow
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or orchard
- Unknown vegetation
- Building
- Stone wall
- Fence

Not to scale

The Battle at the North Bridge & the American Revolution

Prior to the battle at the North Bridge, colonists established the Provincial Congress. The Provincial Congress collected taxes previously paid to the Crown Government and used the funds to finance a citizen militia force independent of Crown control. While the British government maintained control of Boston and nearby towns, the outlying towns were loyal to the Provincial Congress.

In October 1774, the Provincial Congress directed colonial field officers to enlist at least one-quarter of all of the militia into Minute companies. Minutemen, as they were known, were trained as instant response companies ready to march upon short notice. In February 1775, the First Provincial Congress ordered storage of military arms within the towns of Concord and Worcester. Colonel James Barrett was placed in charge of Concord's military stores. British Governor-General Gage became increasingly concerned about the growing supply of military stores in Concord and Worcester. On the evening of April 18 and 19, 1775, Gage ordered British troops to march to Concord to seize and destroy military stores. Although cautioned not to plunder inhabitants or damage private property, several buildings caught fire during British occupation. Whether careless or purposeful, the fire angered colonials and ignited the battle at the North Bridge.

Battle at the North Bridge

While fighting at the North Bridge took less than three minutes, British and colonial troop movements associated with the battle occurred over a nine-hour period—from approximately 1:00 a.m. when the first alarm bell mustered the militia and minute companies, until about 12:00 noon when British troops left the center of town. Within the present-day North Bridge Unit, British and colonial troops moved and positioned themselves within the fields and houselots overlooking the North Bridge, and on both the east and west branch of the Groton Road and its causeway.

After initially being mustered at 1:00 a.m., Concord men disbanded and were ordered to reassemble again at the beat of a drum. The dismissed men assisted Colonel James Barrett by moving unhidden military stores into private buildings and neighboring towns. Around 8:00 a.m., seven hundred British troops arrived in the center of Concord.

In addition to being in charge of Concord's military stores, Colonel James Barrett commanded the colonial force on April 19, 1775. Although he initially ordered troops to take position on a hill about a mile north of the meetinghouse, he later ordered them to withdraw west across the North Bridge to Punkatasset Hill (not within North Bridge Unit) where they would wait for reinforcements. Major John Buttrick lead the colonials to Punkatasset Hill and Colonel Barrett rode to his farm (not within the North Bridge Unit) to insure military supplies were concealed.

Crossing the North Bridge close behind the colonials were several British companies assigned to destroy military stores on Colonel Barrett's farm and to secure the North Bridge. In all, four British companies proceeded to Barrett's farm along the west branch of the Groton Road; three remained to guard the North Bridge. One of the companies left to guard the bridge was positioned on the causeway just west

of the bridge, another on the Ephraim and Willard Buttrick houselots, and the third in Captain David Brown's cow pasture located on high ground overlooking the bridge, known today as the Muster Field.

While British troops continued to search for military stores, two colonial companies from neighboring Bedford arrived to join five Concord and two Lincoln companies already assembled on and near Punkatasset Hill. Individuals and small groups from Carlisle, Littleton, and Chelmsford also arrived. The combined force advanced towards Captain David Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field). As the colonials approached, the two British companies positioned on the Buttrick houselots and in Brown's cow pasture withdrew to the North Bridge, joining the British company positioned on the causeway just west of the bridge. Hemmed in by the Concord River on one side and a wet meadow on the other, and concerned about the size of the colonial force, the British sent for reinforcements from the center of town.

Though not fully mustered, the colonials formed rank on Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field). Captain Issac Davis's Acton Company arrived just before 9:00 a.m., and soon after the colonial troops noticed smoke rising from several buildings in the center of Concord. Fearing the British would burn down the town, the colonials advanced toward the town, prepared to engage British troops at the North Bridge.

Under the command of Colonel John Barrett, Major John Buttrick led the advance of about 450 colonials towards the North Bridge, along the west branch of the Groton Road. Captain Isaac Davis's company led the march. Outnumbered, the three British companies guarding the North Bridge withdrew to the eastern side of the bridge. To secure more time to get into formation and to allow reinforcements to arrive, the last British troops to cross the bridge began to remove bridge planks.

Two of the three British companies scrambled to form a narrow column facing west towards the bridge; the third was to form supporting flanks in the adjacent fields. However, because of the speed of the colonial advance, the British were not able to form as planned. The colonials approached the bridge in double file, a typical formation for moving troops along a narrow route and considered a routine marching formation, not one of assault. As Major Buttrick approached the North Bridge, he noticed three planks had been removed and ordered the British soldiers to stop removing planks. The British soldiers stopped and crossed to the eastern side of the bridge, then jumped over a stone wall separating the road from Reverend William Emerson's cow pasture, today known as the Old Manse field. These soldiers, and only a few others, formed the British left flank.

Although Major Buttrick noted British soldiers forming what must have been perceived as a threatening formation, he was under orders not to fire unless fired upon. The first shot appears to have been fired by a British soldier from a flank position in Emerson's cow pasture (Old Manse field). Two more British shots and then a volley of British fire that wounded two colonials immediately followed. After which, Major John Buttrick ordered the colonials to return fire. In response, all colonials that could fire without hitting men in front of them did so, some undoubtedly breaking ranks. In the exchange of fire that followed, Captain Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer died. On the British side, two of the soldiers who had jumped the wall into Emerson's cow pasture after removing the planks from the bridge were hit by colonial fire. Their captain and three other officers had also been shot. The entire exchange lasted only a minute or two (Figure 9).

Outnumbered and unable to hold their positions, British soldiers broke ranks and retreated toward the center of town. The British left one dead and one seriously injured man, and carried away another dying man. The fleeing troops ran east along Groton Road, turning with the road as it bore south past the house of Reverend William Emerson, known today as the Old Manse. Some of the British troops may have cut through Reverend Emerson's cow pasture (Old Manse field) to the road and then continued south.

A group of the colonials crossed the bridge in pursuit of the British, while others returned to Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field), carrying with them the bodies of Captain Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer. Their bodies were laid out in the home of Major John Buttrick, located near Brown's cow pasture. The advancing colonials stopped when they saw approaching British reinforcements marching north along the road towards the North Bridge. Although they arrived too late to assist British companies during the battle, their presence halted the colonial advance and provided cover for the retreating British troops. The colonials, including men from Acton and Concord companies, positioned themselves behind a stone wall east of the road, on a hillside overlooking the back of the Elisha Jones house. British troops stood about forty rods (660 feet) from their position (Figure 10). British troops stood about forty rods (660 feet) from their position (Figure 10).



Figure 9. Doolittle Print, Plate III, The Engagement at the North Bridge in Concord, c. 1775. Note the British Regulars along Groton Road east (right) of the North Bridge and in the Old Manse field, the Colonials along the Groton Road west (left) of the bridge, and the surrounding agricultural landscape.

The British positioned themselves to confront the colonials, but no shots were exchanged. Their mandate, to destroy military supplies not to kill colonials, and the strong colonial defensive position with nearby reinforcements on Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field) were good reasons not to attack the colonials. On the colonial side, Major Buttrick apparently retained the conservative policy of not firing unless fired upon. Also, forty rods (660 feet) was beyond effective musket range. After about ten minutes, British troops continued their march to the center of town. Some of the colonials re-crossed the North Bridge to join troops gathered on the cow pasture, while others may have cut across the Great Meadows to wait for the British at Meriam's Corner.

As the four British companies sent to Barrett's farm marched back towards the center of town along the east branch of the Groton Road, they noticed the colonials gathered on the Muster Field and the absence of British troops guarding the North Bridge. Crossing the bridge, the British companies marched past the two dead British soldiers. They did not stop to retrieve the bodies, possibly fearful of a colonial attack. About noon, the British force left the center of town unaware the worst battle was yet to come, along the eighteen-mile route from Concord to Boston.[52]

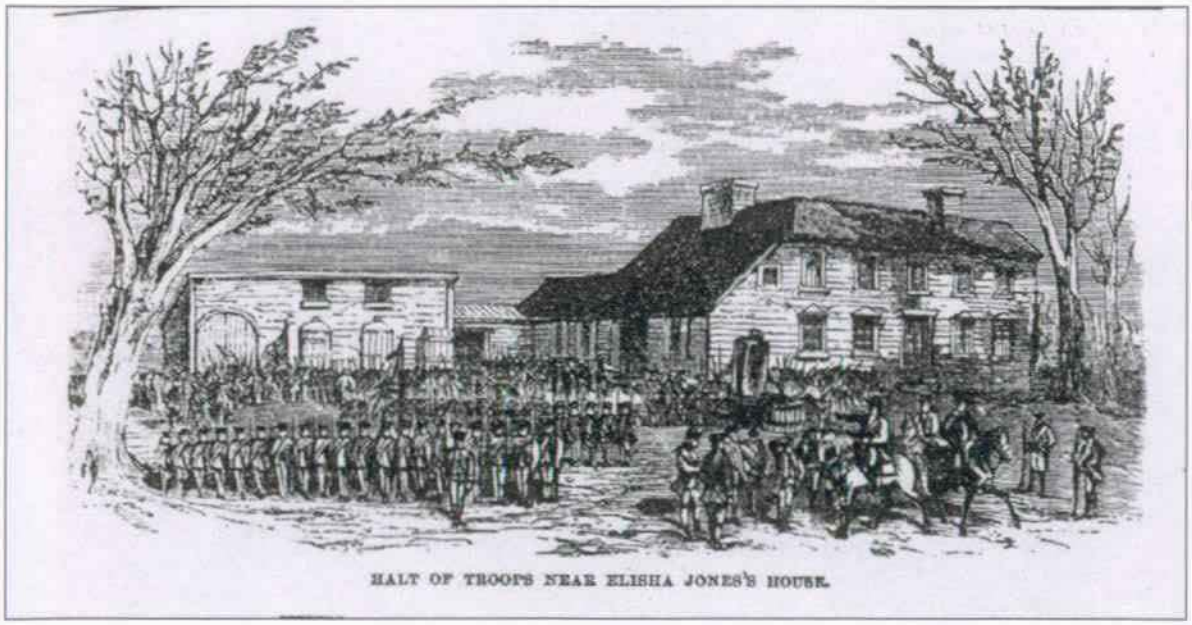


Figure 10. View of retreating British troops in front of the Elisha Jones House as depicted in "The Concord Fight," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, May 1875.

[52] For more information about the battle at the North Bridge see Douglas P. Sabin, "April 19, 1775, A Historiographical Study, Part III - Concord" (Concord MA: National Park Service, Minute Man National Historical Park, 1987).

The War Continues

April 19, 1775, marked the opening day of the American Revolution, a conflict that would continue for seven more years. Concord supported the ensuing war by periodically supplying men and by providing requested resources to the colonial army. Minutemen and militia from the town served in numerous campaigns including the siege on Boston, and the battles at Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights, Fort Ticonderoga, and Rhode Island.[53] While the demand for soldiers and supplies generally caused financial hardship within the town, some individuals benefited through the sale of surplus agricultural products. Money paid to soldiers and for the purchase of supplies for the army necessitated higher taxes, and extensive wartime printing of paper money resulted in inflated prices.[54]

For a brief period after the war economic hardships persisted. Taxes remained high, paper money was nearly worthless, and some found their debts insurmountable. Rural landowners were the hardest hit; many local farm fields and buildings were neglected. In 1791, Concord had five fewer houses, thirty-two fewer barns, seventy-seven fewer cattle, and cultivated 419 less acres than in 1781, despite a larger population. The economy of Massachusetts recovered during the 1790s and flourished in the decades that followed.[55] By the early 1800s, Concord farmers increasingly produced crops and livestock for cash sale. They cleared more forest for pasturage and increased production of beef and dairy cattle. Timber cut from the forest was sold as lumber and fuel to satisfy the Boston market.[56]

Improved Roads and Bridges

New and improved roads, along with larger wagons, helped farmers transport agricultural products and timber to the urban market. Significant roadway and bridge improvements occurred within the present-day North Bridge Unit during the late 1700s. In 1788, the town replaced the North Bridge that stood during the battle at the North Bridge. Among the men paid for constructing the new bridge were Captain David Brown, Lieutenant Elisha Jones, and Colonel John Buttrick, all present during the battle and landowners within the present-day North Bridge Unit.[57] Three years later, neighboring landowners reiterated the 1748 request (see p. 18) to remove the North Bridge and to construct a new bridge near the home of John Flint. This time the town granted the request. In c. 1793, Concord constructed a new bridge, known as Flint's Bridge, downstream from the North Bridge (Figure 11).[58]

A year before, the town constructed another bridge, known as Red Bridge (later as Hunt's Bridge), upstream from the North Bridge. Both bridges were built along the perimeter of the present-day North

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[53] Samuel Drake, *History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, vol. 1 (Boston: Estes and Lauriat, Publishers, 1880), pp. 390-391; Shattuck, *Town of Concord*, pp. 124-125.
[54] MacLean, *Rich Harvest*, pp. 307-309.
[55] Ibid., pp. 309, 319, 326; Drake, *Middlesex County*, vol. 1, p. 391.
[56] Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 8 pp. 40-41.
[57] North Bridge Committee Report, September 13, 1788. Copy of the report is found in Leonard, "Great North Bridge," p. 9.
[58] Sullivan, "Old North Bridge," p. 68.

Bridge Unit.[59] Use of the North Bridge and the portion of the Groton Road passing over it were abandoned (Figure 12). Land within the abandoned roadway east of the bridge reverted into private ownership and was incorporated into adjacent fields and pastures.[60] In 1793, the town authorized Lieutenant Elisha Jones to remove the North Bridge and to allow landowners on the western side of the river to reroute the abandoned section of the road, at their own expense. The altered road alignment coincides with present-day Liberty Street.[61]

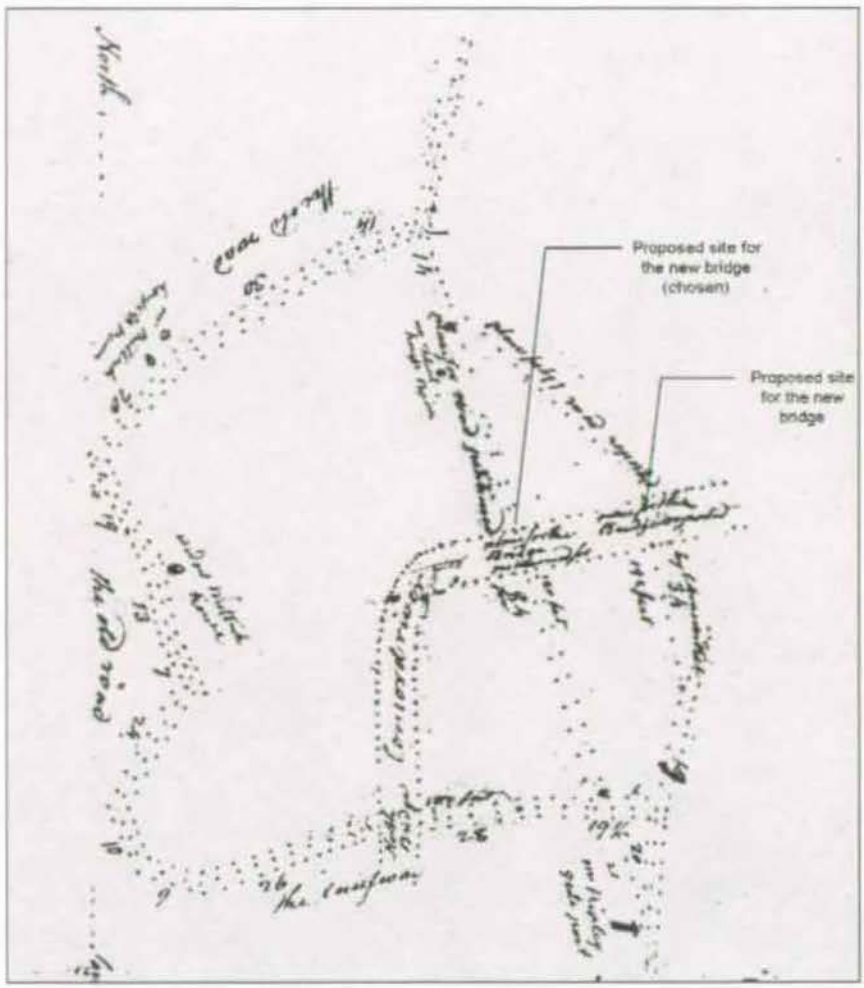
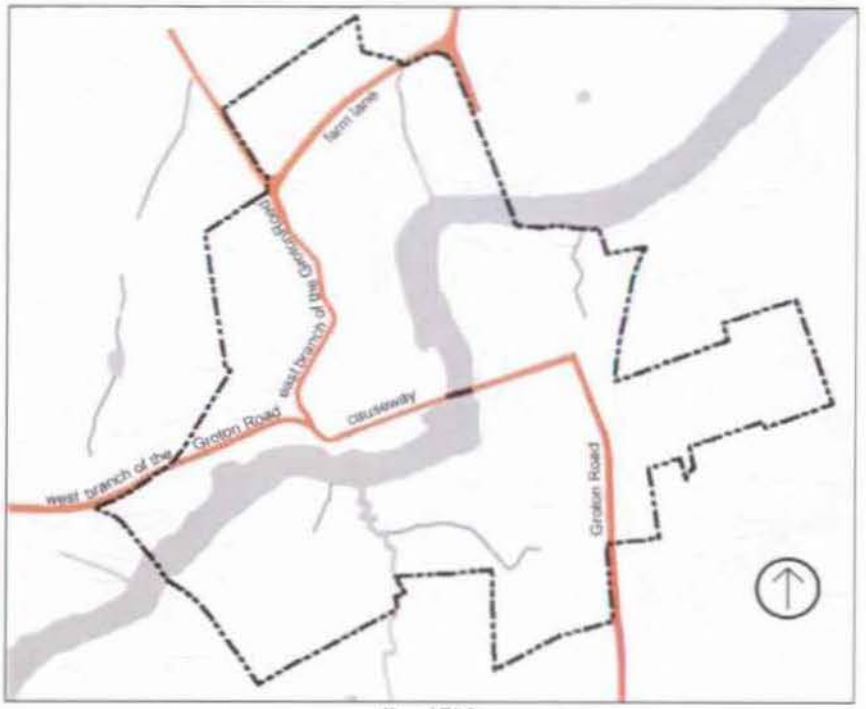


Figure 11. Map identifying two proposed locations for the bridge (Flint's Bridge) that would replace the North Bridge, c. 1792. The map also depicts the Concord River, the North Bridge, the causeway, and the east branch of the Groton Road, as well as the location of Mr. Ripley's (Old Manse) gate post, Widow Buttrick's house, Mr. Buttrick's house and barn, and Mr. Flint's house. (photographic negative #64-31, MIMA Library, Location of original map is unknown.)

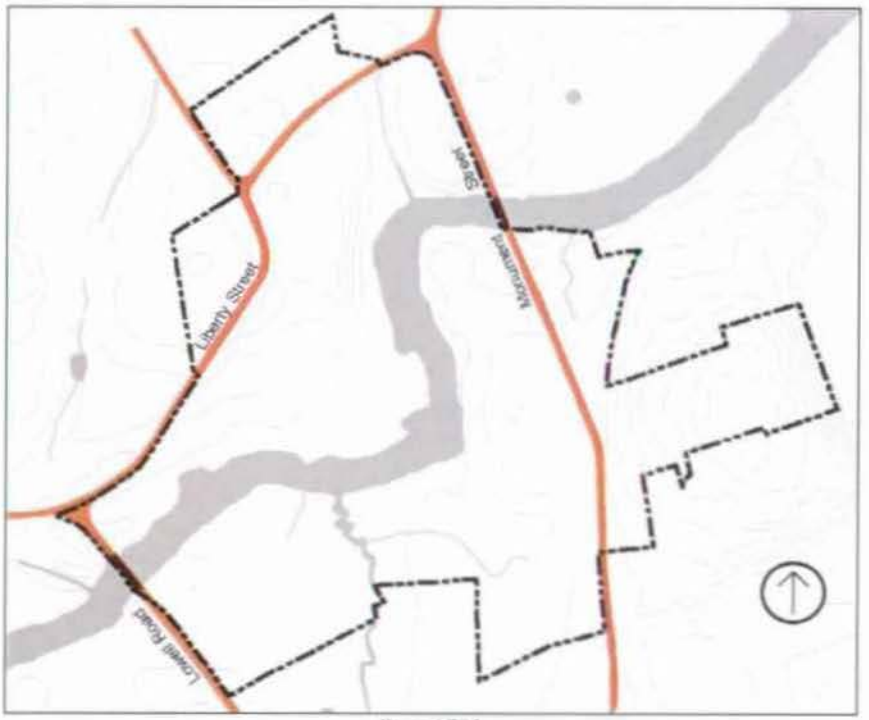
[59] Walcott, "Concord Roads." Flint's Bridge was reconstructed in 1874, and Red Bridge in 1909 and again in 1964. Red Bridge was renamed Hunt's Bridge in 1964. Elmer Joslin, "Notes on the Acceptances or Layouts of Public Ways in the Town of Concord" (1956).

[60] The right-of-way east of the bridge was incorporated into Ezra Ripley's (Old Manse) cattle pasture. Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission" (Boston: June 16, 1958), p. 138.

[61] Leonard, "Great North Bridge," pp. 9-11.



Pre-1792



Post 1793

Figure 12. Road and Bridge Improvements, 1792-1793. (OCLP)

A CENTURY OF CHANGE (1824-1924)

The early nineteenth century landscape was similar to the 1775 agricultural landscape. It consisted of houselots, orchards, fields, pastures, and meadows ordered by rural roads and stone walls. Although agriculture would remain the primary occupation among landowners within the present-day North Bridge Unit through the 1800s, the battleground landscape and its land use would significantly change as the century progressed. Descendents of colonials who fought in the battle at the North Bridge began to formally commemorate the battle in the mid-1820s by holding celebrations and erecting monuments. While the acreage occupied by the monuments was small, the impact on the battleground landscape was enormous, attracting hundreds, then thousands of tourists each year. Colonial descendents further altered the landscape by constructing suburban estates within the present-day North Bridge Unit during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Built on the hillside overlooking the Concord River, the two estates included mansions and formal gardens.

Battleground Commemoration: 1824-1924

> Let us commemorate the events, with which the momentous revolutionary crisis was brought on; let us gather up the traditions which still exist; let us show the world, that if we are not called to follow the examples of our fathers, we are at least not insensible to the worth of their characters; not indifferent to the sacrifices and trials by which they purchased our prosperity. [62]
>
> Edward Everett, 1825

Early Commemoration: 1824-1869

For nearly fifty years after the battle at the North Bridge, the anniversary of the battle and the significance of the North Bridge battleground appear to have not been formally recognized by the town of Concord. As time passed, descendents of the colonial militia and minutemen who fought at the North Bridge commemorated the battle through anniversary celebrations and the construction of monuments. They placed their most significant monuments at the site of the North Bridge and preserved a portion of the 1775 road that once lead to the bridge. Beginning in 1824 and continuing today, the commemorative landscape has played a significant role in yearly celebrations.

The first significant celebration appears to have taken place on April 19, 1824, forty-nine years after the battle. According to an account in the *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman*, the Concord Artillery Company and the Light-Infantry "paraded in honor of the anniversary," marching for the first time in their "new and appropriate uniforms, [making] a very elegant and martial exhibition."[63] At a dinner held after the military maneuvers, the town drank toasts to thirteen surviving patriots. Following the dinner, the military companies paraded to the site of the North Bridge (removed in 1793). Reverend Ezra Ripley

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[62] Edward Everett, *An Oration Delivered at Concord, April the Nineteenth 1825*, 1825 (Boston: Cummings, Hillard, and Company, 1825), p. 13-14.

[63] "Anniversary of April 19, 1775." *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman*, April 24, 1824. The April 19, 1823 edition of the *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman* did not report an anniversary celebration.

(owner of the Old Manse in 1824) addressed the crowd, detailing the historic battle that occurred on the site in 1775. As reported in the newspaper article, the celebration occurred to "keep fresh in the minds of the present generation the fortitude, sufferings, and valor of our fathers" and to "[kindle] the warmest feelings of patriotism." The newspaper reported expressed hope that future anniversaries would not pass unnoticed.

Four months after the April 19, 1824 celebration, the town gathered to welcome American Revolution war hero General Lafayette.[64] Lafayette, a Frenchman, joined the Continental Army in 1777 and served as a major general under General George Washington. In August 1824, at the invitation of President James Monroe, Lafayette returned to the United States as an honored guest. He spent the next six weeks visiting communities in all twenty-four states.[65] On September 2, 1824, five Concord military companies met Lafayette at the Lincoln-Concord line and escorted him to the center of town where he was formally welcomed. At dinner following the welcome, Lafayette was introduced to surviving patriots, after which he reviewed Concord's military companies. At the conclusion of the brief visit, Lafayette expressed regret that he would be unable to visit the site of the North Bridge where the "first gun was fired."[66]

In 1824, the Bunker Hill Monument Association petitioned the Legislature for ten thousand dollars to erect a monument commemorating the Battle of Bunker Hill. Under an agreement with Concord, the association agreed to give the town six hundred dollars of the grant, provided the town did not separately petition the legislature, fearing two separate petitions would jeopardize both requests.[67] On April 4, 1825, Concord formed a committee of four men to coordinate with the Bunker Hill Monument Association and another of twenty-seven men to determine a suitable location for the monument. The two committees met in preparation for placing a cornerstone on April 19, 1825, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle at the North Bridge. At a town meeting four days later, the town voted to place the monument in the center of town, despite strong objections. Many citizens protested the location, nearly half a mile from the site of the North Bridge. Three of the four men on the committee formed to coordinate with the Bunker Hill Monument Association resigned after the vote. [68]

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[64] *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman,* September 4, 1824. It is possible Lafayette's scheduled visit in September 1824 prompted the April 19, 1924 anniversary celebration. The new military uniforms and marching during the forty-ninth anniversary celebration may have been preparations for the celebration held in Lafayette's honor.

[65] www.friendsoflafayette.org, "Timeline 1757 to the Present," December 17, 2002.

[66] *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman,* September 4, 1824.

[67] Jarvis, *Traditions and Reminiscences,* p. 222. Concord town meeting report – March, 1827 states the town received only five hundred dollars from the Bunker Hill Monument Association (Early Massachusetts Records, Microfilm Roll 3, Concord Free Public Library)

[68] Concord Town Meeting – April 4, 1825, April 8, 1825, May 1, 1826, March 1827 (Early Massachusetts Records, Microfilm Roll 3, Concord Free Public Library); "The Concord Fight Monument on Monument Square . . . Now Gone," Concord Magazine, January/February 2002. John Keyes, one of the four members of the committee assigned to coordinate with the Bunker Hill Monument Association, is the only member who did not resign after the vote to place the monument in the center of town. In 1825, Keyes was a co-owner of the 1775 Captain David Brown property. Today, this property is know as the Muster Field (north of Liberty Street), and the Battle Lawn estate (south of Liberty Street). Two of the twenty-seven men on the committee charged with finding a suitable location for the monument were also inhabitants within the present-day North Bridge Unit; they were Deacon Francis Jarvis (Major John Buttrick property) and Rev. Ezra Ripley (Old Manse).

Regardless of the dissent, the town laid the monument cornerstone on the town square as planned during the fiftieth anniversary celebration. A lead box was placed under the cornerstone, containing United States coins, 1775 and 1776 Continental paper currency, a written description of the United States government, names of town officers, a description of the celebration, and copies of newspapers. After laying the cornerstone, the large crowd proceeded to the town meetinghouse. In addition to visitors from neighboring towns and Boston, the processional included over sixty veterans of the American Revolution. At the town hall, the celebration continued with music, prayer, and a two-hour speech delivered by Edward Everett. Everett, a popular orator, became an U. S. Representative in 1825 and governor of Massachusetts in 1836. The fiftieth-anniversary celebration did not include a visit to the site of the North Bridge.[69] Within two years after placement of the cornerstone, disgruntled citizens erected a mock monument of barrels and boards on top of the foundation placed on the town square in 1825 and set it on fire. The fire damaged the approximately five-foot square by two-foot thick cornerstone beyond repair, and reportedly, the lead box and its contents were stolen.[70]

In 1836, Concord erected a monument (1836 Battle Monument) honoring the battle at the North Bridge at the site of the bridge, eleven years after laying the cornerstone for the ill-fated monument. The town placed the monument near the site of the North Bridge on land donated by Reverend Ezra Ripley in 1835 (Figure 13).[71] The long trapezoidal parcel held the monument and provided access between the monument and present-day Monument Street, referred to in Ripley's deed to the town as "the road leading from said Concord to Carlisle and Lowell." The parcel included a section of the old Groton Road that was abandoned in 1793 after the North Bridge was dismantled, and the gravesite of two British soldiers killed at the North Bridge. The deed noted a portion of the tract ran "thirty feet within the walls," indicating two walls lined the old roadbed in 1835. It ordered construction of a "good heavy stone wall" along the south side of the parcel, which may indicate that the southern wall was in disrepair—probable since Ripley had incorporated the abandoned roadbed into his pasture. It also required construction of a covered sluiceway across the parcel at Monument Street.[72] A year later, Ripley donated additional land abutting the south side of the tract donated in 1835 (Figure 13).[73] Together, the two parcels measured 40 feet wide at the eastern end (adjacent to Monument Street) and 84 feet wide at the western end ("at the highwater mark near the river"). The 1836 deed noted that the sluiceway requested by Ripley in the previous deed could be constructed across present-day Monument Street instead of across the eastern end of the parcel, at the discretion of the town.

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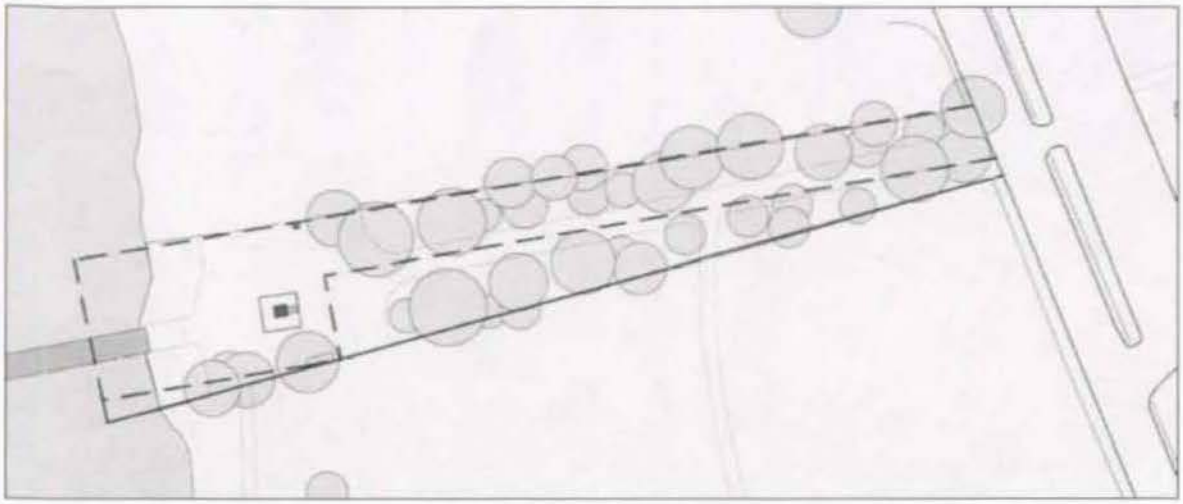
[69] "Celebration of 19th April, '75," *Concord Gazette and Middlesex Yeoman*, April 23, 1825.

[70] A monument was never placed on top of the foundation. Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," p. 137; Drake, *Middlesex County*, vol. 1, p. 397; Jarvis, *Traditions and Reminiscences*, pp. 222-223. The Interim Report states the mock monument was erected and burned "during the following winter" and Drake states it was constructed and burned July 3 - July 4, the year was not noted. According to Jarvis, the fire was set two years after the cornerstone was laid.

[71] "Concord Monument," *Yeoman's Gazette*, July 8, 1837 (Special Collections, C. PAM. 72, Item 10, Concord Free Public Library); Ezra Ripley to Town of Concord, 390: 427-28.

[72] Ezra Ripley to Town of Concord, 390: 427; Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," p. 138. A sluice way is an artificial channel into which water is let in by a sluice – a passage fitted with a valve or gate for regulating water flow.

[73] Ezra Ripley to Town of Concord, 390: 428.



_ _ _ _ _ _ Boundary of land donated to Concord in 1835
_____ Boundary of land extension granted to Concord in 1836.

Figure 13. Map of land donated by Ezra Ripley to Concord for the 1836 Monument. Based on Ezra Ripley to the Town of Concord, 390:427 and Ezra Ripley to the Inhabitants of Concord, 390:428. Historic property boundaries are drawn on Existing Conditions map (Figure 80). (OCLP)

Concord dedicated the 1836 Battle Monument, as it is known today, on July 4, 1837. The ceremony included an address by Massachusetts State Representative Samuel Hoar and singing of the "Concord Hymn," written by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Money received from the Bunker Hill Monument Association and held in trust since 1825 funded construction of the monument. Solomon Willard, construction supervisor of the Bunker Hill Monument, designed the obelisk, and artisan James Wilkins constructed the monument. The twenty-five foot obelisk consisting of four pieces of white granite cut from a single boulder placed on top of a granite foundation. Inset into the east face of the obelisk was a white marble slab inscribed with a brief account of the battle at the North Bridge. Documents of historical significance were placed within a cavity at the base of the monument, and a "substantial iron fence" was placed around its base (Figure 14). The stone wall separating the donated land from Ripley's pasture, specified in his 1835 deed to the town, had been constructed by the time of the dedication.[74] As described July 8, 1837 in the *Yeoman's Gazette*, the site of the monument was "picturesque and pleasant, and at first view excites an interesting association of ideals and recollections (Figure 15)."[75]

[74] Concord Town Records, Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5).
[75] *Yeoman's Gazette*, July 8, 1837 (C. PAM. 72, Item 10, Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 14. Stereoscopic view west of the 1836 Battle Monument. Note the Concord River in the background, the great elm behind the monument, and the iron fence enclosing the monument base. (Photograph Files, Concord Free Public Library)

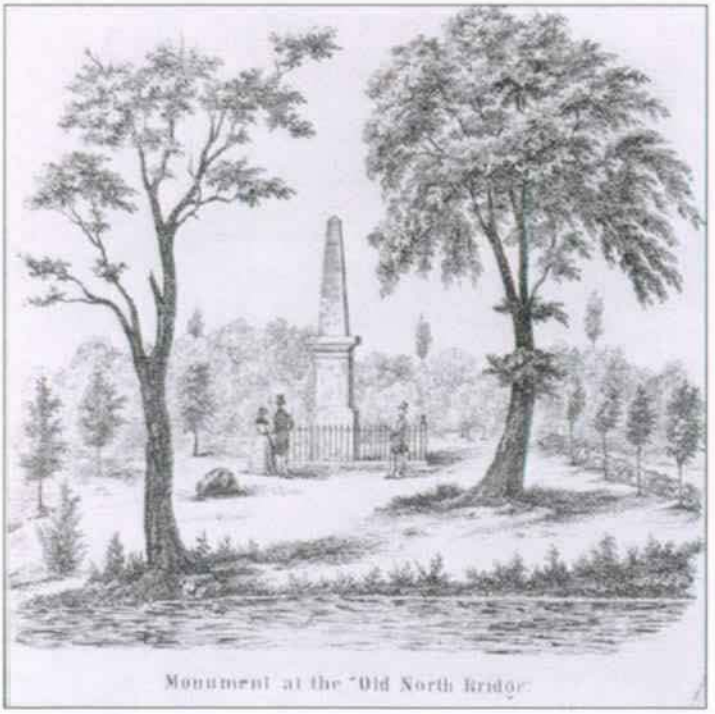


Figure 15. Tourists at the 1836 Battle Monument, as depicted on c. 1852 sketch, included with H. F. Walling's "Map of the Town of Concord," 1852.

The 1836 Battle Monument was the first physical memorilization of the battle at the North Bridge within the present-day North Bridge Unit, except for two small stones reportedly placed over the grave of two British soldiers who died during and soon after the battle at the North Bridge. [76] As described in 1846 by Nathaniel Hawthorn in *Mosses from the Old Manse*:

> An humbler [compared to 1836 Battle Monument] token of the fight, yet a more interesting one than the granite obelisk, may be seen close under the stone-wall, which separates the battle-ground from the precincts of the parsonage. It is the grave-marked by a small, moss-grown fragment of stone at the head, and another at the foot – the grave of two British soldiers, who were slain in the skirmish.[77]

In 1775, the stones would have been on the south side of the wall in William Emerson's pasture, today known as the Old Manse field. Today, the stones are located on the north side of the wall that separates the commemorative landscape from the Old Manse field.

On April 19, 1838, the sixty-third anniversary of the Battle, two hundred tree saplings in "thrift condition [healthy and vigorous]" were planted in double rows along the northern and southern edges of the land donated to the town by Rev. Ezra Ripley, forming an avenue leading to the 1836 Battle Monument. [78] Forty-three families donated trees, including at least three owning property within the present-day North Bridge Unit: Rev. Ezra Ripley (Old Manse), Samuel Hoar & daughter (Muster Field, Brown houselot/Battle Lawn), and Nathan Barrett (Sargent field, Flint field, Simmons houselot, Elisha Jones houselot). Tree species included elm, buttonwood (sycamore), maple, white oak, larch, fir, pine, ash, hickory, and hornbeam.[79] The committee in charge of tree planting proclaimed the trees would "remain as a living witness to the patriotism of the contributors."[80] Apparently, some of the original trees planted did not survive to maturity. Between 1845 and 1847 the town paid $43.37 to three individuals who supplied and planted new trees on the battleground (Figure 16). The number of trees replaced appears to have been significant. In fiscal year 1863-1864, the town planted forty-eight trees (within unspecified public grounds) at a cost of $33.56.[81]

In 1840, the committee responsible for construction of the 1836 Battle Monument noted, "the number of visitors has been great [since the monument was erected] and the number will increase with the lapse of time." In addition to the alleé, the committee reported "other improvements may be required" and that the town "should at least preserve and protect what has already been done." In response, Concord

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[76] Aryeh Finklestein, conversation with the author, July 16, 2002. Aryeh Finklestein is a historian, reviewer, translator and poet who has been researching the Grave of the British Soldiers for over ten years. He has published several articles related to the Grave in the *Concord Magazine*, and is writing a book on the subject.
[77] Nathaniel Hawthorn, *Mosses from the Old Manse* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1846), pp. 6-7.
[78] Concord Town Records, Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5). The use of the word 'saplings' appears in Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, p. 101.
[79] Concord Town Records, Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5); Information about landowners in 1838 obtained from deeds, see Appendix A.
[80] Concord Town Records, Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5).
[81] Concord Town Reports, 1845-1846, 1846-1847, 1863-1864.



Figure 16. Stereoscopic view east of the 1836 Battle Monument and alleé, 1858. Note the Concord River, the Simmons house (left, behind trees), the stone wall and the great elm (right). The obelisk sits on a small earthen berm. (Stereoscopic photograph, Lothrop Stereoscopic Collection, Box 10, MIMA Archives)

appointed a board of seven trustees to "take care of the Monument and its appendages, make improvements, and prevent injury and all other Acts in relation to the Monument."[82] In fiscal year 1845-1846, the town installed an iron gate with four stone pillars at the entrance to the alleé. The iron gate cost eighty dollars and replaced an earlier locked gate (of unknown material) that had been repaired the previous year. During the same period, the town paid Nathan Barrett $2.28 for "riders and laying up [a] wall" on the battleground.[83] Two walls are known to have existed on the battleground in the mid-1800s, one following the southern and the other following the northern border of the avenue leading to the monument. At the time, Barrett owned the field abutting the northern wall. He may have been paid to work on one of the two known walls, or perhaps a wall associated with the front gate.

In 1850, Concord and Lexington held a joint seventy-fifth anniversary celebration in Concord. An estimated three thousand to five thousand people from the neighboring towns and the cities of Lowell and Boston attended, arriving by train, carriage, and by horseback. Monument Street, as well as other streets and houses within the town, were decorated with flags and streamers. A tablet bearing the inscription "19th of April 1775" and "The Birthplace of American Liberty" hung across the entrance of the avenue leading to the monument. American flags were suspended from the trees lining the avenue and another was positioned on top of the 1836 Battle Monument. According to an account published in

[82] Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5, Concord Free Public Library).
[83] Concord Town Reports, 1846-1847, 1847-1848.

the *Boston Daily Mail*, "The scene at the Monument, a lovely spot on the banks of the Concord River, was extremely picturesque and inspiring (Figure 17)."[84]

At about 11:00 a.m., a processional formed and marched from the center of town to the 1836 Battle Monument. The parade included military companies (in new uniforms), one survivor of the battle at the North Bridge, bands, and dignitaries including the governor of Massachusetts. The processional stopped for a moment at the monument as Acton minutemen, positioned on the opposite bank of the river, "saluted the procession with volley upon volley, fired over the spot where Davis fell."[85] Captain Issac Davis led a company of Acton minutemen at the battle at the North Bridge. Davis, along with Private Abner Hosmer, was killed during the battle. A canvas sign lettered in black "Davis and Hosmer" stood in front the Acton minutemen, marking the spot where the two Acton men had fallen (Figure 18). After the Acton salute, the processional rounded the monument and proceeded back down the avenue, passing for a second time past the two small stones which marked the Grave of the British Soldiers, over which a British flag flew at half-mast. The celebration concluded with dinner and orations held in a large pavilion near the railroad station.[86]

During fiscal year 1850-1851, the town sold "part of the stone wall remaining on the north side" of the battleground for ten dollars. Between 1851 and 1852 the town planted a buckthorn hedge that extended to the river in place of the stone wall. The Concord Town Report for 1851-1852 notes the hedge had "grown well, and promises to become quite an ornament to [the battleground] in a few years."[87] During the same period, the town installed a wire fence along the hedge to protect the young plants. The fence cost twenty-five cents per rod (16 ½ feet) and was jointly paid for by the town and by the Simmons, property owners abutting the buckthorn hedge. The report stated the wire fence "answers the purpose admirably, and furnishes a pattern that may well be copied by those desiring the neatest, most durable and cheapest fence in use."

Until at least 1869, grass covered the avenue leading to the monument. During fiscal year 1869-1870, Concord's superintendent of public grounds recommended covering the approach with hard gravel, stating "Strangers visiting [the monument] are compelled to walk some distance through grass covered with dew. Many ladies and children find it unsafe to make the attempt."[88]

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[84] "Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, *Salem Register*, April 22, 1850 (Vault A15 Unit C2, Concord Free Public Library); "Brief Account of the Celebration of the Nineteenth of April, at Concord, 1850"(Historical Papers, Vol. II, Acton MA, Acton Memorial Library); "Celebration at Concord, April 19th, 1850," *Bunker-Hill Aurora*, c. April 1850 (Vault A15 Unit C2, Concord Free Public Library);"Anniversary of the 19th of April, 1775," *Boston Daily Mail*, April 20, 1850 (Vault A15 Unit C2, Concord Free Public Library).

[85] "Brief Account of the Celebration of the Nineteenth of April, at Concord, 1850" (Historical Papers, Vol. II, Acton MA, Acton Memorial Library).

[86] "Celebration at Concord, April 19th, 1850," *Bunker-Hill Aurora*, c. April 1850 (Vault A15 Unit C2, Concord Free Public Library) "Anniversary of the 19th of April, 1775," *Boston Daily Mail*, April 20 (Vault A15 Unit C2, Concord Free Public Library); "Brief Account of the Celebration of the Nineteenth of April, at Concord, 1850" (Historical Papers, Vol. II, Acton MA, Acton Memorial Library).

[87] Concord Town Reports, 1850-1851, 1851-1852.

[88] Concord Town Reports, 1869-1870.

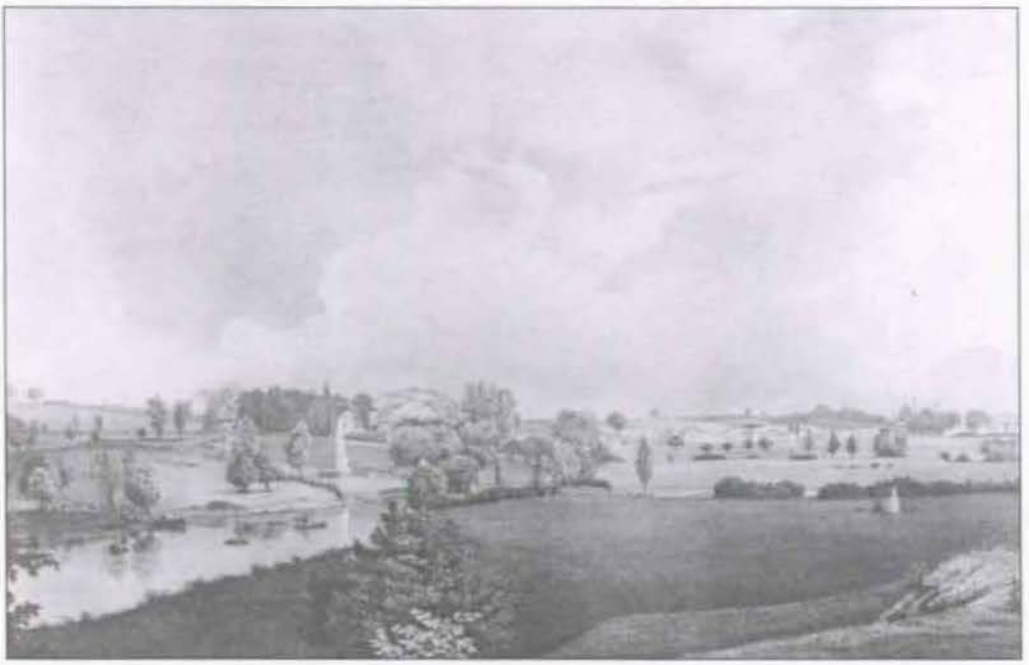


Figure 17. "View of the Battle Ground at Concord, Massachusetts," Thayer's Lithography, Boston, c. 1850. Engraved view southeast across the Buttrick pasture towards the Concord River and the 1836 Battle Monument. To the right, a small white marker in the Buttrick pasture reportedly identifying the location where Captain Issac Davis and Abner Hosmer died during the battle at the North Bridge. (Concord Free Public Library)

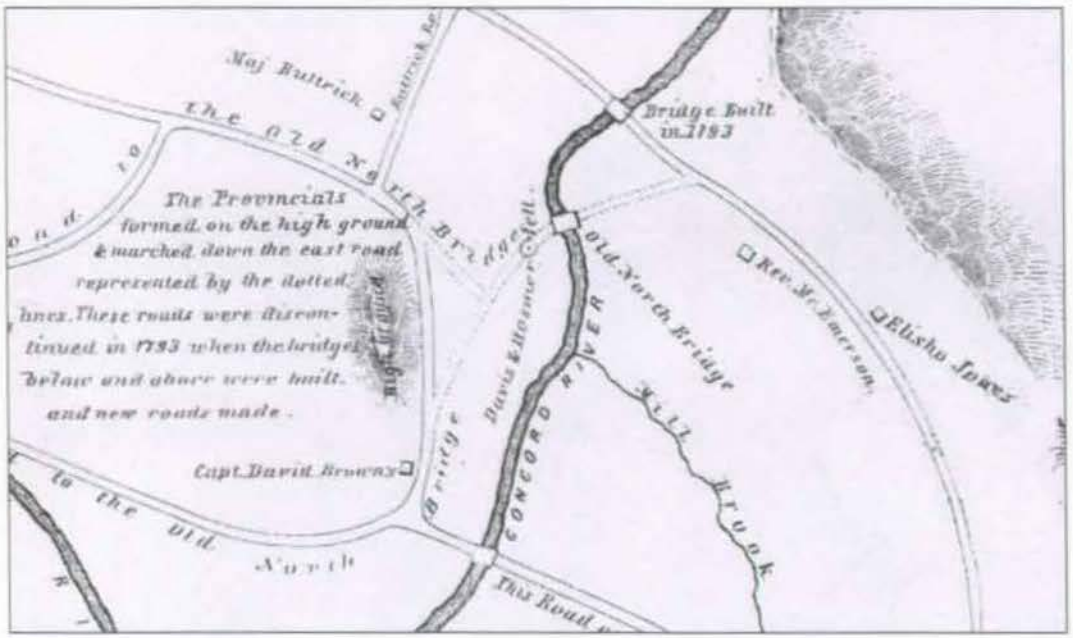


Figure 18. "Map of the Scene of the Concord Fight, in 1775," Domrell & Moore Printers, Boston, 1850. The map depicts the location where Davis and Hosmer fell along the discontinued section of Groton Road (dashed line) leading across the North Bridge. (Copy located at Concord Free Public Library)

Centennial Commemoration: 1870-1875

Before his death in 1870, Concord citizen Ebenezer Hubbard gave the town of Concord six hundred dollars towards the cost of a new bridge, to be constructed on the site of the North Bridge. Hubbard was displeased with the location of the 1836 Battle Monument, erected on the eastern side of the river where British troops fell during the battle at the North Bridge. He reasoned if a new bridge crossed the river the town would be inclined to erect a monument on the western bank, the colonial position during the battle. The town accepted the donation but took no immediate action. Through his will, Hubbard gave the town an additional one thousand dollars for construction of the proposed monument.[89]

In 1872, Concord appointed a committee to examine the proposal to build a bridge across the river and to erect a new monument.[90] In a report submitted in 1873, the committee stated:

> . . . the importance of the events of Nineteenth of April 1775 deserve all the recognition that a grateful and prosperous people can bestow, and that the 'Birthplace of American Liberty' cannot be too conspicuously marked by enduring monuments to perpetuate those memorable scenes . . ..[91]

The committee recommended accepting the bequest of Ebenezer Hubbard and a quarter-acre parcel from Stedman Buttrick I, for placement of the new monument. Apparently, Stedman Buttrick I died before the land transaction mentioned in the committee report transpired. A deed executed May 28, 1875 transferred the quarter-acre property from what appear to the heirs of Stedman Buttrick I to the inhabitants of Concord. The conditional deed required the town to "forever make and maintain a suitable fence around said land" and stipulated the town "shall not have any right of way to said lot over other land" belonging to the heirs.[92] The committee also recommended construction of "a suitable footbridge" and placement of a "statue of a Continental Minute Man" on the western side (colonial position) of the river. Both the statue and the bridge were to be complete by, and dedicated on, the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle at the North Bridge.

Local sculptor Daniel C. French designed The Minute Man statue, cast in bronze from ten pieces of condemned brass cannons given to the town by the United States Congress. The seven-foot tall statue was placed on top of a white granite pedestal, cut from the same granite boulder used to construct the

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[89] David B. Little, *America's First Centennial Celebration*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1974) pp. 10-12.
[90] Little, *Centennial Celebration*, p. 12.
[91] Concord Town Meeting, March 31, 1873 (Microfilm: Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Green Box, Roll 6, Concord Free Public Library).
[92] John Hosmer, Lucy Jane Buttrick (Hosmer), Adeline Buttrick, Harriet Buttrick, George Buttrick, and William Buttrick to the Inhabitants of Concord, 9092:589. The deed was not recorded January 25, 1958. Four family members named Stedman Buttrick lived on the Buttrick farm from the mid to late-1800s until the 1960s. For clarification within this report, individual Stedman Buttricks will be numbered sequentially: I, II, III, IV.

1836 Battle Monument (Figure 19).[93] The first stanza of the Concord Hymn, written by Ralph Waldo Emerson and first sung at the dedication of the 1836 Battle Monument, was inscribed on the eastern side of the pedestal:

> 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 around the world.

Placed inside a copper box under the granite pedestal were documents and objects significant to the history of the town, as well as a few contemporary objects such as stamps, newspapers, and centennial anniversary invitations.[94]

Aligned with the center of the bridge, the monument was 110 feet from its western edge. It was placed in front of an old apple stump where, according to tradition, Issac Davis fell during the battle at the North Bridge. To protect the statue from seasonal flooding, the town raised the quarter-acre site with earthen fill approximately six feet to the height of the old North Bridge abutment. To inhibit erosion, the sides of the landform were covered with turf and a willow hedge was planted along its perimeter. The town spent $847.50 for teams and labor to grade and sod the earthen fill.[95]



Figure 19. Stereoscopic view west of The Minute Man statue, 1875. (Lothrop Stereoscopic Collection, Box 10, MIMA Archives)

[93] *Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration*, pp. 14-16.
[94] Ibid., p. 16.
[95] Ibid., Concord Town Report, 1875-1876.

The iron fence surrounding the base of the 1836 Battle Monument and the iron gate that stood across the entrance to the battleground were repositioned around the western base of the quarter-acre landform. At the same time, the town constructed a wooden railing along the northern and southern base of the landform, adjoining the iron fence.[96] Combined, the fence and railing separated the donated parcel from the Buttrick property, as stipulated in the deed.

A smaller mound positioned on top of the earthen fill supported the base of the monument, under which a deep pit was dug and filled with rubble to provide a firm foundation. The entire mound was covered with turf and four small granite buffers were placed at its base (and at the base of the 1836 Battle Monument), one on each corner. Encircling the monument was a "sufficiently broad gravel drive."[97] Historic photographs and the Concord Town Report for 1875-1876 indicate the town completed some of the landscaping around The Minute Man statue, including the repositioned iron fence and the granite buffers, after the centennial anniversary celebration.

The commemorative North Bridge, designed by Boston Architect William R. Emerson, was constructed during the summer and autumn of 1874. Although there was, at least initially, a desire to make the new bridge resemble the old North Bridge, Victorian taste ultimately prevailed. The ornately rustic 1874 commemorative North Bridge substituted "a paling of graceful pattern, made of cedars with the bark on" for the rough railings of the 1775 bridge. The bridge included two equally rustic half-arbors centered at the top of the bridge and projecting over the water "where pilgrims might sit and watch the quiet river brimming its meadows" (Figures 20-23).[98]

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[96] Concord Town Meeting, March 29, 1875 (Microfilm: Town of Concord, Town Clerk's Office, Green Box, Roll 6, Concord Free Public Library); Concord Town Report, 1875-1876. The report states money was due "for labor resetting iron fence, and for granite posts and freight for same." The use of the word "freight" may indicate that some or all of the original granite posts supporting the sections of iron fence around the base of the 1836 Battle Monument and across the entrance to the battleground were replaced by new granite posts.

[97] *Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration*, p. 16; Concord Town Report, 1875-1876. The town report stated the town paid $14 for "work on corner buffers." The buffers are noted in numerous late 1800s – early 1900s photographs of The Minute Man statue, and one postcard of the 1836 Battle Monument (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, #13544, MIMA Archives.

[98] *Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration*, p. 14.



Figure 20. 1874 commemorative North Bridge, view southeast. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1888. Also visible is the 1836 Battle Monument. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34167, MIMA Archives)

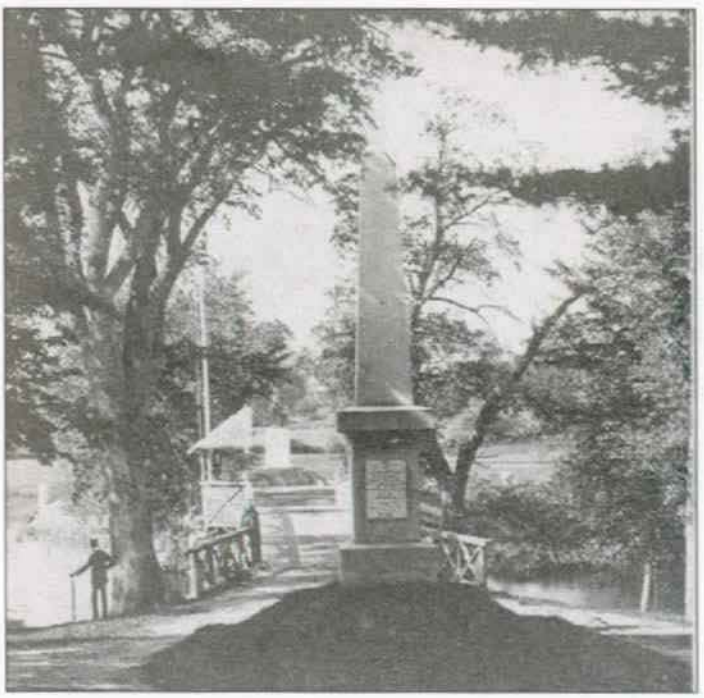


Figure 21. Stereoscopic view west across the 1874 commemorative North Bridge towards The Minute Man statue, 1836 Battle Monument in the foreground, 1875. (Lothrop Stereoscopic Collection, Box 10, MIMA Archives)

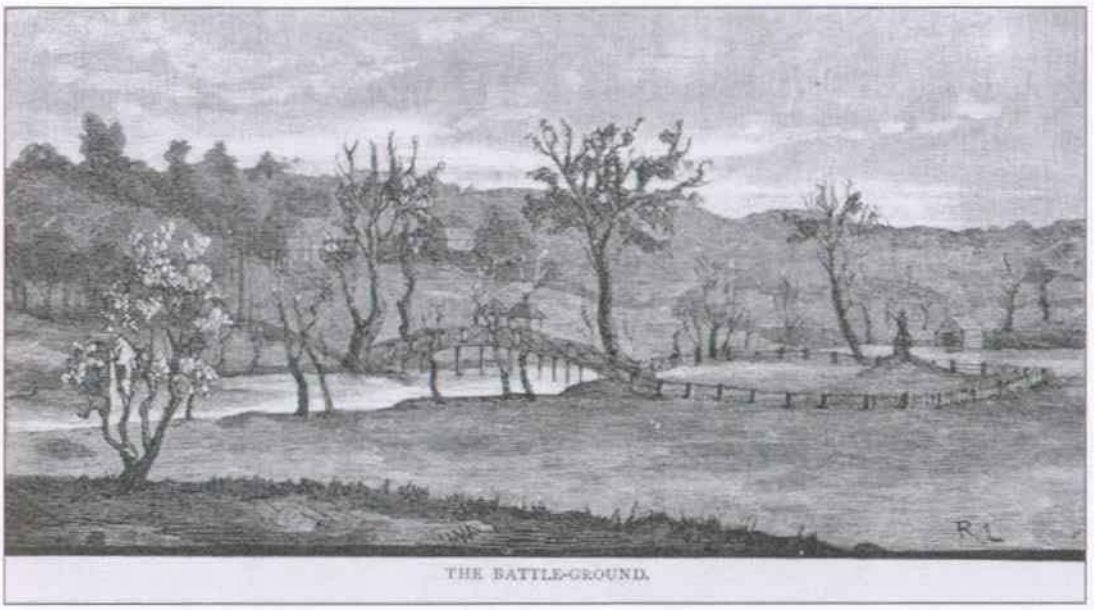


Figure 22. Engraving of the battleground depicting the 1836 Battle Monument (left), 1874 commemorative North Bridge, The Minute Man statue, and the repositioned iron fence (right) and wooden railing encircling the statue. Also depicted are the Old Manse (distance-center) and a boathouse (right), possibly the Old Manse boathouse. Illustration by Robert Lewis, 1880. (Engraving appeared in George B. Bartlett's *The Concord Guide Book*)



Figure 23. View northeast of The Minute Man statue (left), the 1874 commemorative North Bridge (center) and the 1836 Battle Monument (right). Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1888. Concord River and wetland are in foreground. Visible in the photograph are the linear arrangement of the monuments and the commemorative North Bridge, and the iron fence surrounding the bermed Minute Man statue (note stone pillar). (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34306, MIMA Archives)

Also erected in time for the centennial anniversary was a granite marker that formally identified the grave of the two British soldiers killed during the battle at the North Bridge. Concord's superintendent of public grounds initiated placement of the marker over the grave five years before the celebration. He suggested a "small stone slab, with a suitable inscription" should be placed over the grave, stating the two small stones that marked the grave were "neither seen nor understood by strangers."[99] The town placed a small rectangular marker within the stone wall adjacent to the grave, leaving the two small stones in place. The granite slab, inscribed "Grave of the British Soldiers," cost twenty-five dollars (Figure 24).[100]

In preparation for the centennial anniversary celebration, Concord erected two large tents west of the 1874 commemorative North Bridge on the site of the Captain David Brown houselot (Figures 25-27). The oration tent measured 200 feet by 85 feet, and the dinner tent 410 feet by 85 feet. The oration tent provided standing room for six thousand and the dinner tent seating for about forty-five hundred. Neither was large enough to accommodate the twenty thousand expected visitors or the fifty thousand that actually attended the centennial anniversary celebration. Most were unable to see or hear any part of the celebration other than the morning parade.[101]



Figure 24. Stereoscopic view of the Grave of the British Soldiers, c. 1875. Men surrounding the grave marker may have been members of the British Military and Navel Veterans Association. Note uniformed British soldier and the British flag standing in back of the granite marker. (Photographic File, Concord Free Public Library)

[99] Concord Town Report, 1869-1870.
[100] Concord Town Report, 1875-1876.
[101] Little, *Centennial Celebration*, pp. 24-27, 40. Several small "tee-pee" style tents are also depicted in historic photographs dating to the centennial, their use during the celebration is unknown.

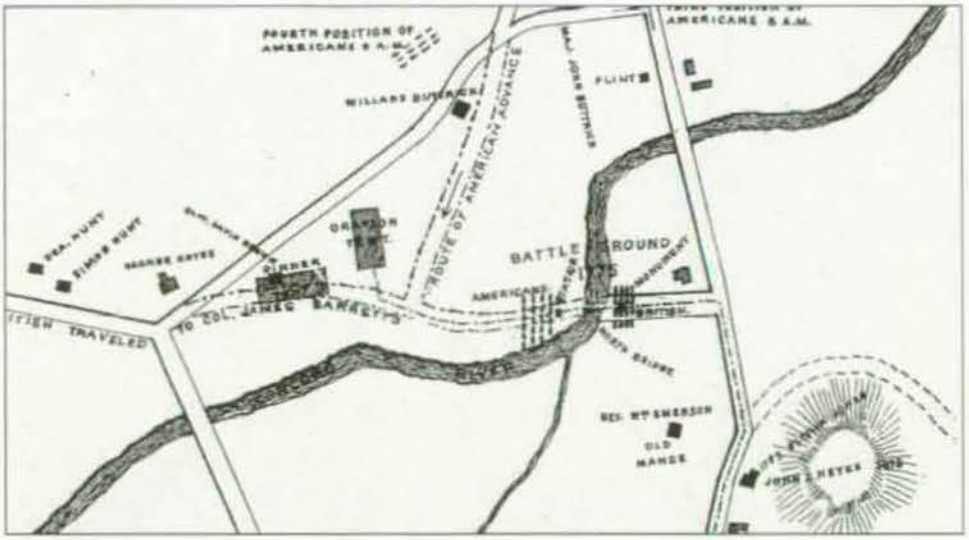


Figure 25. "Centennial Map of Concord" from surveys by H. W. Blaisdell in the souvenir book "American's First Centennial Celebration," 1875. The map depicts the locations of the centennial anniversary celebration oration and dinner Tents, on the site of Captain David Brown's houselot.



Figure 26. Stereoscopic view west of the centennial anniversary celebration dinner tent (left) and oration tent (right) in back of The Minute Man statue, 1875. (SPNEA Archives)

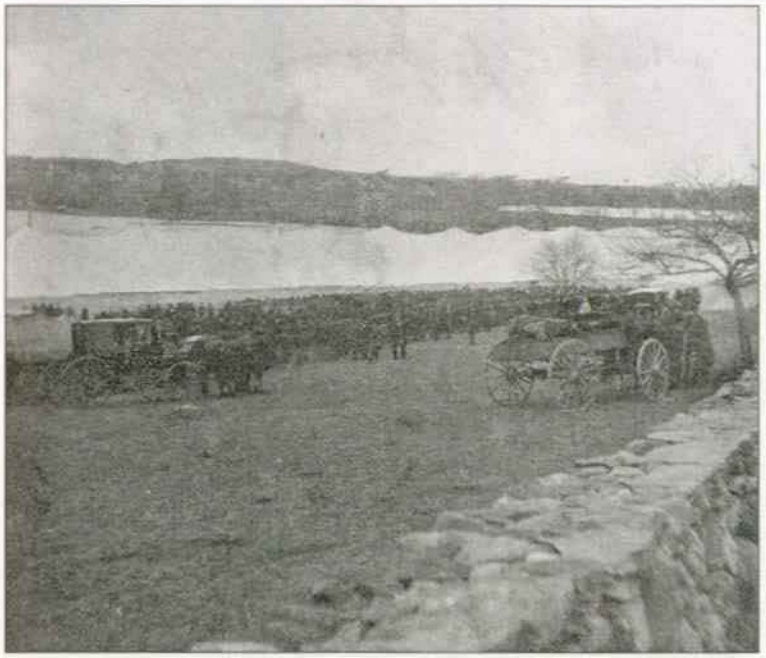


Figure 27. Stereoscopic view southwest from Liberty Street of the centennial anniversary celebration dinner tent on the site of the David Brown houselot, 1875, by T. Lewis, Cambridgeport, Massachusetts (Lothrop Stereoscopic Collection, Box 10, MIMA Archives)

The processional of politicians, dignitaries, bands, and military units began on Main Street, proceeded through Monument Square then traveled north on Monument Street past the Old Manse and then under a specially designed centennial arch (Figures 28-29). Wording on the arch was inspired by a passage from an inscription from James Russell Lowell's "Bigelow Papers"

> The Concord bridge, which Davis, when he came,
> Found was the Bee-line track to heaven and fame.[102]

Just past the arch, the processional turned west and marched along the avenue leading to the North Bridge, past the Grave of the British Soldiers, to the 1836 Battle Monument. Unlike the seventy-fifth anniversary parade, after reaching the 1836 Battle Monument the centennial anniversary processional did not reverse direction and head back towards town. The processional crossed over the 1874 commemorative North Bridge and marched along the old causeway towards the oration and dining tents,

[102] James Russell Lowell, "The Bigelow Papers" included in *The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell*, Household Edition (Cambridge, MA: The Riverside Press, 1890), p. 247. The original passage reads:

> An' Concord Bridge, thet [sic] Davis, when he came,
> Found was the bee-line track to heaven an' fame

pausing briefly as President Ulysses S. Grant unveiled The Minute Man statue.[103] An observant newspaper reporter described the processional as it passed through the commemorative landscape:

> The point of view, par excellent, was on the western bank of the river before it makes its bend to flow under the arch [North Bridge]. From there could be watched the progress of the troops along Monument Street, over the bridge, and the massing on Buttrick's Hill, in rear of the tented field. Then, the scarlet coats and costumes of the minute-men contrasted most charmingly.[104]

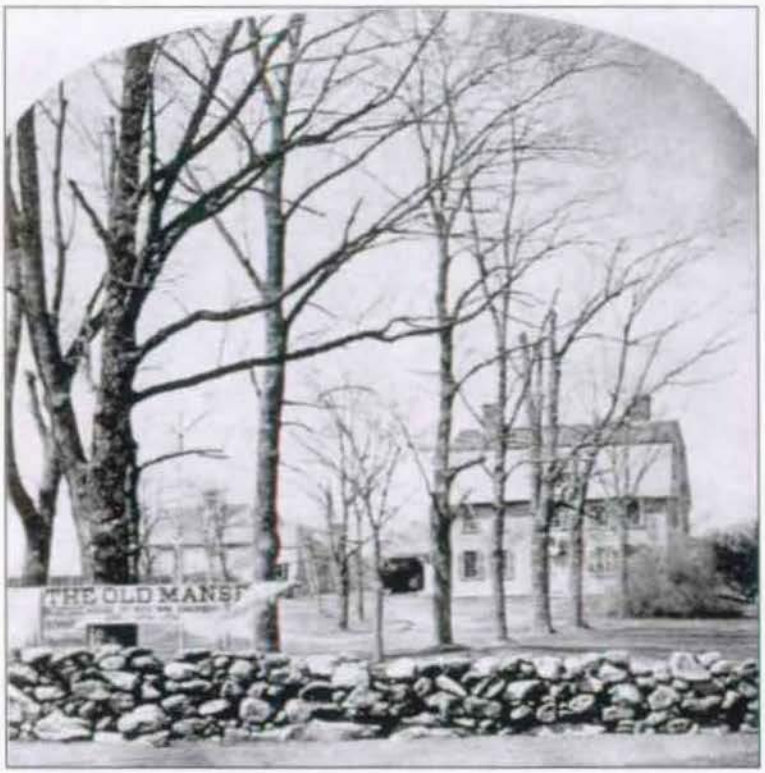


Figure 28. Stereoscopic view of Old Manse, 1875. Also depicted is the wall adjacent to Monument Street, and a sign erected for the centennial anniversary celebration. The sign was one of nineteen erected by the town identifying historical sites.[105] (Centennial Views, Concord Free Public Library)

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[103] Little, *Centennial Celebration*, pp. 32-24. This secondary source indicates John S. Keyes, Chairman of the Monument Committee, unveiled the statue, differing from Barton's first-hand recollection; George Hunt Barton, "Reminiscences," Vol. 1, 1865-1899/1900, p. 109 (Barton Collection, Goodnow Library).

[104] "The Monument and Minute Man at Concord," (newspaper unknown), c. April 1875 (C. Pam 72 Item 10, Concord Free Public Library).

[105] *Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of Concord Fight, April 19, 1875* (Concord, MA: Published by the Town, 1876), pp. 32-35. In addition to the sign in front of the Old Manse, signs were placed for the centennial anniversary celebration within the present-day North Bridge Unit in front of the Elisha Jones House, the Major John Buttrick House and three within the field west of the commemorative North Bridge.



Figure 29. Stereoscopic view of the Centennial Arch across Monument Street, 1875. Also visible at the far left is the eastern end of the alleé (evergreens), leading west towards the 1874 commemorative North Bridge. (Lothrop Stereoscopic Collection, Box 10, MIMA Archives)

Commemorative Landscape: 1876-1924

After the centennial anniversary celebration, crowds of tourists continued to visit the battleground. Drawn by the two impressive monuments and the picturesque bridge, visitors from the greater Boston area and beyond increasingly visited the battleground. Tourists arrived in large numbers during summer weekends and patriotic holidays, many disembarking the train at the nearby railroad station, just south of the present-day North Bridge Unit. From the train station, carriages for hire escorted tourists to the battleground.[106] Carriages, and later automobiles, were permitted to drive down the avenue leading to the North Bridge and park near the monuments (Figures 30-33).

[106] Laurence Eaton Richardson, "Concord at the Turn of the Century" (Concord Antiquarian Society, 1960), pp. 16-17.



Figure 30. Tourist carriage at The Minute Man statue, c. 1890. (Photographic reproduction-location of original photograph is unknown, MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34167, MIMA Archives)



Figure 31. Stereoscopic view of tourists standing in front of The Minute Man statue, c. 1875-1885. (Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 32. Tourists crossing the 1909 commemorative North Bridge. View east towards 1836 Battle Monument. Photograph by William Sumner Appleton, April 19, 1913. (SPNEA Archives)



Figure 33. Automobiles at the 1836 Battle Monument. Also visible in the photograph are The Minute Man statue and North Bridge (background), and a tourist stand (right). Photograph by William Sumner Appleton, April 19, 1913. (SPNEA Archives)

Tourists could also experience the battleground from the Concord River, floating past fields and wet meadows and then under the commemorative bridge. Late nineteenth and early twentieth-century photographs and maps depict a number of boathouses along the river. Some of the boathouses were privately owned, and others were clubs requiring membership.[107] At least six boathouses are known to have existed within the present-day North Bridge Unit at the turn of the twentieth century, three (possibly four) south of the bridge and three to the north.

Nashawtuck Canoe-House: The large boathouse was located just east of Red Bridge (later known as Hunt's Bridge) along the western shore of the Concord River. The boathouse was constructed c. 1889-1895 and stood until at least 1937.[108] It is identified on the map accompanying the 1893 *Concord Guide and Directory* as the Musketequid Boathouse and in *Concord – Historic, Literary and Picturesque* (1895) as the Nashawtuck canoe-house. As described in the guidebook, the boathouse was owned by Mr. Edward Hill and it was "a center of refined hospitality" (Figure 34).[109]

George Keyes Boathouse: The small boathouse was located just east of Red Bridge (Hunt's Bridge), along the western shore of the Concord River. The boathouse is labeled on the 1889 *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts* as the George Keyes Boat House and on the map accompanying the 1894 *Concord Guide and Directory* as Keyes Boat House. It survived until at least 1937 (Figure 34).[110]

Buttrick Boathouse: The Buttrick Boathouse was located just north of the commemorative North Bridge, on the west side of the Concord River. It appears in historic photographs from the late 1800s. By 1900 the structure had been removed.[111] In 1892, William Brewster, the first president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, noted in his journal he had supervised the moving of his boathouse "from the Manse to the Buttrick landing."[112] The Buttrick Boathouse may have been the boathouse mentioned in his journal. If so, it may be depicted in its original location on a c. 1880's illustration, just south of the Old Manse Boathouse (see Figure 22).[113]

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[107] Leslie Perrin Wilson, Curator of Special Collections at Concord Free Public Library, conversation with author, June 2002.

[108] The boathouse does not appear on the Concord map within the *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, 1889 (Boston: G. H. Walker). The boathouse is depicted on the "Town of Concord, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts" map prepared by the Concord Town Planning Board in 1942 from surveys taken in 1937 and 1942.

[109] Albert E. Wood, "Plan of the Centre of Town of Concord, Mass. Drawn for the Concord Directory and Guide, May 1883; George B. Bartlett, *Concord, Historic, Literary and Picturesque* (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company, c. 1895), p. 184. Evidence of the boathouse is scattered along the eastern shoreline of the Concord River, east of Lowell Road. Bricks and other buildings materials were noted.

[110] "Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," 1889 (Boston: G. H. Walker); Albert E. Wood, "Plan of the Centre of Town of Concord, Mass. Drawn for the Concord Directory and Guide, May 1883; "Town of Concord, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts" map prepared by the Concord Town Planning Board in 1942 from surveys taken in 1937 and 1942.

[111] The illustration (by Robert Lewis) that possibly depicts the Buttrick Boathouse prior to the location depicted in late 1800s photographs appears in: Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, p. 31; The boathouse on the Buttrick property does not appear in the 1900 copyrighted image that appears on the CLR cover (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34171, MIMA Archives).

[112] The quote attributed to William Brewster is found on a Trustees of Reservations interpretative sign located in front of the Old Manse Boathouse.

[113] The boathouse on the Buttrick property does not appear in the 1900 copyrighted image that appears on the CLR cover (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34171, MIMA Archives).



Figure 34. View west of the Nashawtuck Canoe-House (left) and the George Keyes boathouse (right), n.d. Also depicted is Hunt's (Red) Bridge. (SPNEA Archives).

Old Manse Boathouse: The small boathouse was located behind the Old Manse, along the eastern shoreline of the Concord River. George Bradford Bartlett, a relative of the Ripleys (owners of the Old Manse property from the 1830s to the early 1900s) constructed the boathouse c. 1895.[114] In his guidebook *Concord, Historic, Literary and Picturesque* published in 1895, Bartlett describes the boathouse as an "antique canoe-house." He noted the boathouse was a place "where many guests from many States pause on their voyages, or are ferried across from the Minute Man, to take a hasty cup of coffee before embarking from the little wharf, to explore the rivers."[115] The boathouse appears on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property at Concord Mass." as a dashed line, unlike other structures delineated on the map with solid lines. The difference in graphic symbols may indicate the boathouse was in poor condition, or perhaps only its stone foundation remained in 1916 (Figure 35).[116]

Concord Canoe Club Boathouse: Local citizens formed the Concord Canoe Club in 1902. The club constructed a boathouse on the shore of Honeysuckle Island on land leased from Ida and Charles Prescott (Figure 36). In 1910, Stedman Buttrick II purchased Honeysuckle Island. Undoubtedly aware of the upcoming sale, the club purchased a small parcel of land in 1909 within the Simmons houselot from Edward J. Bartlett and Richard F. Barrett. Bartlett was one of the original members of the Concord Canoe Club.

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[114] The information is found on an interpretative sign located in front of the Old Manse Boathouse. See Appendix A for property ownership information.
[115] Bartlett, *Historic, Literary and Picturesque*, p. 184.
[116] Henry C. Mildram, "Plan of the Old Manse Property at Concord Mass.," June 1, 1916 (Plan No. 801, Plan Department, Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Southern District).

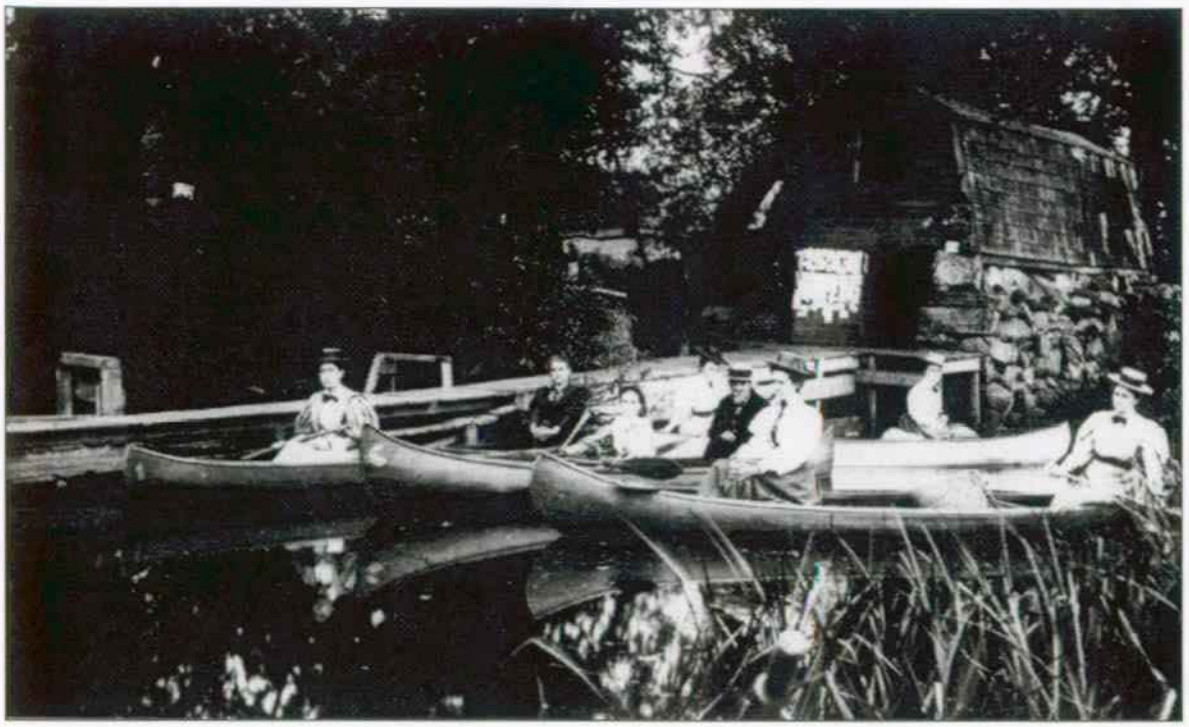


Figure 35. Canoeists in front of the George Bradford Bartlett Boathouse, c. 1890. (Tower Collection, 111.4, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 36. Postcard view north of the Concord Canoe Club boathouse on Honeysuckle Island, copyright 1909 by Detroit Publishing Company. (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, #13669, MIMA Archives)

In 1910, the club received a loan from the Middlesex Institute for Savings to finance relocation of the boathouse from Honeysuckle Island to the new parcel. Concord Canoe Club records indicate the club remained active at least into the 1920s. In 1940, the bank sold the small parcel to Stedman Buttrick III, noting in the deed the Concord Canoe Club had defaulted on their loan. The deed also noted a building stood on the parcel, which was probably the boathouse.[117]

Simmons Boathouse: The small boathouse was located on the Simmons houselot along the eastern shoreline of the Concord River, just north of the commemorative North Bridge (Figure 37). The boathouse appears in historic photographs from c. 1882 to the mid-1960s. As described in a 1960s NPS land appraisal document, the boathouse was a wood frame structure with a stone foundation in fair to poor condition.[118]

As evident from the number of boathouses present within the bounds of the present-day North Bridge Unit, canoes were a very popular mode of transportation and recreation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. An annual event occurring on July 4 was the "carnival of boats," that proceeded down the river and under the commemorative North Bridge. According to an article appearing in the *Wide Awake Magazine*, as quoted by *The Concord Guide Book* (1880), numerous boats paraded down the river adorned with "lanterns of gelatin and paper, roman candles and brilliant fires of many hews."[119] The article further stated:

> "they [the boats] glide solemnly under the dark bridge [Red Bridge] and turn around a sharp bend till they see in surprise the bridge between the two monuments [1874 commemorative North Bridge] appear in lines of colored light, as its graceful outlines have been closely decorated by lanterns of many kinds; and as the marshal's boat passes under it, a volley of rockets spring up from Honeysuckle Island, and fireworks of varied kinds follow until the long array of boats has countermarched through the new stone bridge [Flint's Bridge]. . .."

Although boathouses played a part in attracting visitors to the battleground, it was the monuments and the commemorative bridge that were the primary attraction. During the fifty years between the centennial and the sesquicentennial celebrations, numerous changes occurred within the commemorative landscape. These included replacement of the 1874 commemorative bridge, placement of several new monuments, and grading of the earthen fill under The Minute Man statue.

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[117] Edward J. Bartlett and Richard F. Barrett to Concord Canoe Club, 3473:182; Ida L. & Charles W. Prescott to Stedman Buttrick, 3497:164; Concord Canoe Club to Middlesex Institute for Savings, 3505, 483. Evidence of the boathouse is scattered along the eastern shore of the Concord River, east of Lowell Road. Bricks and other buildings materials were noted. Evidence of the boathouse's location is scattered along the western shore of the Concord River, within Honeysuckle Island. Lumber, a wooden gutter, and concrete footings were noted. Evidence of the boathouse's second location within the small parcel purchased in 1909 is less pronounced. Remnants of low stone walls or a boat slip are found in the general area.

[118] MIMA Land Records, Chase-Eaton, Tract No. 05-123.

[119] Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, pp. 164-165.



Figure 37. Spring flooding at the 1874 commemorative North Bridge. Photograph by Alfred Monroe, c. 1875-1888. View west across the 1874 commemorative North Bridge, great elm in the foreground (left) and The Minute Man statue in the background. (Monroe Photographic Collection, IV.4, Concord Free Public Library)

Two new commemorative bridges were constructed during this period, one in 1888 and the other in 1909. High spring water levels exerted pressure on the bridges, weakening their hold (Figure 37). The 1888 commemorative North Bridge replaced the 1874 commemorative North Bridge, which was carried away by the 1888 spring freshnet. In an attempt to strengthen the new bridge, the delicate features of the rustic 1874 commemorative North Bridge were replaced with heavy oak piles, posts, railings, and diagonal props (Figure 38). Despite its sturdier construction, the second bridge fell during the spring flood of 1909. Later that year, under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, the town built the third commemorative bridge. The bridge was constructed of concrete in a determined effort to extend its life span. For the first time, the design of the bridge closely followed that of the historic North Bridge as depicted in the Doolittle Print (Figure 39). Although design of the 1909 commemorative North Bridge approached historical accuracy and its structure withstood the devastating effects of flooding for over forty years, many disliked the bridge because of its concrete construction.[120]

[120] Sullivan, "Old North Bridge, p. 100; Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," pp. 130, 146.



Figure 38. View north of the 1888 commemorative North Bridge. Photograph by Alfred Monroe, c. 1888-1902. (Monroe Photographic Collection, IV.3, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 39. View north of the 1909 commemorative North Bridge. Photograph by James H. Tolman, c. 1925. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34289, MIMA Archives)

In 1877, Concord placed a granite post and chain fence around the Grave of the British Soldiers at the expense of Herbert Radclyff, an English-born Bostonian. The gravesite was further enhanced in 1910 when a slate slab engraved with the last quatrain of James Russell Lowell's 1849 poem "Lines" was placed in the stone wall above the graves:

> 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.[121]

Lowell's poem was suggested by a visit to the gravesite. As mentioned earlier, Lowell visited the grave with Nathanial Hawthorne, before the publication of Hawthorne's book *Mosses of the Old Manse* (1846). Peter Brooks, a direct descendent of an original Concord settler, donated the funds to erect the marker. (Figures 40-41)[122]

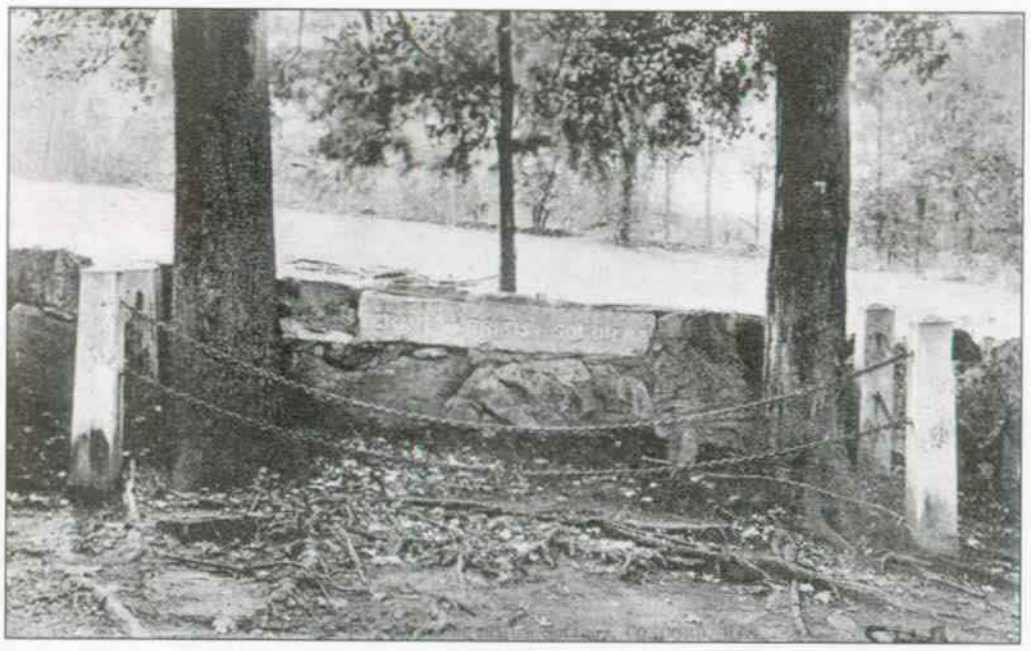


Figure 40. Postcard of the Grave of the British Soldiers, pre-1910. Note the granite post and chain fence, the stone marker, and the two trees flanking the graves. (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, MIMA Archives)

[121] James Russell Lowell, "Lines" included in *The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell*, Household Edition (Cambridge, MA: The Riverside Press, 1890), p. 97.
[122] Aryeh Finklestein, "Ye are Not Lost," *Concord Magazine* (July-August 2001); Aryeh Finklestein, "A Thoughtful and Delicate Act," *Concord Magazine* (May-June 2001).

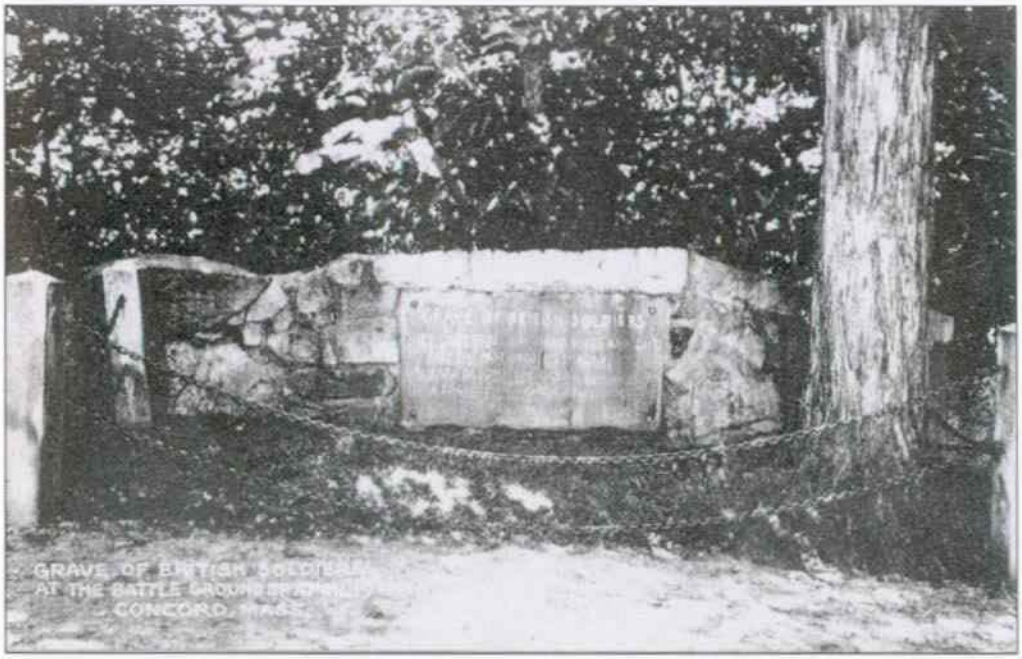


Figure 41. Postcard of the Grave of the British Soldiers, post-1910. Note the new inscribed slat tablet, the granite post and chain fence, and the absence of the tree, which previously flanked the left side of the monument. (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, MIMA Archives)

Several new monuments were erected along Liberty Street, outside of the publicly owned commemorative landscape adjacent to the North Bridge. In 1885, Concord placed a monument marking the site of Captain David Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field), where minutemen gathered on the morning of April 19, 1775 before marching east to the North Bridge. Known today as the Muster Field Monument, it was one of seven monuments erected throughout Concord in celebration of the town's 250th anniversary celebration. The monument was inset into a stone wall along the north side of Liberty Street owned by George and Mary Keyes. The town retained ownership of the monument and the right to maintain it through a legal agreement with the Keyes (Figure 42).[123]

In 1915, the town erected the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument on the south side of Liberty Street, within a stone wall owned by Stedman Buttrick II. The following year Buttrick granted the land occupied by the monument to the town for "consideration paid."[124] Daniel Chester French, the artist who sculpted The Minute Man statue, designed the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument. He based the image of Major John Buttrick on two daguerreotypes of Stedman Buttrick I, Stedman Buttrick II's grandfather. French hoped Stedman Buttrick I resembled Major John Buttrick and that by using the likeness he was not "perpetrating a deception upon the long line of [Buttrick] descendents."[125]

The granite monument stands 9 feet by 16 feet and includes a bronze image of John Buttrick, flanked by two granite benches. French's original design specified the monument should have a smooth granite

[123] Hurd, *History of Middlesex County*, vol. 2, p. 592; Keyes & ux to Concord Inhabitants, permit 576: 1734.
[124] Buttrick to Town of Concord, 554: 4026.
[125] Daniel Chester French to Stedman Buttrick, February 22, 1915 (Daniel Chester French Family Papers, Microfilm Roll 15, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division).



Figure 42. Muster Field Monument, view west from Liberty Street. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1885-1888. (Hosmer Photographic Collection, VI. 6, Concord Free Public Library)

surface, but due to a budget shortage the surfaces were rough cut.[126] The reason for the rough cut surfaces must not have been public knowledge. According to an article printed on September 22, 1915 in the *Concord Enterprise*, the monument was designed with a rustic effect to blend into the surrounding countryside (Figure 43).[127]

The Mile Marker and the Line of March Marker were erected on a small grass island at the intersection of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road, reportedly in the early 1900s.[128] The granite Mile Marker is a square-cut marker that stands approximately two feet high. The Line of March Marker is a large granite slab that stands about three feet to the south, marking the colonial line of march on April 19, 1775.

Numerous alterations occurred within the landscape surrounding the commemorative North Bridge. Between 1881 and 1883 the town spent $202.00 to bring sand on site and to re-grade the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue. Similar work was performed in association with the 1836 Battle Monument.[129] The work associated with The Minute Man statue may indicate significant settling or erosion of the earthen form under the statue had occurred since its initial construction in 1875. Other battleground improvements included installing a water fountain (fiscal year 1883-1884), graveling the avenue leading to the North Bridge (fiscal years 1895-1896 and 1910-1911), and replacing the wire fence

[126] Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 7 p. 6; Daniel Chester French to Frank Harris, February 22, 1915 (Daniel Chester French Family Papers, Microfilm Roll 15, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division).
[127] "Bronze Figure, In Bas Relief on Granite Slab Memorial to Major John Buttrick," *Concord Enterprise*, September 22, 1915.
[128] Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 7 p. 6.
[129] Concord Town Reports, 1881-1882, 1882-1883.

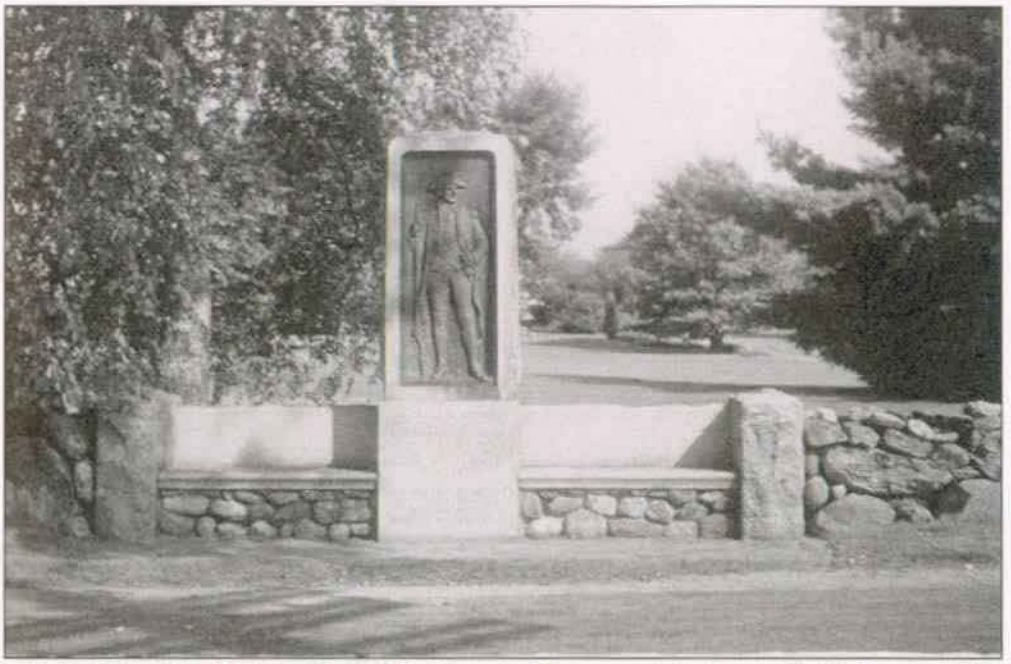


Figure 43. Major John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument. Photograph by James H. Tolman, c. 1925. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34288, MIMA Archives)

along the northern edge of the avenue leading to the bridge (fiscal year 1892-1893).[130] Concord Town Reports indicate seats or benches were placed within the landscape several times, the first mentioned during fiscal year 1882-1883 when "seats were placed in the most desirable locations." During fiscal year 1901-1902 the town repaired and painted older seats and placed two new seats "at the Minuteman" and in 1916, the Department of Roads and Bridges constructed twelve new benches. The placement of "rubbish barrels" within the commemorative landscape is first noted in Concord Town Reports during fiscal year 1897-1898. By the early 1900s, garbage within the landscape had become a major problem. According to the Concord Town Report for 1917:

> One of the greatest annoyances that complaints are constantly made about is the careless way in which papers, remnants of food, and paper lunch boxes are thrown around on these [public] grounds and in the streets. Especially is this true at the Battle Ground, after some visiting schools or picnickers have eaten their lunch.

Both the mound at the base of The Minute Man statue and 1836 Battle Monument were altered in 1909, at a total cost of $216.08. The town placed concrete curbing around the rounded base of both monuments, squaring the sides.[131] The work was probably completed at the same time the concrete 1909 commemorative North Bridge was constructed. In 1915, at the request of the Civic League and under the direction of Landscape Architect Philip Homer Elwood, Jr., the town planted four cedars at the base of the 1836 Battle Monument, one on each corner. Elwood also directed the planting of "some pine trees at the eastern end of the bridge."[132] During his forty-five year career, Elwood held several positions including among the earliest a brief appointment to the Agricultural Extension Service at Massachusetts

[130] Concord Town Reports, 1883-1884, 1895-1896, 1892-1893, 1910-1911.
[131] Concord Town Report, 1909-1910.

State College in Amherst, where he is was working in 1915. Later in his career, he is credited for his significant contribution to the development of the department of landscape architecture at Iowa State College.[133] The following year, the town placed "new shrubs . . . around the [1836 Battle] Monument and in the rear of the Minuteman." The shrubs near The Minute Man statue may have been Japanese barberry plants depicted in twentieth-century photographs and mentioned in correspondence between Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff and Russell H. Kettell Chairman of the Old Manse Committee during the 1940s (Figure 44).

The double rows of trees flanking both sides of the avenue leading to the North Bridge are depicted in numerous late-1800s and early-1900s photographs and are described in several written accounts from the same period. Images from the turn of the century show double rows of mature deciduous and evergreen trees lining both sides of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. A footpath ran between the double rows of trees along the south side of the avenue. An article in the April 4, 1891 *Cambridge Tribune* mentions "firs and pines" lining the way, while another article published in the *Boston Herald* in 1912 states the road was "walled and arched with rims of elms and maples and pines."[134] The presence of other tree species reportedly planted in 1838, such as buttonwood, white oak, larch, ash, hickory, and hornbeam, is unknown (Figures 45-47). According to the *Concord Guide Book* published in 1880, "some of the townspeople [could still] tell which tree was planted by their ancestor."[135]



Figure 44. View west of the barberry hedge surrounding The Minute Man statue. *Lexington and Concord: A Camera Impression by Samuel Chamberlain*, 1939.

[132] Concord Town Report, 1915.
[133] Robert Harvey, "Elwood, Philip Homer," in Charles Birnbaum and Robin Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000) pp. 113-115.
[134] "A historic American Road," *Cambridge Tribune*, April 4, 1891; "Where the British Fled from the Shots of the Embattled Farmers." *Boston Herald*, December 5, 1912.
[135] Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, p. 101.



Figure 45. View east of the alleé from the 1836 Battle Monument, c. 1880-1902. Note the double rows of trees lining the road and the footpath leading to the monuments, and the Grave and Monument to British Soldiers (right). (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34207, MIMA Archives)



Figure 46. View west through the alleé from the Monument Street entrance. Photograph by A. Monroe, c. 1880-1902. (BT 1239-3, SPNEA Archives)



Figure 47. View west towards the 1836 Battle Monument. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1888-1902. Note the Grave of the British Soldiers (left), the 1888 commemorative North Bridge, The Minute Man statue (center, background), and the small boathouse (right of bridge). (Hosmer Photographic Collection, VI. 19, Concord Free Public Library)

Suburban Estates: 1879-1924

> The town is beautifully situated and seems to sleep in the hollow of the hills. It is now a suburb of Boston, with artistic bridges, water from Sandy Pond, a bronze statue of the minute man, and a good deal of suburban elegance.
>
> Frank Preston Sterns
> *Sketches from Concord and Appledore*, 1895

Beginning in 1879 and again in 1911, descendents of Colonel James Barrett and Major John Buttrick transformed a significant portion of the agricultural landscape overlooking the battleground into suburban estates. Both men commuted to work in Boston: Edwin Shepard Barrett as a goatskin dealer and Stedman Buttrick II as an investment broker.

Battle Lawn

Edwin Barrett built his estate, known as "Battle Lawn", on the houselot owned by Captain David Brown in 1775. Minute and militia companies under his great grandfather Colonel James Barrett's command during the battle at the North Bridge mustered, in part, on the high ground occupied by his estate.[136] Barrett's estate included three buildings, an estate drive, a small "gazebo-like" structure, and a memorial marker. The marker commemorated the contributions of his colonial ancestors Colonel James Barrett and Captain Nathan Brown during the battle at the North Bridge. Barrett extensively landscaped the upper portion of the estate along Liberty Street; the southern portion of the estate remained an agricultural field.

Edwin Barrett's fiancée, Laura E. Emerson, purchased the property in 1877 from George and Mary Keyes.[137] In 1879, Barrett constructed the mansion (Figure 48). As described by neighbor and local historian John. S. Keyes, who resided in the Elisha Jones house in 1885, the mansion included a "brick lower story, a porte cochere, and oriel window and ornamentation of the modern style."[138] According to Keyes, the frieze on the dining room fireplace mantel was constructed from an oak post from the North Bridge that stood at the time of the battle, dug out of the mud under one of the bridge abutments. The mansion overlooked the newly constructed 1874 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue. Barrett constructed a gardener's cottage in 1882 along Liberty Street at the northern end of the property. According to Keyes, the cottage stood "on the top of the hill commanding a fine view and more conspicuous than the mansion of the owner."[139] The cottage housed a gardener for a relatively short time. Barrett later rented the cottage to various tenants.[140] A large stable, constructed during the same period, was located just south of the gardener's cottage. Also evident in nineteenth-century photographs and depicted on the 1889 "Atlas of Middlesex County" is a small "gazebo-like" structure,

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[136] In 1775, the area where militia and minute companies mustered extended from the site of the Battle Lawn estate north across present-day Liberty Street (not extant in 1775) into the area contemporarily designated as the Muster Field.

[137] George Keyes et ux to Laura E. Emerson, 1455:132.

[138] John Shepard Keyes, "Houses & Owners or Occupants in Concord 1885," p. 74.

[139] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 73.

[140] Ibid., notes added to the manuscript c. 1915 by Adam Tolman, p. 73.



Figure 48. View of the Battle Lawn mansion from Liberty Street. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1902. (Photographic File, Concord Free Public Library)

located southwest of the gardener's cottage, near Liberty Street (Figure 49-50). The memorial marker placed by Barrett in honor of his colonial relatives stood northwest of the "gazebo-like" structure (Figure 51). Barrett altered the topography of the hillside to accommodate buildings and a private drive. The drive began on Liberty Street, circled in front of the mansion, and then continued northwest to the stable. Historic photographs depict a stone wall along the northern boundary of the estate, bordering Liberty Street.

Barrett landscaped the upper part of his estate with ornamental trees and shrubs set on a groomed lawn. Historic photographs reveal trimmed shrubs, specimen trees, vines growing on the mansion, and a decorative flowerbed in the center of the circular drive. According to Keyes, the estate with its "outbuildings, grading and ornamentation" had cost $25,000, more than any other estate in Concord.[141] The southern portion of the estate appears as a hayfield in a c. 1883-1907 photograph (Figure 52).

[141] Ibid., p. 74.



Figure 49. View northwest across Concord River towards buildings and structures along Liberty Street. The photograph depicts (left to right) the Battle Lawn mansion, stable, 'gazebo-like' structure and gardener's cottage, and the Stedman Buttrick house. Photograph by Alfred Monroe, c. 1882-1885. (Monroe Photographic Collection, plate 147, Concord Free Public Library)

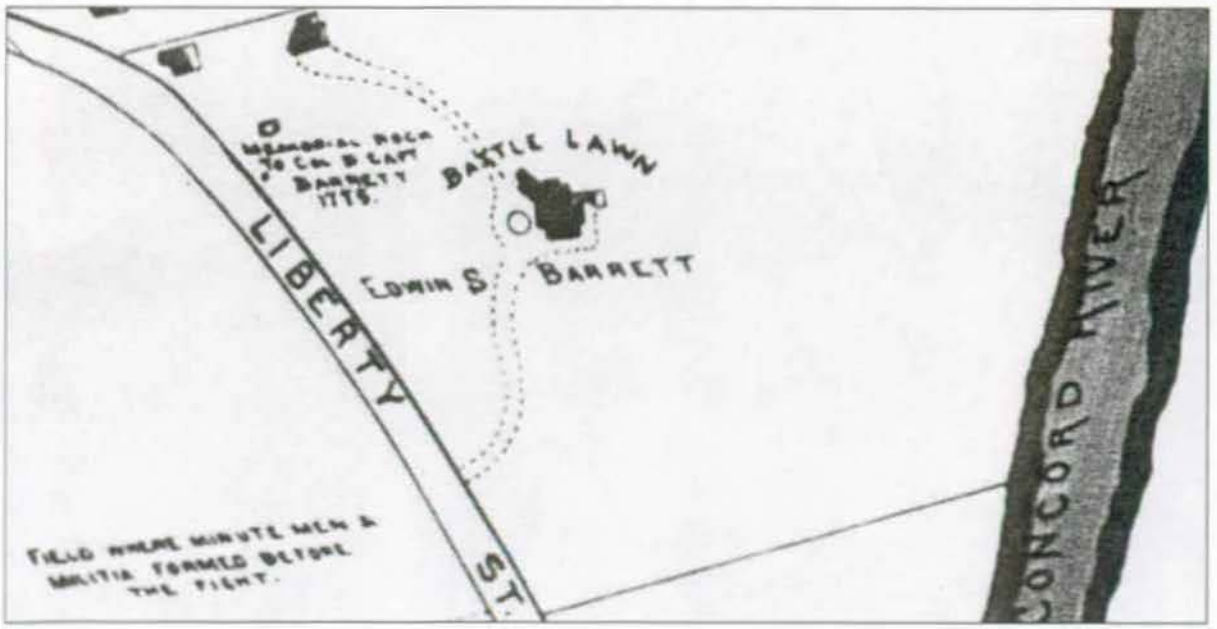


Figure 50. "Part of Concord," George H. Walker & Co., 1889. Map depicts the Battle Lawn mansion, driveway, barn (end of driveway), gardener's cottage (left of barn), and stone marker (labeled). Also identified on the map is the portion of the Muster Field lying north of Liberty Street. The construction of Liberty Street in 1793 bisected the Muster Field. North is to the left on the map.



Figure 51. View east of Battle Lawn Marker from Liberty Street. Photograph by Henry A. Castle, c. 1900-1906. (Castle Photographic Collection, 11.6, Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 52. View of hay harvest along the Concord River in front of the Battle Lawn mansion, c. 1883-1907. Barrett's gardener's cottage is visible left of the mansion. (Photographic Files, Concord Free Public Library)

Edwin Barrett died in 1898. The Barrett family continued to live on the estate for several years, then rented the estate. In 1909, Edward A. Newell purchased the property and extensively enlarged and remodeled the mansion under the direction of Boston Architect Frank Chouteau Brown (Figure 53). Newell employed a gardener who occupied the cottage.[142] The stone marker erected by Edwin Barrett was probably removed during this period, possibly buried on the property.[143] Figure 54 depicts the renovated mansion, a mature row of evergreen separating the Battle Lawn estate and the Buttrick property, and a row of maple trees planted along the stone wall separating the Battle Lawn estate and Keyes pasture.



Figure 53. View of the remodeled Battle Lawn mansion from Liberty Street. Note the young evergreen trees and wooden walkway. The photo was probably taken soon after Edward Newell's renovation of the mansion was complete c. 1909. Mature rhododendrons probably date from plantings original to Edwin Barrett's ownership. (SPNEA Archives)

[142] Ibid., notes added to the manuscript c. 1915 by Adam Tolman, p. 73.
[143] Leslie Perrin Wilson, "Battle Lawn: A House with a View of History," *Concord Journal*, April 26, 2001.



Figure 54. View northwest of the Battle Lawn estate, from eastern side of Concord River, c. 1909. Depicted in the photograph is the row of deciduous trees planted by Barrett (left), the Battle Lawn mansion (center), and a row of evergreen trees (right). (SPNEA Archives)

Buttrick Estate

In 1910, a year after Edwin Newell renovated the Battle Lawn estate, Stedman Buttrick II became sole owner of the Buttrick farm. The same year he purchased additional property along Liberty Street abutting his property from Mary E. Davis (western one-half of Flint field), and a parcel along Monument Street known as Honeysuckle Island. In 1923, he purchased a second parcel (eastern one-half of Flint field) from the Davis family at the corner of Liberty and Monument Streets.[144]

Soon after acquiring the Buttrick farm, Buttrick hired Boston Architect James Purdon to design a mansion and to layout the estate. Purdon's layout included the location of proposed buildings (Buttrick mansion, caretaker's house, and carriage house) an entrance drive, and a service drive. The plan required removal of a stone wall, farm buildings, and a portion of an extensive orchard growing along the top and on the western slope of Buttrick Hill. Several areas required grading to accommodate proposed buildings (Figure 55).

In 1911, construction began on Buttrick's two and one-half story Classical Revival-style mansion. The mansion was built near the house once occupied by Stedman Buttrick I, on top of Buttrick Hill overlooking the Concord River. After construction of the mansion was complete in 1913, the old house

[144] Buttrick et al to Bemis A, 3150:574; Buttrick et al to Stedman Buttrick, 3593:189; Mary E. Davis to Stedman Buttrick, 3550:484; Ida L. & Charles W. Prescott to Stedman Buttrick, 3497:164; Nathan A. Davis et al to Stedman Buttrick, 4682:191.



Figure 55. "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Concord Mass," c. 1911. (NPS-19, Box 3, Roll 8, National Archives and Records Administration, Waltham, MA)

(Stedman Buttrick I house) was moved to the "easterly side of Monument Street opposite the end of Liberty Street."[145] The caretaker's cottage and the carriage house were built partially on the property purchased from Mary E. Davis in 1910 (western one-half of Flint field). During the same year, Buttrick hired Charles H. Wheeler of Framingham, Massachusetts to create a planting plan for his estate. Wheeler's plan included a rectangular flower garden south of the proposed mansion (upper garden), an orchard adjacent to the proposed caretaker's cottage and carriage house, and a rectangular plot southwest of the mansion identified on later plans as a tennis court.[146] The listed features are known to have been constructed. It is not known if other plans appearing on Wheeler's drawing were ever implemented (Figure 56).

Construction of the Buttrick estate transformed the Buttrick farm into typical country estate found in America c. 1880 to 1920. During this period of unequalled economic growth, wealthy individuals developed estates with extensive formal gardens that exhibited balance, symmetry and spatial hierarchies.[147] In the early to mid-1920s, Boston Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom guided landscape improvements on the estate.

Blossom graduated from Harvard University in 1907 and worked for twelve years for the Olmsted Brothers in Brookline, Massachusetts. While at the Olmsted firm, Blossom worked on the San Diego and Seattle expositions and assisted in the planning and development of subdivision and park projects as well as numerous gardens and private estates. In 1919, Blossom opened his own office in Boston, specializing in private grounds and gardens design.[148]

A topographical plan prepared by Blossom in 1923 reveals existing landscape features not included on Charles H. Wheeler's 1911 planting plan, including a circular garden (lower garden) south of Wheeler's rectangular garden, and a series of steps leading down the east slope of Buttrick Hill towards the river (Figure 57).[149] The same year, Blossom prepared a preliminary garden plan that included a flagstone path connecting the two gardens and stairs leading to the river. He also redesigned the configuration of flower beds in the circular garden (lower garden) (Figure 58). Many or all of his proposed changes appear to have been implemented. In 1925, the same year Stedman Buttrick II died, Blossom prepared an extensive perennial planting plan for the circular garden.[150] It is not known if Blossom's perennial planting plan was ever implemented.

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[145] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," notes added to the manuscript c. 1915 by Adam Tolman, p. 72.
[146] Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, the family referred to the rectangular garden as the "upper garden."
[147] Malcolm Cairns, "Country Estates" in William H. Tishler, ed., *American Landscape Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1989), p. 133.
[148] Edward Clark Whiting, "Harold Hill Blossom," *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*, volume 26, pp. 148-149 (1935), transcribed for ASLA Council of Fellows – History Project, September 20, 1977.
[149] Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, the family referred to the circular garden as the "lower garden." The tennis court appears on the 1911 planting plan, with regard to a proposed planting of vines along a wire fence encircling the court. This may indicate that the tennis court was in place prior to the 1911 plan.
[150] Harold Hill Blossom, "Mr. Stedman Buttrick, Concord, Mass., Planting Plan for Perennials," May 27, 1925 (MIMA #24471, MIMA Archives).

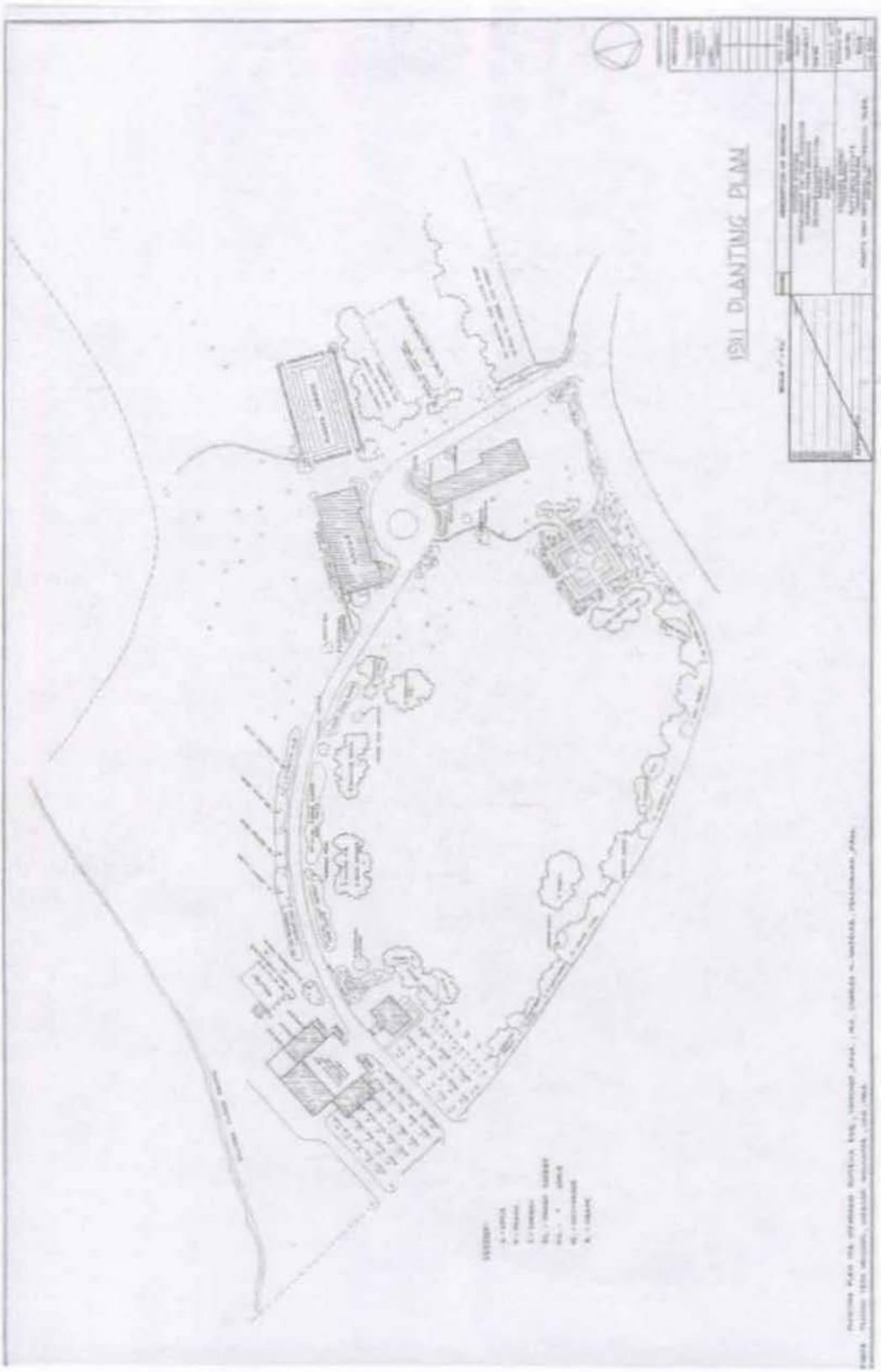


Figure 56. NPS tracing of "Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Concord, Mass.," 1911, tracing 1964. (Original located in MIMA Archives, MIMA 24472)

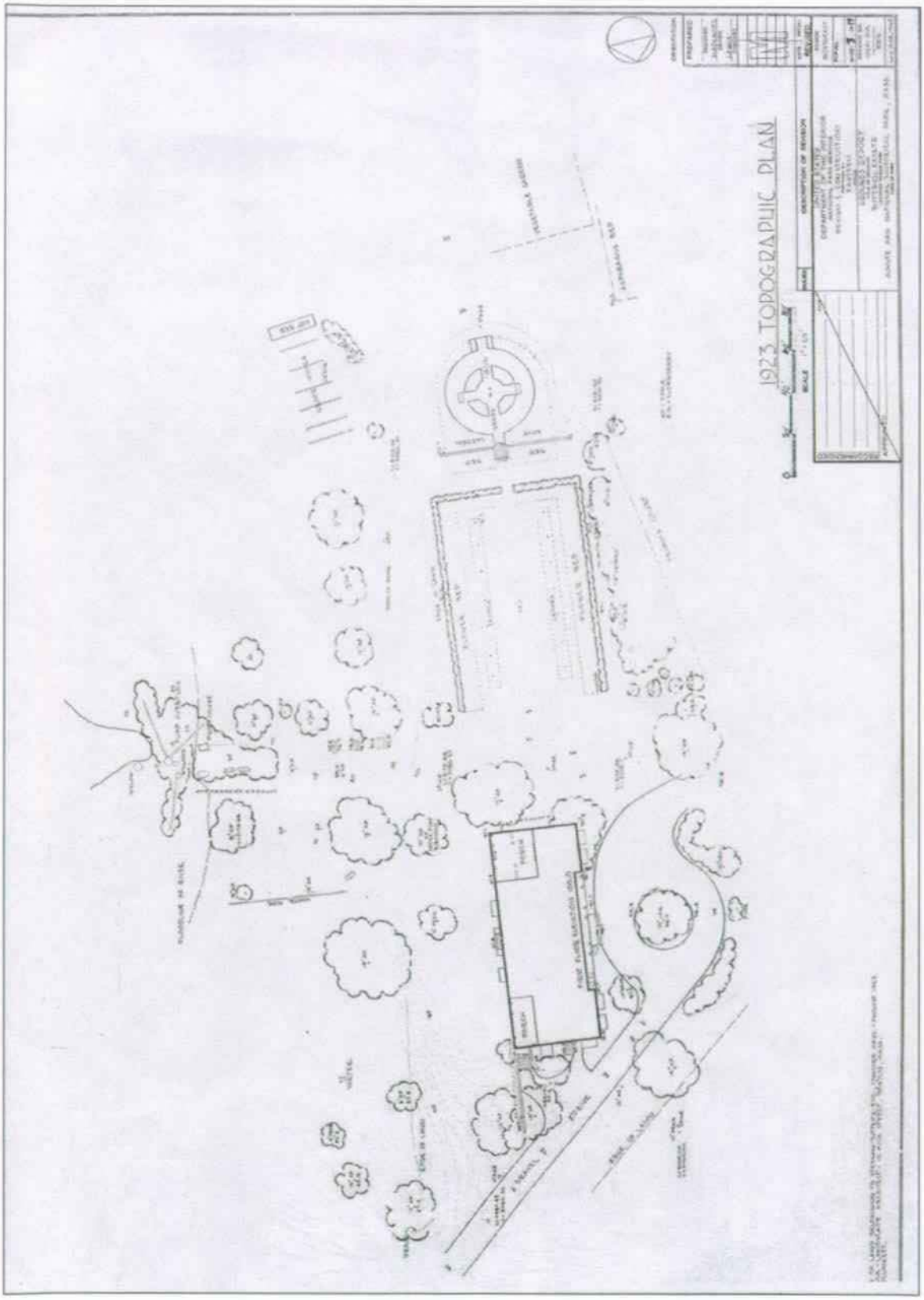


Figure 57. NPS tracing of "Topographical Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Concord, Mass.," 1923, tracing 1964 (Original located in MIMA Archives, MIMA 24474)

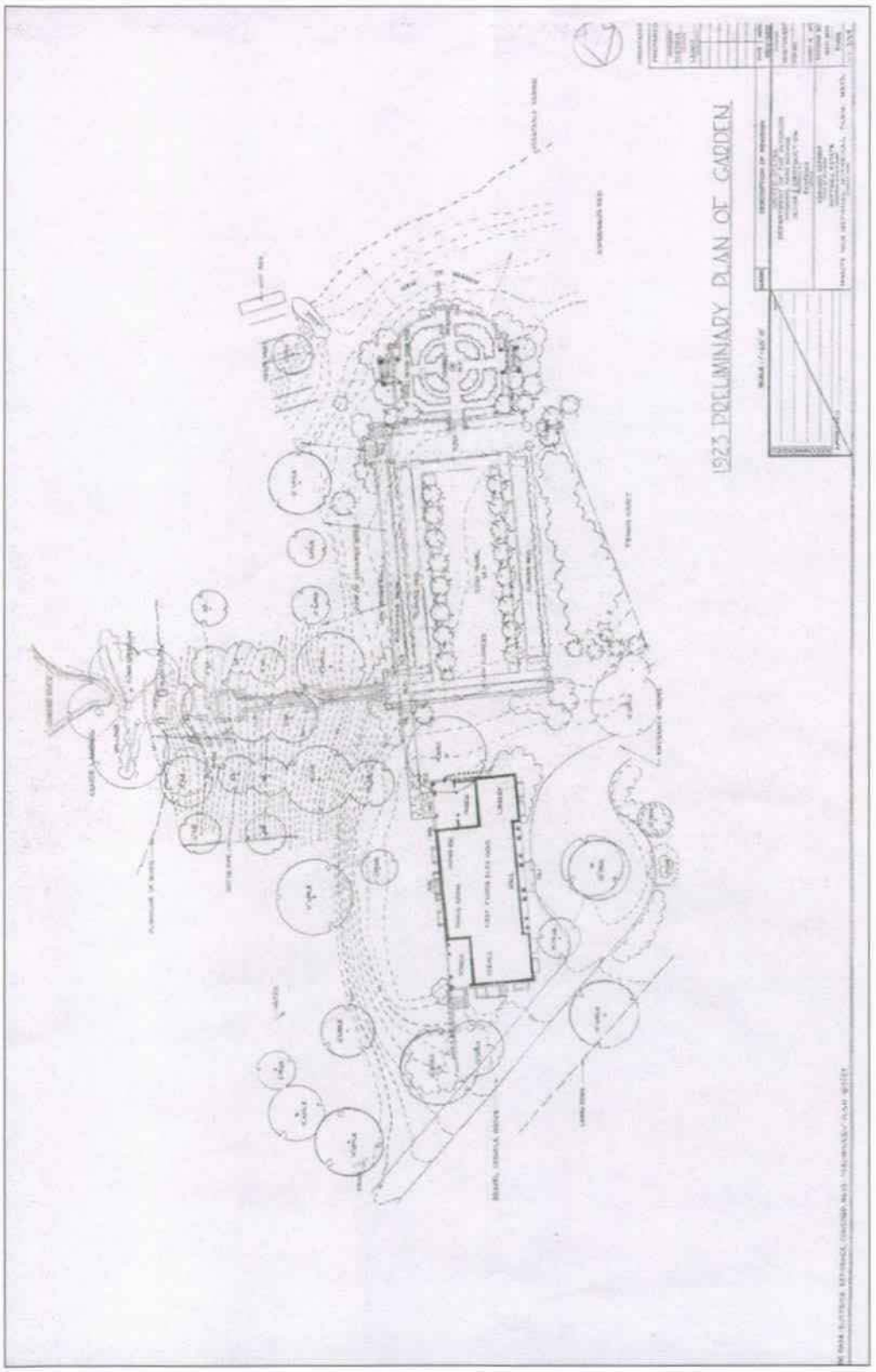


Figure 58. NPS tracing of "Preliminary Plan of Gardens," 1923, tracing 1964. (Original located in MIMA Archives, MIMA 24473)

Landscape Summary, 1824-1924

Although a significant portion of the present-day North Bridge Unit landscape remained under agricultural production in 1924, equally significant acreage included non-agricultural land use. Development of the commemorative landscape, construction of estate landscapes, and a general decline in the rural economy converted a number of agricultural fields, pastures, and wet meadows into formal landscapes and secondary forests. Stone walls, hedgerows, and roads separated properties, fields, and differing land uses. While overall circulation remained consistent with roads present at the turn of the nineteenth century, numerous routes developed within individual tracts. A major change in the size, type, and style of buildings occurred between 1824 and 1924; numerous buildings were razed, remaining colonial structures were altered, and new buildings constructed. Notable construction during this period included six major buildings associated with the Battle Lawn and Buttrick estates. Significant commemorative features added during the period included the alleé, several versions of the commemorative North Bridge, and five major monuments (Figures 59-60).



1924 Period Plan

Figure 59

Cultural Landscape Report
North Bridge Unit
Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

OLMSTED CENTER

Map Sources:

"Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq." c. 1911 (NARA).

"Plan of Northly Corner of Land owned by Edward A. Newell," 1912 (Middlesex Co. Registry of Deeds).

"Plan of the Old Manse Property," 1916 (Middlesex Co. Registry of Deeds).

"Topographic Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick, Esq," 1923 (MIMA).

"Preliminary Plan of Gardens," 1923 (MIMA).

Layout plan for Monument Street, 1924 (Middlesex Co. Registry of Deeds).

"Stedman Buttrick, Esq. Topographical Plan of Land," 1928 (MIMA).

Town of Concord Public Works

Notes:

Plan drawn using
ArcView GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: tilled field, pasture or wet meadow
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Removed building
- Stone wall
- Removed stone wall
- Fence
- Monument

Not to scale

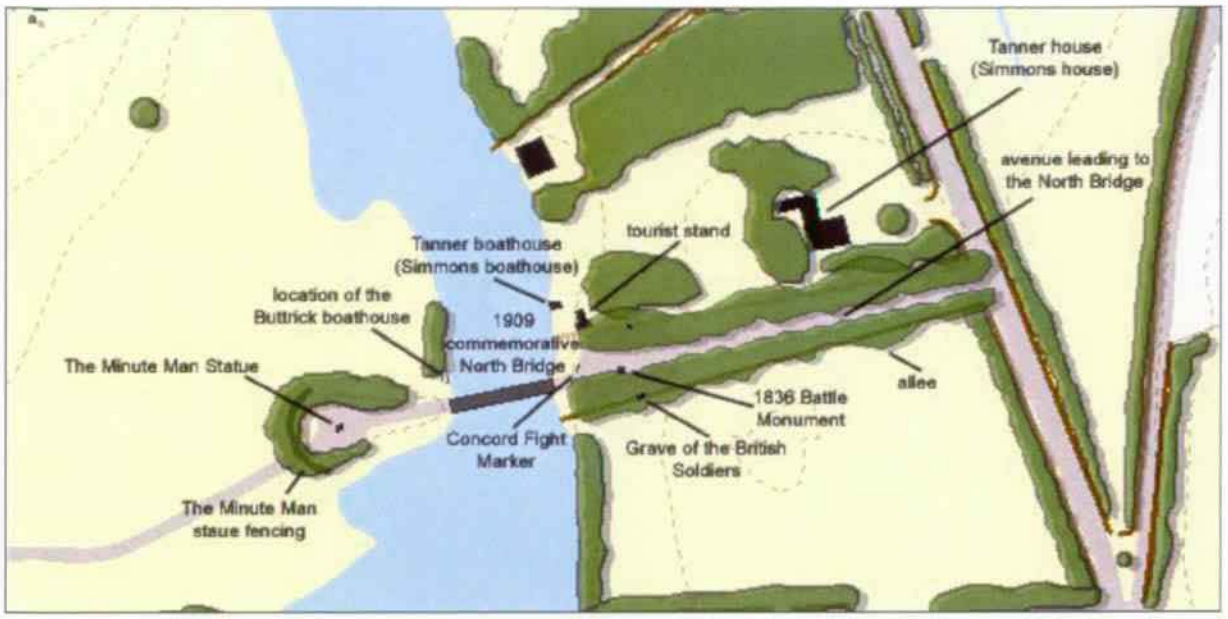


Figure 60. Detail of the commemorative landscape, 1924 Period Plan. (OCLP)

PRESERVING THE CONCORD BATTLEGROUND (1925-1958)

> The motors honk, there is the whirl o' aeroplanes above, the town's homes and ways gleam with electric brightness, we catch the world's news through the air, but Old Concord and the Spirit of the Old Concord still hovers above us . . ..
>
> "Preservation of Concord Desired"
> *Concord Enterprise*, July 25, 1929

By the late 1930s, agricultural land use had declined by almost fifty percent within the North Bridge Unit and by the 1950s many former fields, pastures, and meadows within the unit were supporting suburban residences and young forests.[151] The increasing threat of development prompted private individuals and state government bodies to explore ways to maintain the integrity of the historic battleground. These entities explored methods to prohibit development on adjacent land, to open views across the landscape, and to protect and maintain the battleground landscape. While some of their aspirations were realized, the majority would not be addressed until the federal government established Minute Man National Historical Park in 1959.

The Commission on the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Revolution

In 1924, Massachusetts Governor Channing H. Cox appointed a commission to recommend a state program to celebrate the sesquicentennial anniversary of the opening day of the American Revolution. The nine-person commission, known as The Commission on the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Revolution, recommended creation of a "permanent memorial" to honor the anniversary, versus "meetings, pageants and other exercises" that typically marked special events and that were temporary in nature.[152] The commission hired Landscape Architect Arthur Shurtleff (later known as Arthur Shurcliff) to study designation of a section of the historic Battle Road as a memorial highway. As depicted on Shurtleff's plan, the proposed memorial highway extended from the center of Lexington through northern Lincoln to the center of Concord. From the center of town, the proposed highway continued north along Monument Street to the entrance of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. While most of Shurtleff's recommendations centered specifically on the present-day Battle Road Unit, he also offered general recommendations for the entire route. These included placement of additional monuments along the road and implementation of zoning regulations to control the number of vending stands, booths, and other tourist accommodations that had "made inroads upon the scenic attractiveness of this historic highway." Shurtleff stated: "gaily painted signs and vending devises" obscured views of the historic landscape and "detracted from the significance of monuments." He noted the vending stands were thickest at the more important landmarks and monuments, which undoubtedly included the commemorative landscape within the present-day North Bridge Unit.[153]

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[151] "Land Utilization, Town of Concord," WPA Project No. 1778, January 1939 (See Appendix C).
[152] Arthur Shurtleff "changed his name to Shurcliff in 1930 in order, he wrote, to conform to the ancient family spelling." Elizabeth Hope Cushing, "Shurcliff, Arthur Asahel (Shurtleff)," in Charles Birnbaum and Robin Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), p. 351.
[153] Arthur A. Shurtleff, "Report of Arthur A. Shurtleff to Commission on the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Revolution," January 5, 1925 (copy-MIMA Library).

At the time Arthur Shurtleff advised the commission, he also served as a town planning advisor to both Concord and Lexington as well as to many other towns and cities in the Boston metropolitan area. Shurtleff established his own practice in 1904 after spending eight years employed at the Olmsted office in Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1899, Shurtleff assisted Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. in founding the country's first four-year landscape program at Harvard University where he taught until 1906. In addition to advising local municipalities, Shurtleff's early work included highway studies for the Boston Metropolitan Improvement Commission and the Massachusetts State Highway Commission, and industrial community designs in Bemis, Tennessee and Hopedale, Massachusetts.[154]

Despite Shurtleff's recommendation, the state did not designate a section of the historic Battle Road as a memorial highway. Commenting thirty years later on the reasons the landscape was not preserved in 1925, Shurtleff stated:

> Why were the landmarks not saved twenty-five years ago? – because they were a part of a quiet countryside, not unlike that of the early days; they needed no marks other than a few inscribed boulders; visitors were chiefly residents of the neighborhood within twenty miles and acquainted with the events and the sites.[155]

Sesquicentennial Anniversary Celebration

Concord's sesquicentennial anniversary celebration included many traditions established during earlier anniversary celebrations. The three-day celebration included church services, speeches, and a parade of military units and dignitaries, including President Coolidge. Integrated into the celebration were several changes that would themselves become tradition. Unlike the 1900s parade and earlier processionals associated with the grand celebrations that had occurred every twenty-five years since 1850, the 1925 parade approached the 1909 commemorative North Bridge from the west. It began on Monument Square, traveled north on Lowell Road, turned east onto Liberty Street, crossed the Buttrick estate, and proceeded to the bridge following the old route of Groton Road "as nearly . . . as possible" over "uncultivated fields." Another new feature was a reenactment of the battle at the North Bridge (Figures 61-62).[156]

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[154] Elizabeth Hope Cushing, "Shurcliff, Arthur Asahel (Shurtleff)," in Charles Birnbaum and Robin Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), pp. 351-356; Arthur A. Shurcliff to Boston National Historic Sites Commission, June 5, 1956 (RG 79, BNHSC Box 1, NARA, Waltham, MA).
[155] Shurcliff to Boston National Historic Sites Commission, June 5, 1956.
[156] "Souvenir Programme of Events, One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Concord Fight." (MIMA Library)

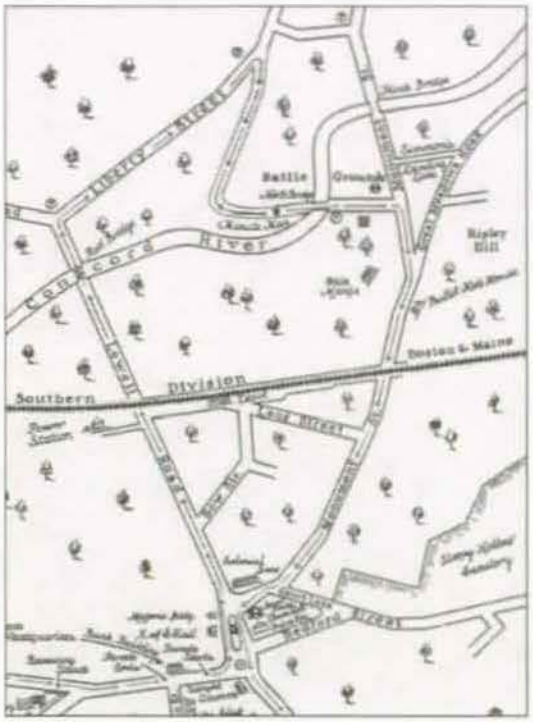


Figure 61. "Map of Concord Massachusetts, Sesquicentennial, 1925" depicting the route of the parade. Included in the "Souvenir Programme of Events, One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Concord Fight." The map also indicates several tourist accommodations along the avenue leading to the North Bridge including a first aid station (north), an information booth (south, left), and a bandstand (south, right). (Box 3-Town & Local Histories, MIMA Library)



Figure 62. View west across the 1909 commemorative North Bridge of the sesquicentennial anniversary celebration reenactment of the Concord battle. (Celebration in Concord, Mass, of the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Concord, Photographic Collection, 1925, Vault A15, Unit C5, Box 2, Concord Free Public Library)

Old North Bridge Protective Association

In 1929, the Old North Bridge Protective Association formed to "protect the approaches to the Old North Bridge" and to promote the "comfort and instruction" of visitors.[157] During the same year, the Massachusetts General Court authorized the town to "acquire by taking in fee by eminent domain . . . or by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise" land necessary to accomplish their goals.[158] Land specified in Massachusetts House of Representative Bill No. 930 included:

1. The avenue leading to the North Bridge and land around The Minute Man statue.[159]

2. Land north of the avenue leading to the North Bridge, owned by Mrs. James D. Tanner (Simmons houselot).

3. A triangular parcel located east of Monument Street, across from the entrance to the avenue leading to the North Bridge.

The town hoped to acquire the parcel owned by Mrs. James D. Tanner to construct a new building to house the Antiquarian Society and a large parking lot to provide automobile parking for visitors to the Antiquarian Society and to the North Bridge. A proposed access road would provide access to both the parking lot and the Antiquarian Society building from Monument Street (Figure 63). Soon after completion of the plan, the Antiquarian Society chose another building site and the town abandoned the project.

Monument Street Parking Lot

In 1929, the town constructed a parking lot on the eastern side of Monument Street, across from the entrance to the battleground, in the triangular parcel identified in House Bill 930. The previous year automobiles had been restricted from entering the avenue leading to the North Bridge because they "caused confusion and because much paper and other refuse was strewn about the grounds by motorists holding picnics under the trees."[160] The parking lot accommodated both automobiles and tour buses (Figure 64).[161] In 1930, the town constructed an additional entrance to the parking lot (north entrance), erected granite posts at all three entrances/exits, planted trees and shrubs along the north and south sides of the parking lot, and installed a drinking fountain. In 1954, the town built a public toilet facility adjoining northern boundary of the lot.[162]

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[157] 'Old North Bridge' Protective Association, draft constitution (Special Collections, C. Pam. 72, Item 7, Concord Free Public Library). The 'Old North Bridge' Protective Association was a short-lived organization. According to the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," pp. 148-149, it came together for only a short period, to study traffic problems and to remove vehicular traffic from the historic site.

[158] Massachusetts House of Representative Act No. 930, 1929.

[159] It is unclear why the commemorative landscape was included in their request, since the town already owned the property.

[160] "To Protect Old Battleground," *Concord Enterprise*, January 16, 1929.

[161] Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," p. 149.

[162] Concord Town Reports, 1930, 1951.

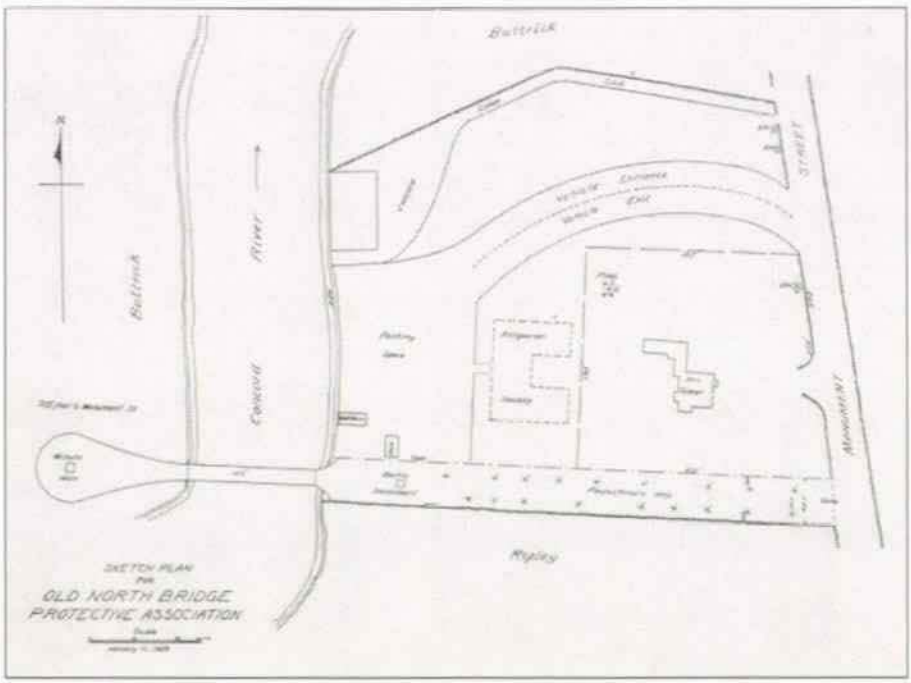


Figure 63. "Sketch Plan for Old North Bridge Protective Association," January 11, 1929. In addition to the proposed features (parking lot, vehicular drive, and Antiquarian Society building), the plan also depicts several existing features. Commemorative features represented on the map include the avenue to the bridge and a gated entrance, the alleé, the bridge and the monuments. Non-commemorative landscape features include the Tanner (Simmons) house, the Concord Canoe Club, a small unnamed boathouse (Simmons Boathouse), and a tourist stand. (Special Collections, C. Pam. 72, Item 7, Concord Free Public Library)

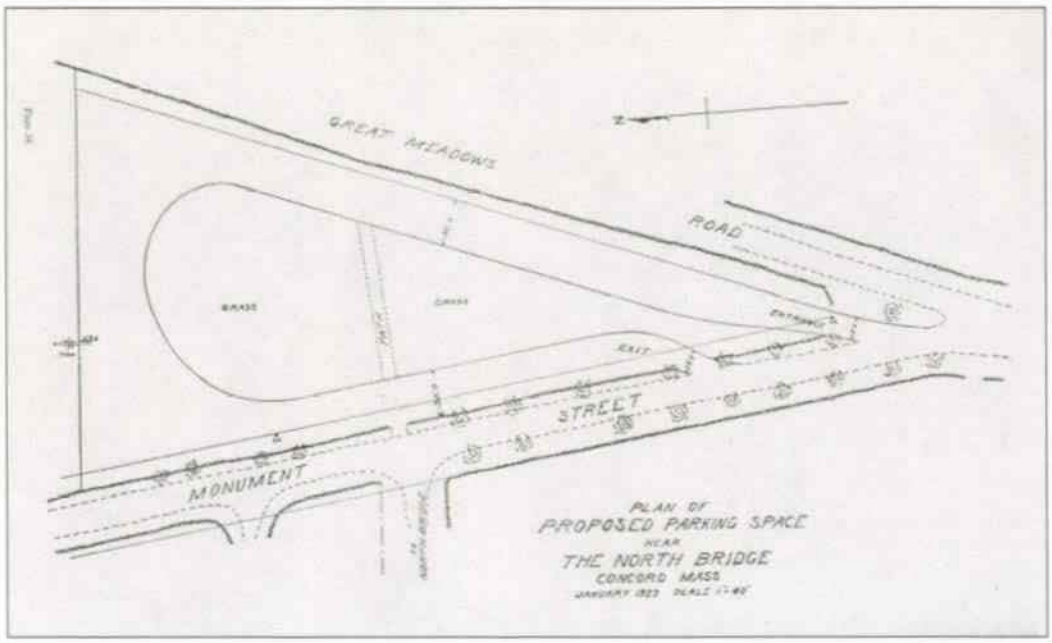


Figure 64. "Plan of Proposed Parking Space near the North Bridge, Concord Mass.," January 1929. (1928 Concord Annual Report, Concord Free Public Library)

Preservation and Rehabilitation of the Alleé

The 1928 Concord Town Report proposed regrading "certain portions of the approach to the Monuments and the bridge" with loam removed during the proposed construction of the North Bridge parking lot. The report stated an "immediate remedy" was needed "to protect the roots of the trees from further damage and to furnish nourishment for the trees."[163] Trees were planted within the alleé several times during the 1930s. In 1930, the town planted two rows of hemlocks and two rows of maples within the alleé. The following year, several of the hemlocks planted in 1930 had died and were replaced, and by 1936 nearly all of the hemlocks planted between 1930 and 1932 had died. The same year, new hemlocks and white pines were planted in place of the dead trees.[164] Twenty-five years later, the 1951 Concord Town Report stated "several of the old pines [were] in various stages of decay" and reported eleven new trees had been planted, including "larch, oak, red pine, and white pine."[165]

Trustees of Reservations and the Old Manse

In 1939, the Trustees of Reservations purchased the Old Manse property from Sarah Ripley, a descendent of Ezra Ripley. The Trustees of Reservations, founded in 1891, was the first private statewide organization in the nation dedicated to the conservation and preservation of land with exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value.[166] The Old Manse stood at the time of the battle at the North Bridge and is also significant as the temporary home of American author Nathaniel Hawthorne. Hawthorne wrote *Mosses from the Old Manse* while residing at the Old Manse in the 1840s.

The Trustees of Reservations' land includes the Old Manse houselot, the Old Manse field, and the stone wall along the northern border of the field, abutting the southern boundary of the town-owned avenue leading to the North Bridge. [167] In 1943, the Trustees of Reservations installed a sign at the northern edge of their property to draw tourists from the avenue leading to the North Bridge to the Old Manse. The sign stood adjacent to an opening in the wall leading to a path connecting the two sites.

Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study

In 1936, an act of Congress authorized and directed the National Park Service (NPS) to complete a comprehensive study of park, parkway, and recreational area programs within the United States in cooperation with state governments. In 1941, the Massachusetts State Planning Board and the NPS submitted a report to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, outlining recommendations to improve the state's recreational system. Recommendations included suggestions for improving the Massachusetts State Park system, for extending a recognized system of tour ways, and for federal acquisition and

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[163] Concord Town Report, 1928, p. 37.
[164] Concord Town Reports, 1930, p. 90; 1932, p. 84; 1936, p. 94.
[165] Concord Town Report, 1951, p. 113.
[166] Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 26. For more information about the Trustees of Reservations visit www.thetrustees.org
[167] Russell Kettell to Arthur Shurcliff, March 10, 1943.

development of three areas, including the "Concord Battle Ground."[168] This report may have influenced later decisions regarding preservation of the battleground and establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park.

Arthur Shurcliff Correspondence

In the 1940s, Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff corresponded with Russell H. Kettle, Chairman of the Old Manse Committee. Shurcliff was concerned about the appropriateness of the Japanese barberry hedge surrounding the circular drive around The Minute Man statue and potential development of land adjacent to the commemorative landscape. In a February 1943 letter to Russell Kettle Shurcliff asked:

> Don't you think this strikes exactly the wrong note to [ ] a plant unknown in this country in Revolutionary days and at the moment recalling men who are now threatening our liberties?

Shurcliff also inquired in the letter as to the ownership of land on both sides of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. He was concerned that the land might someday be converted into houselots.[169]

Over the next six months, the two men corresponded about these issues and several others. Regarding the "Nip hedge," (as Shurcliff referred to the Japanese barberry), Kettle indicated replacement by the town would probably not occur, due at least in part to wartime labor shortages. He suggested that if Shurcliff would "make a little sketch of a more appropriate setting" the local garden club might take on the project.[170] Shurcliff responded:

> . . . all that is needed is to remove it [Japanese barberry] and substitute a small sized type such as the common wild rose, the wild blueberry, and any other native plant which will not rise up and cut off [*sic*] a view of the meadows. I realized fully that a degree of formalizing is necessary and appropriate near the Minute Man.[171]

He recommended removing the Japanese barberry, even if money and labor were not available to replace the hedge. According to Shurcliff, "the bareness of that verge of ground would be less objectionable . . . than the presence of a hedge material imported within about half a century from Asia and incidentally reminiscent of far too many suburban land developments."[172] Despite their effort, the hedge was not removed and by the mid-1950s, the hedge blocked views west from The Minute Man statue (Figure 65).

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[168] Massachusetts State Planning Board, "Park parkway and Recreational Area Study," January 1941 (State Library of Massachusetts).
[169] Arthur Shurcliff to Russell Kettell, February 26, 1943.
[170] Russell Kettell to Arthur Shurcliff, March 28, 1943.
[171] Arthur Shurtleff to Russell Kettell, March 30, 1943.
[172] Shurtleff to Kettell, March 30, 1943.



Figure 65. View west of Japanese barberry hedge encircling The Minute Man statue, 1955. (Courtesy of Lorraine Foulds)

Kettell assured Shurcliff that the land south of the road owned by the Trustees of Reservations was protected; however, he expressed concern about the property north of the road that was privately owned by heirs of the Tanner estate. The current occupant of the Tanner home, Mrs. Fred Sohier, operated a tourist stand near the bridge, previously run by Mrs. Tanner.[173] Shurcliff responded:

> . . . the historic spot appears to be in real danger on the north side, not only from the dwelling so near the property line (Simmons house) but from the sale of postcards, soft drinks and other tourist 'stuff'. . . . these two threats may increase in volume and intensity and make Concord Bridge a sad example of our deteriorating conditions.[174]

He asked Kettell if there might be a group of persons to whom they could appeal to abate the perceived threats, and offered to donate his service. Shurcliff inquired about privately held land on the west side of the bridge (Buttrick estate), questioning whether the owners might be willing to indicate the position of the ancient road "by an occasional fragment of stonewall or a group of trees." [175] The collection of correspondence between the two men ends in 1944. The correspondence does not indicate if any of Shurcliff's suggestions or concerns were addressed.

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[173] Kettell to Shurtleff, March 28, 1943; "To Protect Old Battleground," *Concord Enterprise*, January 16, 1929.
[174] Shurtleff to Kettell, March 30, 1943.
[175] Ibid.

Protecting and Improving the Battleground

By the early 1950s, increasing foot traffic within the commemorative landscape threatened the integrity of the battleground. The town undertook several projects in the 1950s to protect the grassy mounds under the base of the monuments and the lawn under the alleé, and to control erosion. In 1951, the town regraded the entire landscape between Monument Street and the bridge, and covered the avenue leading to the North Bridge and the circular drive around The Minute Man statue with stone dust. Loam and grass seed was spread under the alleé, including along the former walkways on both sides of the avenue leading to the North Bridge.[176] By 1953, the paths reappear, reportedly caused by undirected foot traffic. According to the 1953 Concord Town Report, heavy traffic had created "two concave paths which wash in very heavy rain."[177] The unintended paths were rototilled, loamed, fertilized, limed, and seeded with wear and drought resistant grass. To protect the new lawn, the town blocked each of the path entrances with a pair of granite posts connected by a chain. As an added measure, the Concord Road Commission proposed resurfacing the avenue leading to the North Bridge with bituminous concrete, stating:

> The increasing number of visitors and their determination not to walk on a gravel or stone-dust walk has resulted in a situation where it has been impossible to maintain the grass in fit condition and the appearance of this whole area has not been a credit to the Town.[178]

Concord Fight Marker and the 1956 Commemorative North Bridge

In 1955, Concord erected the Concord Fight Marker to replace a decaying wooden sign titled "Concord Fight." The sign, placed by the town for the sesquicentennial anniversary celebration in 1925, had stood for thirty years on the north side of the eastern abutment of the 1909 commemorative North Bridge. Both the sign and the Concord Fight Marker included a battle narrative written by local historian Allen French. The bronze tablet bearing the narrative on the Concord Fight Marker was mounted on a 54-inch uncut granite boulder.

The same year, record floodwaters damaged the 1909 commemorative North Bridge beyond repair. In 1956, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts constructed the fourth commemorative North Bridge (extant), with funds allocated by the federal government for New England disaster relief. Responding to local protests against replicating the bridge in concrete as the 1909 bridge had been constructed; the state constructed the 1956 commemorative North Bridge with pressure treated timbers (Figure 66).[179]

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[176] Concord Town Report, 1951, p. 113.
[177] Concord Town Report, 1953, p. 153.
[178] Ibid., p. 60.
[179] Renee Garrelick, *Concord in the Days of Strawberries and Streetcars* (Concord, Massachusetts: Town of Concord, Concord Historical Commission, 1985), pp. 207-209; "Concord Bridge of Revolutionary War Restored with Pressure Treated Wood," *Wood Preserving News* (September 1956).



Figure 66. View southwest of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, 1962. Also visible in the background is The Minute Man statue. (Photograph by Jack Boucher, 1962, HABS/HAER, #62-107, MIMA Library)

Buttrick Estate

Following the death of Stedman Buttrick II in 1925, his son Stedman Buttrick III expanded the Buttrick estate. In 1926, Stedman Buttrick III purchased the neighboring Battle Lawn estate and incorporated it into the Buttrick estate. The same year, the Battle Lawn gardener's cottage was relocated to Lang Street in Concord. Buttrick initially retained the Battle Lawn mansion, renamed Overlea and occupied by his aunt Mary Buttrick Hoar, until 1952. A year later the mansion was razed. The Battle Lawn stable may also have been removed around the same date.[180]

Stedman Buttrick III began to propagate irises in the mid-1930s, establishing about two hundred varieties of bearded iris within his gardens. By the 1950s, the Buttrick estate had become nationally known for it extensive iris collection. Horticultural groups such as the Iris Society visited the estate gardens. Additional decorative plantings within the gardens included azaleas, rhododendrons, peonies, and specimen evergreen shrubs (Figures 67-69).[181]

[180] Newell to Bemis et al, 4956:539; Leslie Perrin Wilson, "Battle Lawn: A House with a View of History," *Concord Journal*, April 26, 2001; Keyes, "Houses & Owners," notes added to the manuscript c. 1932 by Mrs. Tolman, p. 73; Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.

[181] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?" *Concord Magazine* (September/October 2001); Robert T. Cochran, Jr., "History and Beauty Blend in a Concord Iris Garden" *The National Geographic Magazine* (May 1959); personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.

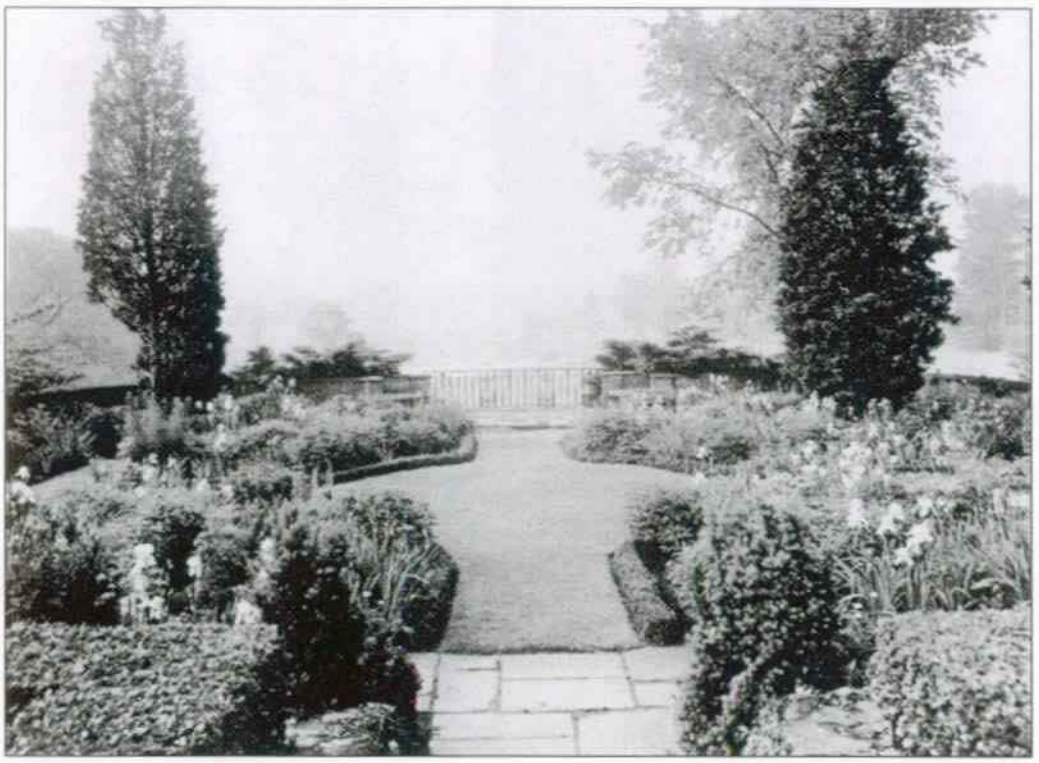


Figure 67. View south through Buttrick lower garden, c. 1930s. Note the iris growing in the garden and the Concord River in the distance. (Photograph courtesy of Stedman Buttrick. Photographic copy in the MIMA Library)



Figure 68. View north from the Buttrick lower garden through the upper garden towards the Buttrick mansion, c. 1935-1936. (Photograph courtesy of Stedman Buttrick. Photographic copy in the MIMA Library)



Figure 69. Aerial view of the Buttrick mansion and gardens, 1959. Note the Concord River (foreground), Liberty Street (background), formal and terraced gardens (front and left of mansion), and specimen trees. (*The National Geographic Magazine*, May 1959)

In the 1940s, Stedman Buttrick III constructed additional gardens on the estate. While most were built after World War II, construction on a linear terraced walkway leading down Buttrick Hill to a landing occurred during the war.[182] Additional gardens built during the 1940s included terraced pathways down Buttrick Hill, south of linear terraced walkway (post-1945); a rock garden (post-1946); and a linear garden leading from the Buttrick mansion to the Battle Lawn/Overlea mansion (late 1940s).[183]

The linear garden leading the Battle Lawn/Overlea mansion cut across the site of the original tennis courts and passed over the Groton Road site. It is not known if any sections of the Groton Road were exposed by the 1940s and 1950s; however, at least the section lying under the garden is known to have existed as late as 1928. This portion of the road is depicted on the "Stedman Buttrick, Esq. Topographical Plan of Land" as a wagon road (Figure 70).

[182] A stairway in the same location is depicted on the *Buttrick Residence, Concord, Mass.*, Preliminary Plan, 9/15/23, however, personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003 indicates the extant terraced stairway was constructed during World War II. He remembers construction of the terraced stairway and his father's dissatisfaction with the garden when it was complete.

[183] Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.

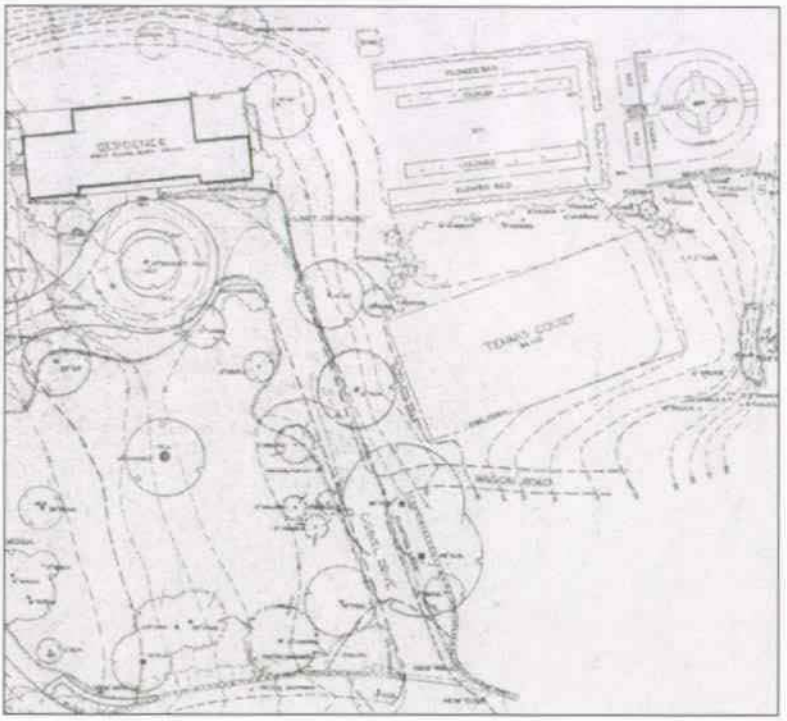


Figure 70. Section of a NPS tracing of "Stedman Buttrick, Esq. Topographical Plan of Land," 1928, tracing 1964. A section of Groton Road is depicted on the map, labeled 'wagon road' in the lower left. See Appendix B for the complete plan. (Original located in MIMA Archives, MIMA 24466)

In the early 1940s, Buttrick constructed a grass tennis court north of the mansion and in the mid-1940s, the original clay tennis court (southwest of the mansion) was removed and its clay surface reused to replace the turf on the early 1940s court. In c. 1949-1950, Buttrick constructed a small rectangular swimming pool, just west of the rectangular (upper) and circular (lower) gardens, across a portion of the site of the original clay tennis court.[184]

In addition to the flower gardens, the family maintained hayfields, vegetable gardens, and livestock. Most of the crops were grown on the Major John Buttrick property, north and east of the Major John Buttrick house. Typically found on the farm during the 1940s and 1950s were four to five milk cows, several horses, and at different times chickens and pigs. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, who grew up on the farm during the 1930s-1950s, crops were grown for family consumption.[185]

Stedman Buttrick II's second wife, Mary Brooks Buttrick, live in the Major John Buttrick house following the death of her husband. By the early 1940s, a small residence was built on a portion of the Major John Buttrick property abutting Estabrook Road for George McWilliams, Mrs. Buttrick's chauffeur/handyman.[186]

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[184] Ibid.
[185] Ibid.
[186] Ibid.; Concord Planning Board "Town of Concord in Middlesex County, Massachusetts," map surveyed in 1937 and 1941, printed in 1942 (Concord Free Public Library).

Committee on Parks and Historic Monuments

At the March 1956 Concord town meeting, the town created the Committee on Parks and Historic Monuments to study problems related to the care and maintenance of the parks and historic monuments within the town. In 1958, the committee worked with Landscape Architect Dorothea Harrison to create a plan for battleground improvements. Under the guidance of Harrison, the town decided to "retain the aspect of a country road as far as possible, for that is what it was in 1775." This statement probably refers to a decision not to resurface the avenue leading to the North Bridge with bituminous concrete, an idea proposed by the Concord Road Commission in 1953. The committee noted two significant issues that needed to be addressed within the battleground landscape: the appearance of the mounds at the base of the 1836 Battle Monument and The Minute Man statue and the need to improve the overall appearance of the landscape by reducing erosion.[187]

Under the direction of the committee and Harrison, the town replaced the concrete curbing installed at the base of both mounds in 1909 with granite curbing. In addition, granite slabs were placed between the base of The Minute Man statue and the granite curbing (front and back) to encourage the "many visitors hav[ing] their picture taken in front of the Minute Man," to step on the slabs and not on the mound, and granite stairs for the same purpose were installed on the front side of the mound under the 1836 Battle Monument. [188] Unused sections of granite curbing were "used to take care of water coming down on the far side of the bridge and washing around the short abutments there." [189] It is not known exactly where these were placed.

The committee recommended regrading, replanting grass, and stabilizing the surface of the avenue leading to the North Bridge with a "natural surface good in all weather," to prevent erosion of the lawn and the avenue. One measure to inhibit erosion is noted in the 1958 Concord Town Report. The Concord Highway Department installed a granite threshold at the entrance to a path leading to the Old Manse, with an opening in the stone wall (W-18)[190] that separates the commemorative landscape from the Old Manse field. The report indicated the threshold held the grade and diverted water from the path to the grass under the alleé.

In 1959, because of an uncertainty concerning the future role of the town regarding the maintenance of the battleground (see below), the committee did not want to recommend additional landscape changes. The last improvement attributed to the committee noted in the 1959 Concord Town Report was several ornamental shrubs planted by Harrison "on the Minuteman side of the Bridge," including Japanese barberry, yellow twigged dogwood, and multiflora rose.[191]

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[187] Concord Town

[188] Concord Town Report, 1958, p. 152.

[189] Ibid., p. 153.

[190] For the purpose of this report, stone walls in the North Bridge Unit have been assigned an identification number. See Figure 83 for stone wall locations.

[191] Concord Town Report, 1959, p. 148. The Japanese barberries may been planted within the existing barberry shrub, as replacements.

Boston National Historic Sites Commission

In June 1955, a year before Concord formed its Committee on Parks and Historic Monuments, the federal government passed Public Law 75, creating the Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC). The federal commission was charged with:

> . . . investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated program in which the Federal Government may cooperate with local and State patriotic societies for the preservation and appreciation by the public of the most important of the Colonial and Revolutionary properties in Boston and the general vicinity thereof which form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage.
>
> Public Law 75 – 84th Congress – Chapter 144 – 1st Session – S. J. Res. 6.

Local politicians supported the bill, recognizing the need for historic preservation and planning in anticipation of the bicentennial anniversary celebration of the battle in 1975 and of the Declaration of Independence in 1976. Commission members included businessmen, historians, politicians, and Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service.[192] Concord's Committee on Parks and Historic Monuments met with the commission, as did other local community representatives.[193]

In October 1956, the National Park Service completed preliminary sketches of a proposed national park located along the "Lexington-Concord Battleroad." The proposed park included portions of the present-day North Bridge Unit and the Battle Road Unit within Minute Man National Historical Park. Within the present-day North Bridge Unit, the plan included approximately 220 acres and historic buildings and structures, monuments, tourist amenities, and the approximate location of the east branch of the Groton Road (Figure 71). The Boston National Historic Sites Commission prepared a photograph album entitled "Photographs to Accompany Proposed Plans for Lexington-Concord Battle Road" that included copies of historic and contemporary photographs of buildings and landscapes within the proposed park boundaries.[194]

In June 1958, the BNHSC submitted an interim report to Congress, recommending the establishment of a national park embracing the historic battle route between Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord. The proposed park, to be known as "Minute Man," would consist of two units, as presented on the 1956 NPS preliminary sketches. Unit A (present-day Battle Road Unit) would include slightly more than four miles of roadside landscape between Meriam's Corner in Concord and Route 128 in Lexington. Unit B (present-day North Bridge Unit) would include 155 acres of landscape surrounding the 1956 commemorative North Bridge (Figure 72). In support of their request, the commission compared the significance of the April 19, 1775 battlegrounds in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington to those of established American Revolution national historical parks. The interim report stated that the proposed Minute Man National Historical Park, the birthplace of the American Revolution, was equally as

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[192] Charlene K. Roise, Edward W. Gordon, and Bruce C. Fernald, "Minute Man National Historical Park, An Administrative History" (unofficial), 1989, pp. 5-6.
[193] Concord Town Report, 1956, p. 158; Roise et al., Administrative History, p. 6.
[194] Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Photographs to Accompany Proposed Plans for Lexington-Concord Battle Road," 10-7-1956 (MIMA Archives).

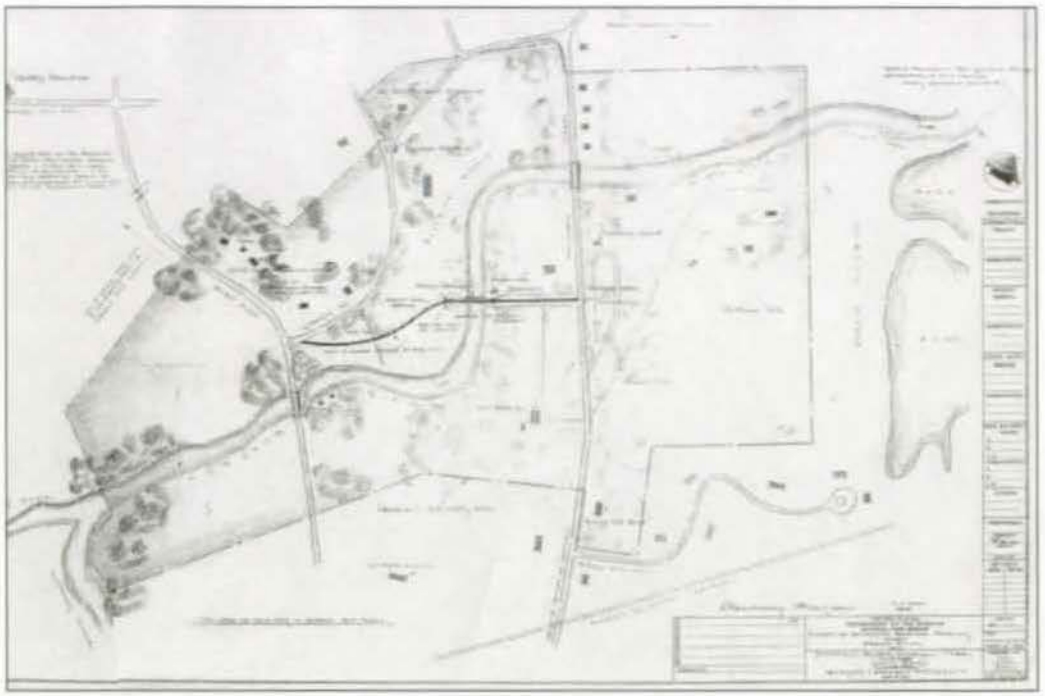


Figure 71. NPS Preliminary Sketch, "Proposed National Historical Park," 10/12/56

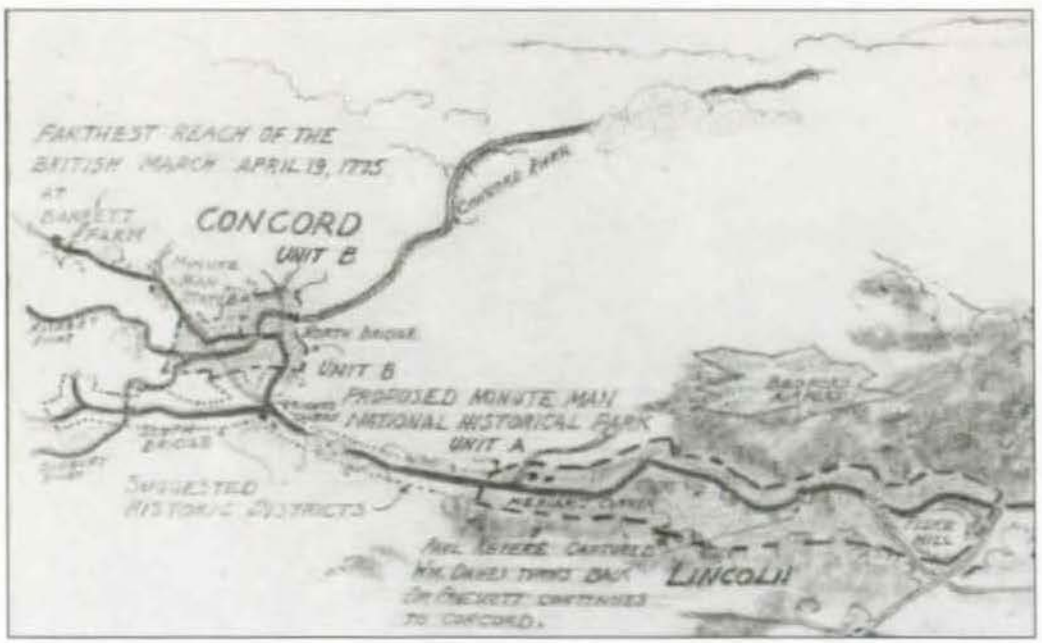


Figure 72. Detail of the "Birds Eye View of the Historic Area Embracing Boston, Lexington and Concord." The map depicts the location of the proposed Minute Man National Historical Park. The Boston National Historic Sites Commission, Edgar J. P. Walker – Construction Architect, late 1950s. (RG 79, Boston National Historic Sites Commission, NARA Waltham)

significant as Saratoga National Historic Park, commemorating the turning point in the war, and Colonial National Historic Park at Yorktown, which marked the successful conclusion of warfare on land.[195]

Commenting on the size of the existing commemorative landscape within proposed Unit B (present-day North Bridge Unit), the commission stated "the historic site barely covers the immediate battleground at the bridge and is even smaller than its parking area."[196] It also noted that the configuration and size of the public landscape did not provide an accurate depiction of the Concord battleground. A heavy screen of shrubbery behind The Minute Man statue blocked views of the colonial avenue of approach and gave visitors a false impression that The Minute Man statue marked the terminal point of the British advance. The shrubs also prevented views of landscape features that played significant roles during the battle. These features included the Muster Field, where the colonial forces assembled before descending down to the bridge, and the low-lying riverside meadow, where the old road passed over a causeway as it approached the bridge. The commission recommended expanding the extant commemorative landscape to include the properties mentioned above. It also recommended the purchase or protection of additional lands as buffers, to forestall residential or other undesirable development adjacent to the proposed park that would detract from the historical scene (Figure 73).[197]

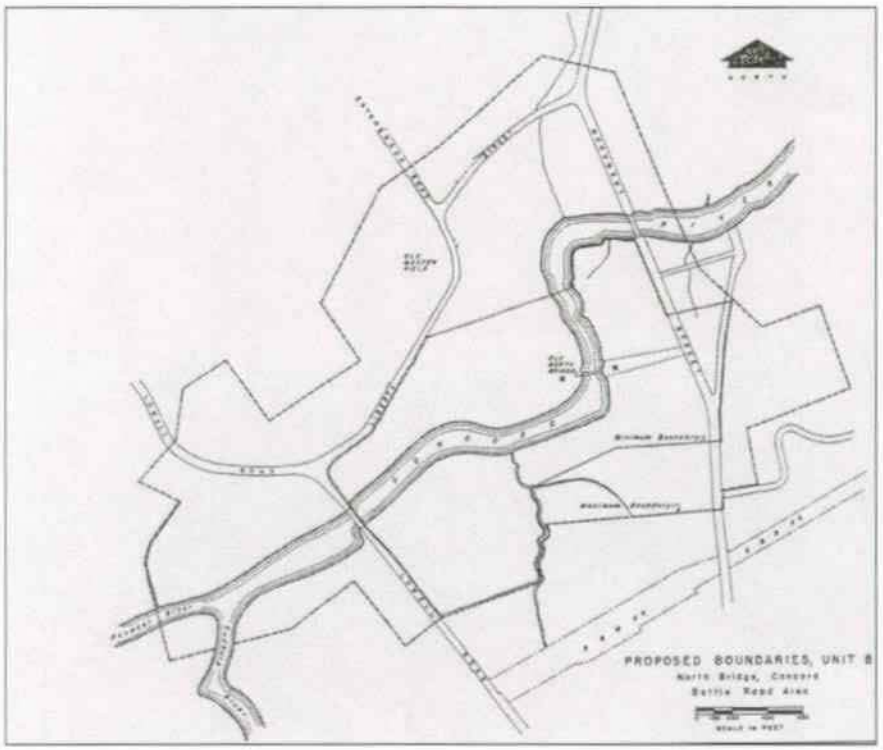


Figure 73. "Proposed Boundaries, Unit B," North Bridge, Concord. (Boston National Historic Sites Commission, Interim Report, 1958)

[195] Boston National Historic Sites Commission, "Interim Report," pp. 18-19.
[196] Ibid., pp. 149-150.
[197] Ibid., pp. 150-151.

The commission was also concerned about the condition of the commemorative landscape, noting severe "wear and tear on shrubs and other plantings, and on roads, pathways, fences and other structures under such heavy load of public use."[198] It recommended conveying responsibility for site maintenance to the National Park Service, regardless of whether the title to the property remained with the town of Concord or transferred to the federal government. The National Park Service could assume jurisdiction over park maintenance by entering into a cooperative agreement with the town of Concord, in accordance with Section 2(e) of the Historic Sites Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).[199]

Landscape Summary, 1925-1958

By 1958, formal plantings and secondary forests covered significant acreage within the present-day North Bridge Unit. Although non-agricultural use dominated the landscape, old field patterns were still evident, marked by stone walls, fences, and hedgerows. Among the most notable structural changes was the loss of the three buildings associated with the Battle Lawn estate and construction of two contemporary residences. Other landscape changes included construction of the Monument Street parking lot and the extension of the Buttrick estate gardens into the former Battle Lawn estate. Overall, the commemorative landscape remained relatively unchanged, except for replacement of the commemorative North Bridge, routine replacement of trees within the alleé, and the growth of the hedge surrounding the circular drive around The Minute Man statue (Figure 74).

[198] Ibid., pp. 152-153.
[199] Ibid., p. 152.



1958 Period Plan

Figure 74

Cultural Landscape Report
North Bridge Unit
Minute Man national Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

OLMSTED CENTER

Map Sources:

"Plan of the Proposed Parking Space near the North Bridge" included within the 1928 Concord Annual Report (CFPL).

Aerial photographs of the North Bridge Unit taken in 1954 and 1964 (NARA).

NHP-MM/3025, Topographic Sheets 1-2, c. early 1960s.

"Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick," 1962 (MIMA).

NHP-MM/3009, "Existing Planting Plan 1963" for the Buttrick estate.

Drawing 406/81425, Sheet 2 of 3, Erosion Control-Plan View (commemorative area), 1999 (OCLP).

Town of Concord Public Works

Notes:

Plan drawn using
ArcView GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: agricultural field, abandoned agricultural field, wet meadow or maintained lawn
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or remnant orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Removed building
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Monument

Not to scale

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (1959-PRESENT)

On September 21, 1959, at the recommendation of the federally appointed BNHSC, Public Law 86-321 established Minute Man National Historical Park. Legislation specified Minute Man National Historical Park was created "in order to preserve for the benefit of the American people certain historic structures and properties of outstanding national significance associated with the opening War of the American Revolution." [200]

Early Boundaries and Land Acquisition

The National Park Service considered Minute Man National Historical Park a "new breed of park." Prior to 1959, with few exceptions, the NPS acquired land already owned by federal or local governments, or by organizations. To assemble land within Minute Man National Historical Park, the NPS would need to acquire hundreds of small tracts from individual owners. In 1960, the NPS proposed minimum park boundaries necessary to maximize protection of the historic value of the battleground. NPS staff reevaluated the proposed boundaries the following year, and in 1962 they completed the "Proposed Park Boundary Study."[201]

Land acquisition within the North Bridge Unit began in 1962 with the purchase of the Buttrick estate, the Battle Lawn estate, Flint field, and Honeysuckle Island, all acquired from the Buttrick family. By the end of the decade, the NPS acquired over thirty-five additional acres including the Elisha Jones houselot, the Major John Buttrick houselot, Poplar Hill, Keyes pasture, the calf pasture, and the Simmons houselot.[202]

In 1963, the town of Concord relinquished responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the town-owned commemorative landscape and adjacent public parking lot to the NPS through a cooperative agreement between the two entities. Concord retained title to the property and the NPS assumed responsibility for operation and maintenance of the landscape. Decisions affecting preservation, development, and interpretation of the site were to be arrived at jointly.[203]

Early NPS Research

Early research efforts began in 1962, initially building upon research included in the BNHSC interim report. According to a January 1963 memo from the NPS chief architect to Edwin Small, superintendent of Minute Man National Historical Park, the goal of park research was to establish 1775 land use and land ownership and to locate non-extant 1775 houses, buildings, and other man-made landscape features.

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[200] U. S. Public Law 86-321 (21 September 1959), *An Act to provide for the Establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts, and for other purposes.*
[201] Roise et al., Administrative History, pp. 25-28.
[202] National Park Service, "Land Status Map," as edited in 1992.
[203] "Cooperative Agreement Between the Town of Concord, Massachusetts, and the National Park Service Relating to the Town Property known as the Battle Ground Area," June 6, 1963 (MIMA Library).

Research specific to the North Bridge Unit landscape began in the mid-1960s. NPS archeologists excavated three sites within the North Bridge Unit to locate and determine the nature of the Battle Road west of the North Bridge (1964), outbuildings on the Elisha Jones houselot (1965), the Thomas Brown house foundation, and house foundation(s) and wells on the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick houselot (1965, 1967-1968). NPS staff also researched buildings and structures through examination of historical documents, photographs, and maps. They completed four historic structure reports between 1968 and 1969 for the Elisha Jones house, the Major John Buttrick house, the Captain David Brown house, and for a wall that stood along the causeway west of the North Bridge.

Master Plan

In the fall of 1964, NPS staff from the Eastern Service Center in Philadelphia worked with park staff to develop a master plan for Minute Man National Historical Park. Approved in 1965, the plan addressed visitor use, land acquisition, site interpretation, and resource conservation. Under the heading of resource conservation, the plan specified "re-creation, management and interpretation of the historic scene to the extent possible," and "preservation of sites, buildings and objects of historic or aesthetic value whether or not they relate directly to the principal period or event which the park commemorates."

The plan also specified re-use of the Buttrick mansion as the North Bridge Visitor Center and construction of an eighty-car parking lot on the estate grounds. It also suggested establishing a pedestrian trail from the North Bridge to the proposed visitor center, over the route of the west branch of the Groton Road discovered during the 1964 archeological excavation mentioned above. The North Bridge Visitor Center located within the Buttrick mansion opened in June 1967. In October 1967, layout plans for the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot were complete.

Interim Development Plan

Only general recommendations for both park units were included in the 1965 master plan. In December 1966, the NPS Philadelphia Planning and Service Center prepared an "Interim Development" plan for the North Bridge Unit, detailing recommendations included in the master plan (North Bridge Visitor Center and parking lot, trail from the North Bridge to the North Bridge Visitor Center), and several new recommendations not mentioned in the plan. In addition to noting extant features, the plan proposed a new information shelter and comfort station, and re-alignment of the Monument Street parking lot (Figure 75).

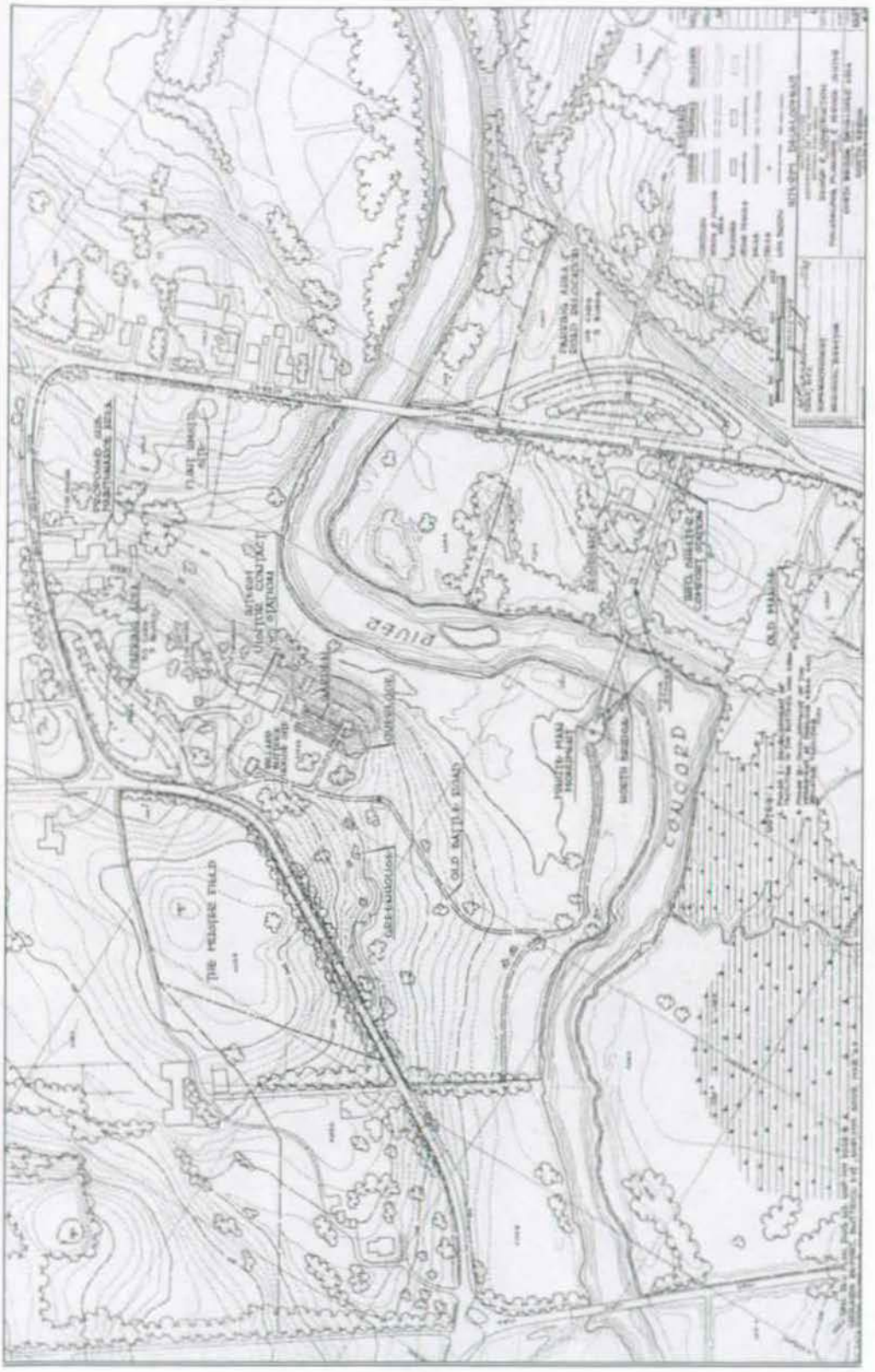


Figure 75. NPS "Interim Development" plan – North Bridge Development Area," 1966. (NPS, Northeast Region, Planning and Partnerships Office)

Planning Prior to the 1975 Bicentennial Celebration

In 1970, park staff were directed to "plan, design, write, and present" a complete plan for interpretive programs within the park in preparation of the Bicentennial anniversary celebration.[204] The "Interpretative Prospectus," completed in 1971, outlined three major problems within the North Bridge Unit:

1. Monument Street was a "formidable" barrier to pedestrian flow from the Monument Street parking lot to the battleground.
2. The existing comfort station (built in 1951) needed to be replaced.
3. Visitor circulation was undirected.[205]

The 1973 "North Bridge Development Concept Plan" addressed the problems outlined in the "Interpretative Prospectus." The plan proposed solving the stated problems through a unified plan that included a well-defined pedestrian system with specific points of interest. According to the plan, direct, well-designed walks would "channel" visitors through the landscape to wayside exhibits. The plan proposed two alternatives to eliminate the barrier separating the Monument Street parking lot and the battleground. The first alternative recommended relocating Monument Street east of the Monument Street parking lot. The second alternative recommended the acquisition of two parcels south of the Old Manse (Sargent field and south field) for the construction of a new parking lot and comfort station, eliminating the need for the Monument Street parking lot (Figure 76).[206] The second alternative appears to have been chosen; the two parcels were purchased by the NPS in 1973.[207] Although the NPS never constructed the parking lot on the two parcels as planned, Sargent field serves today as an overflow parking area.

Bicentennial Celebration

Cooperative planning between the town of Concord and NPS staff began over a decade before the Bicentennial celebration. Town officials requested that the celebration be broader in scope than previous contemporary celebrations, but to ensure the overcrowding experienced of the 1875 Centennial celebration was not repeated, the size of the celebration needed to be consistent with current facilities and space.[208] They also requested a "simple and non-political" program, with "emphasis on the principles for which the battle was fought." The celebration would include a processional to the battleground, as had been a tradition since the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration in 1850, and an address by President Gerald Ford at the eastern abutment of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge (Figure 77).

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[204] National Park Service, "Interpretative Prospectus," 1971, as quoted in Roise et al., Administrative History, p. 86.
[205] National Park Service, "Interpretative Prospectus," 1971, as mentioned in National Park Service, "North Bridge Development Concept Plan, 1973, p. 2.
[206] National Park Service, "North Bridge Development Concept Plan, 1973, p. 1-3.
[207] In the late 1960s, two bills were introduced in Congress to revise park boundaries, and to increase acquisition funds; both bills were defeated.[207] A third bill introduced in 1970, (Public Law 91-548) passed, raising the original land acquisition ceiling from $5,000,000 to $10,900,000. It also authorized new park boundaries along the Battle Road, subject to the relocation of Route 2A. Between 1971 and 1973, the NPS purchased the remainder of privately-held parcels within the North Bridge Unit. The approximately fifteen acres including Sargent field and south field.
[208] Roise et al., Administrative History, pp. 116-119.

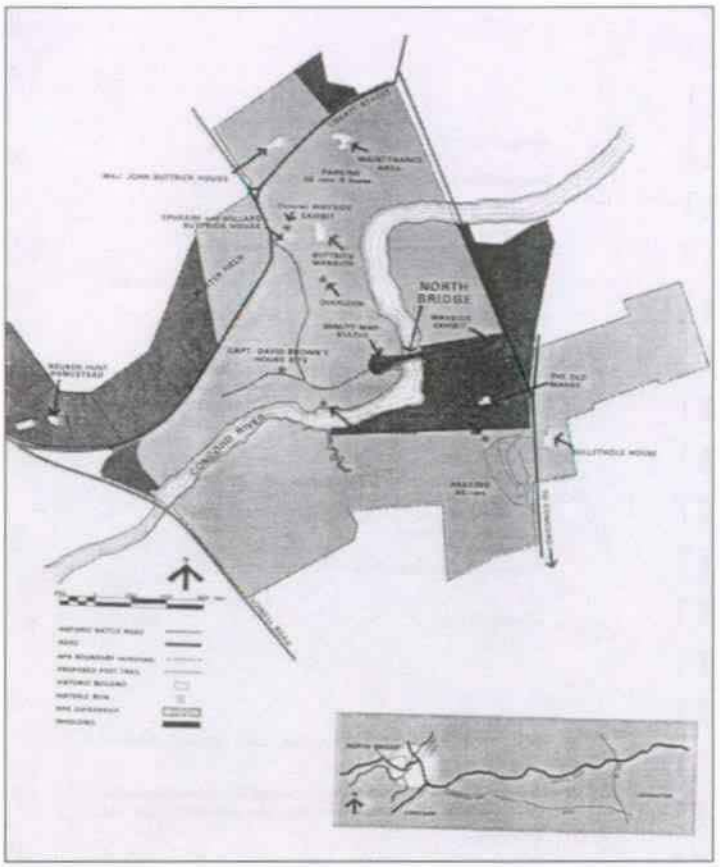


Figure 76. Plan included in the NPS report "North Bridge Development Concept Plan," 1973 (MIMA Library).



Figure 77. President Gerald R. Ford addressing a crowd at the Bicentennial anniversary celebration, from the eastern abutment of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, April 19, 1975. (# 75-1688-5-27A, MIMA Library).

Of great concern to the town was a request from the People's Bicentennial Committee (PBC) to hold an economic protest during the celebration. The town worried about the political implications of the protest and also that its projected size would threaten their efforts to limit the scale of the celebration. Despite objections from town officials, the park superintendent granted the PBC a permit to present its program on the hillside west of the bridge.[209] Handwritten notations found on a copy of the 1966 "Interim Development" plan mentioned above appear to depict the intended or actual locations of temporary PBC program amenities including toilets, a stage, and a "soup kitchen" (Figures 78-79). Despite rain, an estimated seventy-five thousand people attended the heavily policed celebration and demonstration.[210]

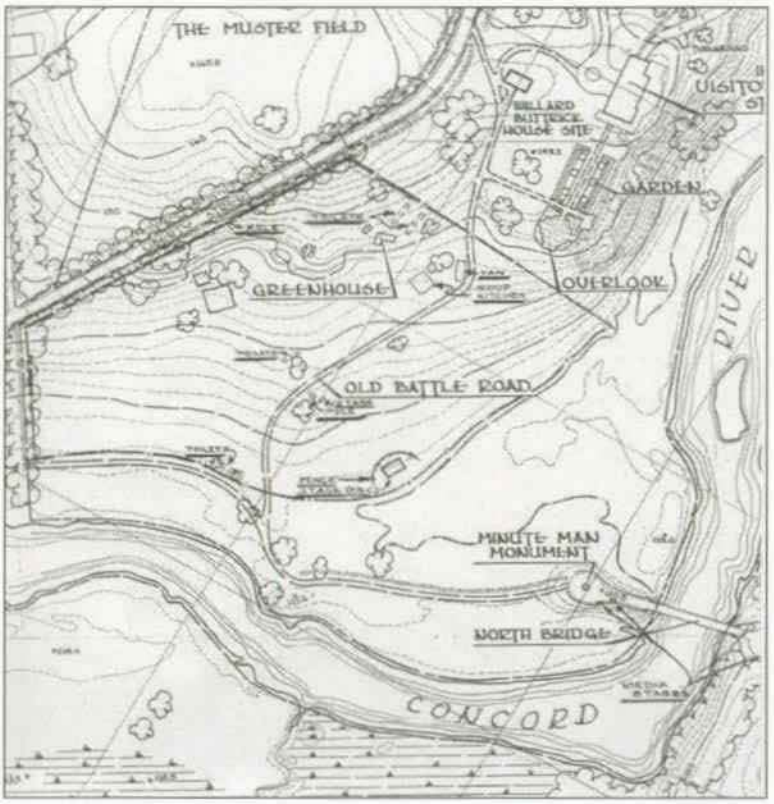


Figure 78. Section of the NPS "Interim Development" plan – North Bridge Development Area," 1966, with hand written notes from c. 1975 indicating the intended or actual locations of temporary PBC program amenities on the hillside west of the North Bridge. (NPS, Northeast Region, Planning and Partnerships Office)

[209] Ibid., pp. 120-121.
[210] Ibid., p. 122.



Figure 79. View west of People's Bicentennial Committee members protesting from the hillside west of the North Bridge during the Bicentennial anniversary celebration, April 19, 1975 (#75-1688-8-29A, MIMA Library).

1980s North Bridge Improvements

In the early 1980s, the NPS improved two existing features associated with the commemorative landscape and replaced a third. The first project modified the Monument Street parking lot. While the general design of the parking lot was retained, the NPS added curbing and redesigned the lanes to provide additional parking spaces. Also rehabilitated during this period was stone wall (W-16), separating the parking lot and Monument Street. According to the unofficial Administrative History of Minute Man National Historical Park, mortar was placed in the center of the wall to resist "vandalism while at the same time [give] the appearance of a historic dry [stone] wall." The third project replaced the original toilet facility, constructed in 1951 just north of the Monument Street parking lot. Known today as the North Bridge comfort station, the NPS constructed the facility on the opposite side of Monument Street in the southeast corner of the Simmons houselot, adjacent to the battleground entrance.[211]

Harvard Design Study

In 1984, the park awarded a contract to Harvard University's Graduate School of Design to fund a studio project to investigate alternative long-range development plans for Minute Man National Historical Park. The study, titled *Alternative Futures for Minute Man National Park*, was a precursor to the park's 1989 General Management Plan. The study proposed three different alternatives, with varying levels of landscape restoration and manipulation. The first alternative proposed selectively restoring four zones within the park, including a portion of the North Bridge Unit; the second proposed recreating as much of the 1775 landscape as practical; and the third proposed preserving and restoring a continuum of landscapes, from 1775 to present.[212]

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[211] Ibid., pp. 153-154.

[212] Harvard University Graduate School of Design, *Alternative Futures for Minute Man National Historical Park*, (Cambridge, MA: 1985).

General Management Plan

The park completed a General Management Plan (GMP) in 1989. The plan replaced the 1965 master plan as the park's guiding management document. The document recommends protecting historic resources and approximating the cultural landscape of 1775. Goals outlined in the GMP for the North Bridge Unit include preserving the commemorative character of the unit, maximizing the quality of the visitor experience, and managing the length of stay within the unit to reduce overcrowding. Specific recommendations for the North Bridge unit include:

1. Integrating the Muster Field and the Major John Buttrick house into the interpretative story.
2. Developing a walking trail between the center of town and the North Bridge Unit.
3. Limit canoe landings to a specified location.

The plan outlines a treatment plan for cultural resources within the park. The treatment plan recommends preserving the Elisha Jones house, the Major John Buttrick house, and the Buttrick mansion, caretaker's house, and carriage house. It states the Muster Field and known archeological sites should be protected, and yet to be discovered archeological sites, such as the John Flint site, should be located. The plan does not specifically address other cultural resources such as roads, vegetation, monuments and markers, and stone walls.

1990s - Plans and Project

Two plans prepared by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in the 1990s addressed landscape issues within the avenue leading to the North Bridge and the circular drive around The Minute Man statue. The "Erosion Control and Shade Tree Management Plan prepared in 1993 provided treatment recommendations to rehabilitate the character of the alleé and to stabilize the surface of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. The second study completed in 1999 provided construction drawings detailing proposed changes, including regrading the landform under The Minute Man statue and stone wall repair.

Landscape Summary, 1959-present

Secondary forest growth continued under NPS ownership and management. Currently, forest and brush cover over one-half the North Bridge Unit. Under the direction of the NPS, several non-colonial residences were removed and several colonial foundations were uncovered. NPS constructed features include the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot, the comfort station, and the Groton Road trail. A network of stone walls separating historic properties and fields remain, although often obscured by dense vegetation. Also present are mature trees and shrubs associated with the estate landscapes.
The commemorative landscape retains its late nineteenth-century configuration (Figure 80).



Existing Conditions

Figure 80

Cultural Landscape Report
Minute Man
National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

Map Sources:

NHP-MM/33025, Topographic Sheets 1-2, c. early 1960s.

NHP-MM/3035A, Layout Plan (North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot), 1967.

Aerial photograph of the North Bridge Unit, 2001 (MIMA).

"Site Plan and Tree Inventory, Trail to the North Bridge," 1993 (OCLP).

Drawing 406/81425, Sheet 2 of 3, "Erosion Control-Plan View" (commemorative area), 1999 (OCLP).

Town of Concord Public Works

Field survey completed by OCLP October 2002.

Notes:

Plan drawn using
Arc View GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: field, wet meadow or maintained lawn
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or remnant orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Stone wall
- Monument
- Archeological site

Not to scale

CHAPTER 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter provides a summary of extant landscape characteristics and features, accompanied by photographs. A more detailed discussion of landscape characteristics and features is provided in Chapter 3: Analysis & Evaluation.

The landscape at the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park is a product of over twelve thousand years of human occupation, with the most significant changes occurring over the last 350 years. During this period, European settlers and the generations that followed altered the landscape to support agricultural production (1635 to mid-1960s), to commemorate the 1775 battle at the North Bridge (1836 to mid-1960s), and to establish suburban estates (1879 to mid-1960s). A new, equally significant period of landscape change began in the early 1960s when the NPS began acquiring land surrounding the North Bridge to be included within the newly established Minute Man National Historical Park. Charged with preservation and interpretation of the 1775 landscape, the NPS has played a significant role in shaping the extant landscape.

The North Bridge Unit retains landscape features spanning the entire period of site evolution, from prehistoric archeological sites to recent NPS additions. Three extant houses pre-date the battle of April 19, 1775, as do archeological remains of several others. Other features present in 1775 include archeological remains of the causeway west of the North Bridge, several agricultural fields, and possibly a few stone walls. The commemorative landscape retains its original spatial composition and its central features including the first monument erected on the site in 1836, The Minute Man statue, and a succession of commemorative North Bridges. Extant features from the late 1800s and early 1900s designed landscapes include mature trees and shrubs; entrance drives; stone walls; and garden beds, patios, and paths. NPS features include the Groton Road trail, the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot, and the North Bridge comfort station.

Topography & Hydrology represent the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface including both natural and made-made features. Rolling hills of glacial deposits and low wetlands characterize the North Bridge Unit. The sluggish Concord River runs northeast through the site at the lowest elevation, 110 feet above mean sea level. Wetlands formed by the gentle rise of the landscape border most of the river. Several small waterways feed into the Concord River, the largest is Mill Creek. The creek runs north through an expansive tract of wetlands west of the river. Several smaller waterways lead into Mill Creek, some of which may have been man-made. Low-land water drains under Liberty Street through stone culverts at two points, one near Monument Street and the other near Lowell Road. The summit of Poplar Hill marks the highest point within the unit, standing at an elevation of 205 feet above mean sea level. The eastern slope of Buttrick Hill and the base of the eastern slope of Poplar Hill are the steepest slopes within the unit, both rising at an eighteen percent grade.

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of features that creates the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that defines and creates space. A hierarchy of both natural and man-made lines defines the spatial organization of the North Bridge Unit. The dominant line is the Concord River, which roughly bisects the landscape. The two halves are subdivided by Liberty and Monument Streets and then again by small streams, stone walls, drives, and walking trails. Spatial organization within the subdivided spaces varies from simple fields and forest to complex designed landscapes, such as the gardens within the Buttrick estate.

Circulation includes spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement. Existing circulation allows visitors to travel through the North Bridge Unit by automobile, canoe, bicycle, and on foot. The Concord River, perhaps the earliest transportation route, is a popular thoroughfare for canoeists. Three roads run through and/or border the North Bridge Unit: Monument Street, Liberty Street, and Lowell Road. Both Monument Street and Lowell Road cross over the Concord River via Flint's Bridge and Hunt's Bridge (known earlier as Red Bridge) respectively. Traces of Groton Road, closed to public use in 1793, are also present as an archeological site. The Groton Road trail connects The Minute Man statue and the North Bridge Visitor Center and follows the general line of the east branch of the historic road. Additional features within the circulation system include two visitor parking lots, several residential driveways, and a couple of narrow foot trails.

Vegetation includes indigenous and introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants. Young forests (both upland and wetland) cover a significant portion of the North Bridge Unit, especially west of the Concord River. The forests are composed of native and non-native (exotic invasive) trees and shrubs. Open fields, commemorative vegetation, and ornamental plantings, to a lesser degree, are also present. Areas maintained as open fields include the Old Manse field, Flint field, and portions of the Buttrick estate, the Muster Field, and Sargent field. Commemorative plantings include the double rows of trees along the avenue leading to the North Bridge and possibly a double row of arborvitae along Monument Street. Areas surrounding residences or residential sites support ornamental trees and shrubs. The most extensive ornamental landscape surrounds the Buttrick mansion.

Buildings and structures are features constructed for sheltering human activities (buildings) or for functional purposes other than sheltering human activities (structures). Ten buildings are located within the North Bridge Unit: five houses, a boathouse, a garage, a carriage house, and a comfort station. Three of the buildings, the Old Manse, the Major John Buttrick house, and the Elisha Jones house, date prior to 1775. The c. late 1800s Old Manse boathouse, located along the river in front of the Old Manse, was recently reconstructed on the remains of its original fieldstone foundation. The garage located adjacent to the Major John Buttrick house is believed to have been constructed in the early 1900s. The Buttrick mansion, caretaker's cottage, and carriage house were also constructed in the early 1900s, as part of the Buttrick estate. The NPS built the comfort station on Monument Street in the 1980s. The 1956 commemorative North Bridge is the only structure located within the unit.

Archeological sites include ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts present at the surface or within the subsurface of the landscape. Both exposed and unexposed archeological sites are located within the unit. Archeological exploration during the 1960s and 1970s uncovered the Captain David Brown house foundation and the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house foundation(s). Both sites remain exposed. Also discovered during the 1960s and 1980s were traces of Groton Road and the causeway west of the North Bridge. Road traces were re-covered after excavation. The eighteenth-century John Flint site was explored and a cellar hole of the Flint house may have been located. Two aboveground archeological sites dating to the 1800s include the Keyes barn foundation and the Joseph Derby barn foundation.[213]

Small scale features provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics. Extant small-scale features include stone walls and other features associated with the agricultural landscape of the 1800s (and possibly the 1700s) and features associated with commemoration of the landscape and the guidance and comfort of tourists. A network of over two miles of stone walls is located within the unit, separating former fields and pastures and delineating historic property boundaries. Wall construction varies. Simple stone walls typically mark boundaries between fields while more complex walls are generally located along the roads. Other small-scale features associated with the agricultural landscape include well heads found on the Major John Buttrick and the Elisha Jones houselots and adjacent to the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house foundation(s). Commemorative small-scale features include a collection of nine monuments and markers, most notably The Minute Man statue and the 1836 Battle Monument. NPS small-scale features designed to guide and comfort tourists include interpretative waysides, directional signs, benches, and picnic tables.

Views and Vistas are features that create or allow a range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Historic views across the North Bridge Unit landscape are compromised, due primarily to the presence of historic and non-historic trees and shrubs. Mature trees and shrubs associated with the estate landscapes, as well as the stone walls along Liberty Street, block historic views between the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and the Muster Field. Likewise, secondary growth prohibits long-range views across the former agricultural fields and block views of the river from all but a few locations within the site.

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[213] The Keyes barn foundation is incorporated within stone retaining walls just north of the Elisha Jones house. It is not included in the 2002 National Register Documentation or in List of Classified Structures (LCS). The Joseph Derby barn foundation is listed in the 2002 National Register Documentation under the name "John Buttrick Foundation."

CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

REVIEW OF NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

National Register Documentation

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, all historical units within the National Park System, including Minute Man National Historical Park, were systematically placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although National Park sites listed on the National Register did not initially need to submit documentation identifying the features and qualities within the park deserving preservation, many have done so since. On November 29, 2002, National Register Documentation was accepted for Minute Man National Historic Park. The documentation includes properties within the park bounds owned by the Town of Concord (alleé /North Bridge area) and by the Trustees of Reservations (Old Manse). It identifies significant buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the park dating from the 1600s to the 1900s.

Minute Man National Historical Park possesses significance under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D.

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. Yields or may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history.

Minute Man National Historical Park has national significance in the areas of military, commemoration, and literature. The park was established in 1959 because of its significance as the site of the first battle of the American Revolution. Extant features within the North Bridge Unit that contribute to the significance of the 1775 battleground include three colonial houses, several stone foundations, and almost one hundred acres of former agricultural land. In the area of commemoration, the park is nationally significant as one of the earliest battlegrounds recognized as hallowed ground. Extant features within the unit that contribute to the significance of the commemorative landscape (1836-1959) include the alleé, the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, and six monuments and markers. The Old Manse is the only site nationally significant in the area of literature. The property is owned and operated by the Trustees of Reservations, and as such, its significance in the area of literature will not be discussed in this chapter.

The park has local significance in the areas of agriculture, archeology, and architecture. From 1635 to the late 1800s, agricultural fields, pastures, and meadows dominated the landscape. Extant features that contribute to the significance of the agricultural landscape (1635-1949) include open fields, houses,

archeological sites, stone walls, tree-lined roads, and remnant orchards. Features significant within the areas of archeology and architecture will be discussed within this report only within the context of the other areas of significance. For example, the report will not determine the architectural merit of a building or structure, it will only determine if the feature contributes to other areas of significance, such as military or agriculture.

Minute Man National Historical Park also holds significance under National Register criteria considerations B, F, and G, although only considerations F and G pertain to the North Bridge Unit.

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Included under these criteria are monuments and markers, most of which are more than fifty years old and have achieved significance of their own, and the current North Bridge constructed in 1956.

Potential New Area of Significance

The National Register Documentation identifies the Buttrick designed landscape as a contributing resource that provides a setting for the Buttrick mansion. This landscape, and the landscape associated with the Battle Lawn estate, are potentially significant under criteria C - *Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master* in the area of landscape architecture, probably at a state or local level. Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom initially designed the Buttrick gardens at the end of the country estate era (c. 1880-1920s). Blossom specialized in the design of private estates and gardens. In addition to the Buttrick estate, Blossom also designed gardens for estates in Brookline, Massachusetts and Newport, Rhode Island. Extant features that contribute to potential significance in the area of landscape architecture include the Buttrick mansion, caretaker's cottage, and carriage house; terraces, patios, and formal stone walls; roads, drives, and paved footpaths; and specimen trees and shrubs.

Period of Significance

The National Register Documentation states the period of significance for Minute Man National Historical Park begins in 1655 and ends in 1959, the year the national park was established. Based on research and National Register Documentation, the period of significance should extend from 1635 to 1959, in order to recognize the earliest date of agricultural land use by European settlers within park boundaries.

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a landscape to convey its significance. An assessment of integrity determines if the landscape evokes its appearance during a particular historic period. The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[214] Retaining a majority of the qualities is essential for a landscape to convey its significance. The extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident and the degree to which non-contributing features obscuring that character can be reversed determine historic integrity. Using these seven aspects of integrity, the areas of significance discussed previously (military, commemoration, and agriculture) and the potential area of significance (landscape architecture) are evaluated below and summarized in Table 1.

The North Bridge Unit retains overall integrity in the areas of military, commemoration, agriculture, and landscape architecture. For the battleground landscape, the site retains integrity with respect to location, setting, feeling, and association. Although constructed features directly associated with the battleground are no longer evident within the landscape, some remain as archeological sites such as the causeway and portions of the Groton Road. Also extant are several colonial houses that witnessed troop movements. The one aspect of integrity slightly compromised is that of feeling since mature trees and woodlands obscure significant battleground views. The addition of commemorative monuments and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge also affect the battleground's aspect of feeling.

For the commemorative landscape, the site retains integrity with respect to all seven aspects of integrity. The site has basically maintained its original configuration developed 1836 to 1875 and most of its original features including the alleé, the 1836 Battle Monument, the Grave of the British Soldiers, and The Minute Man statue. Contemporary features that contribute to the commemorative landscape include the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and the Concord Fight Marker.

In association with its agricultural landscape, the site retains integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Extant features associated with the agricultural landscape include houses, stone walls, open fields, remnant orchards, and narrow tree-lined roads. Two aspects of integrity, design and materials, are both compromised by secondary forest and brush that have altered the agricultural organization of the site and the character of its fields.

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[214] Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, which include plant materials, paving, and other landscape features. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

In the area of landscape architecture, both the Battle Lawn and the Buttrick estate landscapes retain integrity with respect to all seven aspects of integrity. On the Buttrick estate, several aspects of integrity including design, materials, and feeling have been slightly compromised by the addition of the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot and by vegetative changes within the formal gardens. More compromise of these aspects of integrity has occurred on the Battle Lawn estate, due to the loss of the mansion, gardener's cottage, and stable, and the addition of post-1925 vegetation by Stedman Buttrick III.

Table 1: SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY NORTH BRIDGE UNIT, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Aspects of Integrity	**Military 1775**	**Commemoration 1836-1959**	**Agriculture 1635-1949**	**Landscape Architecture 1879-1959**
Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Design	No, building clusters and field patterns changed, field vegetation significantly changed	Yes	Yes, although field patterns obscured by secondary forest and brush	Yes, primarily the Buttrick estate
Setting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Materials	No, except archeological remains	Yes	Yes, removal of secondary forest and brush would restore open fields	Yes, primarily the Buttrick estate
Workmanship	No, more contemporary workmanship, except workmanship associated with archeological remains.	Yes	Yes	Yes, primarily the Buttrick estate
Feeling	Yes, in the immediate area surrounding the battleground, except for monuments and contemporary bridge	Yes	No	Yes, primarily the Buttrick estate
Association	Yes	Yes	No, farming significantly diminished	Yes

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

This chapter analyses the extant condition of each landscape feature through a comparison of its historic and existing conditions. It also evaluates the contribution to the significance of the landscape of each feature. Table 2, at the end of the chapter, summarizes the significance of each landscape feature. The format of the analysis and evaluation is as follows:

Historic Condition: A brief outline of the history of the feature including information documented in Chapter 1: Site History as well as additional details.

Existing Condition: The location of the feature and a description of its physical condition. Refer to Figures 81, 82, and 83 for feature locations.

Evaluation: A determination of whether the feature contributes to the significance of the landscape in the areas of Military, Agriculture, Commemoration, or Landscape Architecture. Features are determined **contributing** if they are known to have existed in the historic period associated with each of the areas noted above, and if they contributed to the significance of the area. Features are determined to be **non-contributing** if they were not present during the historic period associated with each of the areas noted above, or if they did not contribute to the significance of the area. The significance of a feature where its exact history is unknown is identified as **undetermined**.

Several historic property plans, road plans, and aerial photographs not depicted earlier in the document are referenced numerous times within Chapter 3. The documents are included in Appendix B (plans) and Appendix C (aerial photographs).

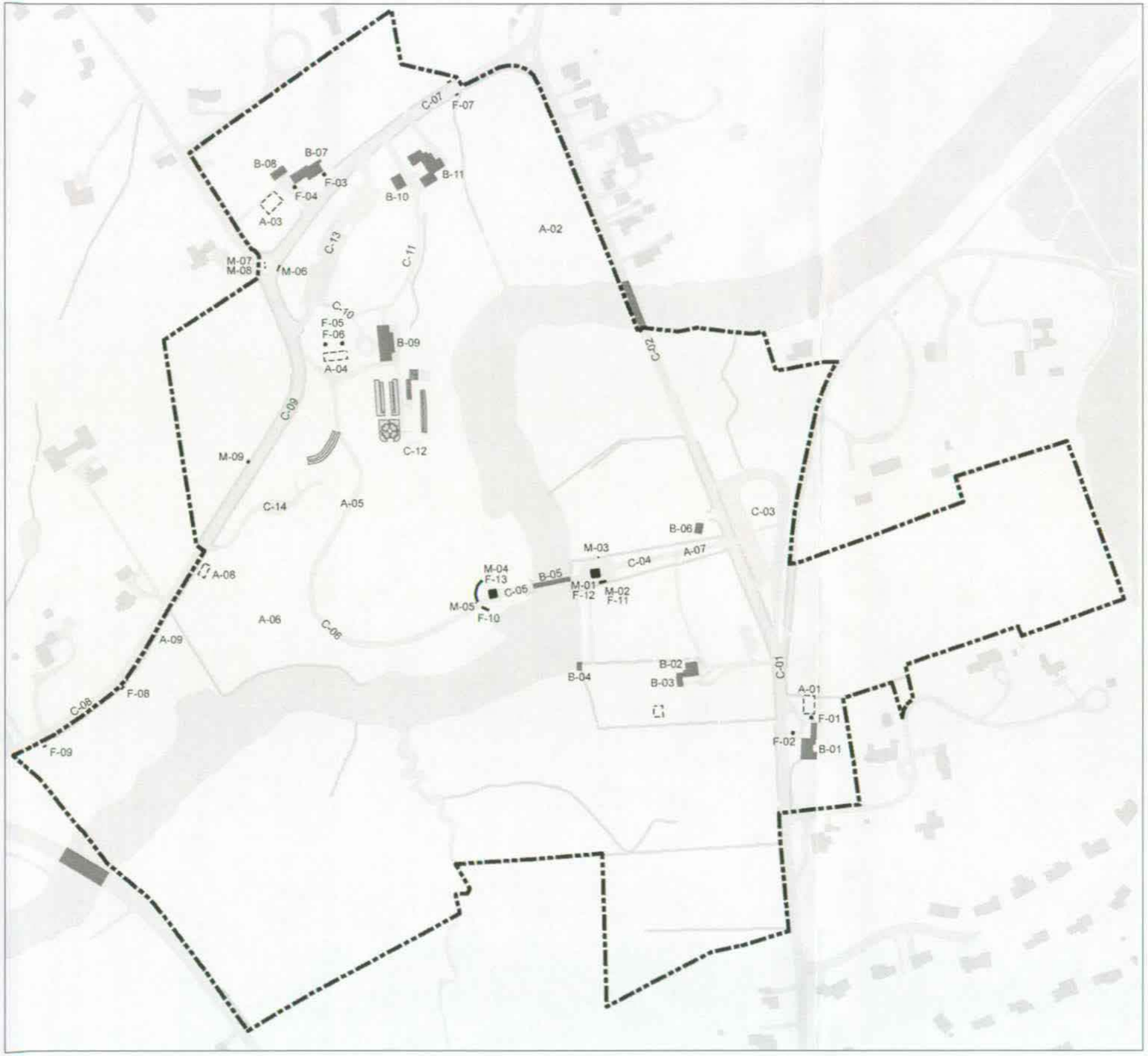


Figure 81. Location of buildings and structures, circulation, archeological sites, monuments, and miscellaneous small scale features, 2003. (OCLP)

KEY

Circulation

C-01	Monument Street, south of the avenue leading to the North
C-02	Monument Street, north of the avenue leading to the North Bridge
C-03	Monument Street parking lot
C-04	Avenue leading to the North Bridge
C-05	Circular drive around The Minute Man statue
C-06	Groton Road trail
C-07	Liberty Street, eastern section (Estabrook Road to Flint field)
C-08	Liberty Street, western section
C-09	Liberty Street, center section
C-10	Buttrick estate entrance drive (extant section)
C-11	Buttrick estate service drive
C-12	Buttrick estate garden paths
C-13	North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot
C-14	Battle Lawn estate drive

Buildings and Structures

B-01	Elisha Jones house
B-02	Old Manse
B-03	Old Manse outbuildings
B-04	Old Manse boathouse
B-05	1956 commemorative North Bridge
B-06	North Bridge comfort station
B-07	Major John Buttrick house
B-08	Buttrick garage
B-09	Buttrick mansion
B-10	Caretaker's cottage
B-11	Carriage house

Archeological Sites

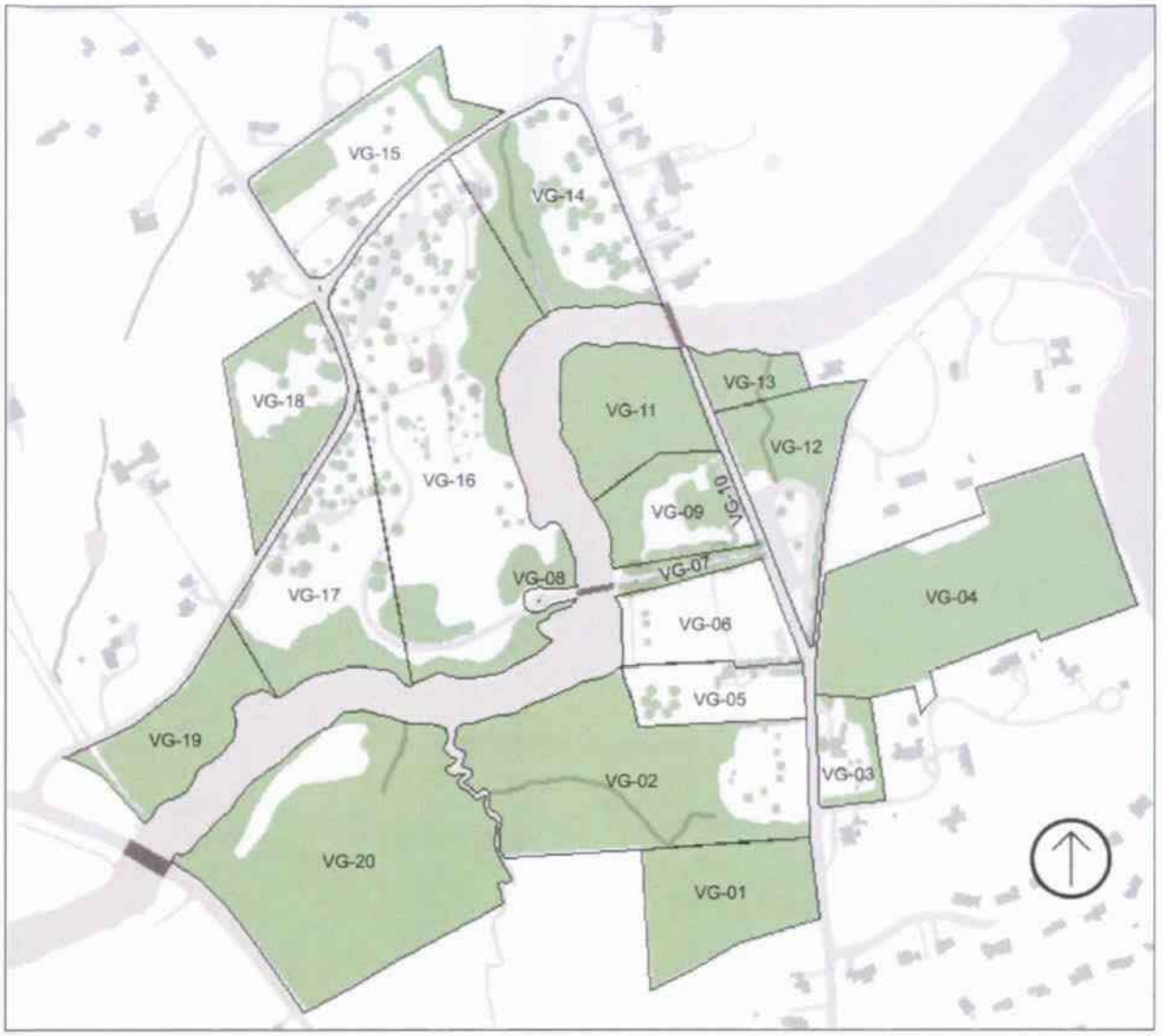
A-01	Keyes Barn foundation
A-02	John Flint site
A-03	Joseph Derby barn foundation
A-04	Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site
A-05	Groton Road site – west of the North Bridge (east branch)
A-06	Groton Road site – west of the North Bridge (west branch)
A-07	Groton Road site – east of the North Bridge
A-08	Thomas Brown site
A-09	Bateman site

Small Scale Features - Monuments and Markers

M-01	1836 Battle Monument
M-02	Grave of the British Soldiers
M-03	Concord Fight Marker
M-04	The Minute Man statue
M-05	Daughter's of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker
M-06	John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument
M-07	Mile Marker
M-08	Line of March Marker
M-09	Muster Field Marker

Small Scale Features – Miscellaneous

F-01	Stone slab on the Elisha Jones houselot
F-02	Stone well head on the Elisha Jones houselot
F-03	Stone well head on the Major John Buttrick houselot (east of the house)
F-04	Stone well head on the Major John Buttrick houselot (west of the house)
F-05	Stone well head adjacent to the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (east)
F-06	Stone well head adjacent to the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (west)
F-07	Culvert on Liberty Street (east)
F-08	Culvert on Liberty Street (west)
F-09	Stone marker on Liberty Street
F-10	The Minute Man statue fencing
F-11	Grave of the British Soldiers Monument fencing
F-12	Base of the 1836 Battle Monument
F-13	Base of The Minute Man statue



KEY

VG-01	South field	VG-11	Honeysuckle Island
VG-02	Sargent field	VG-12	Monument Street parking lot
VG-03	Elisha Jones houselot	VG-13	Parcel north of the Monument Street parking lot
VG-04	Poplar Hill	VG-14	Flint field
VG-05	Old Manse houselot	VG-15	Major John Buttrick houselot
VG-06	Old Manse field	VG-16	Buttrick farm (includes Buttrick estate)
VG-07	Allee	VG-17	Captain David Brown houselot (includes Battle Lawn estate)
VG-08	Trees adjacent to the North Bridge	VG-18	Muster Field
VG-09	Simmons houselot	VG-19	Keyes pasture
VG-10	Double row of arborvitae	VG-20	Calf pasture

Figure 82. Vegetation location map, 2003. (OCLP)

[redacted]

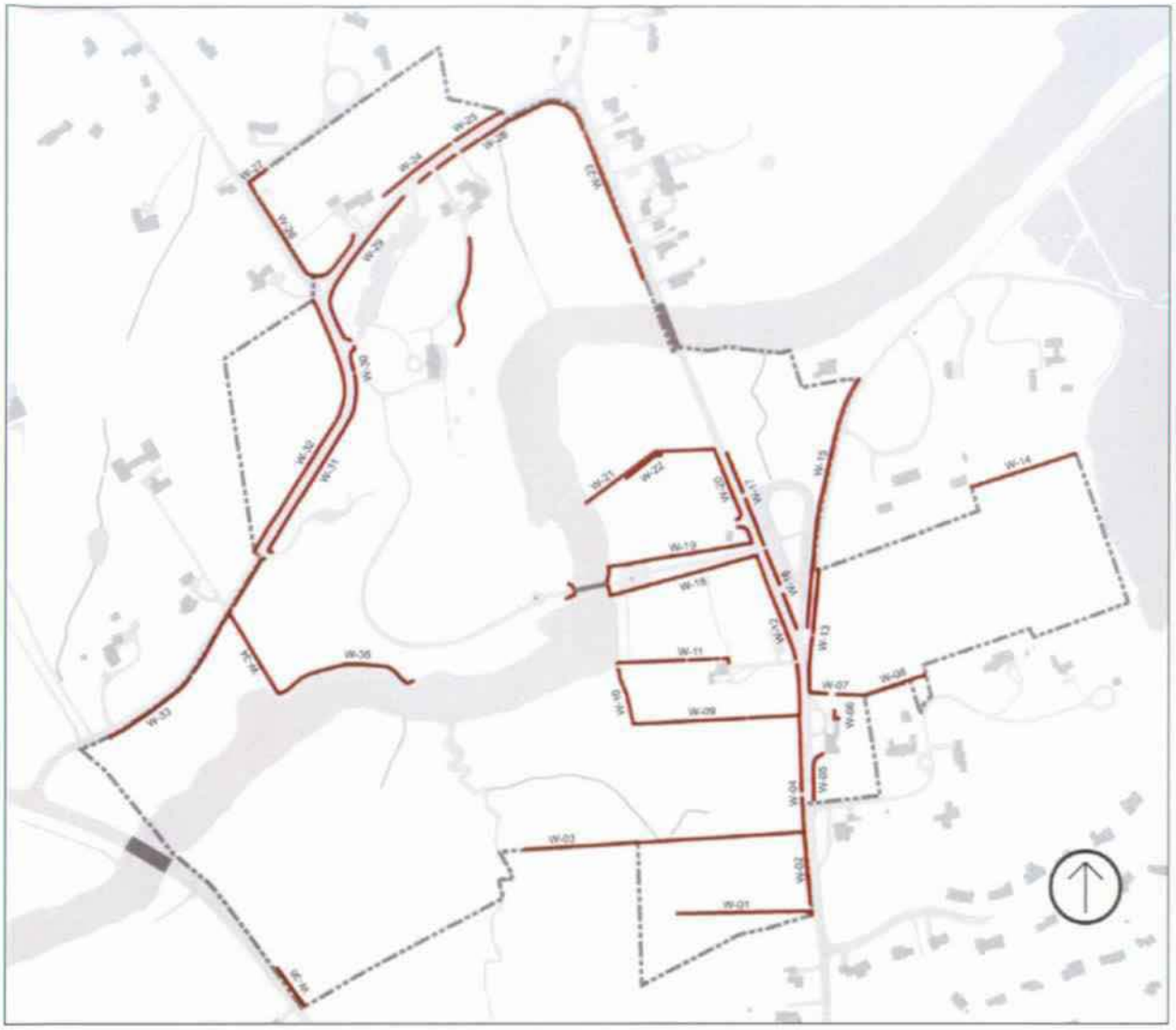


Figure 83. Stone walls location map, 2003. (OCLP).

Topography & Hydrology

General site topography and hydrology

Historic Condition: Building construction, road construction, and agricultural practices since 1635 have resulted in minor changes to the topography and hydrology of the North Bridge Unit. Construction of houses, barns, and other farm building foundations required alteration of the landforms, as did the construction and subsequent improvement of roads. Hillside erosion, caused by continual crop production, moved layers of topsoil to lower elevations and lowland farming required the construction of man-made drains. All of these factors influenced the hydrology of the site and possibly altered the flow and configuration of the Concord River.

Existing Condition: Altered topography is evident throughout the landscape. Building foundations uncovered by archeologists depict the footprints of eighteenth and nineteenth century building foundations. Stone walls provide evidence of raised roadbeds, their roadside surfaces partially or entirely covered by deposited soil. An NPS archeological investigation of Groton Road in 1965 concluded a protective layer of soil on the well-preserved section of the road resulted from erosion caused by hillside plowing.[215] Several narrow swales or ditches in Sargent field (west of the overflow parking area) suggest man-made construction. While it is probable the Concord River configuration has changed at least slightly since the colonial period, such alterations were not discovered in research materials examined.

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture, Commemoration, Landscape Architecture) Despite minor alterations caused by building construction, road construction, and agricultural practices, the topography and hydrology of the North Bridge Unit are similar to the conditions present in 1775.

Quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue

Historic Condition: Concord officials sited the 1836 Battle Monument and The Minute Man statue to protect them from spring floods. While logically the town might have aligned the 1836 Battle Monument with the site of the North Bridge (bridge not extant in 1836), it appears Concord offset the monument to higher ground to protect it from water damage.[216] Placement of The Minute Man statue necessitated significant fill to raise it above the wet meadow bordering the river west of the bridge. Concord raised the quarter-acre site about 5 feet to the height of the old North Bridge abutment and planted turf and a willow hedge on the landform to prevent erosion.

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[215] Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacMahon, eds., "Archeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park," Vol. 4, ACMP Series No. 4 (Boston: National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, 1986), p. 126.

[216] [See discussion of original bridge location, p. __]

Existing Condition:
The quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue rises approximately 5 feet high, its steep sides covered primarily with grass. Directed and undirected foot traffic down the sides of the landform has eroded portions of the earthwork. The flat top of the landform connects to the western end of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The landform is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Topographic alterations associated with construction of the Battle Lawn estate

Historic Condition: Development of the Battle Lawn estate began in 1879. Extant topographical alterations evident in the landscape probably date to this period.

Existing Condition: Topography changes associated with construction of the estate drive are clearly delineated on the landscape. A portion of the hillside was removed to accommodate the roadbed and an area in front of the mansion site appears to have been reconfigured to provide a sufficient platform for the circular drive. Topographic changes associated with the construction of the mansion, the stable, and the gardener's cottage are not evident.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
Topographic alterations associated with the estate drive and the mansion site are historic features of the Battle Lawn estate landscape.

Topographic alterations associated with the Buttrick estate

Historic Condition: Estate development necessitated topographical alteration. Grade changes associated with the development of the Buttrick estate are depicted on the 1911 "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq." and the 1928 "Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Topographical Plan of Land." The plans denote changes associated with the construction of the mansion, caretaker's cottage, carriage house, service drive, and a tennis court.

Existing Condition: Alterations depicted on the plans mentioned above as well as numerous others are visible on the landscape. A significant amount of soil deposited on the eastern slope of Buttrick Hill created a large earthen platform as a base for the mansion. The opposite occurred in relation to the caretaker's cottage where soil was scooped out of a low hillside adjacent to the building site to provide a flat surface for construction. Subtler changes occurred during the construction of the service drive, sited compatibly with existing topography. The garden paths along the eastern slope of the hill (east of the upper and lower gardens) are also a result of topographical alteration.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
Topographic alterations associated with construction of the landscape are historic features of the Buttrick estate landscape.

Spatial Organization (see Figures 81, 82, and 83)

Agricultural landscape spatial organization

Historic Condition: In 1775, the landscape was spatially organized by property boundaries, roads, farm lanes, stone walls, fences, and differing agricultural land uses, as well as by natural features such as the Concord River, Mill Creek, wetlands, and topography. Although land use varied, all spaces supported an agrarian economy. Small areas, such as gardens and orchards, were often found adjacent to houses. Larger pastures, tillage fields, and meadows were typically located a distance from the houselot. Late eighteenth-century road changes significantly altered the spatial organization of the landscape surrounding the North Bridge. The construction of Liberty Street and the extension of present-day Monument Street and Lowell Road further divided 1775 meadows, fields, and pastures. Although no longer a through way after the removal of the North Bridge in 1793, Groton Road west of the bridge site remained a dividing line on the landscape into the nineteenth century. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, suburban estate development along Liberty Street replaced portions of the spatial organization based on agricultural use with formal landscapes and gardens spatially organized for human enjoyment.

Existing Condition: The landscape is organized by many of the feature types present in 1775: roads, stone walls, the river and creek, and topographic features. However, significant land use changes since 1775 have altered the spatial organization of the former agricultural landscape. Only a few spaces remain as open landscapes and even fewer are managed as agricultural fields. Most of the seventeenth to early twentieth-century meadows, pastures, and tilled fields now support secondary forests, estate landscapes, and visitor amenities.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Overall, the extant landscape spatial organization (defined by roads, walls, river and streams, and topographic features) is similar to the spatial organization present in the late 1800s, despite significant tree growth that has changed the historically open agricultural landscape into a landscape of enclosed 'rooms' and 'corridors.'

Commemorative landscape spatial organization

Historic Condition: The spatial organization of the commemorative landscape adjacent to the North Bridge reflects the linear organization of the battleground. While a few men from both sides shots from neighboring fields, most of the battle was fought by British and colonial troops aligned on Groton Road, facing each other from opposite sides of the North Bridge. The

current spatial organization also reflects the historic organization of the commemorative landscape.

Ezra Ripley donated a linear parcel of land to the town in the mid-1830s that included a portion of the eighteenth-century Groton Road, east of the bridge site. The 1836 Battle Monument was placed on this parcel near the site of the North Bridge, and then the 1874 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue were both placed in general alignment with the earlier monument. Still debatable is whether all three commemorative features were aligned with the historic location of the North Bridge, or whether the placement of the 1836 Battle Monument, perhaps not in alignment with the historic bridge, directed the location of the 1874 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue. Double rows of trees planted along stone walls flanking the nineteenth-century avenue leading to the North Bridge reinforce the linear organization of the landscape.

Existing Condition: The landscape reflects its nineteenth-century spatial organization.

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Commemoration)
The linear organization of the commemorative landscape (adjacent to the North Bridge) is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape. It also reflects the general spatial organization of the battleground, despite the addition of monuments and the possible misalignment of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge.

Battle Lawn estate spatial organization

Historic Condition: Formal plantings visually separated the estate from neighboring properties to the west (row of deciduous trees), to the east (row of evergreens), and to the north (trees along Liberty Street). Stone walls and a wire fence (eastern border) physically separated the same boundaries. Internally, the landscape was divided into two distinct spaces: a formal landscape (trees, shrubs, flower garden) primarily situated along the estate drive and north of the mansion, and an agricultural field south of the mansion, leading to the edge of the river.

Existing Condition: Extant elements defining the historic spatial organization of the Battle Lawn estate include stone wall (W-31), and trees along Liberty Street; stone wall (W-34) and a few mature deciduous trees along the western border of the estate; the estate drive; the open landscape in front of the mansion site; and remnant formal plantings along the estate drive and between the estate drive and Liberty Street.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The spatial organization of the landscape is a historic feature of the Battle Lawn estate landscape.

Buttrick estate spatial organization

Historic Condition: The formal landscape associated with the Buttrick estate consisted of a series of outdoor spaces divided and enclosed by drives, paths, mature trees, walls, and hedges. Spaces included enclosed gardens as well as expansive lawns. Routes connecting the spaces radiated from the Buttrick mansion, the focal point of the landscape. Two prominent garden spaces developed before 1925, the upper (rectangular) and the lower (circular) gardens, were aligned with the southern façade of the mansion. A third garden walk leading to and beyond a rectangular swimming pool (constructed after 1943) connected at a right angle to a walk separating the two gardens mentioned above. Other organizing and connecting lines were less rigid. A large lawn dotted by mature trees extended north of the mansion, between the curved Buttrick estate service drive and Liberty Street. West of the original bounds of the estate, a garden walk leading past the swimming pool curved to approach the front of the former Battle Lawn mansion purchased by Stedman Buttrick III in 1926.

Existing Condition: Primary features that defined and organized spaces within the c. 1925 Buttrick estate (Stedman Buttrick II) landscape still exist including the entrance and service drives, paths between and within gardens, and walls and hedges enclosing gardens and other spaces within the landscape. Elements of the post-1925 Buttrick estate (Stedman Buttrick III) are also extant, although significant sections have been removed or altered. A complete assessment of the existing spatial organization is outside the scope of this project.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The spatial organization of the landscape is a historic feature of the Buttrick estate landscape.

Circulation (see Figure 81)

Monument Street (C-01, C-02)

Historic Condition: Present-day Monument Street is believed to include a portion of the historic Groton Road, which lead north from the center of the town, then turned west and crossed the North Bridge. British soldiers marched along the road to and from the battle at the North Bridge. When the North Bridge was removed in the early 1790s and Flint's Bridge was constructed further down stream, the road was extended north to cross the new bridge. Property deeds from the 1830s indicate the road was known as the "road leading from Concord to Carlisle and Lowell" and simply the "road leading to Carlisle."[217] By 1875 the road was known as "Monument Street." Middlesex County Commissioners ordered road improvements in 1875, 1901 and 1924.[218] The 1901-1902 Concord Town Report states the road was "worn out and not fit condition for the amount of travel compelled to use it. There is probably more traffic over this street in the summer than on any other in Town (Figure 84)."

[217] Ezra Ripley to Town of Concord, 390:427; Ezra Ripley to Inhabitants of Concord, 390:428.
[218] Joslin, "Layouts of Public Ways."

Existing Condition: Only a small section of Monument Street (approximately 1100 linear feet) is within the North Bridge Unit boundary, all of which is owned by the town of Concord. Its current alignment appears to be similar to its nineteenth-century alignment as depicted on historic maps. The two-lane road has a bituminous surface (Figure 85).

Evaluation: contributing (C-01 Military), (C-01, C-02 Agriculture, Commemoration)
The portion of the road south of the avenue leading to the North Bridge (C-01) is a historic feature; its general alignment possibly dating to the battle at the North Bridge. The portion of the road north of the avenue leading to the North Bridge (C-02) was not present in 1775. Both sections of the road were features of the agricultural landscape and both provided access to the commemorative landscape.

Monument Street parking lot (C-03)

Historic Condition: The town of Concord constructed the parking lot in 1929 to provide automobile parking for tourists visiting the North Bridge. As planned, the lot was constructed with a vehicular entrance and exit, and one pedestrian entrance/exit. A footpath connected the west side of the parking lot to the pedestrian entrance/exit on Monument Street, which led to the battleground entrance. A second vehicular entrance was added in 1930.

Existing Condition: The triangular-shaped asphalt parking lot is located on the east side of Monument Street. There are three vehicle entrances/exits into the parking lot from Monument Street and one pedestrian entrance/exit. All access points are in the same or similar locations to those constructed 1929-1930. The footpath depicted on the 1929 "Plan of Proposed Parking Space near the North Bridge, Concord Mass." is also extant (see Figure 64).

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The parking lot is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Avenue leading to the North Bridge (C-04)

Historic Condition: The avenue leading to the North Bridge follows the general route of the historic Groton Road, upon which British troops marched to and from the battle at the North Bridge, and on which they fought during the battle. After the town removed the North Bridge in the early 1790s, the road became part of Ezra Ripley's pasture. In 1835 and 1836, Ezra Ripley donated two adjoining parcels of land, including the historic roadbed, to the inhabitants of Concord. The linear parcel, known today as the avenue leading to the North Bridge, initially provided public access to the 1836 Battle Monument and to the site of the North Bridge, and then in the mid-1870s to both the 1874 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue. Prior to at least 1869, grass covered the avenue leading to the North Bridge. By 1896, the town had covered the avenue with a gravel surface, which they resurfaced c. 1910. In 1951, the

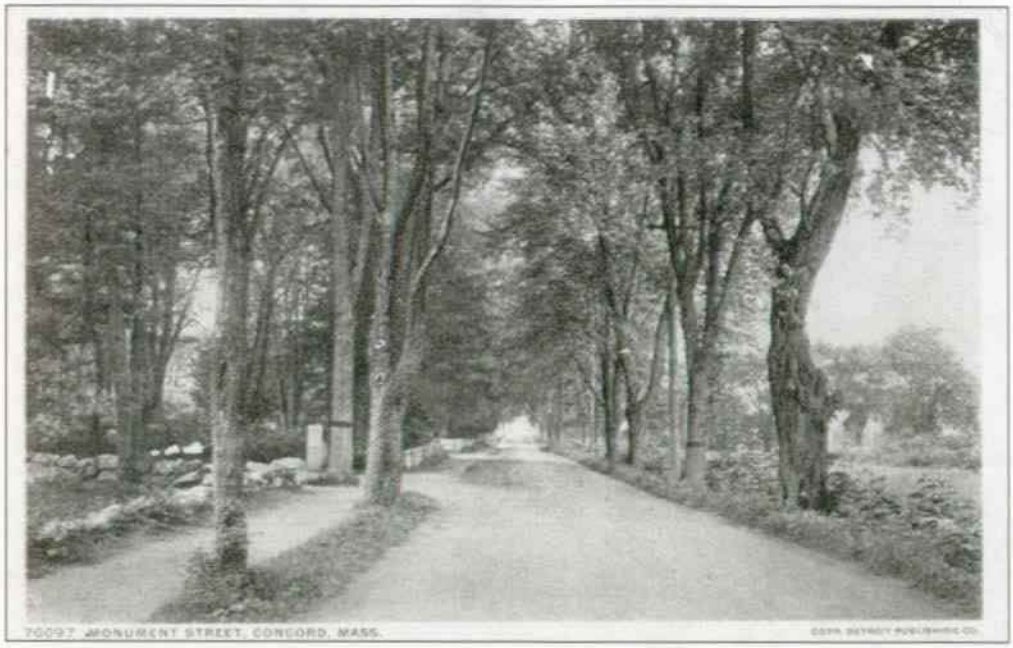


Figure 84. Postcard view north of Monument Street, postmarked 1916. Depicted on the postcard is stone wall (W-12) bordering the Old Manse field (left), and stone wall (W-18) bordering the avenue leading to the bridge. The two walls intersect at the entrance to the battleground. (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, #13637, MIMA Archives)



Figure 85. View north of Monument Street, 2002. Note stone wall (W-16) bordering the Monument Street parking (right), Stone wall (W-12) bordering the Old Manse field (left), and the pedestrian crosswalk. (OCLP)

town regraded the avenue leading to the North Bridge and covered it with stone dust. The Road Commission recommended resurfacing the avenue with bituminous concrete in 1953; the recommendation was never implemented.[219]

Existing Condition: The avenue leading to the North Bridge appears similar to its depiction in photographs dating from the late-1800s to the early-1900s.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The avenue leading to the North Bridge is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Circular drive around The Minute Man statue (C-05)

Historic Condition: Concord constructed a graveled circular drive around The Minute Man statue c. 1875. It is probable that post-1875 improvements noted above for the avenue leading to the North Bridge also apply to the circular drive.

Existing Condition: The circular drive around The Minute Man statue appears similar to its depiction in photographs dating from the late-1800s to the early-1900s.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The circular drive around The Minute Man statue is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Groton Road trail (C-06)

Historic Condition: The NPS constructed the Groton Road trail in the 1960s. Its alignment approximates the alignment of the east branch of the eighteenth-century Groton Road, determined during 1965 archeological investigations.

Existing Condition: The 10-foot gravel trail connects the commemorative landscape adjacent to the North Bridge with the North Bridge Visitor Center.

Evaluation: non-contributing

[219] Concord Town Reports, 1895-1896, 1910-1911, 1951.

Liberty Street (C-07, C-08, C-09)

Historic Condition: Liberty Street, as it is known today, was constructed in the late eighteenth-century to connect present-day Lowell and Monument Streets. As aligned, the road incorporated a colonial farm lane leading from present-day Estabrook Road to Flint field (C-07), and a small section of the west branch of the Groton Road (C-08). Construction of the center section of the road (C-09) divided the 1775 field where colonial minutemen and militia gathered before marching to the North Bridge, the northern portion of which is known today as the Muster Field. In 1854, the town officially named the road 'Liberty Street.'[220]

Historic documents indicate the town improved Liberty Street several times between the mid-1800s to early 1900s. An 1849 property deed notes "a small piece [of land] is marked out for widening the road near said Buttrick's house" and an 1868 map of the George Keyes farm depicts road widening at the intersection of Liberty and present-day Estabrook Roads.[221] Concord Town Report for 1901-1902 indicate the town removed the surface of a "muddy stretch [of road] . . . north of the barn owned by the heirs of Stedman Buttrick," deposited cobble stones in a trench along the road, and then spread and rolled back the old surface. A section of the road further east was "regraveled and rolled at the same time."[222] In 1915, at the request of Stedman Buttrick II, a 350-foot section of Liberty Street was rebuilt with a cobblestone foundation and a gravel surface and three catch basins installed.[223]

Existing Condition: The road is within the North Bridge Unit boundary, but is owned by the town of Concord. Its current alignment appears to be similar to its nineteenth-century alignment, as depicted on historic maps. The two-lane road has a bituminous surface.

Evaluation: contributing (C-07, C-08 Military) (C-07, C-08, C-09 Agriculture, Commemoration, Landscape Architecture)
The eastern (C-07) and western (C-08) sections of the road generally follow the historic alignment of 1775 circulation routes. All three sections of the road were apart of significant agricultural routes, (C-07) and (C-08) dating to at least 1775. The entire road provided access to the commemorative monuments located adjacent to the road and to the estate landscapes developed along its southern edge.

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[220] Joslin, "Layouts of Public Ways."
[221] Hoar to Rhodes, 575:23; W. M. R. French, "Plan of Farm Belonging to George Keyes, Concord, Mass.," May 1868 depicted in "Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume I: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period, 1990 (Boston: National Park Service), p. 19.
[222] Concord Town Report, 1901-1902.
[223] Concord Town Report, 1916.

Buttrick estate entrance drive (C-10)

Historic Condition: An entrance drive, leading from Liberty Street to the front of the mansion is depicted on the c. 1911 "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq." The 15-foot wide drive circled at the front of the mansion. In c. 1928, the original entrance drive was removed and a new drive, incorporating the original circle turn-around at the front of the mansion was constructed just north of the original drive.[224] The NPS altered the 1928 entrance drive c. 1967 during construction of the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot.[225] The NPS removed the southern portion of the historic entrance drive, building on its location the exit for the visitor center parking lot. The alignment of the northern section of the historic entrance drive (including the circle turn-around) was retained and is now a pedestrian way between the parking lot and the visitor center.

Existing Condition: Only the circle turn-around in front of the mansion retains its historic 15-foot width. The northern portion of the 1928 drive, now a pedestrian way, is only 10 feet wide. Both of sections have an asphalt surface. The southern section of the entrance drive no longer exists.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
Extant sections of 1911/1928 formal entrance are historic features of the Buttrick estate landscape.

Buttrick estate service drive (C-11)

Historic Condition: The service drive is depicted on the c. 1911 "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq."

Existing Condition: The 10-foot wide asphalt service drive retains its c. 1911 alignment.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The service drive is a historic feature of the Buttrick estate landscape.

Buttrick estate garden paths (C-12)

Historic Condition: Garden paths associated with the upper garden, the lower garden, and the long straight set of steps leading down to the river on the eastern side of Buttrick Hill, were initially developed in the 1920s. The garden paths winding down the eastern side of Buttrick Hill (excluding steps mentioned above) and the path leading west from the c. 1920s formal gardens (towards and into the former Battle Lawn estate) do not appear on plans reviewed in the MIMA

[224] "Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Topographical Plan of Land," 1928 (MIMA Archives).
[225] "Layout Plan," October 1967, NHP-MM/3035A, sheet 2 of 3.

Archives. The paths on the eastern side of Buttrick Hill appear to be depicted on the 1943 aerial photograph. The path leading west from the formal gardens does not appear to be depicted on the aerial photograph. All of the paths appear on the 1954 aerial photograph.

Existing Condition: Path surfaces include cobblestone, blue stone, and turf. A complete inventory of the path system is outside the scope of this project.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
A preliminary evaluation indicates the garden paths are historic features of the Buttrick estate. Paths developed before 1926 are associated with Stedman Buttrick II who originally developed the estate. Paths developed after 1926 are associated with his son, Stedman Buttrick III, who continued estate development.

North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot (C-13)

Historic Condition: The North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot is depicted on the 1967 "Layout Plan," NHP-MM, 3035A, sheet 2 of 3.

Existing Conditions: The asphalt parking is located north of the Buttrick mansion.

Evaluation: non-contributing

Battle Lawn estate drive (C-14)

Historic Condition: The 1889 Middlesex County Atlas depicts the Battle Lawn estate drive. As illustrated on the map, the drive began on Liberty Street near the northwest corner of the estate, circled in front of the mansion (north side) then continued east to the stable. The map does not depict the drive continued to the gardener's cottage.[226]

Existing Condition: Topography and surface conditions indicate the location of the nineteenth-century drive. Its present configuration appears to the same as the route depicted on the 1889 atlas (Figure 86).

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The estate drive is a historic feature of the Battle Lawn estate landscape.

[226] *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, 1889 (Boston: G. H. Walker).



Figure 86. View northeast of Battle Lawn entrance drive, 2002. (OCLP)

Vegetation (see Figure 82)

South field (VG-01)

Historic Condition: The type of vegetation present in 1775 is unknown. The field appears as an open landscape in a c. 1850 engraving, and in an 1897 property deed a portion of the field is referred to as the "Garden Lot."[227] The 1939 WPA map identifies the field as "potentially merchantable timber;" however, the 1943 aerial photograph depicts a primarily open field lined with hedgerows. A c. 1970 land appraisal describes the field as "a variety of field grasses which extend back approximately 125 feet to the area where the land becomes wooded. Westerly of the wooded area the vegetation turns to brush . . .."[228]

Existing Condition: The field is located on the west side of Monument Street, south of Sargent field. A forest with dense underbrush covers the site, limiting access. Oaks (*Quercus sp.*) appear to dominate the site, some with trunk diameters measuring 36 inches. Elm (*Ulmus sp.*) and Norway maples (*Acer plataniodes*) are also present. Underbrush includes bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus.*), and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) (Figure 87).

[227] "View of the Battle Ground at Concord, Massachusetts" (Boston: Thayer's Lithography, c. 1850); Prescott & al to Prescott, 2640:266.
[228] MIMA Land Records, Anthony J. Ruggiero, Tract No. 05-113.



Figure 87. View west of south field from Monument Street sidewalk, 2002. (OCLP)

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture - mature trees bordering parcel)
Mature deciduous trees bordering stone walls (W-01), (W-02), and (W-03) are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Sargent field (VG-02)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the western one-third of the site was a wet meadow, the eastern two-thirds a tilled field. Throughout the 1800s, the field was part of a farm that included the Elisha Jones house, located on the opposite side of Monument Street. The 1939 WPA map depicts the eastern one-third of the site along Monument Street as residential development, the middle one-third as "potentially merchantable timber" and the western one-third along Mill Creek as "hay." The 1943 aerial photograph also depicts this configuration, clearly showing the Sargent house surrounded by a residential landscape adjacent to Monument Street, woodland west of the house, and an open landscape along Mill Creek.[229] The 1930, 1943, and 1954 aerial photographs depict what appears to be an orchard northwest of the Sargent house.

[229] The Sargent house was constructed c. 1942, the house was enlarged in 1951, and in 1961, an in ground pool was built. MIMA Land Records, Winthrop W. & Elizabeth T. Sargent, Tract No. 05-103. The house and other improvements were removed by the NPS.

Existing Condition: The field is located on the west side of Monument Street, south of the Old Manse houselot. The front of the field, facing Monument Street, serves as an NPS overflow parking lot for the North Bridge Unit. The open field is dotted by a few mature trees and surrounded on the south and the west by a vegetative screen. Numerous trees and shrubs found within and around the open landscape are probably remnant trees and shrubs associated with the twentieth-century Sargent residential landscape. Species include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), and rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*). Tree trunk diameters measure from 20 to 30 inches. Also located within the open field are four mature fruit trees, probably remnants of the orchard depicted in the aerial photographs mentioned above (Figures 88-89).

A young woodland and dense underbrush cover the back portion of the field, abutting Mill Creek. Tree species include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and several varieties of oaks (*Quercus sp.*). Most trunk diameters are less than 18 inches. Other woody vegetation includes bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*). Tall grass borders the field along Mill Creek.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture - remnant orchard, open field, and mature trees bordering parcel)
The open field is a historic feature associated with the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The remnant orchard and the mature deciduous trees bordering the parcel are also historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.



Figure 88. View west of Sargent field (western section), 2002. (OCLP)



Figure 89. View west of Sargent field (eastern section) toward the Sargent house site, 2002. The field is currently used as an NPS overflow parking lot. (OCLP)

Elisha Jones houselot (VG-03)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the back boundary of the Elisha Jones houselot was a pasture. Land use directly around the Elisha Jones house is unknown. Throughout the nineteenth-century and into the twentieth century, the Elisha Jones houselot was part of an approximate 18-acre farm that continued on the opposite side of Monument Street (Sargent field). The farm was owned successively by the Barrett and Keyes families (see Appendix A). Between c. 1836 and 1863, Edwin S. Barrett reportedly planted a pear orchard on the houselot and his brother Nathan H. Barrett "grafted the apple trees on the place."[230] The 1943 aerial photograph depicts heavy tree cover and the 1964 MIMA Land Ownership Record describes the site as "nicely landscaped . . .terraced with fieldstone retaining walls with several flower beds scattered along them . . . [back of house] is heavily landscaped with several large trees and shrubbery."[231]

[230] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 42. According to J.S. Keyes, Edwin S. and Nathan S. Barrett were sons of Captain Nathan Barrett, who fought at the battle at the Bridge. Edwin S. Barrett would later construct the Battle Lawn estate, west of the North Bridge.

[231] MIMA Land Records, Henry H. Fay, Tract No. 05-125, Land Ownership Record, 1964.

Existing Condition: The Elisha Jones houselot is located on the east side of Monument Street, just south of Poplar Hill. Vegetation on the small houselot includes mature trees, ornamental plantings, and a remnant orchard atop mowed lawn. Possibly the oldest tree on the site is the large sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*, 54-inch trunk diameter) located in front of the house. According to a statement written by J. S. Keyes in 1885, then the current owner of the Elisha Jones house, the tree may date to at least the 1830s. Keyes stated James Jones trimmed ash and sycamore trees in front of the house within a few feet of the trunk, leaving only part of the branches. The extant sycamore, appearing to be the sole surviving tree, exhibits a branching pattern that is compatible to a tree trimmed in the described manner. Numerous other deciduous trees are found on the site including mature ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) and maple trees (*Acer sp.*). Vegetation in back of the house includes flowerbeds and a variety of mature ornamental trees and shrubs. Species include lilac (*Syringa sp.*), Hinoki cypress (*Chamyacyparis obtussa gracilis*), arborvitae, (*Thuja occidentalis*), yew, (*Taxus sp.*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Forsythia (*Forsythia sp.*), and hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The age and origin of the ornamental plantings is unknown. The remnant orchard located south of the house includes eight scattered trees, both crabapple and eating apple varieties. Several of the trees appear quite old and one of them is possibly over one hundred years old.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – remnant orchard, open field, mature trees around the house and along Monument Street)
The remnant orchard, open field, and mature trees around the house and along Monument Street are historic features of the agricultural landscape. Ornamental plantings on the parcel do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape. However, some may be historic features associated with the houselot, dating from the late 1800s to early 1900s

Poplar Hill (VG-04)

Historic Condition: The type of vegetation present in 1775 is unknown. Mid-1800s engravings and photographs depict the hill as an open field. *The Concord Guide Book* (1880) describes the hillside:

> "Opposite [the Old Manse], across the narrow country road [Monument Street], a hill overlooks the village, and gives a fine view of the winding river, and distant mountains. A solitary poplar crowns the summit of the hill, and affords a landmark to the river-voyager, as it can be seen for miles up and down the stream."[232]

The name 'Poplar Hill' is associated with a legend about a group of young girls who attended school at the Old Manse. According to *The Concord Guide Book*, a tree was planted on the hill for each of the girls. As the girls grew, the trees grew; and as the girls died so did each of the trees until there was only one pair remaining. According to the book the last girl had died, and only the "old weather-beaten" solitary poplar remained (Figures 90-91). The 1939 WPA map

[232] Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, p. 52.



Figure 90. "Last of the Poplars on Poplar Hill," January 30, 1904. (Robbins Collection of H. Wendell Gleason Photographic Negatives, 1904.2, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 91. "Towards the Old Manse, from Poplar Hill, in winter," January 30, 1904. View west towards Keyes barn (far left), the Old Manse barn (left), and the Old Manse (center). (Robbins Collection of H. Wendell Gleason Photographic Negatives, 1904.4, Concord Free Public Library).

identifies the eastern side of the hill as "potentially merchantable timber" and the west side as "brush." The 1943 aerial photograph depicts tree growth across most of the field, with the heaviest along its steep eastern slope. The 1962 MIMA Land Ownership Record describes the site as a "heavily wooded parcel, covered with good sized trees . . . and very little underbrush."[233]

Existing Condition: Poplar Hill is located west of Monument Street, just north of the Elisha Jones houselot. The site rises to 205 feet above sea level, and is covered with a mature forest dominated by species of oak (*Quercus sp.)*, hickory (*Carya sp.*), and maple (*Acer sp.).* Other species include white pine (*Pinus strobus*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), linden (*Tilia sp.*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), spruce (*Picea sp.),* American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and dogwood (*Cornus sp.*). The forest is composed of multi-aged trees, from young saplings to mature trees with trunk diameters averaging 24 to 30 inches. One red oak observed had a trunk diameter of 36 inches. In addition to native species, the forest supports a number of invasive exotic plants including Norway maple (*Acer plantanoides*), common buckthorn, (*Rhamnus cathartica*) oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), barberry (*Berberis sp.*), and winged euonymus (*Euonymous sp.*). A neighboring landowner has cleared a rectangular section of forest adjacent to the southern boundary of his property, and in a portion of the cleared section he has planted lawn and ornamental trees (Figures 92-93).

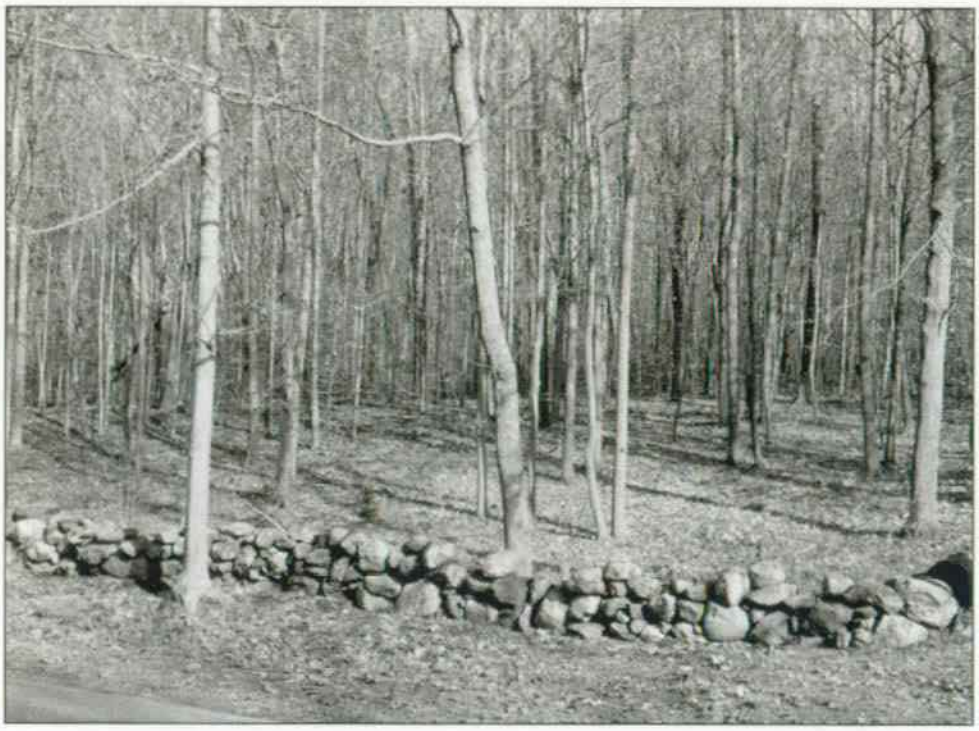


Figure 92. View northeast of Poplar Hill and stone wall (W-13), 2002. (OCLP)

[233] MIMA Land Records, Theodora Chase, Tract No. 05-124, Land Ownership Record, 1962.



Figure 93. View southwest of Poplar Hill, along northern border (iron fence), 2002. Note tree stumps, lawn, and ornamental trees planted by neighboring landowner within park boundary. (OCLP)

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – mature trees bordering the parcel)
Mature deciduous trees along Monument Street and Great Meadows Road, along with those bordering stone walls (W-7), (W-8), and (W-14) are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush covering the parcel do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Old Manse houselot (VG-05)

Historic Condition: Engravings from the mid-1800s to the late 1880s depict mature trees on the site, associated with the house and outbuildings. In 1842, Henry David Thoreau planted a garden southeast of the house as a gift to Nathaniel and Sophia Hawthorne who moved into the house following their wedding. A garden in the same general location is depicted in late nineteenth-century photographs (Figure 94). The Trustees of Reservations re-created the garden in the 1990s. Nineteenth century writings describe an avenue of trees leading from Monument Street to the Old Manse. In 1843, Nathaniel Hawthorne described the way in *Mosses from the Old Manse* as "an avenue of black ash trees," and in the *Concord Guide Book* (1880) local author George B. Bartlett described it as "an avenue of noble trees . . . originally black ash . . . many of these ash trees have died from age, and their places have been supplied by elms and maples." Mature trees are noted on the houselot on the 1930 and the 1943 aerial photographs. The 1930 and the 1954 aerial photographs also depict what appears to be a rectangular garden in the approximate location of c. 1990s recreation of Thoreau's garden.

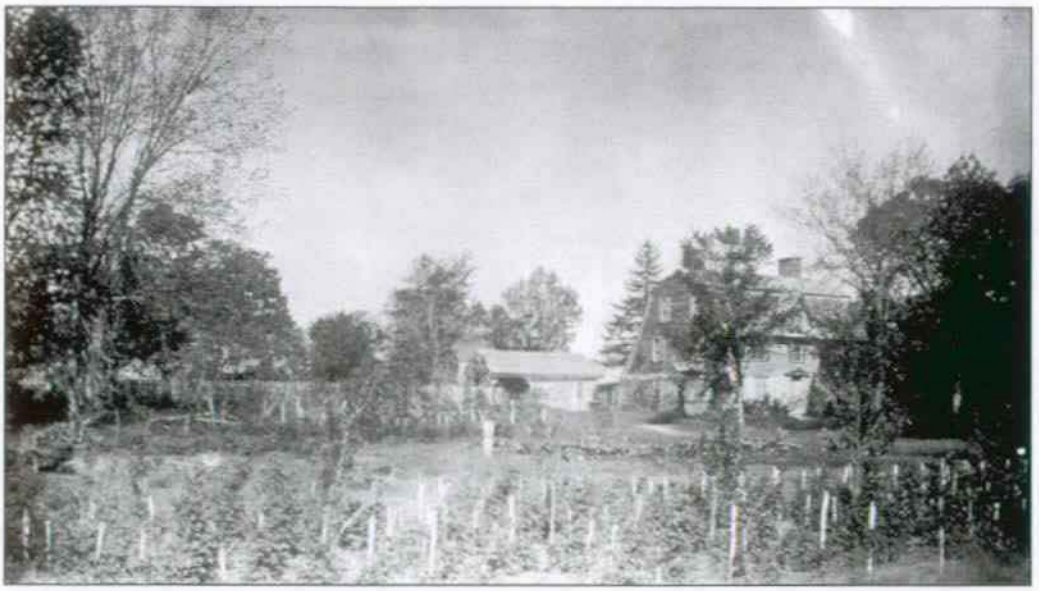


Figure 94. View northwest of the Old Manse garden from Monument Street. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1902. (Hosmer Photographic Collection, II. 119, Concord Free Public Library)

Existing Condition: The houselot is located on the west side of Monument Street, south of the Old Manse field. It is within the boundary of the park, but is owned by the Trustees of Reservations. The landscape includes both a mowed field and mature trees. A row of trees line both sides of the avenue leading from Monument Street to the Old Manse. Species lining the avenue include elm (*Ulmus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), and sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*). A variety of crops grow within the re-created c. 1842 garden.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – open field, mature trees along the entrance drive, around the house, and bordering the parcel)
The open field and the mature trees along the entrance drive, around the house, and bordering the parcel are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The re-created mid-1800s garden contributes to the character of the agricultural landscape. Ornamental vegetation planted by the Trustees of Reservations may not contribute to the character of the agricultural landscape.

Old Manse field (VG-06)

Historic Condition: The field is reportedly a Native American camping site.[234] In 1775, the site was a tilled field, except along the river where it was meadow. Two British soldiers killed in the field during the battle at the North Bridge were also buried in the field.[235] Engravings and photographs from c. 1850 to present indicate the field remained open during the 1800s and early 1900s, except for an orchard planted near the Concord River prior to 1853 by Ezra Ripley. The

[234] Bartlett, *Concord Guide Book*, pp. 52-53.
[235] This portion of the field (Grave of the British Soldiers) is now located within the avenue leading to the North Bridge.

1939 WPA map depicts the field as "potentially merchantable timber." However, the field appears open on the 1930 and the 1943 aerial photographs. The 1943 aerial photograph also depicts an orchard at the western end of the field, bordering the Concord River. The 1954 aerial photograph depicts the same configuration of open field and orchard.

Existing Condition: The mowed field is located on the west side of Monument Street, between the Old Manse and the avenue leading to the North Bridge. It is within the boundary of the park, but is owned by the Trustees of Reservations. Large trees line the northern (adjacent to the alleé), southern, and eastern (Monument Street) boundaries of the field. A remnant orchard is located at the western end of the field, near the Concord River.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field), (Agriculture – open field, remnant orchard, mature trees along Monument Street)
The open field is a historic feature of both the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The remnant orchard and the mature deciduous trees along Monument Street are also historic features of the agricultural landscape.

Alleé (VG-07)

Historic Condition: In 1838, Concord citizens donated approximately two hundred trees to be planted in double rows along both sides of the avenue leading to the monument. Tree species planted included sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), maple (*Acer sp.*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), larch (*Larix sp.*), fir (*Abies sp.*), pine (*Pinus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), hickory (*Carya sp.*), and hornbeam (*Carpinus* sp.). Between 1838 and the mid-1960s, the town of Concord continually maintained the alleé, replacing trees as necessary. Concord town records indicate some of the original trees needed to be replaced by the mid-1840s. An 1859 stereoscopic view depicts mature evergreens within the alleé (see Figure 16). Historic photographs from the late 1800s depict both evergreen and deciduous trees within the alleé (Figure 95). In 1930, the town planted two rows of hemlock (*Tsuga sp.*) and two rows of maple trees within the alleé; most did not survive. Between 1932 and 1936 the town planted additional hemlocks and white pines (*Pinus strobus*). In 1951, the town removed several old pines and planted eleven new trees, including red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), white pine, larch, and oak. Since the mid-1960s, the NPS has assumed responsibility for maintaining the alleé, under a cooperative agreement with the town of Concord.

Existing Condition: The alleé extends between Monument Street and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. Thirty-seven trees of varying age are located within the alleé. Dominant species include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), hemlock, and white pine. Other species include ash, larch, red oak, red pine, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), elm, and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). The size of tree trunks varies from 5 to 30 inches (Figure 96).



Figure 95. View west through the alleé from the entrance to the battleground, c. late 1800s. (SPNEA Archives)



Figure 96. View west of the alleé from the entrance to the battleground, 2002. (OCLP)

The age and species of the trees indicate several eras of tree planting are represented within the extant alleé. The oldest documented tree is the sugar maple flanking the Grave of the British Soldiers. The maple is one of two deciduous trees that appear in historic photographs flanking the grave, the earliest photograph dating to c. 1875 (see Figure 24). The extant tree appears to have an approximate 12-inch trunk diameter in the historic photograph. Today the maple has a trunk diameter of 30 inches. This tree, as well as possibly several other sugar maples, an ash, and a hemlock (trunk diameters 28 to 30 inches) predate the centennial anniversary and may have been apart of the original planting in 1838 or the replanting in the mid-1840s. Several hemlocks and sugar maples (trunk diameters 15 to 30" inches) may date to the 1930s planting, and several white pine, red pine, larch, and red oak (trunk diameters 8 to 12") probably date to the early 1950s planting.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The alleé is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Trees adjacent to the North Bridge (VG-08)

Historic Condition: Two large elms that stood along the eastern bank of the Concord River, framing an eastern view of the 1836 Battle Monument, appear on a c. 1852 engraving and on an 1859 stereoscopic view of the monument (see Figures 15-16). One of the elms, referred to in an 1835 deed as the "great elm," may also be depicted on the 1775 Doolittle engraving "The Engagement at the North Bridge in Concord (see Figure 9)."[236] This tree stood at the southern corner of the eastern bridge abutment. The second elm, which stood at the northern corner of the eastern bridge abutment, appears in poor condition on both the 1850s engraving and stereoscopic view. Historic photographs indicate the second elm survived into the 1880s, but had died by 1888. The "great elm" survived until at least 1913, but was gone by 1921. Photographs depict the alleé ending at the edge of the river, running along the outside (north and south) of the two large elms. Trees growing adjacent to the western abutment of the bridge and partially encircling the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue are evident in historic photographs dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s. The 1930, 1943, and 1954 aerial photographs also indicate trees typically grew in these locations, with varying density (Figures 97-98).

Existing Condition: Trees encircle the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue and grow adjacent to the 1956 commemorative North Bridge abutments, similar to vegetation depicted in the historic photographs, although perhaps denser.

[236] Ezra Ripley to Town of Concord, 427:428.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
Mature trees bordering the perimeter of the quarter-acre landform (T-01) and trees growing adjacent to the 1956 commemorative North Bridge abutments are historic features of the commemorative landscape.



Figure 97. View west of trees adjacent to the 1888 commemorative North Bridge, c. 1888 to 1908. The "great elm" is depicted left of the 1836 Battle Monument. Note also in the photograph The Minute Man statue (background) and the Buttrick boathouse (right). (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34205, MIMA Archives)



Figure 98. View west of trees adjacent to the western abutment of the 1888 North Bridge, c. 1888 to 1908. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34170, MIMA Archives)

Simmons houselot (VG-09)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the houselot was a tilled field bordered by a swamp and the Concord River. A supporting flank of British Regulars reportedly fought from the field during the battle at the North Bridge. In an 1836 property deed the lot is referred to as "The Bridge Pasture so called," and the houselot appears in a c. 1850 engraving as an open landscape (see Figure 17).[237] About 1850, the Simmons family built a house on the site. In 1909, a portion of the field along the northern border was sold to the Concord Canoe Club.[238] The 1939 WPA map identifies the site as "potentially merchantable timber" and the 1943 aerial photograph depicts a mix of large trees and open space. MIMA land records from the 1960s describe the houselot as "nicely graded and seeded into lawn, except the [westerly] part which is covered by reedy grass and weeds."[239] The records indicate large deciduous trees, some estimated to be over one hundred years old, grew on the site. Vegetation mentioned in the report including thirteen large elms (along the river), nineteen maples, two white pine, two hemlock, two tulip trees, one spreading spruce, one lilac bush, one arborvitae, and a grape arbor. Photos included in the land records depict several buildings including the Simmons house, a small shed, a tourist stand, and a boathouse. A tourist stand had stood on the lot, adjacent to the avenue leading to the North Bridge (near the 1836 Battle Monument), since at least 1913. Georgie Tanner, who purchased the Simmons house in 1911, sold "antiques and souvenirs" from the stand. In the 1930s, a

[237] James Jones to Nathan Barrett, 354:330.
[238] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 37; Bartlett & al to Concord Canoe Club, 3473:182.
[239] MIMA Land Records, Chase-Eaton, Tract No. 05-123.

tenant living in the Simmons house operated the stand.[240] The small boathouse (or a predecessor) had stood on the site since at least the 1880s.

Existing Condition: The Simmons houselot is located on the west side of Monument Street, just north of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. About half of the field remains open. Mature trees around the Simmons house site include several white pines (*Pinus strobus*), two sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), an ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), a black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and a tulip tree (*Lirodendron tuliperifera*). Masses of trees and shrubs border the east, west, and north sides of the field, and an informal row of mature trees borders the south side, along stone wall (W-18). Mature trees along the river include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), red maple (*acer rubrum*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and river birch (*Betula nigra*). Additional vegetation includes a group of young hemlocks in the southeast corner of the field, and a double row of arborvitae (02-V-03) along Monument Street.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field, mature trees along Monument Street)
The open field is a historic feature of both the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. Mature deciduous trees growing along Monument Street are also historic features of the agricultural landscape. Plant material associated with the Simmons houselot, vegetation planted by the NPS, and secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Double row of arborvitae (VG-10)

Historic Condition: According to the park's General Management Plan, "a double row of arborvitae were planted by the town of Concord on April 19, 1825, the 50th anniversary of the fight."[241] The double-row of arborvitae is depicted on an undated postcard and in several early 1900s photographs (Figure 99). A 1962 land appraisal for the Simmons houselot describes the vegetation as "a double row of fifty arborvitae, estimated over twenty feet tall."[242]

Existing Condition: The double row of arborvitae borders the Simmons houselot along the west side of Monument Street. Thirty-four trees remain, some are in poor condition. Stumps mark the location of missing trees. The rows are about six feet apart and trees within the rows are as close together as two feet. Trunk diameters vary from 10 to 24 inches (Figure 100).

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[240] The tourist stand is depicted in a photograph taken by William Sumner Appleton, April 19, 1913, SPNEA Archives; Keyes, "Houses & Owners," notes added to the manuscript c. 1915 by Adam Tolman, p.37; MIMA Land Records, Chase-Eaton, Tract No. 05-123.
[241] "General Management Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park," (Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), p. 97. The General Management Plan did not cite a reference. Unable to confirm the significance of the double row of arborvitae.
[242] MIMA Land Files, Chase-Eaton, Tract No. 05-123



Figure 99. View south through double row of arborvitae, May 18, 1902. (Robbins Collection of H. Wendell Gleason Photographic Negatives, II.1902.15, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 100. View north through double row of arborvitae, 2002. Photograph depicts the northern section of the planting, where the double row is still clearly visible. (OCLP)

Evaluation: undetermined (Commemoration)
The double row of arborvitae may be a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Honeysuckle Island (VG-11)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the parcel was a meadow. In the mid-1850s, it was identified in two property deeds as "pasture land" and "a parcel of Pasture land and Meadow land."[243] The tract is referred to as "Honeysuckle Island" in *The Concord Guide Book* (1880) and in an 1897 property deed.[244] Stedman Buttrick II purchased Honeysuckle Island in 1910. The 1939 WPA map identifies the site as a wetland, and the 1943 aerial photograph depicts the site as a mix of mature trees and open space. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, who grew up on the Buttrick estate during the 1930s-1950s, the parcel was not used for farming because it often flooded.[245] The 1954 aerial photograph depicts forest covering a significant portion of the parcel.

Existing Condition: Honeysuckle Island is located west of Monument Street, north of the Simmons houselot. The Concord River borders the tract to the west and to the north.
The word 'Island' in its name refers to a knoll located at the northern end of the site, rising eight feet above the surrounding flood plain. Trees growing on the 'island,' and on another high point along the southern edge of the field include elm (*Ulmus americana*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), red cedar (*Thuja sp.*), Norway maple (*Acer plantanoides*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and several varieties of oak (*Quercus sp.*). Several mature fruit trees are also located on the sloping sides of the 'island,' possibly a remnant orchard.[246] Numerous exotic invasive shrubs are found throughout the site, although primarily located on higher ground. These include multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), winged euonymus (*Euonymous alata*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), for which the parcel was probably named. Silver maples (*Acer saccharinum*) and large clumps of red-osier dogwoods dominate the lowlands. A large silver maple is located just south of the 'island,' its trunk measures 60 inches in diameter. Its size and its wide-spreading branches indicate the tree developed within an open field.

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[243] Prescott to Brooks, 613:179; Keyes & al to Prescott, 699:67.
[244] Barrett, *Concord Guide Book*, p. 166; Prescott & al to Prescott, 2640:266.
[245] Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.
[246] The fruit trees may have also grown voluntarily from apple seeds. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, as a child, he used to throw apples across the river from the Buttrick estate towards Honeysuckle Island. Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – remnant orchard, mature trees along Monument Street, mature silver maple)
The remnant orchard and mature deciduous trees along Monument Street are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The mature silver maple may survive from the 1800s, when the parcel was a pasture. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Monument Street parking lot (VG-12)

Historic Condition: The 1929 "Plan of Proposed Parking Space Near the North Bridge" (see Figure 64) indicates a lawn was to be planted in the center of the parking lot. The 1943 and 1954 aerial photographs depict trees lining the western (Monument Street) and eastern (Great Meadows Road) boundaries of the parking lot, and the 1954 aerial photograph clearly depicts several trees growing on the lawn in the center of the lot.

Existing Condition: Several specimen trees are located on the lawn within the center of the parking lot, including a beech (*Fagus sp.*), a sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and a sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*). One or more of the extant trees may appear on the 1954 aerial photograph.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – mature deciduous trees along Monument Street) (Commemoration – mature deciduous trees along Monument Street and Great Meadows Road)
Mature deciduous trees along Monument Street are historic features of the agricultural and the commemorative landscapes.

Parcel north of Monument Street parking lot (VG-13)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the parcel included both a meadow (along the river) and a tilled field. The 1943 and 1954 aerial photographs depict increased tree growth on the parcel. On the 1943 aerial photograph, trees are evident along the eastern boundary of the tract (Monument Street) and along Simmons Lane running east to west through the parcel. The 1954 aerial photograph depicts a forested area north of Simmons Lane, and only scattered trees south of the lane.

Existing Condition: Secondary forest and brush cover the lowland.

Evaluation: Contributing (Agriculture – mature trees along Monument Street)
Mature deciduous trees along Monument Street are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Flint field (VG-14)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the site was divided into several small agricultural spaces: tilled field, pasture, meadow, and orchard. An 1836 property deed identifies the parcel as "Flint pasture."[247] Historic photographs from the late 1800s and early 1900s depict an open landscape, except for the Lewis Flint house and farm buildings located on the site. The 1939 WPA map indicates the site was a market garden. The 1943 aerial photograph depicts the northern one-third of the site as tilled fields, and the southern two-thirds as open land dotted by mature trees, especially along Monument Street. The photograph also depicts a mature orchard in the same approximate location as the orchard present in 1775.[248] The 1954 aerial photograph depicts a dotted grid (two rows) in the approximate location of the orchard depicted on the 1943 aerial photograph, which may indicate tree stumps or newly planted trees.

Existing Condition: The mowed field lies between Monument Street and a north-south drainage swale flowing along its western boundary. Mature trees located in the field include two pin oaks (*Quercus palustrus*), a tulip tree (*Lirodendron tulipifera*), a black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), a willow (*Salix sp.*), eleven sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and four red oaks (*Quercus rubra*). Tree trunks measure 20 to 36 inches in diameter. Also noted during the summer of 2002 were apple tree seedlings or suckers, possibly sprouting from remnants of the orchard depicted on the 1943 aerial photograph.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field, remnant orchard, and mature trees along Monument Street)
The open field is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape. The location of the remnant orchard contributes to the character of the 1775 landscape. The open field and the remnant orchard, as well as the mature deciduous trees along Monument and Liberty Street, are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape. A few of the deciduous trees may have been associated with the 1880s Lewis Flint house.

Major John Buttrick houselot (VG-15)

Historic Condition: In 1775, a tilled field surrounding the Major John Buttrick house and a pasture bordered the eastern edge of the field. An early 1900s photograph depicts tall grass growing east of the house, possibly a hayfield. A 1928 property deed indicates the houselot-supported hay and other crops.[249] The 1939 WPA map identifies the site as a market garden, and the 1943 aerial photograph depicts a generally open landscape with a row of trees along Liberty Street. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, who grew up on the Buttrick estate during the 1930s

[247] James Jones to Nathan Barrett, 354:330.
[248] 1943 aerial photograph (see Appendix C).
[249] Henry Allen Castle Photographic Collection, Plate 21, Concord Free Public Library; Buttrick to Buttrick, 5258:269-270.

to 1950s, the Buttrick family planted crops to the north and to the east of the Major John Buttrick house. By the early 1940s, the family had constructed a small house on the property for Mary Brooks Buttrick's chauffeur/handyman. Mary Brook's Buttrick, who was Stedman Buttrick II's second wife, lived in the Major John Buttrick house following the death of her husband in 1925.[250] A 1965 description of the site included in MIMA Land Files states the property was "well landscaped" and notes two large elms and two large horsechestnut trees in front of the house, a few old apple trees near the corner of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road, and a "beautiful" purple beech and other trees behind the house.[251]

Existing Condition: The Major John Buttrick houselot is located at the corner of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road. It includes the landscape around the Major John Buttrick houselot, a small subdivided parcel northwest of the Major John Buttrick's house and a small irregular-shaped parcel east of the house. The small house for the chauffeur/handyman constructed c. early 1940s on the subdivided parcel no longer exists. The house site is covered by secondary forest and brush, as is the small irregular-shaped parcel east of the Major John Buttrick house. The largest parcel, surrounding the Major John Buttrick house, is primarily an open lawn with a few scattered trees and ornamental shrubs. Several of the trees mentioned in the 1965 land records are extant, including the European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*, 72-inch diameter at the trunk base) and the mature apple trees (*Malus sp.*, 30-inch trunk diameters). There is also a mature horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in front of the house, but it does not appear to be one of the two identified in 1965. Its trunk diameter measures only 36 inches and the two horsechestnuts present in 1965 reportedly had 84 to 96-inch trunk diameters. Two extant trees not mentioned in the 1965 land records are located in the field east of the house: an ornamental Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*, possibly Crimson King variety) and a black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field, remnant orchard, and mature trees around the house and along Estabrook Road)
The open field surrounding the Major John Buttrick house is a historic feature of both the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The two mature apple trees and deciduous trees around the house and along Estabrook Road are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

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[250] Concord Planning Board "Town of Concord in Middlesex County, Massachusetts," map surveyed in 1937 and 1941, printed in 1942 (Concord Free Public Library).
[251] MIMA Land Files, Estate of Buttrick, Mary B., Tract No. 05-121.

Buttrick farm (VG-16)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the site included (from north to south) a pasture, a tilled field, and a wet meadow. The homes of Ephraim and Willard Buttrick stood on the east side of Groton Road (east branch), between the pasture and the tilled field. Just prior to the battle at the North Bridge, a British company took position around the houselots to guard the approach to the bridge. Engravings from the mid-1800s (see Figure 17) depict an open landscape south of the house sites, and photographs from the late 1800s indicate the area between the houses and the river included both a tillage field and a hayfield (wet meadow). By the 1880s, a house built by Stedman Buttrick I stood over the foundation of the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) (Archeological Site A-04) and a sprawling orchard grew around the house and down the eastern slope of Buttrick Hill. Also noted in historic photographs is a border of evergreens along the western boundary of the farm (Figures 101-102).

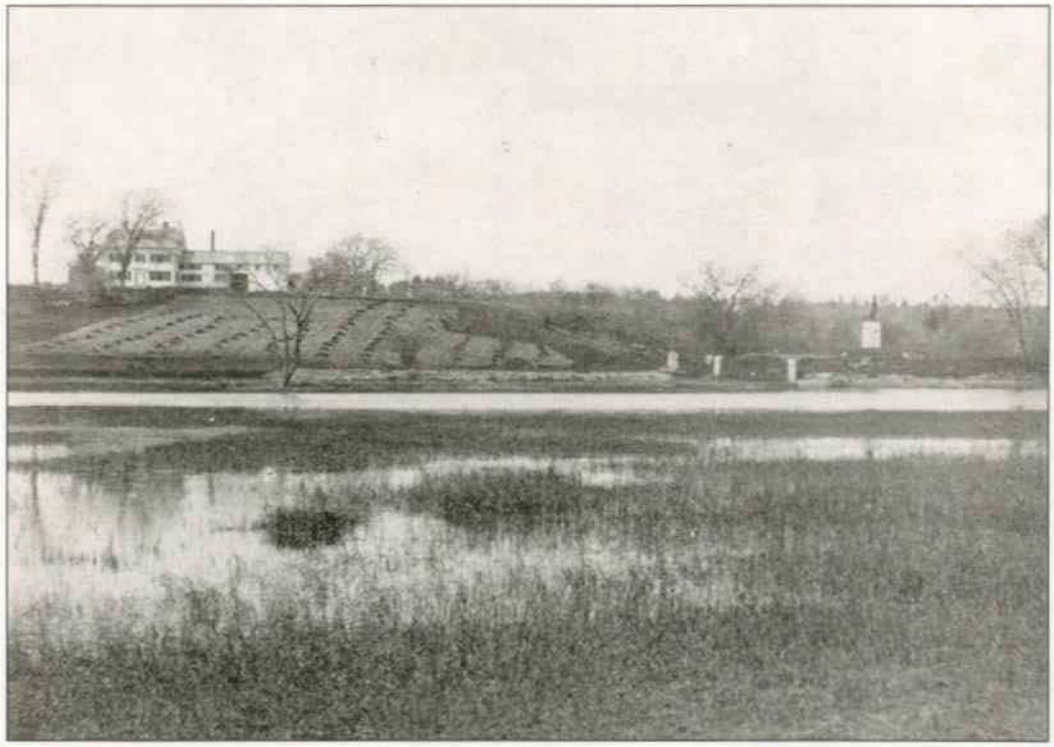


Figure 101. View north of the Buttrick farm and Stedman Buttrick house. Note the Concord River, the northern edge of Sargent's field (foreground), and The Minute Man statue and fencing (right). Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1888. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34307, MIMA Archives)



Figure 102. View northwest of the Buttrick farm and Stedman Buttrick house. Note the orchard growing along the hillside, the row of mature pine trees growing along the border of the Battle Lawn estate (left), and the Battle Lawn gardener's cottage in back of the evergreens. Photograph by Ralph Holden, 1890. (Photograph depicted in Ruth Wheeler's "North Bridge Neighbors")

Beginning in 1911, Stedman Buttrick I's grandson, Stedman Buttrick II, began converting the Buttrick farm into a country estate. He hired Architect James Purdon to design the mansion and layout the grounds, and then later commissioned Charles H. Wheeler and Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom to design the estate landscape and gardens. Improvements made during Stedman Buttrick II's lifetime include construction of a mansion, caretaker's house, and carriage house; an entrance drive and service drive; a rectangular (upper) and a circular (lower) garden; and a clay tennis court. He planted ornamental trees and shrubs in the gardens and on a manicured lawn, and an orchard near the carriage house.

After Stedman Buttrick II's death in 1925, the estate landscape continued to expand under the direction of his son, Stedman Buttrick III. In 1926, Stedman Buttrick III purchased the Battle Lawn estate. His aunt, Mary Buttrick Hoar, and her children lived in the Battle Lawn mansion, then known as Overlea. Buttrick added several new gardens to the estate during the 1940s, including a terraced stairway and paths leading down the east side of Buttrick Hill towards the Concord River, a rock garden, and a linear garden leading from the Buttrick mansion to the Battle Lawn/Overlea mansion. He also constructed a new tennis court and a small swimming pool.

Although Stedman Buttrick II and his son, Stedman Buttrick III substantially altered the northern portion of the property; the southern portion remained primarily open. The 1939 WPA map depicts a small portion of the property as an estate, and indicates the remainder of the property was a market garden (primarily southern portion), except along the river where it depicted a wetland.[252] Two distinct landscape types are noted on the 1943 and the 1954 aerial photograph, the designed landscape along the hilltop on the northern portion of the site, and an open landscape on the southern half. The 1954 aerial photograph depicts a rectangular crop garden south of the designed landscape.

Existing Condition:
The site is located south and east of Liberty Street, west of Flint field, and north of the Concord River. A significant portion of the historic field located on the southern portion of the site is managed as an agricultural field, leased to local farmers. Mature trees and shrubby undergrowth are found along the eastern and southern (Concord River) perimeter of the field. The formal plantings on the northern portion of the estate include an extensive collection of specimen trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen. Several perennial species are located within the gardens including iris, daylily, and peonies. There are also at least two apple trees growing along the eastern slope of Buttrick Hill. The trees may be remnants from the nineteenth century orchard or possibly may have suckered or seeded from an original tree.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field, remnant orchard, mature trees along Liberty Street) (Landscape Architecture – Residential trees and shrubs, ornamental gardens, mature deciduous trees along Liberty Street)
The open field located on the southern portion of the site is a historic feature of both the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The remnant orchard and the mature deciduous trees along Liberty Street are also historic features of the agricultural landscape. The trees, shrubs, and ornamental gardens associated with the Buttrick gardens are historic features of the Buttrick estate.

Captain David Brown houselot (VG-17)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the site included a tilled field and a meadow divided by the west branch of the Groton Road, on which British troops marched to and from Barrett's farm on the morning of April 19, 1775 searching for colonial military stores. Two houses are believed to have stood on the site at the time of the battle.[253] During the centennial anniversary of the battle at the North Bridge in 1875, two large tents were placed in the open field - one for dining and the other for oration. In 1879, Edwin Barrett (a descendent of Colonel James Barrett) converted the northern section of the agricultural field into a designed landscape to compliment his new

[252] Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003. According to Stedman Buttrick IV, who grew up on the estate during the 1930-1950s, the family only grew crops for personal consumption, not for sale, Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.

mansion. Plantings associated with the formally designed landscape, known as the Battle Lawn estate, included specimen trees (deciduous and evergreen), ornamental trees and shrubs, and a flower garden in the center of the circle drive at the front of the mansion. A manicured lawn and vines growing on the mansion are also noted in historic photographs (see Figures 48, 51-52). The land sloping to the river, south of the mansion, appears as a hayfield in a late 1800s photograph. In 1926 Stedman Buttrick III (neighbor to the east) purchased the Battle Lawn estate. Aerial photographs indicate Buttrick extended a garden path between the c. 1920s Buttrick estate gardens and the Battle Lawn (then known as Overlea) mansion between 1943 and 1954. Mature trees along the southern (Concord River) and eastern perimeter of the field are noted on the 1943 aerial photograph. The WPA map indicates the property was a market garden in 1939, bordered by wetlands along the river. The 1954 aerial photograph depicts two rectangular crop gardens on the parcel (Figure 103).

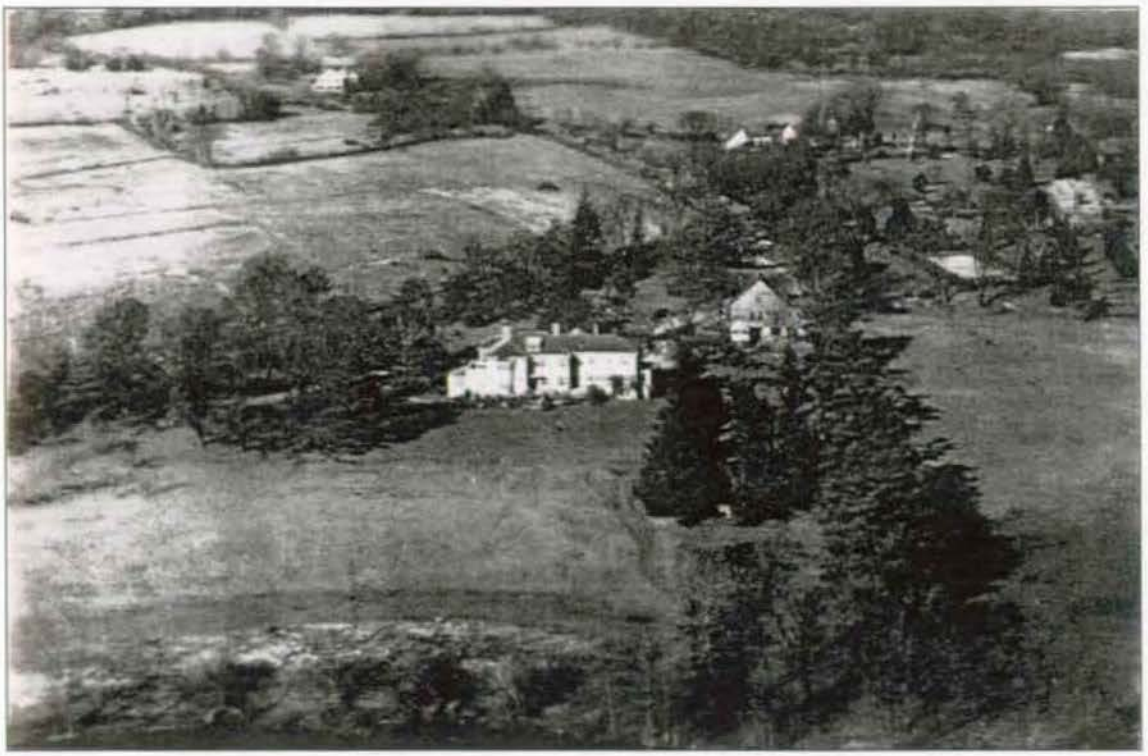


Figure 103. Aerial view north of Overlea, c. 1925-1952. Note mature planting associated with the Battle Lawn (Overlea) estate, the renovated Battle Lawn mansion, and the stable. Also note features associated with the Buttrick estate including the mature row of evergreens separating the two estates and the Buttrick mansion and pool (left). (Photocopy of a photocopy located in Photograph Files, Concord Free Public Library)

[253] Alan T. Synenki, Steven Pendery, and Lou Sideris, *Traces of the Past: A Guide to Minute Man National Historical Park as Told Through the Archeological Story* (Eastern National: 2002), pp. 21-25.

Existing Condition: The parcel is located south of Liberty Street, between Keyes pasture and the Buttrick farm. Existing vegetation includes a portion of the late-1940s Buttrick garden connecting the two estates, as well as what are believed to be specimen trees from the Battle Lawn estate. Also present are two large maple trees, part of the line of trees that is depicted in historic photographs growing along stone wall (W-34). A significant portion of the historic field south of the designed landscape is managed as an agricultural field, leased to local farmers. Secondary forest and brush are found along the western and southern (Concord River) boundaries of the parcel.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field and mature trees along Liberty Street) (Landscape Architecture – residential trees and shrubs, mature trees along stone wall (W-34) and Liberty Street, ornamental garden)
The open field is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape. Mature deciduous trees along Liberty Street and along stone wall (W-34) are historic features of both the agricultural and the estate landscapes. Other estate landscape features include residential trees and shrubs planted along the Battle Lawn estate entrance drive and the site of the mansion, and the ornamental garden that connected the Buttrick estate gardens to the Battle Lawn (Overlea) mansion.

Muster Field (VG-18)

Historic Condition: Minutemen and militia gathered on the field on April 19, 1775, just prior to the battle at the North Bridge. At the time of the battle, the field belonged to Captain David Brown and included sections of meadow, pasture, and tilled field. The site appears as an open field in a c. 1885-1888 historic photograph (see Figure 42) and as a market garden on the 1939 WPA map. The 1943 aerial photograph depicts an open field with mature trees along Liberty Street. The 1954 aerial also depicts trees along the road and a number of young evergreen trees growing within the field.

Existing Condition: The Muster Field is located west of Liberty Street. The center (high point) of the field remains open. Evergreens depicted on the 1954 aerial photograph, combined with deciduous trees and shrubby undergrowth, border the open field. Mature white pines (*Pinus strobus*), red oaks (*Quercus rubra*), and red pines (*Pinus resinosa*) with tree diameters measuring 24 to 30 inches grow along the southern and western edges of the fields. A screen of trees and shrubs grow along the northern and eastern sides of the field, including mature white pines, hemlocks, (*Tsuga canadensis*), and red cedars (*Juniperus virginia*) as well as numerous seedlings and small trees.

Evaluation: contributing (Military – open field) (Agriculture – open field, mature trees along Liberty Street)
The open field is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. Mature deciduous trees growing along Liberty Street are also a historic feature of the agricultural

landscape. The mature deciduous and evergreen trees dotting the open field, as well as the secondary forest and brush growing along the perimeter of the field, do not contribute to the character of the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Keyes pasture (VG-19)

Historic Condition: In 1775, the site was a meadow belonging to Jonas Bateman. The west branch of the Groton Road ran through the meadow. British troops marched to and from Barrett's farm on the morning of April 19, 1775 along the road, in search of colonial military stores. Historic photographs from the late 1800s and early 1900s depict an open landscape; several images include grazing cows (Figures 104-105). In 1939, the northern portion of the site was identified as a market garden and the southern portion along the river as a wetland.[254] Stedman Buttrick IV, who grew up on the neighboring Buttrick estate during the 1930s-1950s, remembers Henry Keyes harvesting hay in the field. He also stated Keyes would occasionally burn the field.[255] A 1962 valuation report for the property describes it as a "treeless open field sloping gently from Liberty Street towards the . . . Concord River."[256]

Existing Condition: The field is located at the intersection of Lowell Road and Liberty Street. Most of the three-acre site is located on lowland adjacent to the Concord River subject to yearly flooding. Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) trees with trunk diameters ranging from 3 to 18 inches dominate the site. Several river birches (*Betula nigra)* grow along the edge of the river. About an acre of the site along Liberty Street is located above the flood zone. Trees in this area range from seedlings to mature trees with trunk diameters measuring up to 20 inches. Species include black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), oak (*Quercus sp.)*, and maple (*Acer sp.*) Also located in this area is a large patch of red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*). In addition to native species, a number of invasive exotics are found on the property, primarily along the eastern edge. Invasive species include common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), barberry (*Berberis sp.),* bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), winged euonymus (*Euonymus alata*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora)*, and oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – mature trees along stone wall (W-34) and along the roads)

The mature sugar maples along stone wall (W-34) and along Liberty Street and Lowell Road are historic features of the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

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254 "Land Utilization of Concord," W.P.A. Project No. 17788, 1939 (Massachusetts Archives).
255 Personal communication with Stedman Buttrick IV, May 28, 2003.
256 MIMA Land Records, Henry M. Keyes, Tract No. 05-126, Valuation Report, 1962.

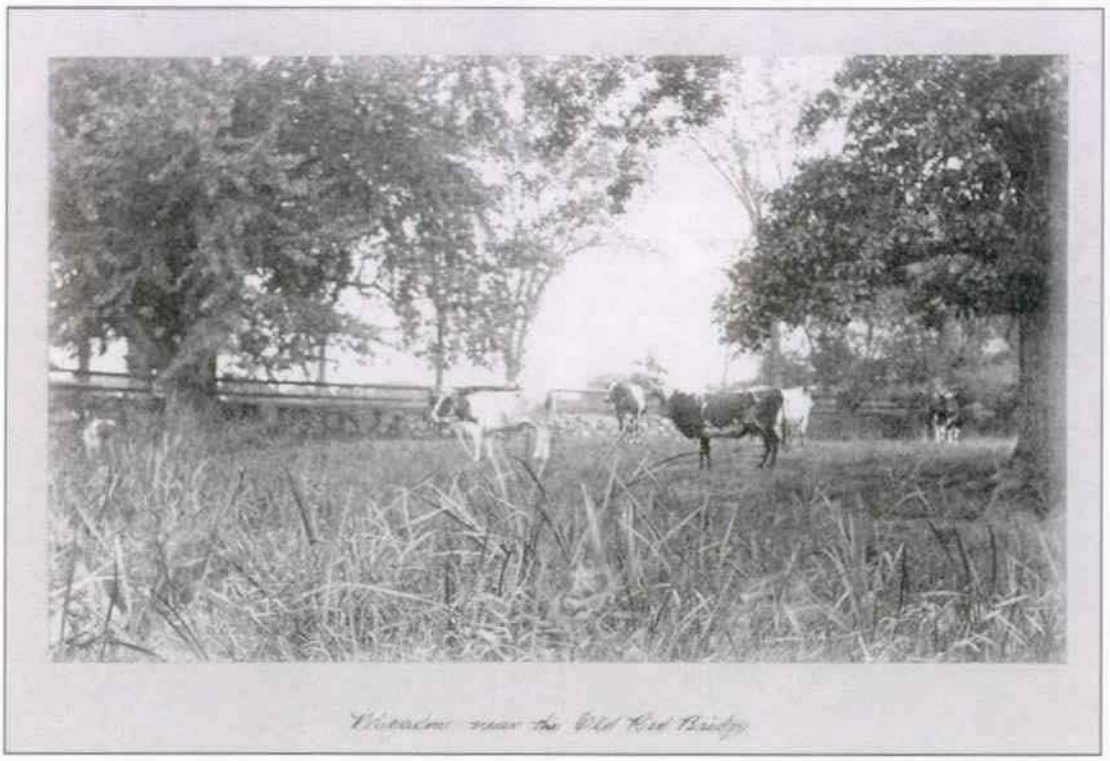


Figure 104. View northwest of cows grazing in Keyes Pasture, c. 1900. Also depicted in the photograph is stone wall (W-33). (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 15, MIMA 24441, MIMA Archives).

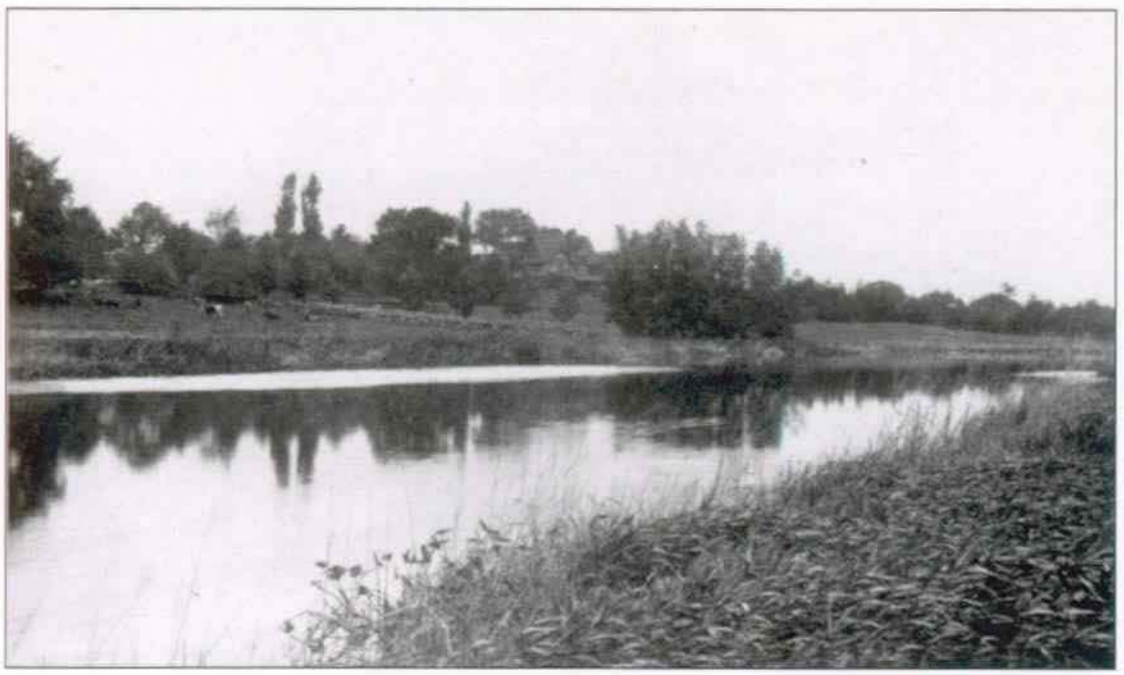


Figure 105. View northeast of Keyes pasture (left), stone wall (W-34), and the Battle Lawn mansion and estate (right), c. 1880-1902. Note the calf pasture shoreline in the foreground. (Monroe Photographic Collection, V. 34, Concord Free Public Library)

Calf pasture (VG-20)

Historic Condition: In the mid-1600s, the tract served as a town calf pasture. The enclosed pasture extended along the east side of the Concord River from the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers to Mill Creek.[257] In 1775, the parcel was a privately owned meadow. It continued to be used as a meadow until the early twentieth century.[258] Documents located in MIMA land record files from the 1960s state the westerly two-thirds of the tract was covered with "good size shade trees and underbrush," and that the site was used primarily for hunting.[259]

Existing Condition: The low-lying land is located south of the Concord River, bordered to the east by Mill Creek and to the west by Lowell Road. The site includes a mix of tall grass near the river and forest cover.

Evaluation: contributing (Military and Agriculture – patch of tall grass near the river)
A small patch of tall grass growing along the Concord River is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. The secondary forest and brush do not contribute to the character of either the 1775 landscape or the agricultural landscape.

Buildings and Structures (see Figure 81)

Elisha Jones house (B-01)

Historic Condition: The house was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century. Following the battle at the North Bridge, fleeing British soldiers halted for several minutes along the road (Monument Street) in front of the Elisha Jones house before continuing to the center of town. The house was significantly altered in the mid-nineteenth and again in the early-twentieth centuries (Figure 106). According to John Shepard Keyes, who purchased the house in 1863, when mid-1860s renovations were complete the house was the "most commodious, convenient and best farm house in Concord . . . [renovations] costing not less than $7000." Keyes also stated a carriage house, dating before 1775, was moved to the site and attached to the house during renovation.[260]

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[257] Donahue, "Plowland, Pastureland, Woodland and Meadow," pp. 185-186, 212.
[258] Numerous references describing or depicting it as a meadow are found in deeds (earliest 1792), in text, and on historic photographs and maps.
[259] MIMA Land Records, Henry M. Keyes, Tract No. 05-126, Valuation Report; MIMA Land Records, Henry M. Keyes, Tract No. 05-126, Edward H. Humme to Edward Kennedy, February 26, 1968.
[260] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 44.

Existing Condition: The Elisha Jones house is located on the east side of Monument Street, set back from the road approximately twenty-five feet. The two-and-one-half story, side-gable building has an I-plan main block with a rear ell and an attached carriage house. The building is constructed on a fieldstone foundation and has clapboard siding.[261]

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture)
The Elisha Jones house is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape.



Figure 106. View southeast of the Elisha Jones house, c. late 1800s-early 1900s. Monument Street is in the foreground. (Halliday Photographic Collection, Cary Memorial Library)

[261] Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 7 p. 10.

Old Manse and outbuildings (B-02)

Historic Condition: The house was constructed c. 1769 (Figure 107).

Existing Condition: The house is located on the west side of Monument Street, set back from the road approximately one hundred feet. The two-and-one-half-story colonial-style house with an I-plan main block is constructed on a fieldstone foundation. The symmetrical, five-bay façade features a center entrance topped by a transom with bulls-eye panes. The building has clapboard siding, and its gambrel roof is covered with wood shingles.[262]

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture)
The Old Manse is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape.

Old Manse outbuildings (B-03)

Historic Condition: The age of the garage and the shed (B-03) is unknown.

Existing Condition: The garage and shed additions are attached to the rear of the Old Manse.

Evaluation: Undetermined



Figure 107. View northwest of the Old Manse. Photograph by Alfred Hosmer, c. 1880-1902. (Hosmer Photographic Collection, III.125, Concord Free Public Library)

[262] Ibid., sec. 7 p. 9.

Old Manse boathouse (B-04)

Historic Condition: George Bradford Bartlett, a relative of the Ripleys (owners of the Old Manse property from the 1830s to the early 1900s) constructed the boathouse c. 1895. The boathouse appears on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property at Concord Massachusetts" as a dashed line, which may indicate it was a ruin. In 2000, the Trustees of Reservations reconstructed the boathouse based on historical research and late nineteenth century photographs. In 2002, the organization reconstructed a wooden dock, depicted in historic photographs extending north from the boathouse to the Concord River (see Figure 35).

Existing Condition: The Old Manse boathouse is located in back of the Old Manse, along the eastern shore of the Concord River. The reconstructed boathouse and dock appear similar to images of the original boathouse depicted historic photographs.

Evaluation: non-contributing

1956 commemorative North Bridge (B-05)

Historic Condition: The 1956 commemorative North Bridge is the fourth commemorative bridge to have been built on or near the site of the North Bridge that stood in 1775. The first commemorative bridge was built in 1874, the second in 1888, and the third in 1909. For additional information about the historic North Bridge and subsequent commemorative North Bridges refer to Judi Q. Sullivan's report: "Old North Bridge, Historic Structure Report, Developmental History."

Existing Condition: The 1956 commemorative North Bridge crosses the Concord River at the approximate location of the historic North Bridge. The bridge was built with pressure-treated wood and assembled with nut and bolt construction.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The 1956 commemorative North Bridge is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

North Bridge comfort station (B-06)

Historic Condition: The NPS constructed the comfort station in the 1980s.[263]

Existing Condition: The comfort station is located on the west side of Monument Street, at the intersection of Monument Street and the avenue leading to the North Bridge. The one-story, end-gable building is constructed on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in board and batten and the roof is asphalt-sheathed.[264]

Evaluation: non-contributing

Major John Buttrick house (B-07)

Historic Condition: Major John Buttrick's father, Jonathan, constructed the house for his parents c. 1710-1717. In 1775, Major John Buttrick owned the house. The bodies of Captain Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer, killed during the battle at the North Bridge, were reportedly laid out in the house. Before NPS acquisition, the house had been renovated at least three times.[265] In 1884, "the old house [was] raised up to the lean-to and modernized . . . very much" (Figure 108-109).[266]

Existing Condition: The Major John Buttrick house is located on the north side of Liberty Street, set back from the street approximately forty feet. The colonial house has a symmetrical, five-bay façade that features a centrally located one-by-one bay pedimented entrance vestibule. The rectangular-plan main block is almost doubled in size by a two-story ell on its northwest elevation. The house is constructed on a fieldstone foundation and is clad in clapboard.[267]

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture)
The Major John Buttrick house is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape.

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263 Ibid.
264 Ibid.
265 Luzader, "Major John Buttrick House," p. 6; Sabin, "Historiographical Study."
266 Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 42.
267 Harrington, et al., National Register (draft), sec. 7 p. 4.

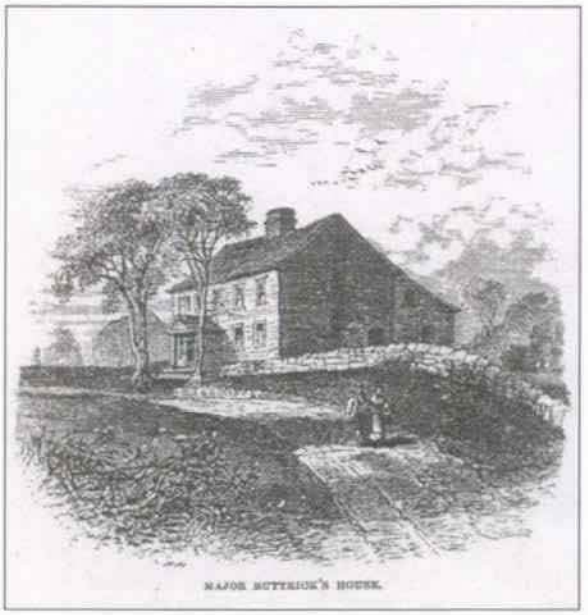


Figure 108. Engraving of the Major John Buttrick house as depicted in "The Concord Fight," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, May 1875. Illustrated on the engraving is a stone wall located in the approximate location as stone wall (W-24).

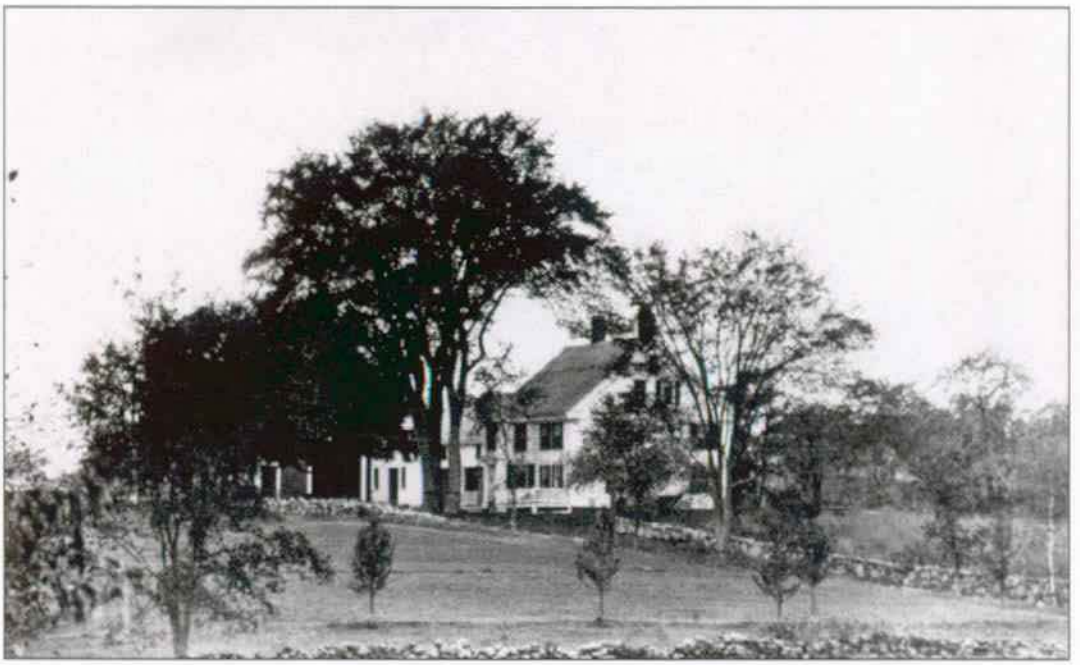


Figure 109. View northwest of the Major John Buttrick house. Two large outbuildings or barns appear left (west) of the house. Photograph by Henry A. Castle, c. 1900-1906. (Castle Photographic Collection, Plate 210, Concord Free Public Library)

Buttrick garage (B-08)

Historic Condition: The garage was constructed in the early twentieth-century.[268]

Existing Condition: The one-story garage with fieldstone foundation is located northwest of the Major John Buttrick house.

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Buttrick mansion (B-09)

Historic Condition: Construction of the Buttrick mansion began in 1911 and was complete in 1913. Members of the Buttrick family lived in the house until the NPS purchased the estate in 1963. NPS remodeled the house for use as office space and a visitor center. The North Bridge Visitor Center opened in 1967.

Existing Condition: The mansion is located on the east side of Liberty Street, setback from the road approximately 225 feet. The two-and-one-half story, Classical Revival-style brick building has a rectangular-plan main block flanked by two-and-one-half-story hip roof wings. The building contains the North Bridge Visitor Center and NPS office space (Figure 110).[269]

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The Buttrick mansion is a historic feature of the Buttrick estate landscape.

Caretaker's cottage (B-10)

Historic Condition: The caretaker's cottage was constructed c. 1911 on the Buttrick estate. In November 1991, the NPS began using the cottage for office space. Minor changes were made to accommodate the new use. Several years later the NPS installed an underground cable to connect computers within the caretaker's cottage to computers within the Buttrick mansion.

Existing Condition: The caretaker's cottage is located north of the Buttrick mansion, on the east side of Liberty Street. The cottage has a rectangular footprint. Its exterior walls are parged stone (Figure 111).

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The caretaker's cottage is a historic feature of the Buttrick estate landscape.

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[268] Ibid., district key map.
[269] Ibid., sec. 7 p. 4.



Figure 110. View east of the Buttrick mansion (North Bridge Visitor Center), 2002. (OCLP)



Figure 111. View northwest of the caretaker's cottage, 2002. (OCLP)

Carriage house (B-11)

Historic Condition: The carriage house was constructed c. 1911 on the Buttrick estate. The NPS converted a squash court within the carriage house into a collection storage facility in 1978. In 1999, climate control was added to the storage facility. Additional structural changes include conversion of a large central area into two offices (early 1990s), conversion of a horse stall into a computer room and another into a locker room (2000), construction of an office within the vehicle maintenance area, and conversion of a section of the building into a kitchen and break room.

Existing Condition: The carriage house is located across from the caretaker's house. The building has a U-shaped footprint, and its exterior walls are parged stone (Figure 112). The building is used as a park collection storage facility and maintenance facility.

Evaluation: contributing (Landscape Architecture)
The carriage house is a historic feature of the Buttrick estate landscape.



Figure 112. View southwest of the carriage house, 2002. (OCLP)

Archeological Sites (see Figure 81)

Keyes barn foundation (A-01)

Historic Condition: The barn originally stood in Sargent field, on the opposite side of Monument Street. It may have been built in the eighteenth century. In 1864, John Shepard Keyes, the owner of both Sargent field and the Elisha Jones houselot at the time, moved the barn across the road and reassembled it just north of the Elisha Jones house. According to Keyes, "the barn was shortened one bent of 12 ft. and refitted with a cellar &c where it now stands."[270] The barn appears in historic photographs and on historic maps dating from the 1880s to the mid-1920s (Figure 113). It appears to have been removed by 1941.[271]

Existing Condition: The laid stone barn foundation is set into the hillside north of the Elisha Jones house. Three sides of the foundation are present. The north and the east side of the foundation measure 42" tall and the south side tapers down from 24" to 6" tall. The foundation includes a mix of large, medium, and small fieldstones.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
The barn foundation is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

John Flint site (A-02)

Historic Condition: An NPS archeological investigation in c. 1974 uncovered a site containing c. 1600s to c. 1900s artifacts, indicating the site is possibly the location of the 1655 John Flint house and the nineteenth-century Lewis Flint house, reportedly built near the original house in the 1800s (Figure 114).

Existing Condition: Covered site.

Evaluation: Undetermined

[270] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 42.
[271] Concord Planning Board "Town of Concord in Middlesex County, Massachusetts," map surveyed in 1937 and 1941, printed in 1942 (Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 113. View northeast of the Elisha Jones house and barn (left), June 30, 1904. (Robbins Collection of H. Wendell Gleason Photographic Negatives, 1904.5, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 114. View northeast of the Lewis Flint house and outbuildings (left). Photograph by Ralph Holden, 1890. Lewis Flint reportedly constructed his house on the seventeenth-century John Flint house site. Buildings to the right (east side of Monument Street) belonged to other Flint family members and were not within the present-day North Bridge Unit. (Photograph depicted in Ruth Wheeler's "North Bridge Neighbors")

Joseph Derby barn foundation (A-03)[272]

Historic Condition: In the 1880s, Joseph Derby owned the Major John Buttrick house. By 1885 he built "a new barn of ample size and a grain and seed building and various outbuildings," designed by Jos. P. George, a carpenter. According to John Shepard Keyes, a local historian and contemporary of Joseph Derby, the group of buildings was "much of a botch."[273] By 1915, "the appearance of the place [had] been much improved by removing the L to the barn and a rearrangement of the out buildings."[274] The barn stood until at least 1937, but was gone by 1943.[275] A property description found in MIMA land files indicates only its foundation remained in 1966. It also noted that the foundation had previously enclosed a sunken garden. By 1966, only grass grew between the walls.[276]

Existing Condition: The laid stone barn foundation is located west of the Major John Buttrick house. The foundation is built into the side of a gentle slope on its south and west sides. The 20-inch wide walls vary in height from 47 inches to 64 inches. There are two openings in the mortared walls, one on the west side and another on the east.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
The barn foundation is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (A-04)

Historic Condition: The Ephraim and Willard Buttrick houses stood side-by-side on top of Buttrick Hill in 1775. Just prior to the battle at the North Bridge, a British company guarding the approach to the North Bridge took position near the houses. In the mid-1800s, Stedman Buttrick built a house over the foundation of Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s). A NPS archeological investigation uncovered the extant foundation(s) in 1965 (Figures 115-116).

Existing Condition: The exposed foundation(s) is located on top of Buttrick Hill, just west of the Buttrick mansion. A split-rail fence surrounds the site.

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture)
The foundation(s) are a historic feature(s) of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape.

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[272] The Joseph Derby barn foundation is referred to in the 2002 National Register Documentation as the John Buttrick Foundation.
[273] Keyes, "Houses & Owners," p. 71.
[274] Ibid., notes added to the manuscript c. 1915 by Adam Tolman, p. 71.
[275] Concord Planning Board "Town of Concord in Middlesex County, Massachusetts," map surveyed in 1937 and 1941, printed in 1942 (Concord Free Public Library), 1943 aerial photograph – see Appendix C.
[276] MIMA Land Files, Estate of Buttrick, Mary B., Tract No. 05-121



Figure 115. View north of the Stedman Buttrick house, constructed on the site of the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house sites in the mid-1800s. Photograph by William Brewster, c. 1895. Note the stonewall (left) and the large elm trees. These features survived into the 1900s and are depicted on the "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq., Concord Mass" (1911), and the "Topographic Plan, Buttrick Property" (1928) Figures 55 and 67 within this report. (SPNEA Archives)

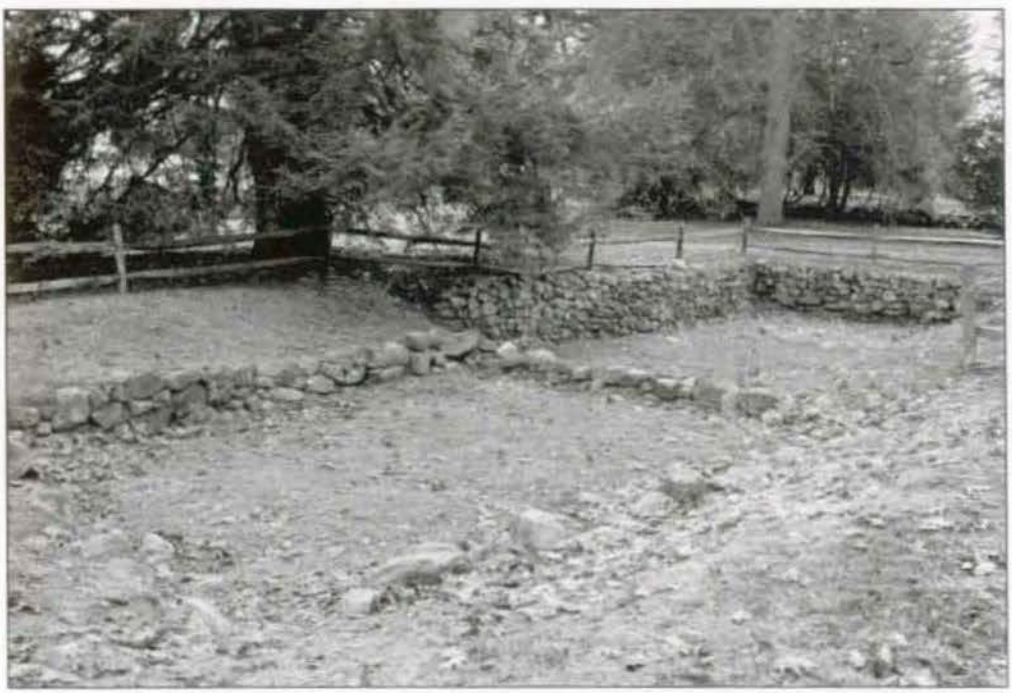


Figure 116. View southwest of the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house site, 2002. (OCLP)

Groton Road site, west of the North Bridge (A-05, A-06)

Historic Condition: Initially a farm lane and later improved as a public way, the Groton Road crossed over the North Bridge and connected Concord houselots west of the Concord River with the center of town. In the mid-1600s, the town continued the road north, connecting Concord to the newly established town of Groton. After crossing west over the North Bridge, the road ran along a causeway through a wetland, then forked to the west and to the northeast (Figure 117). The section known as the west branch of the Groton Road (A-05) ran parallel with the Concord River and the section known as the east branch of the Groton (A-06) Road ran northeast up Buttrick Hill. The two ways rejoined north of the present-day North Bridge Unit. Historic documents refer to the east branch (A-06) of the Groton Road by several names including "the causeway and road leading to the Blood Farm 'called now Carlisle' to the land of John Flint" (Deed 89:61, 1785); the "road leading to Concord Meeting house over the Great North Bridge" (Probate #3795, 1790); the "old Groton Road" (Deed 258:127-128, 1823); and the " old Carlisle Road" (Deed 1771:227, 1886).

Concord discontinued public use of Groton Road and removed the North Bridge in the early 1790s, after construction of Red Bridge, later known as Hunt's Bridge (Lowell Road) and Flint's Bridge (Monument Street). Although no longer in use as a public way, historic deeds and probate records, photographs, and a early 1900s plan of the Buttrick estate indicate the east branch (A-06) of the Groton Road roadbed remained until the late nineteenth century, and possibly into the twentieth century (Figure 118). Although no longer a public way, it was probably used by the Buttrick family to access agricultural fields. The roadbed does not appear on the 1943 aerial photograph.

A NPS archeological investigation in 1965 excavated sections of the Groton Road causeway and roadbed west of the North Bridge (Figure 119). The investigation located with relative certainty the east branch of the Groton Road (A-06). It also identified what the archeological team believed to be a section of the west branch of the Groton Road (A-05), east of stone wall (W-34).[277] However, a 1987 NPS archeological investigation west of stone wall (W-34), within Keyes pasture, may contradict this conclusion (see Bateman site A-09). At the end of the 1965 archeological exploration, the exposed sections of road were back filled, and a "thin layer of local gravel" was spread along the route of the east branch of the Groton Road and the section of road believed to be the west branch of the Groton Road.

Existing Condition: Excavated sections of the Groton Road west of the North Bridge remain covered by fill. The NPS Groton Road trail (C-06) is approximately aligned over the historic causeway and the east branch of the Groton Road. Grass covers the gravel surface applied by the NPS in 1965 over the route of the west branch of the road, as identified by the 1965 archeological exploration.

[277] The 1965 excavation did not continue west of stone wall (W-34), because the NPS did not acquire the parcel west of the wall, known as Keyes Pasture (VG-18), until 1968.



Figure 117. Aerial view northwest of the Groton Road causeway (west of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge), 1950. Also shown is the 1836 Battle Monument (lower right). (Photograph depicted in Ruth Wheeler's "North Bridge Neighbors")



Figure 118. Stereoscopic view west of stone walls behind The Minute Man statue (right), c. 1875-1885. The location of the walls and distance between them indicates they may mark the edges of the discontinued east branch of the Groton Road. (Centennial Views, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 119. Excavation of a section of the east branch of the Groton Road, 1964. (Photograph included in Leland J. Abel's "Archeological Explorations for Traces of the Historic Roads west of the Great North Bridge in Concord.")

Evaluation: contributing (A-05, Military, Agriculture)/undetermined (A-06)
The west branch of the Groton Road site (A-05) is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape. It has not been determined if the section of the road identified in 1965 archeological exploration (A-06) is a portion of the west branch of the Groton Road.

Groton Road site, east of the North Bridge (A-07)

After Concord dismantled the North Bridge and discontinued public use of Groton Road, the portion of the road east of the bridge became part of Ezra Ripley's pasture. An 1836 property deed (Ezra Ripley to the town of Concord, 390:427-428) indicates the historic roadbed lies under the surface of a portion of the nineteenth-century alleé and the avenue leading to the North Bridge, measuring approximately thirty feet wide from stone wall (W-19). NPS archeologists conducted a preliminary investigation of the avenue leading to the North Bridge in 1992. The investigation revealed two substantial and two less substantial road beds predating the extant avenue roadbed. It did not identify the 1775 location of Groton Road east of the North Bridge.[278]

[278] The archeological investigation is referenced in Catherine Evans, "Erosion Control and Shade Tree Maintenance for the Trail to the North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park" DRAFT (National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1993), p. 17.

Existing Condition:
Archeological remains of Groton Road east of the North Bridge are believed to lie beneath a portion of the alleé and the avenue leading to the North Bridge.

Evaluation: undetermined

Thomas Brown house site (A-08)

Historic Condition: In 1970, a NPS archeological investigation uncovered the building foundation, believed to belong to the Thomas Brown Sr. house. The house may have been built prior to 1644, making it one of the earliest houses constructed within the North Bridge Unit.[279]

Existing Condition: The partially exposed fieldstone foundation is located on the south side of Liberty Street, within the bounds of the historic Battle Lawn estate. A split rail fence borders the foundation.

Evaluation: contributing (Military, Agriculture)
The fieldstone foundation is a historic feature of the 1775 landscape and the agricultural landscape.

Bateman site (A-09)

Historic Condition: A 1987 NPS archeological investigation may have discovered a portion of the west branch of the Groton Road on this site, contradicting an earlier investigation which placed the location of the west branch of the road further south (see Groton Road site A-05).[280]

Existing Condition: The Bateman site is located in Keyes Pasture, near the intersection of Liberty Street and stone wall (W-34). The possible location of the west branch of the Groton Road discovered during excavation of the Bateman site does not align with the portion of the road on the opposite side of stone wall (W-34) identified by an NPS archeological investigation in 1964 as the west branch of the Groton Road (see Groton Road site A-05). A young forest covers the site.

Evaluation: undetermined
It has not been determined if the section of the road uncovered on the Bateman site (A-09) is a portion of the west branch of the Groton Road.

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279 Synenki, *Traces of the Past*, pp. 21-25.
280 "Volume 1: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period," Cultural Resources Mangement Study No. 22, (Boston: National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, North Atlantic Regional Office, 1990), p. 107.

Small-Scale Features – Stone Walls (see Figure 83)

Several styles of stone walls exist within the North Bridge Unit. The walls are broadly separated into two categories: thrown and laid walls. A thrown wall consists of a simple arrangement of stones, often one stone wide. This type of wall typically separated fields (Figure 120). A laid wall takes longer to construct, and is generally reserved for fencing near the farmhouse or along roads. This type of wall is often built on a foundation and includes well-shaped stones carefully chinked together with smaller stones (Figure 121). A particular style of laid wall is the *rubble wall*, which has a center core of small stones. Laid walls may be *capped* (large, flat stone tops) or *faced* (at least one flat side to the wall).[281]



Figure 120. Stone wall (W-19), an example of a thrown stone wall found within the North Bridge Unit, 2003. (OCLP)

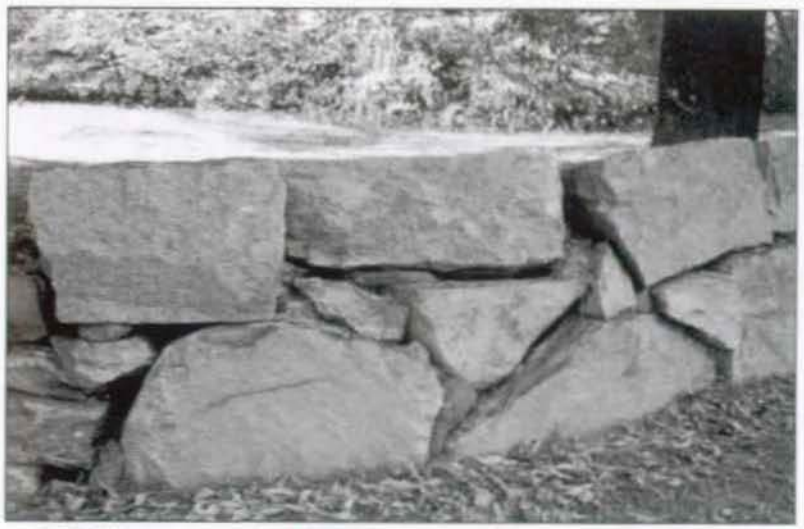


Figure 121. Stone wall (W-20), an example of a laid stone wall found within the North Bridge Unit, 2002. (OCLP)

[281] Susan Allport, *Sermons in Stone* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1990), p. 100.

Stone wall (W-01)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-01) in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-01) on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends west from Monument Street about 400 feet, near the southern boundary of the park. The wall is in poor condition. Only scattered large stones, partially buried, mark the line of the eastern one-third of the wall. The remainder of the wall consists primarily of a row of large stones. Fallen trees and heavy shrub cover have damaged and/or concealed the wall in many locations (Figure 122).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-01) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.



Figure 122. View north of the western section of stone wall (W-01), 2002. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-02)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-02) in 1775. The 1924 layout plan for Monument Street depicts a wall in this location with two openings: one at the northern and one at the southern end of the wall.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends along the western side of Monument Street, bordering south field. It consists primarily of medium to large-sized stones and measures 24 inches wide by 24 inches high. The southern section of the wall is partially to almost entirely covered by soil and grass on its eastern side, possibly a result of grade changes within the adjacent roadbed. An opening interrupts the line of the wall at its southern end in the same position noted on the 1924 plan mentioned above. The condition of the wall varies from fair to poor.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-02) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-03)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-03) in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-03) on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends west from Monument Street to Mill Creek, along the southern side of Sargent field. Near Monument Street, the wall stands 36 to 42 inches high and 24 inches wide, and consists of small, medium, and large-sized stones. This portion of the wall is in good condition. The condition of the remainder of the wall varies from fair to poor, and its height varies from 12 to 36 inches. Fallen trees and heavy shrub cover have damaged and/or concealed the wall in many locations (Figure 123).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-03) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.



Figure 123. View north (from South field near Monument Street) of stone wall (W-03), 2002. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-04)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-04) in 1775. A wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-04) on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" and on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street. Both plans also depict an opening at the northern end of the wall.

Existing Condition: The laid stone wall extends along the western side of Monument Street, bordering Sargent field. An 85-foot section of the wall, measuring 30 inches wide by 36 inches high, is in good condition. The original wall design is evident in this section. The front (Monument Street side) and top of the wall are faced and consist primarily of tightly laid large-sized stones. The backside of the wall is constructed with small to medium-sized stones, loosely arranged.

The condition of the remaining sections of the wall varies from fair to poor, becoming progressively worse as it extends south. The line of the wall is interrupted by two openings: the c. 1940s Sargent driveway (entrance to Sargent field overflow parking lot) and a northern opening in the same location noted on the 1916 and 1924 plans mentioned above.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-04) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-05)

Historic Condition: A stone wall in the approximate location of stone wall (W-05) stood in front of the Elisha Jones house in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-05) on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" and on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The laid stone on the east side of Monument Street extends from the corner of Ripley Hill Road to the southwest corner of the Elisha Jones house. The faced retaining wall is 18 inch wide and varies in height from 18 to 24 inches. It is constructed primarily of medium to large-sized stones.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-05) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Garden retaining walls (W-06)

Historic: Unknown.

Existing: Several stone retaining walls on the Elisha Jones property and are primarily associated with what appear to have been flower gardens. The walls are in good condition.

Evaluation: Undetermined.
The stone walls are historic features associated with the Elisha Jones house, and were probably constructed by Judge Keyes or his descendents.

Stone wall (W-07, W-08)

Historic Condition: It is not known if stone walls stood in the same location as stone walls (W-07) and (W-08) in 1775. Stone walls appears in the same location as stone walls (W-07) and (W-08) on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" and on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: Stone wall (W-07) extends east from Monument Street to the northwestern corner of the Keyes barn foundation. The front-faced laid stone retaining wall is 18 inches wide and 30 inches high, and is composed primarily of medium-sized stones. The condition of the wall varies from good to fair. Top rocks have tumbled over in several places.

Stone wall (W-08) extends west from the northeast corner of the Elisha Jones barn foundation, along the northern border of the Elisha Jones houselot. The laid stone wall is composed primarily of medium-sized stones. Sections of the wall in fair condition stand about 24 inches

wide and 30 inches high. The eastern end of the wall is in poor condition, standing only 1 to 2 stones high (about 12 inches).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone walls (W-07) and (W-08) are historic features of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-09)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-09) in 1775. A stone wall is depicted in the same location as stone wall (W-09) on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" and on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends along the border between Sargent field and the Old Manse houselot. The character of the wall changes as the wall progresses from east to west. The eastern two-thirds of the wall is 2 feet wide and varies in height from 24 to 36 inches. This section of wall consists of a mix of small, medium, and large-sized stones. Two 60-inch granite pillars stretch across the stone wall where it abuts stone (W-04) wall along Monument Street, possibly blocking a previous passageway. Further west, an unblocked opening in this section of the wall allows passage between the Old Manse property and the NPS overflow parking lot in Sargent field. The condition of this section of the wall varies from fair to poor.

The western one-third of the wall resembles more an elongated rubble heap than a stone wall. Located in the pile is a mix of rock types: partially cut and square cut stones, fieldstones, and concrete pieces. It is unknown if a constructed portion of wall exists below the rubble. This section of wall is in poor condition.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-09) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-10)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-10) in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-10) on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" and an opening within the wall noted on the plan appears to be in a similar location as an extant wall opening.

Existing Condition: The wall extends north and south across the Old Manse houselot, running between stone wall (W-09) and the Old Manse boathouse. It consists of a line of somewhat overlapped medium to large-sized stones and its height varies from 12 to 18 inches. The original construction style of the wall is unknown.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-10) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-11)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-11) in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as the western two-thirds section of stone wall (W-11) on a pre-1910 photograph of the Grave of the British Soldiers[282] and on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property."

Existing Condition: The western two-thirds section of stone wall (W-11) extends east to west through the Old Manse property. The thrown wall is 24 inches wide and varies in height from 24 to 30 inches. It consists primarily of loosely arranged medium to large-sized stones. Two openings interrupt the wall: one where the trail to the Old Manse boathouse crosses through the wall and another opening further east. The condition of the wall varies from fair to poor. The eastern one-third section of stone wall (W-11) is a mortared laid stone wall with a flat top. It measures 32 inches tall by 30 inches wide.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture – western section of the wall), undetermined (eastern section of the wall)
The western two-thirds section of stone wall (W-11) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape. The eastern one-third section of stone wall (W-11) was constructed after 1916.

Stone wall (W-12)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-12) in 1775. A wall in this location also appears on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property," the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, and the 1929 "Plan of Land near the Old North Bridge."

Existing Condition: The stone wall extends along the western side of Monument Street, bordering the Old Manse property. Portions of the eastern side of the wall are partially covered by soil and grass, possibly a result of grade changes within the adjacent roadbed. The wall is in poor condition. Its original construction style is unknown. It varies in height from 6 to 30 inches. The line of the wall is interrupted by an opening for the Old Manse entrance drive. Two cut granite pillars flank the entrance.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-12) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

[282] MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, MIMA Archives).

Stone wall (W-13)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of the southern section of stone wall (W-13) in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-13) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property," the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, and on the 1929 "Plan of Land near the Old North Bridge." Both the 1916 and the 1924 plan depict an opening in the section of wall running along Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The stone wall borders the western side of Monument Street and Great Meadows Road. Most of the wall along Great Meadows Road is a retaining wall of rubble construction, standing up to 3 feet high with a width of 18 to 24 inches. The wall is composed of small, medium, and large-sized stones, and is in fair to poor condition. As the wall progresses south, its original construction is unclear. Today it resembles a thrown wall; however, thrown walls were typically constructed between fields within the North Bridge Unit, not bordering the roads. If the stone wall was constructed at the same time as the sections further north along Great Meadows Road, than it has lost a significant amount of its structural integrity. If this section of wall was originally constructed as a thrown wall, its condition varies from good to poor. An opening interrupts the line of the stone wall in the same position as an opening depicted on the 1916, 1924, and 1929 plans mentioned above.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-13) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-14)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the same location as stone wall (W-14) in 1775. A stone wall may appear in the same location as stone wall (W-14) on the c. 1860 engraving of the battleground, and a stone wall appears in the same location as the stone wall on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property."

Existing Condition: The stone wall extends partially across the northern border of Poplar Hill. The thrown wall primarily consists of medium to large-sized stones, and it stands about one to two stones high (12 to 24 inches). The wall is in poor condition; many of the stones have toppled over or are missing (Figure 124).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-14) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-15)

Historic Condition: A stone wall is depicted in the same location as stone wall (W-15) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property," the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, and the 1929 "Plan of Land near the Old North Bridge."

Existing Condition: The stone retaining wall extends along the eastern border of the North Bridge Unit, between the Monument Street parking lot (and the parcel north of the Monument Street parking lot) and Great Meadows Road. The wall varies in height from 30 to 36 inches and is composed primarily of small to medium-sized stones. It is in good condition.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-15) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.



Figure 124. View southwest of stone wall (W-14), 2002. Chain link fence in back of the stone wall separates NPS property and private property. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-16)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of the southern section (south of the avenue leading to the North Bridge) of stone wall (W-16) in 1775. A stone wall is depicted in the approximate location of stone wall (W-16) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street and on an 1875 stereoscopic view of the centennial arch on Monument Street (see Figure 29). The layout plan indicates the wall was within the bounds of proposed road alterations. A wall that appears in the same location as stone wall (W-16) does not appear on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property" nor on a postcard of Monument Street postmarked 1916, which indicates the wall was removed during road alterations. A wall in the same location as stone wall (W-16) appears on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, indicating it was replaced by 1924. In 1929, the town placed three openings within the wall to provide access to the newly constructed Monument Street parking lot (see Figure 64). The town opened a forth section of wall in 1930 for similar use. A HABS/HAER photograph from 1962 depicts a stone wall in the same location, although it appears shorter than the extant wall.[283] In 1983, the NPS rehabilitated the stone wall, insetting mortar in to the center of the wall to strengthen its construction.

Existing Condition: The double stone wall with a mortar-filled center extends along the western side of the Monument Street parking lot. The condition of the wall varies from fair to poor. Sections of the wall in fair condition measure 30 inches high by 30 inches wide. Chunks of mortar are visible in poor sections where stones have toppled out or are missing. The line of the wall is interrupted by one pedestrian and four vehicular openings. A pair of 6-foot granite posts flanks each of the vehicular openings.

Evaluation: undetermined.
It is not known if the extant wall retains any structural features from the pre-1983 wall.

Stone wall (W-17)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-17) was not present in 1775. A wall is depicted in the same location as stone wall (W-17) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, within the bounds of proposed road alterations. A wall in the same location as stone wall (W-17) does not appear on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property," indicating it was removed during road alterations. The wall appears on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, indicating it had been replaced.

[283] Photograph located in MIMA Library, HABS/HAER 62-100.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends along the east side of Monument Street, about 140 feet north from the northwest corner of the Monument Street parking lot. In 1924, the wall extended north to Flint's Bridge. The southern end of the wall measures 24 inches wide by about 24 inches high. As the wall extends north its height gets progressively lower until only a single layer of rock about 6" high remains.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-17) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone walls (W-18) & (W-19)

Historic Condition: Stone walls (W-18) and (W-19) did not exist in 1775. In 1835 & 1836, Ezra Ripley donated two parcels to the town of Concord, including a section of Groton Road abandoned in 1793, between the Concord River and present-day Monument Street. According to the 1835 deed, two stone walls 30 feet apart lined the donated section of road. Presumably, the same walls had also lined the same section of Groton Road in 1775.

As specified by Ripley in his deed, the town rebuilt the southern boundary wall (W-18). As built, the wall stood 40 feet from the northern boundary wall (W-19) at Monument Street and approximately eighty-four feet from the northern boundary wall at the bank of the river. The wall appears in numerous historic engravings, photographs, and maps dating as early as c. 1850 (see Figures 15-17).

In the early 1850s, the northern wall, stone wall (W-19) was sold and removed. The town planted a buckthorn hedge accompanied by a post-and-wire fence in its place. Stone wall (W-19) is evident in a c. 1850s engraving of the battleground (see Figure 17). It does not appear in numerous historic photographs and maps of the area, dating from 1859 to the early 1900s. In the early 1890s, the town replaced the 1850s fencing with a second wire fence. Stone wall (W-19) is not depicted on the 1924 layout plan, but is mentioned in the 1951 Concord Town Report, indicating it was constructed between 1924 and 1951.

Existing Condition: Stone wall (W-18) extends along the southern boundary of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. The wall varies in height from 12 to 36 inches and consists primarily of medium to large-sized stones. Portions of the wall act as a retaining wall. The wall is in poor condition, which makes it difficult to determine its original construction. The inside of the wall (avenue side) is faced, and a few small stones appear to have been used as chinking. A significant number of stones have toppled over or are totally missing. The wall is interrupted by two openings, both providing access between the avenue leading to the North Bridge and the Old Manse field. The eastern opening appears in a 1956 photo of the wall, and may date to at

least 1943.[284] In 1958, the Concord Highway Department installed a granite threshold within the eastern opening, to inhibit erosion.

Stone wall (W-19) extends along the northern boundary of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. The wall is 24 inches wide and varies in height from 12 to 24 inches. It consists of primarily small to medium-sized stones loosely arranged. It is in fair condition.

Evaluation: contributing (W-18 Agriculture, Commemoration), (W-19 Commemoration)
Stone wall (W-18) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape. Both stone walls (W-18) and (W-19) are historic features of the commemorative landscape.

Stone wall (W-20)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-20) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-20) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, within the bounds of proposed road alterations. A wall in the same location as stone wall (W-20) does not appear on the 1916 "Plan of the Old Manse Property," indicating it was removed during road alterations. The wall re-appears on a postcard of Monument Street postmarked 1916 (published c. 1910-1920) which may indicate the wall was replaced in 1916 (see Figure 84). It also appears on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street.

Existing Condition: The laid stone wall extends along the west side of Monument Street, between the road and the Simmons houselot. In 1924 it extended north to Flint's Bridge. The faced stone wall (top and road side) varies in height from 6 to 30 inches and is composed primarily of medium to large-sized stones. The line of the 24-inch wide wall is interrupted by two openings, one at the entrance to the Simmons houselot and the other at the former entrance of the Concord Canoe Club. Both of the entrances are depicted on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street. The wall condition varies from good to poor. The most intact sections of the wall surround the entrance to the Simmons houselot. The condition gets progressively worse as the wall extends to the north and south. In these locations a significant number of stones have toppled over or are missing.

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[284] Photograph located in "Photographs to Accompany Proposed Plans for Lexington-Concord Battle Road," 10-7-56, Boston National Historic Sites Commission, p. 14 (MIMA Archives); Russell H. Kettle to Arthur Shurcliff, January 19, 1944.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-20) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-21)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-21) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall in the location of stone wall (W-21) is depicted in the c. 1850 engraving "View of the Battle Ground at Concord, Massachusetts (see Figure 17)." A wall in this location also appears on the 1875 and 1924 layout plans for Monument Street and the 1929 "Sketch Plan for Old North Bridge Protective Association (see Figure 62)."

Existing Condition: The stone wall marks the bound between Honeysuckle Island and property purchased by the Concord Canoe Club in 1909 (formerly part of the Simmons houselot). It runs east to west between Monument Street and the Concord River. The wall generally parallels stone wall (W-22), which marks the northern border of the former Concord Canoe Club property. The two walls appear to have lined an entrance drive leading to the early 1900s Concord Canoe Club.

The sections of the wall in the best condition are at its eastern and western ends, where it stands one to two, medium to large-sized stones high. The center section is much lower, sometimes only marked by a sparse line of partially buried stones. Its poor condition prohibits identification of its construction style. Portions of the wall appear to include faced stones (generally associated with highly constructed walls) although overall it appears to be a thrown wall. At several locations the line of the wall is incorporated into large rock outcroppings. The eastern end of the wall extends approximately 20 feet into the Concord River. Contributing to the poor condition of the wall is damage caused by falling tree limbs and trees that have grown within the wall (Figures 125-126).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-21) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

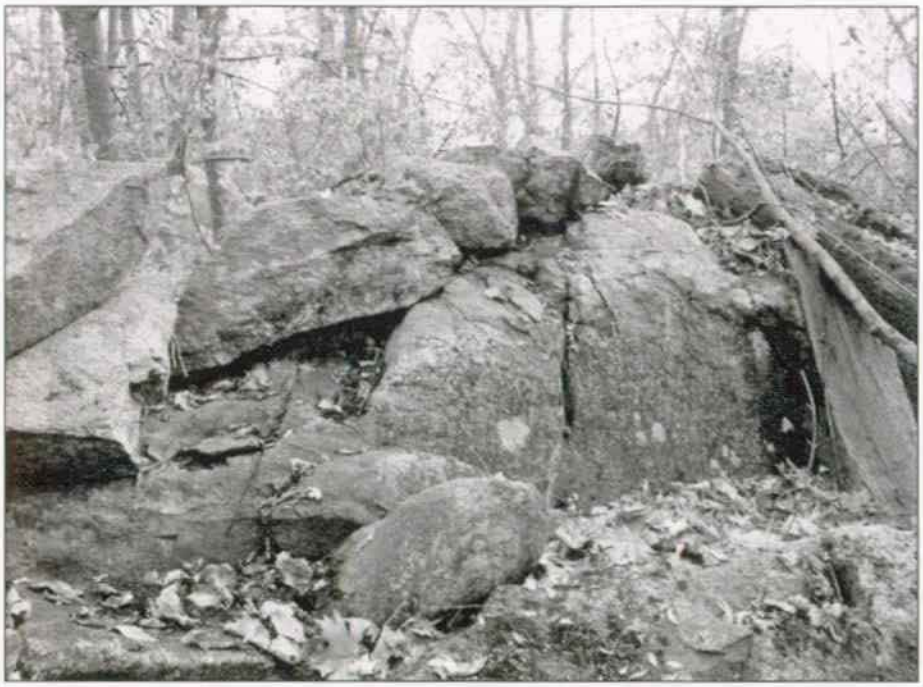


Figure 125. View west from Honeysuckle Island of stone wall (W-21), 2002. Photo depicts a section of wall (W-21) where wall construction incorporated a large unmovable boulder. (OCLP)

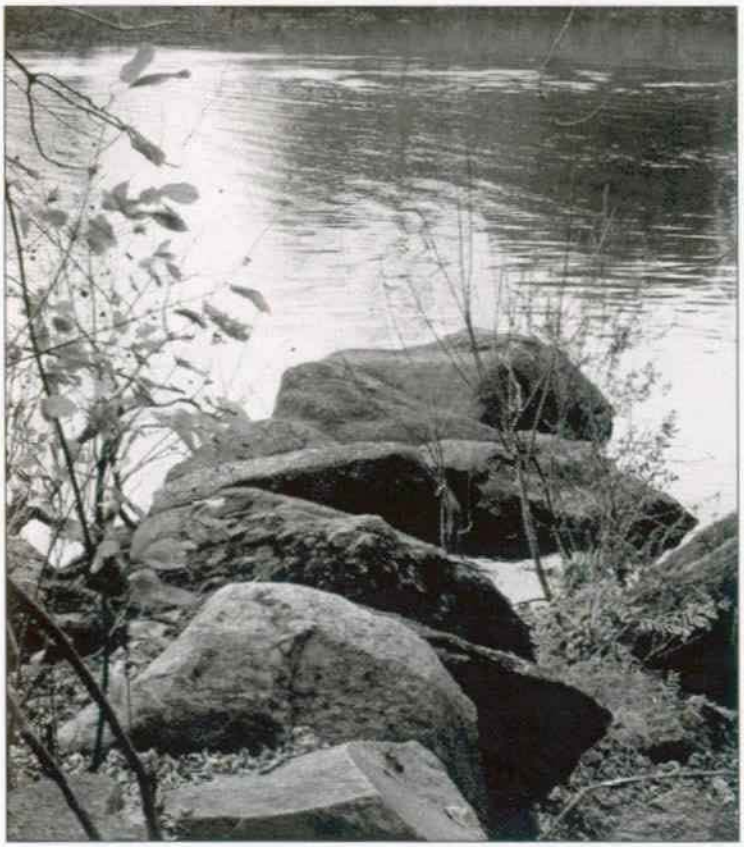


Figure 126. View southwest of stone wall (W-21), where the wall enters Concord River, 2002. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-22)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-22) runs along a portion of the southern boundary of property purchased by the Concord Canoe Club in 1909, from the owners of the Simmons houselot. According to the property deed and twentieth century plans, the southern boundary of the property paralleled a significant length of stone wall (W-21), the northern boundary of the acquired property.[285] The date constructed and the original length of stone wall (W-22) is unknown. It is probable the wall was constructed soon after the canoe club acquired the land; however, it is not depicted on c. 1920s –1940s plans reviewed. Only the center portion of the wall appears on the 1962 "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick." Missing or never constructed sections of the wall appear on the 1962 plan as a wire fence.

Existing Condition: The wall extends from Monument Street to the Concord River, along the 1909 property boundary between the Simmons houselot and property owned by the Concord Canoe Club. Only a section of what may have originally been a much longer stone wall exists. The section contains a mix of stone sizes, and measures 36 to 48 inches high by 30 inches wide. Both sides of the rubble wall are faced, and the top may have originally been capped. The section of the stone wall that remains is in fair to poor condition. In some areas stones have loosened and/or tumbled out of the wall. There are boulders west of the intact section of stone wall (W-22) that may mark the original line of the wall; however, heavy brush prohibits further investigation. A wooden post with remnant traces of wire fencing is located east of the intact section. The old wire fence appears to be an extension of stone wall (W-22) and is probably the section of the wire fence depicted on the 1962 plan mentioned above (Figure 127).

Evaluation: undetermined
The wall is an historic feature associated with the Concord Canoe Club. The exact historic function of the wall is unknown.

Stone wall (W-23)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-23) did not exist in 1775 and the extant wall post-dates 1875. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-23) on the 1875 layout plan for Monument Street, within the bounds of proposed road alterations. The northern two-thirds of the wall along Monument Street re-appears on the 1924 layout plan for Monument Street, indicating this section was rebuilt by 1924. This section of the wall curved onto Monument Street, but stopped short of its current endpoint, which abuts stone wall (W-28). The southern one-third of the stone wall (W-23) along Monument Street and the stretch of stone wall (W-23) along Liberty Street are not depicted on the 1924 plan, indicating they were constructed after

[285] Bartlett et al. to Concord Canoe Club, 3473:182.



Figure 127. View east from former Concord Canoe Club property (Simmons houselot) of stone wall (W-22) at the bend in the wall, 2002. (OCLP)

1924. An opening at the northern end of the rebuilt section, presumably a field entrance, is also depicted on the 1924 plan. The wall as it now stands is depicted on the 1962 "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick," indicating the two remaining sections were constructed c. 1924-1962. The 1962 plan also depicts three openings in the wall: the opening illustrated on the 1924 plan, an opening near the southern end of the section along Monument Street that presumably lead to nineteenth-century Lewis Flint house site, and an opening at the western end of the section along Liberty Street, probably a second field entrance.

Existing Condition: The stone wall borders Flint field and extends along the west side of Monument Street and the south side of Liberty Street, ending just east of the culvert on Liberty Street (F-07). Historic road and property plans mentioned above indicate the wall was constructed in three sections. The southern section along Monument Street, built after 1924, exhibits two different construction styles. The front (Monument Street side) and top of the wall are faced and consist primarily of tightly laid medium to large stones. The backside of this section of wall is constructed with small to medium-sized stones, loosely arranged. The remaining two sections, one along Monument Street (northern two-thirds, built by 1924) and the other along Liberty Street (built after 1924) are similar in style to the first section, but neither appear to be as tightly constructed. Distinct lines separating the wall sections are not detectable. The entire stretch of wall along Monument Street measures 24 inches wide by 30 to 36 inches high. As the wall rounds the bend to Liberty Street, its height descends to 24 to 30 inches. The

condition of the wall varies from good to fair. Three openings interrupt the line of the wall: two along Monument Street and one on Liberty Street at its eastern end, in the same locations noted on the 1962 "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick." Post and rail fencing block all three entrances.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-23) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-24)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-24) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall in the approximate location of stone wall (W-24) is depicted on an engraving that appears in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* in 1875. Physical evidence described below indicates the wall was rebuilt in 1879. A wall in the same location as stone wall (W-24) is also depicted in a c. 1900-1906 photograph of the Major John Buttrick. The photograph depicts an opening at the eastern end of the wall (see Figures 108-109)

Existing Condition: The stone retaining wall extends along the north side of Liberty Street, east of the Major John Buttrick house. The wall exhibits two different construction styles. The front (Liberty Street side) and top of the wall consist of medium-sized stones, tightly laid. The front is faced and the top is capped with large flat stones. The backside of the wall is constructed with small to medium-sized stones, loosely arranged. At the western end of the wall, the initials "EJD" are carved into one of the cap stone and "Nov 16 1879" into another. The eastern end of the wall stops about ten feet short of adjacent stone wall (W-25). The opening, presumably a field entrance, is the same opening depicted in the c. 1900-1906 photograph mentioned above. Large sections of the wall remain in good condition; however, in several sections stones have begun to loosen and tumble out (Figures 128-129).

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-24) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

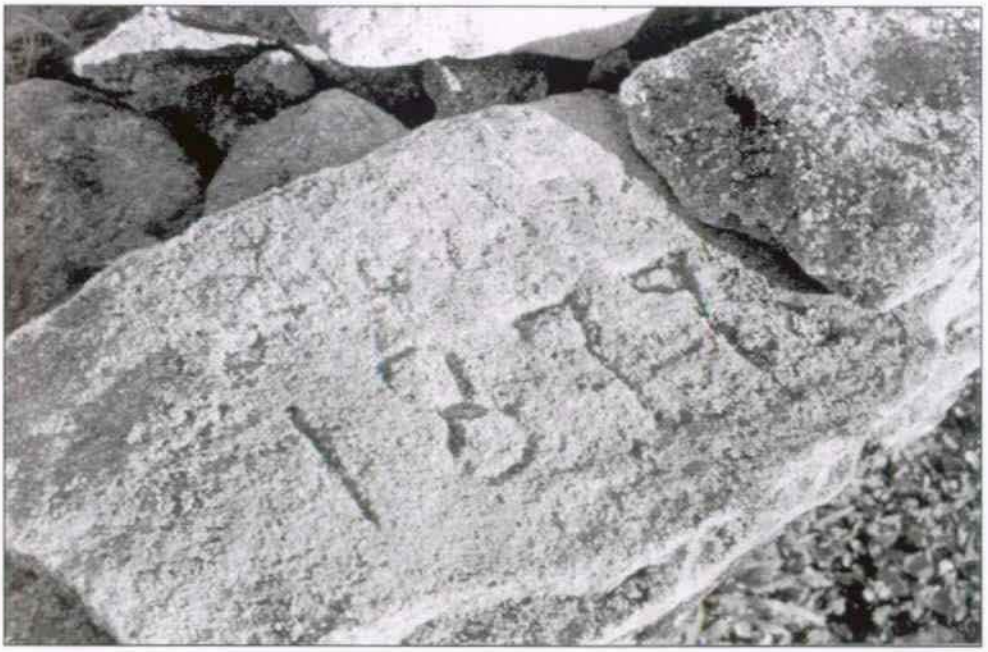


Figure 128. Cap stone at western end of stone wall (W-24), with the engraved date Nov 16, 1879, 2002. (OCLP)

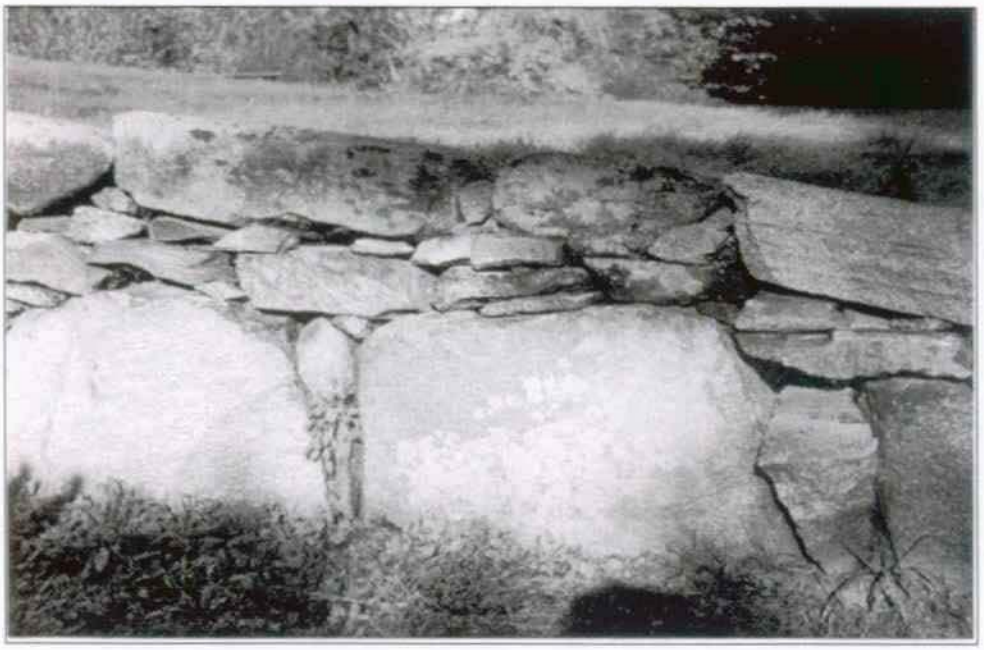


Figure 129. View northwest from Liberty Street of stone wall (W-24), 2002. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-25)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-25) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall in the same location as stone wall (W-25) is depicted on a c. 1900-1906 photograph of the Major John Buttrick house (see Figure 109).

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall is located on the north side of Liberty Street, along the portion of the road that passes over the culvert on Liberty Street (F-07) located just west of the Liberty Street/Monument Street intersection. The wall varies in height from 15 to 30 inches and is in fair condition. A large portion of the stone wall is barely visible or not visible at all from Liberty Street, due to road improvements that have raised the roadbed.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-25) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-26)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-26) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-26) on the 1928 "Plan of Land surveyed for Mrs. Mary B. Buttrick." Earlier photographs or maps that may have depicted a stone wall in the same location as stone wall (W-26) were not found.

Existing Condition: The laid stone wall extends along the north side of Liberty Street and the east side of Estabrook Road, west of the Major John Buttrick house. The front-faced wall is 24 inches wide and is composed of small, medium, and large-sized stones. Flat stones originally capped the wall, only several remain. The northern end of the wall (along Estabrook Road) was constructed as a retaining wall, while other sections may have possibly become retaining walls as subsequent road improvements raised the roadbed. The inside of the wall measures 24 to 48 inches tall and the outside along Monument Street measures between 12 and 36 inches. Two openings interrupt the line of the wall: one at a side entrance to the Major John Buttrick site and the other at the entrance to the site of the mid-twentieth century cottage built for Mary Brooks Buttrick's chauffeur/handyman. Two 54-inch granite pillars mark the entrance to the Major John Buttrick houselot. The condition of the wall varies from good to poor.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture)
Stone wall (W-26) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-27)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-27) probably dates after the early 1940s. The stone wall is located along Cedar Way, a private road that is not depicted in the 1943 aerial photograph.

Existing Condition: The laid stone wall extends along the northwest corner of the Major John Buttrick houselot. The top and front-faced retaining wall stands 24 to 36 inches high. The expanse of the wall on Monument Street is unclear – it may end at the opening in the wall (former driveway of the Mary Buttrick cottage) or it may continue further south. A pile of stones to the right of the driveway suggests that a portion of the wall was removed to provide driveway access. Stone wall construction on both sides of the former driveway appears similar, however stones appear to fit tighter together north of the driveway, and the top of the wall is flatter. The wall consists primarily of medium to large-sized stones. It is in good condition.

Evaluation: non-contributing

Stone wall (W-28)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-28) in 1775. Stone wall (W-28) was presumably constructed c. 1911 to 1962. A stone wall does not appear in the same location as stone wall (W-28) on the 1911 "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq." (see Figure 55) but then does appear on the 1962 "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick."

Existing Condition: The stone retaining wall extends along the south side of Liberty Street, crossing over the culvert on Liberty Street (F-07) just east of the Buttrick carriage house. The wall measures 18 to 24 inches wide and 30 to 36 inches high. The construction style is not evident.

Evaluation: undetermined
It is not known if the wall was constructed prior to 1949.

Stone wall (W-29)

Historic Condition: A stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-28) in 1775. A stone wall in the location of stone wall (W-29) is depicted on the 1911 "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq." (see Figure 55). The plan does not depict a small portion of the extant wall, at its eastern end. This missing section of wall along Liberty Street borders a portion of Flint field purchased by Stedman Buttrick II in 1910. The uniformity of the extant wall suggests Stedman Buttrick II either rebuilt the entire wall after 1911, or that he constructed the wall section not represented on the 1911 plan to match the wall present in 1911. A comparison of the 1911 plan

and the 1962 "A Plan of land in Concord Mass. Belonging to Trustees U/M of Stedman Buttrick" indicates that a portion of the wall (western end, flanking both sides of the Major John Buttrick Monument) may have been rebuilt after 1911, following realignment of Liberty Street and before construction of the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument in 1915.[286]

Existing Condition: The rubble stone wall is located along the south side of Liberty Street, extending west from approximately 90 feet east of the Buttrick carriage house and just short of the 1928 formal entrance to the Buttrick estate (current exit from the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot). The front (Liberty Street) and top faced wall is composed of small, medium, and large-sized stones. The wall height varies from 18 to 36 inches and its width from 24 to 36 inches. Portions of the stone wall serve as a retaining wall. The condition of the wall varies from fair to poor, deteriorating as it proceeds west. In some areas, the wall's rubble construction is not evident due to missing and tumbled stones. The line of the wall is interrupted by four openings: one at its eastern end, blocked by a wooden post and rail fence (post-1962); two that provide access into the Buttrick carriage house and caretaker's cottage (1911); and the fourth at the entrance of the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot (1967).

Evaluation: contributing (Agricultural, Commemoration, Landscape Architecture)
Stone wall (W-29) is a historic feature of the agricultural, commemorative, and Buttrick estate landscapes.

Stone wall (W-30)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-30) did not exist in 1775. The 1912 "Plan of Northly [sic] Corner of Land Owned by Edward A. Newell" indicates Stedman Buttrick II constructed a wall across this portion of his estate by 1912. The new wall included an opening for the entrance drive into the estate. The 1923 (revised 1928) "Topographical Plan, Buttrick Property" notes planned construction of a wall across the c. 1912 entrance drive. Another opening was planned further east along the wall, for a new entrance drive. The new entrance drive required removal of an approximate 85-foot section of the wall and the construction of two curved walls, bending into the estate property and terminated by short, square stone pillars. The NPS removed a section of the wall c. mid-1960s, west of the 1928 formal entrance. The new opening connected the Groton Road trail to Liberty Street.

Existing Condition: The wall is located on the south side of Liberty Street, in front of the Buttrick mansion. Its line is interrupted twice, once by the c. 1928 formal entrance to the Buttrick estate (current exit from the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot) and again by the Liberty Street entrance to the Groton Road trail. Three sections of differing construction are

[286] "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick," 1962 (see Appendix B); "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick, Esq.," 1911(see Figure 55).

evident within the wall, reflecting the alterations that have occurred since it was initially constructed in 1911.

Section A, at the eastern end of the wall, is the 1928 formal entrance to the Buttrick estate. The curved walls leading into the estate have retained their original configuration. This section of the wall is in good to fair condition. Portions of the mortared stone pillars have become dislodged and are missing.

Section B, in the middle of the wall, includes portions of what is thought to be the c. 1912 wall, the mid-1960s Groton Road trail opening, and two, seemingly out of character sections of wall that flank the trail entrance. A 15-foot section north of the entrance is capped with long, square cut stones and 20-foot section to the south includes several very large, out of scale stones (Figure 130).

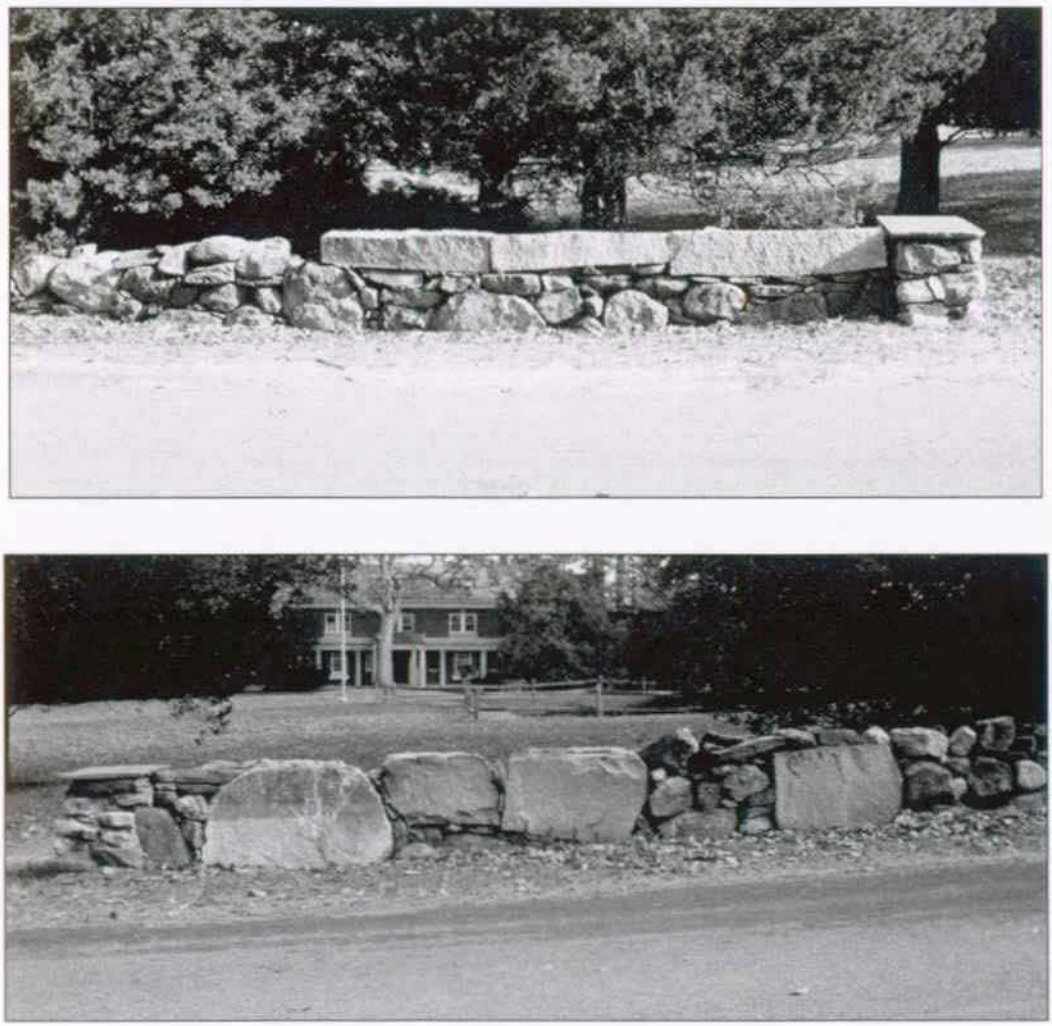


Figure 130. View east of stone wall (W-30), section B, 2002. Top photo depicts portion north of the Groton Road trail entrance and the bottom photograph depicts the portion south of the trail entrance. (OCLP)

Section C, at the western end of the wall, is a 25-foot section constructed c. 1928 to block the discontinued 1912 entrance to the Buttrick estate. This section is composed of small, medium, and large-stones and is of rubble construction. It measures 30 inches wide and 30 inches high, and has a faced front and a capped top. The back may also be faced, although not as sharply.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture, Landscape Architecture)
Stone wall (W-30) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape and the Buttrick estate landscape.

Stone wall (W-31)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-31) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall appears in the same location as stone wall (W-31) in an 1875 photograph of the centennial celebration of the battle at the North Bridge (see Figure 27). A c. 1900-1906 photograph of the stone marker erected on the Battle Lawn estate by Edwin Barrett, commemorating the contributions of his relatives during the battle at the North Bridge, appears to depict a wall much shorter than the extant wall (see Figure 51). This may indicate that stone wall (W-31) was constructed after the photograph c. 1900-1906, perhaps by Edwin Newell after he acquired the property in 1909.

Existing Condition: Stone wall (W-31) is located along the south side of Liberty Street, bordering the Captain David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn estate). The wall appears to have been constructed in three sections. Section A is located at the western end of stone wall (W-31). It is a 20-inch wide double laid stone wall standing about 45 inches high. The wall is faced on both sides and the top, and it has an angled back (estate side). Most of the stones used in its construction are of medium size and have squared sides. Cement mortar has been applied to the back and the top of the wall. This section of wall is in generally good condition, although there are several sections where stones have shifted and top stones have toppled out. A portion of this section of wall, just west of the wooden gate, is in poor condition. Section B abuts section A at its eastern end. This small section of wall blocks a former opening in the wall provided access to the Battle Lawn gardener's cottage, removed in 1926. Although the construction style of section B is similar to that of section A, two distinct fault lines separate the section from the s adjoining sections. Section C adjoins section B at its eastern end. This small portion of the wall is of looser construction, resembling closer the construction style of Section C of stone wall (W-30).

The line of the wall is interrupted by two openings: the formal estate entrance and a second entrance that was presumably a field entrance. The stone wall curves inward at the formal estate entrance and is terminated by two field stone pillars. The possible field entrance is marked by a pair of 67-inch concrete pillars that support a double-wide wooden gate.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture, Landscape Architecture)
Stone wall (W-31) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape and the Battle Lawn estate landscape.

Stone wall (W-32)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-32) did not exist in 1775. The wall dates to at least 1885, the year that the town of Concord placed the Muster Field Monument (W-09) within the wall. The wall appears in a c. 1885-1888 photograph of the monument (see Figure 42).[287]

Existing Condition: The rubble stone wall extends along the north side of Liberty Street, from the intersection of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road to about 260 feet west the Muster Field Monument. Past this point, the wall continues outside of the park boundary. The 30-inch wide wall is composed of small, medium, and large-sized stones. It is front-faced (roadside) and has a capped top. The western end of the wall (retaining wall, 36 inches high) is in good to fair condition. Sections of the wall in this area exhibit its original construction and dimensions. The condition of the wall deteriorates as it progresses east. The eastern end of the wall (freestanding wall, 12 to 18 inches high) is in poor condition, having lost most of its height.

Evaluation: contributing (Agriculture, Commemoration)
Stone wall (W-32) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape and the commemorative landscape.

Stone wall (W-33)

Historic Condition: A stone wall in the approximate location of stone wall (W-33) in 1775.
A stone wall with a board rider appears in the same location as stone wall (W-33) in a c. 1900 photograph of Keyes pasture (see Figure 104).[288] A wall in the same location is also depicted on the 1908 layout plan for Lowell Road.

Existing Condition: The stone retaining wall extends along the northern boundary of Keyes pasture, along the south side of Liberty Street. In 1908, the stone wall continued south to Red (Hunt's) Bridge, rounding the corner at the Lowell Road intersection. In 1909, a significant portion of the Red (Hunt's) Bridge was replaced and the approach to the bridge may also have been improved. The section of wall along Lowell Road present in 1908 and not evident today may be buried under the improved approach. 1964, the town rebuilt the Red (Hunt's) Bridge. The new bridge was constructed just west of the historic bridge, necessitating realignment of Lowell Road. The old roadbed is marked by a linear opening within a young woodland. One opening marked by two 28-inch square-cut pillars interrupts the line of the wall. Another possible opening is indicated by a broken square-cut pillar, with a small section still imbedded in the ground. The wall is in poor condition. Only a small section appears to retain is original rubble construction. This section, located at the eastern end of the wall, is 36 inches wide and stands 18 inches (roadside) to 48 inches tall (field side). The dimensions of the remaining portions of the wall are significantly less.

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[287] Hosmer Photographic Collection, VI.6, Concord Free Public Library.
[288] MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 15, MIMA 24441, MIMA Archives.

Evaluation: contributing (Agricultural)
Stone wall (W-33) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Stone wall (W-34)

Historic Condition: It is not known if a stone wall stood in the approximate location of stone wall (W-34) in 1775. A stone wall in the location of stone wall (W-34) is depicted in several c. 1875 to 1909 photographs (See Figures 54 and 105). In 1965, NPS archeologists excavating portions of Groton Road noted smaller stones within a 25-foot section of the wall, 170 feet from Liberty Street. The investigation determined the smaller rocks had been placed within a break in the wall to block a former opening that had allowed passage of the west branch of the Groton Road. During the investigation, the break in the wall was re-opened.

A 1987 archeological investigation (Bateman site, A-08) indicates the wall opening is possibly not associated with the west branch of the Groton Road. The investigation uncovered evidence of another roadbed north of the roadbed discovered in 1965, on the opposite (west) side of stone wall W-34. The 1987 investigation concluded the second roadbed possibly dated to the eighteenth century, and indicated it might be the west branch of the Groton Road. The report concludes that stone wall (W-34), although it could have stood in 1775, was probably built after 1793 when Liberty Street was built.

Existing Condition: The thrown stone wall extends from Liberty Street to the Concord River, between Keyes Pasture and the Captain David Brown houselot. It is composed primarily of large and medium-sized stones. The wall stands 24 to 42 inches high and 24 inches wide. It is in fair condition (Figure 131). One opening interrupts the line of the wall, the portion removed by NPS archeologists in the mid-1960s.

Evaluation: contributing (Agricultural, Landscape Architecture)
Stone wall (W-34) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape and the Battle Lawn estate landscape.

Stone wall (W-35)

Historic Condition: unknown

Existing Condition: A low stone wall extends along the southern boundary of the Battle Lawn estate along the Concord River (Figure 132). The wall may extend further along the river in both directions than indicated on Figure 83.

Evaluation: undetermined



Figure 131. View west of stone wall (W-34), 2002. (OCLP)



Figure 132. View northwest of stone wall (W-35), 2002. (OCLP)

Stone wall (W-36)

Historic Condition: Stone wall (W-36) did not exist in 1775. A stone wall in the same location as stone wall (W-36) is mentioned in an 1838 property deed (400:133) for the calf pasture: "beginning at the said bridge [Hunt's] on the east side of said road then running on said road as the stone wall now stands."

Existing Condition: A short section of a stone retaining wall is located along the east side of Lowell Road, at the southern end of the calf pasture. The wall is not visible from Lowell Road. Known in the 1800s as the "Causeway," Lowell Road extends over the Concord River and adjacent wetlands subject to yearly flooding. The large section of the wall not evident today may be under layers of earthen-fill placed during nineteenth and twentieth-century road improvements.[289]

Evaluation: contributing (Agricultural)
Stone wall (W-36) is a historic feature of the agricultural landscape.

Small-Scale Features – Monuments and Markers (see Figure 81)

Nine monuments and markers are located within the North Bridge Unit, five near the North Bridge and four on Liberty Street.

1836 Battle Monument (M-01)

Historic Condition: Solomon Willard, construction supervisor of the Bunker Hill Monument, designed the 1836 Battle Monument. The town dedicated the monument on July 4, 1837. In c. 1869 the monument was cleaned because "it had become much stained and defaced," according to the 1869-1870 Concord Town Report. NPS conservators cleaned the monument in July 1999, and MIMA staff have cleaned and waxed the monument twice a year since then.

Existing Condition: The 1836 Battle Monument stands on the east bank of the Concord River, just east of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. Inset into the east face of the 25-foot granite obelisk is a slab of white marble. Inscribed in the marble is a brief account of the battle at the bridge.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The 1836 Battle Monument is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

[289] Lowell Road was first extended over the newly constructed Red (or Hunt's) bridge c. 1792 and the road was improved in 1856, 1874, and 1908, as ordered by the County Commissioners. Red Bridge was replaced in 1909, and again in 1964.

Grave of the British Soldiers (M-02)

Historic Condition: Soon after burying two British soldiers in the Reverend Emerson's cow pasture (Old Manse field) following the battle at the North Bridge, local citizens reportedly marked the site with two small stones: one marking the head and the other the foot of the grave. Nathaniel Hawthorne mentions the site and the stones in his 1846 publication "Mosses from the Old Manse." In 1875, the town inset a small granite slab in stone wall (W-18) overlooking the graves, inscribed with the words "Grave of the British Soldiers." The town replaced the original marker in 1910 with a large slate slab engraved with the last quatrain of James Russell Lowell's 1849 poem "Lines."

Existing Condition: The 1910 slate tablet marking the Grave of the British Soldiers remains inset within stone wall (W-18), along the avenue leading to the North Bridge. Two small stones are embedded within the soil on top of the grave site, one measuring 13 inches and the other 7 inches, both believed to be the stones reportedly placed c. 1775 to mark the grave. Stones within the wall immediately surrounding the slate tablet are set in mortar, possibly a recent repair.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The Grave of the British Soldiers is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Concord Fight Marker (M-03)

Historic Condition: In 1925, a wooden sign titled "Concord Fight" was erected adjacent to the eastern abutment (north side) of the 1909 commemorative North Bridge. The sign, a predecessor of the extant Concord Fight Marker, included a battle narrative written by local historian Allen French (Figure 133). In 1955, Concord replaced the sign with a cast bronze tablet set in a granite boulder. The French narrative that appears on the original sign was inscribed in raised letters on the bronze tablet.

Existing Condition: The Concord Fight Marker stands just north of the 1836 Battle Monument, in front of stone wall (W-19) bordering the north side of the avenue leading to the North Bridge. The marker consists of a bronze tablet mounted on a 54-inch uncut granite boulder (Figure 134).

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The Concord Fight Marker is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.



Figure 133. Concord Fight Sign. Photograph by James H. Tolman, c. 1925. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34290, MIMA Archives)



Figure 134. Concord Fight Marker, 2002. (OCLP)

The Minute Man statue (M-04)

Historic Condition: Local sculptor Daniel C. French designed The Minute Man statue. The statue was cast in bronze from ten pieces of condemned brass cannons supplied by the United States Congress. The monument was unveiled during the centennial celebration in 1875. In 1975, the NPS re-created the statue in plaster. The plaster casts are kept safe incase the original statue is damaged or destroyed.[290] NPS conservators cleaned the statue in July 1999, and MIMA staff have cleaned and waxed the statue twice a year since then.

Existing Condition: The Minute Man statue is located just west of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. The 7-foot bronze statue of the "embattled farmer" stands on a 7-foot granite pedestal. The first stanza of Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Concord Hymn" is inscribed on the eastern side of the granite pedestal and the text "1775/Nineteenth of April/1875" is inscribed on the western side.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The Minute Man statue is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker (M-05)

Historic Condition: In 1975, the Captain David Hosmer Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected the DAR Monument on the western side of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, to memorialize the sacrifice of Captain Issac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer, two minutemen from the Acton company who died during the battle at the North Bridge. Historic accounts from the 1820s-1870s indicate the location where Davis and Hosmer died during the battle at the North Bridge was known locally, and by c. 1850 the site was marked informally with a stone. In *Mosses from the Old Manse* (1846), Nathaniel Hawthorne noted "Old people, who dwell hereabouts, will point out the very spots, on the western bank, where our countrymen fell and died."[291] A quote attributed to Ralph Waldo Emerson at the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1850 described the site where the two men fell: "A little bush that marks the spot where Capt. Davis fell – 'Tis the burning bush where God spoke for his people."[292] The c. 1850 engraving "View of the Battle Ground at Concord, Massachusetts" depicts a small white object, possibly the stone, next to what appears to be a small bush, possibly the burning bush noted by Emerson in his speech (see Figure 17). Local historian Ruth Wheeler identified the stone in 1964 as a "small granite marker . . . placed on the field in 1850 to mark

290 Roise et al., Administrative History, p. 140-141.
291 Hawthorne, *Mosses from the Old Manse*, p. 6.
292 "Celebration of the 19th April, '75," *Concord Gazette & Middlesex Yeoman*, April 23, 1825.

the spot where Isaac David fell."[293] The "Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of Concord Fight," published in 1876, identified the burning bush as an "old sprouting apple-stump."[294]

Existing Condition: The DAR Marker is located west of The Minute Man statue, on the north side of the path leading to the North Bridge Visitor Center. The marker consists of a 36-inch uncut granite boulder with an aluminum tablet (Figure 135).

Evaluation: non-contributing
The DAR Marker post-dates the Commemorative period of significance (1836-1959).

John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument (M-06)

Historic Condition: In 1915, the town of Concord inset the John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument within stone wall (W-29) owned by Stedman Buttrick II, on the south side of Liberty Street bordering the Buttrick estate. Daniel Chester French, who also sculpted The Minute Man statue, designed the monument. In 1916, Buttrick granted the land occupied by the monument to the town, for "consideration paid."

Existing Condition: The John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument stands on the south side of Liberty Street, along a curve in stone wall (W-29) where Liberty Street intersects with Estabrook Road. The monument includes an 8-foot tall rectangular slab with an inset bronze panel, flanked by 5-foot granite seats. The bronze panel features a full-length figure of Major John Buttrick in high relief. The monument and seats are inset into stone wall (W-29).

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Mile Marker (M-07)

Historic Condition: unknown

Existing Condition: The Mile Marker stands on a small grass island at the intersection of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road. The cut granite marker measures 24 inches x 6 inches x 8 inches (Figure 136).

Evaluation: undetermined

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[293] Wheeler, "North Bridge Neighbors," p. 37.
[294] *Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration,* p. 16.

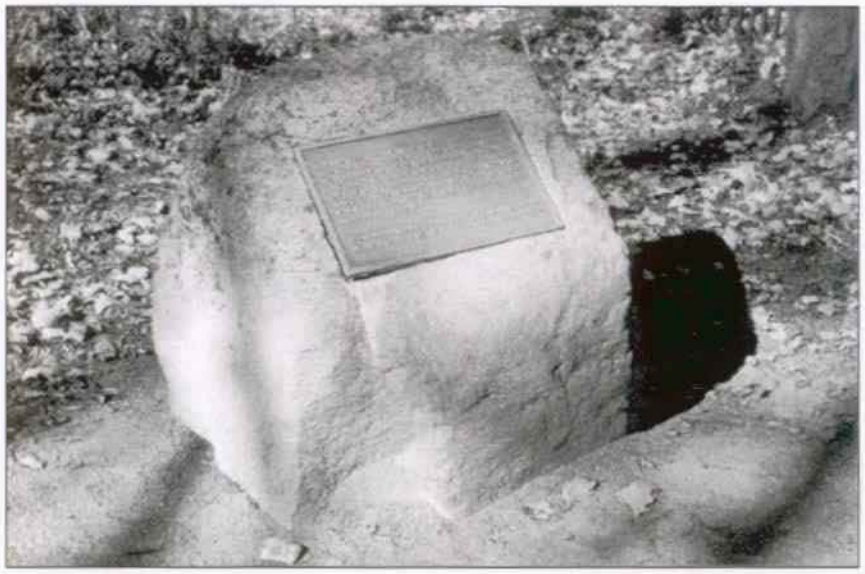


Figure 135. Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker, 2002. (OCLP)

Line of March Marker (M-08)

Historic Condition: The marker may date to the turn of the twentieth century. After becoming the first president of the Concord chapter of the Children of the American Revolution's (offshoot of Daughters of the American Revolution) "Old North Bridge Society" in 1885, Lucy Emily Noyes (great great grand daughter of Captain Isaac Davis) surveyed the route from Captain Issac Davis's house in Acton to the North Bridge. In 1960, seventy-five Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts retrace the surveyed route, referred to as the "line of march."[295]

Existing Condition: The Line of March Marker stands on a small grass island at the intersection of Liberty Street and Estabrook Road. The cut granite marker measures 72 inches x 24 inches x 7 inches (Figure 137).

Evaluation: undetermined

[295] Marie Davis Hunt to Margaret Lothrop, c. April 19, 1960 (HMLFP, Box 10 74, Folder 10, MIMA Archives).

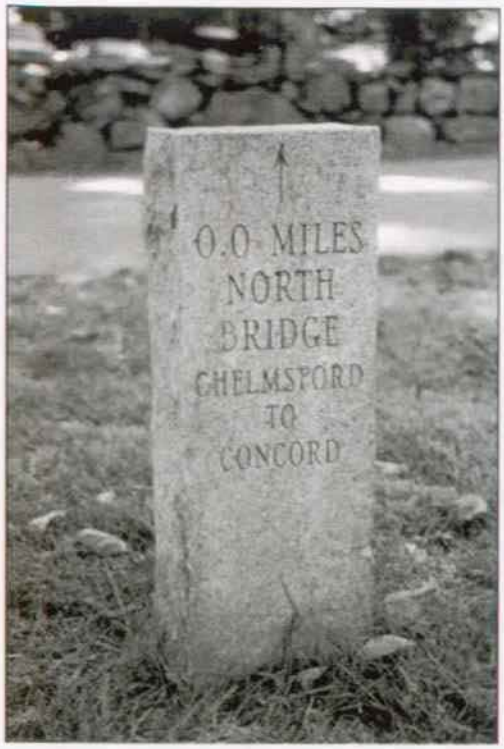


Figure 136. Mile Marker, 2002. (OCLP)



Figure 137. Line of March Marker, 2002. (OCLP)

Muster Field Monument (M-09)

Historic Condition: In 1885, Concord inset the Muster Field Monument within stone wall (W-32) on the north side of Liberty Street, bordering a field known today as the Muster Field. The monument was one of seven historic monuments placed within the town in preparation for the town's 250th anniversary celebration. The town retained ownership of the monument and the right to maintain it through a legal agreement with the owner of the stone wall, George and Mary Keyes.

Existing Condition: The 36-inch high x 42-inch wide cut granite monument is inset into stone wall (W-32).

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The Muster Field Monument is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Small Scale Features – Miscellaneous (see Figure 81)

Stone slab – Elisha Jones house (F-01)

Historic Condition: The following quote may refer to the stone slab located on the Elisha Jones house:

> "This stone formed a portion of a row which were used as stepping stones when the water was high on the causeway, and it was identified by certain stains which appear on it."
>
> The Concord Guide Book, 1880

The quote refers to an artifact from the battle at the North Bridge collected by John S. Keyes, owner of the Elisha Jones house in 1880.

Existing Condition: The rectangular granite slab is located adjacent to a stone retaining wall north of the Elisha Jones house. It measures 20 inches wide x 132 inches long x 6 inches deep.

Evaluation: Undetermined

Stone wellhead – Elisha Jones houselot (F-02)

Historic Condition: According to John Shepard Keyes, local historian and owner of the Elisha Jones house in the latter half of the nineteenth-century, Elisha Jones planted a willow tree near an old well in front of the shed door.[296] His account may indicate the extant well was present in 1775.

Existing Condition: The wellhead is located in the lawn in front of the Elisha Jones house. The stone wellhead measures approximately 48 inches wide x 60 inches long x 6 inches deep and has a 14-inch diameter circle cut in the center of the stone. The hole is filled with leaf litter and cobble stones.

Evaluation: undetermined

Stone wellheads – Major John Buttrick houselot (F-03, F-04)

Historic Condition: unknown

Existing Condition: Two stone well heads are located on the Major John Buttrick houselot. The first wellhead is located in the lawn off the southeast corner of the Major John Buttrick house (F-03). The wellhead measures approximately 36 inches wide x 36 inches long and is partially

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[296] Keyes, "Houses and Owners," p. 40.

covered by grass and moss. A hole measuring about 18 inches in diameter is cut in the center of the stone. A large, flat rock covers the wellhead (Figure 138). The second wellhead (F-04) is located in front of the Major John Buttrick house garage. A mature barberry growing on top of the wellhead blocks a clear view of the feature; however, it appears to be similar in nature to the other stone wellhead located on the Major John Buttrick houselot.

Evaluation: non-evaluated

Stone wellheads – Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (F-05, F-06)

Historic Condition: Both wells were excavated in 1968 under the direction of Archeologist Cordelia Thomas Snow. Snow believed the eastern well (F-05) may have been the well mentioned as one of the bounds for the Willard Buttrick house in the 1786 deed transferring property ownership. Artifacts recovered from the well indicate the well was filled sometime after 1900, possibly during or after the Buttrick mansion was built.

Snow believed well (F-06) was in the wrong location to have been a boundary marker indicated on the 1786 deed. However, artifacts recovered from the well date to the early nineteen century, indicating it may have been filled earlier than well (F-05).[297]

Existing Condition: The circular well heads are lined by large rocks and covered with metal grates (Figure 139).

Evaluation: Contributing (Agriculture)
The well heads are historic features of the agricultural landscape.

Culverts on Liberty Street (F-07, F-08)

Historic Condition: During fiscal year 1901-1902, Concord rebuilt the culvert at the eastern end of Liberty Street (F-07), "it having fallen in and stopped up the brook."[298]

Existing Condition: Two culverts are located on Liberty Street, one at the eastern end (F-07) of the street (mentioned above) and another at the western end (F-08) of the street. Both culverts have fieldstone heads and fieldstone side walls (Figure 140).

Evaluation: undetermined.

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[297] Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacManon, eds., "Archeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts," Vol. 4, ACMP Series 4 (Boston: National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources, 1986), p. 71.
[298] Concord Town Report, 1901-1902.



Figure 138. Stone wellhead (F-03) located on the Major John Buttrick houselot, 2002. (OCLP)

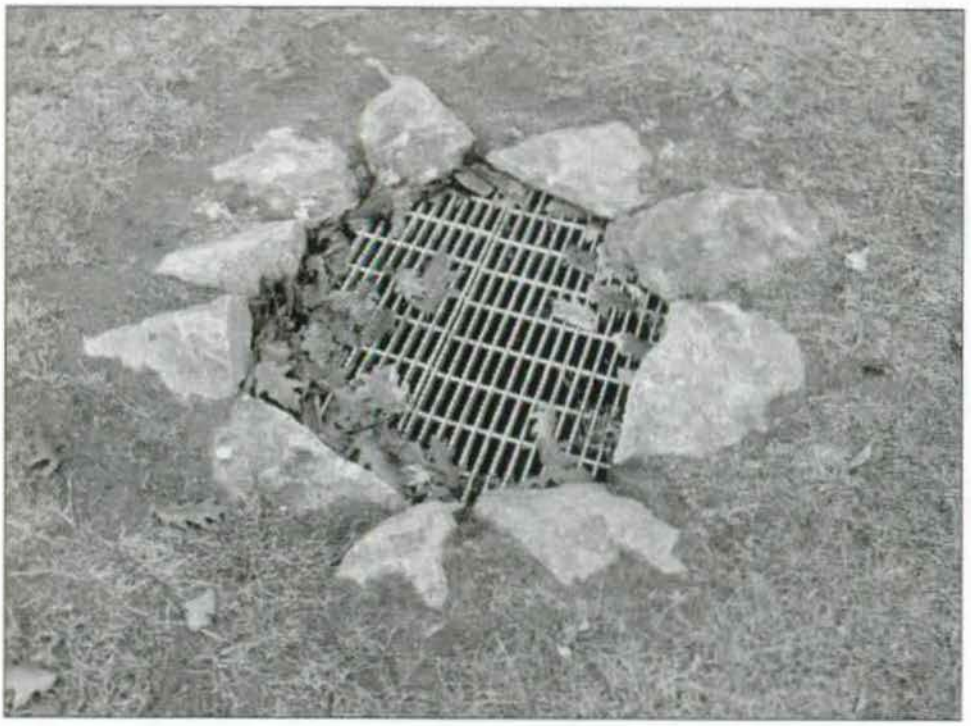


Figure 139. Stone wellhead located north of the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house site, 2002. (OCLP)



Figure 140. Stone culvert (F-08) on Liberty Street, 2002. (OCLP)

Stone marker on Liberty Street (F-09)

Historic Condition: The granite marker appears in a 1936 photograph taken at the intersection of Liberty Street and Lowell Road (Figure 141). The section of Lowell Road depicted in the photograph was abandoned in 1964, after the road was realigned to connect with the rebuilt Red (Hunts) Bridge, constructed just west of the original bridge.

Existing Condition: The approximate 5-foot cut stone marker stands on Liberty Street, just right of the intersection of Liberty Street and the pre-1964 alignment of Lowell Road (Figure 142).

Evaluation: undetermined



Figure 141. View southeast towards pre-1964 alignment of Lowell Road (center) during spring flood, March 15, 1936. Note the tall stone marker on the south side of Liberty Street (right). Also depicted in the photograph is the Nashawtuck Canoe-House (distance, left center), and the George Keyes boathouse (distance, center). (Panoramic Views, Box 2, Concord Free Public Library)

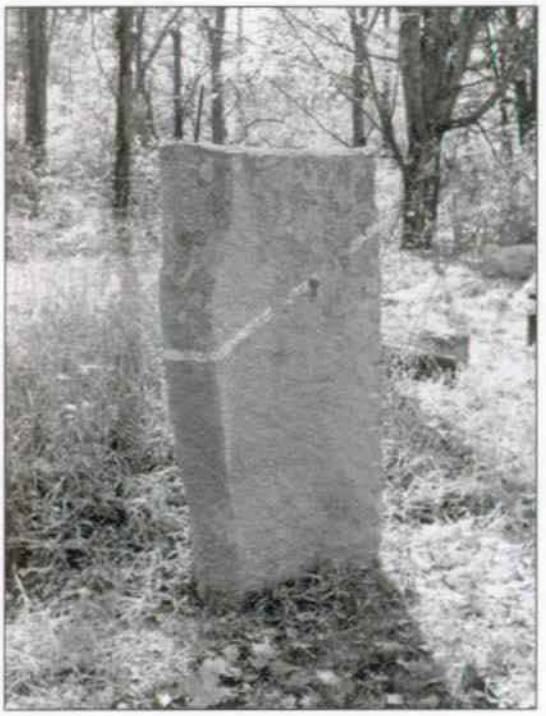


Figure 142. Stone marker on Liberty Street, 2002. (OCLP)

The Minute Man statue fencing (F-10)

Historic Condition: In c. 1875, two iron fence panels and an iron gate originally located at the entrance to the battleground (Monument Street) and four iron fence panels that originally surrounded the base of the 1836 Battle Monument were repositioned around the western edge of the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue. The Concord Town Report for 1875-1876 indicates the town paid $188.22 "for labor resetting iron fence, and for granite posts and freight for the same."

The two panels and the iron gate that originally stood at the entrance to the battleground date to the 1840s. The Concord Town Report for 1846-1847 indicates the town paid sixty dollars "for iron for a fence and for making the same," and the Concord Town Report for 1847-1848 states the town paid twenty dollars "for four stone posts and setting, for the iron fence."[299] The four panels repositioned from around the base of the 1836 Battle Monument date to at least the 1850s. The fencing appears in a c. 1852 engraving and an 1859 stereoscopic view of the monument.[300]

In the 1960s, the NPS removed one of the fence panels surrounding the quarter-acre landform to open access from the monument to the North Bridge Visitor Center, along the newly laid Groton Road trail. It was one of the four panels that originally surrounded the base of the 1836 Battle Monument.

Existing Condition: The fence consists of three of the four iron fence panels that originally stood around the base of the 1836 Battle Monument, each measuring over 19 feet in length; two iron fence panels measuring about 7 ½ feet in length that originally stood at the entrance to the Battleground; and an iron gate consisting of two panels just over 5 feet in length that also originally stood at the entrance to the Battleground (Figure 143). The seven iron fence panels are connected by squared granite pillars, four measure 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep and two measure 12 inches wide by 12 inches deep. The pillars vary in height from 48 inches to 68 inches above ground. The bottoms of several iron panels are in poor condition, due to rust caused by prolonged contact with deposited soil.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemorative)
The fencing is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

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[299] Concord Town Reports, 1846-1847, 1847-1848.
[300] H. F. Walling, "Map of the Town of Concord," 1852; Stereoscopic view of the 1836 Battle Monument (HMLFP, Box 10, MIMA 13829, MIMA Archives.



Figure 143. The Minute Man statue fencing, 2002. Depicted in the photograph is the gate that originally stood at the entrance to the battleground, before 1875. (OCLP)

Grave of the British Soldiers fencing (F-11)

Historic Condition: Concord erected the fence around the Grave of the British Soldiers in 1877, with funds donated by Herbert Radclyff, an English-born Bostonian.

Existing Condition: The granite post and iron chain fence surrounds the Grave of the British Soldiers. The fence consists of four 40-inch high granite posts that support two tiers of heavy gage iron chain. The fencing borders three sides of the grave. Stone wall (W-18) along the south side of the avenue leading to the North Bridge borders the fourth side.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The fencing is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape.

Base of the 1836 Battle Monument (F-12)

Historic Condition: The 1836 Battle Monument was erected on top of an earthen mound approximately 3 feet tall. It was originally surrounded by four iron fence panels. In c. 1875 the town removed the four panels and repositioned them around quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue, and placed four small granite "corner buffers" around the base of the rounded mound. Historic photographs from the 1800s and early 1900s depict a grass-covered mound under the statue. In 1909, during the same year the concrete 1909 commemorative North Bridge was constructed, the town squared the base of the monument and installed concrete curbing around its perimeter. Four small cedar trees were planted on the mound in 1915, one in each corner. Photographs taken c. 1920s do not depict the cedars, indicating they were removed soon after planting. In 1958, the town replaced the concrete curbing with granite curbing and installed rectangular granite slabs around the base of the monument to create a "narrow path."[301] At the same time, the town constructed a "simple set of steps" leading up the eastern side of the mound (Figure 144).

Existing Condition: The small earthen mound under the 1836 Battle Monument rises approximately 30 inches to the base of the monument. The surface of the mound is packed soil. The granite curbing, rectangular slab, and stairs mention above are also extant.

Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The base of the 1836 Battle Monument is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape. A comparison of existing conditions and historic photographs indicates the height of the mound under the monument has significantly decreased, due in part to erosion and possibly from periodic applications of gravel on the roadbed surrounding the monument.

Base of The Minute Man statue (F-13)

Historic Condition: The Minute Man statue was erected in 1875 on top of an earthen mound, approximately 3 feet tall. The town placed four small granite "corner buffers" around the base of the rounded mound. Historic photographs from the late 1800s and early 1900s depict a grass-covered mound under the statue. In 1909, during the same year the concrete 1909 commemorative North Bridge was constructed, the town squared the base of the statue and installed concrete curbing around the perimeter. In 1958, the town replaced the concrete curbing with granite curbing, and installed granite slabs around the base of the monument to "create a narrow path."[302] A couple of granite slabs were also placed on the east and the west sides of the mound, between the granite curbing and the base of the statue. In 1958, the mound stood only 12 inches high and foot traffic had removed grass from its surface (Figure 145).[303]

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[301] Concord Town Report, 1958.
[302] Ibid.
[303] Ibid.

Existing Condition: The small earthen mound under The Minute Man statue rises approximately 12 inches to the base of the statue. The surface of the mound is packed dirt. The granite curbing and rectangular slabs mention above are also extant.

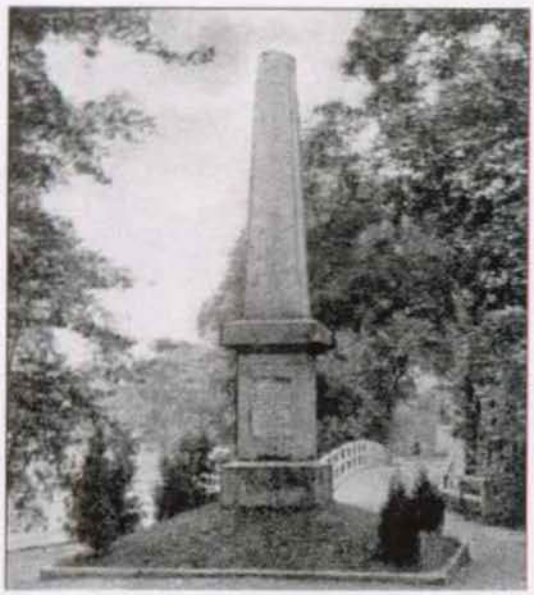
Evaluation: contributing (Commemoration)
The base of The Minute Man statue is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape. A comparison of existing conditions and historic photographs indicates the height of the mound under the monument has significantly decreased, partially because of erosion, and possibly from periodic applications of gravel on the roadbed surrounding the monument.



Pre-1875 – Iron fence[304]



Post 1875 – Iron fence removed[305]



Post 1909 – concrete curbing[306]



Post 1958 – granite curbing and stairs[307]

Figure 144. Historic images of the base of the 1836 Battle Monument

[304] Stereoscopic view. (Photographic Files, Concord Free Public Library)
[305] Photograph taken by Alfred W. Hosmer, 1880-1888. (Alfred W. Hosmer Photographic Collection, VI.17, Concord Free Public Library)
[306] Postcard, c. 1915. (MIMA Postcard Collection, Box 1, #13932, MIMA Archives)
[307] Photograph by Jack Boucher, 1962. HABS/HAER photograph #62-103. (MIMA Library)



c. 1875 – no granite cornerstones[308]



Post-1875 – granite cornerstones[309]



Post 1909 – concrete curbing[310]



Post – 1958 – granite curbing and slabs[311]

Figure 145. Historic images of the base of The Minute Man statue

[308] Early photograph of The Minute Man statue, possibly prior to 1875 centennial celebration. (Negative #72-185, MIMA Library – location of original photograph is unknown).
[309] Photograph by E. D. Alden, n.d. (SPNEA Archives)
[310] Photograph by James H. Tolman, c. 1925. (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34292, MIMA Archives)
[311] Photograph by Jack Boucher, 1962. HABS/HAER photograph #62-109. (MIMA Library)

Views and Vistas

Historic Condition: The openness of the 1775 landscape allowed expansive views across the battleground and from the battleground to the center of town. Colonial and British soldiers in the vicinity of the North Bridge on April 19, 1775 were within view of each other, as they maneuvered and positioned themselves across the landscape. As colonials gathered on Captain David Brown's cow pasture (Muster Field) they spied smoke rising from the center of town, sparking the battle at the North Bridge. For much of the nineteenth century continued farming protected major views across the battleground.

Vegetation associated with the commemorative landscape began to subtly change views across the battleground. In 1838, local citizens planted double rows of trees along the avenue leading to the 1836 Battle Monument, and by the early 1900s a few small trees and shrubs encircled the base of the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue (Figure 146). By the 1920s, a low Japanese barberry hedge flanked by a taller deciduous hedge bordered the circular path on top of the landform. The tall hedge blocked views west from the statue. Remnants of the barberry hedge survived into the 1990s.

Formal plantings associated with the Battle Lawn estate and the Buttrick estate in the late 1800s and early 1900s also shortened views across the battleground. Both estates planted specimen trees along Liberty Street and around their mansions. By the early 1900s, a line of mature evergreens planted in the 1880s along the boundary of the two estates blocked views between the commemorative landscape and Liberty Street (Figure 147). Aerial photographs indicate the row of evergreens was removed between 1943 and 1954; however, the view continued to be blocked by the maturing specimen trees planted on both estates.

Historic photographs depict an open view from the Battle Lawn mansion across the Concord River (See Figures 52 and 54). Views from the Buttrick estate are noted on the 1923 "Preliminary Plan of Gardens" for Stedman Buttrick, prepared by Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom.[312] Blossom notes important views east from the upper garden towards the Concord River and views south and southeast from the lower garden overlook "of meadows of river and church towers." Included in the view from the lower garden would have been the 1909 commemorative North Bridge, the 1836 Battle Monument, and The Minute Man statue. Photographs from the 1950s and 1960s indicate views remained open from the mansion and the gardens to the river and the commemorative landscape until at least the mid-twentieth century (Figures 148-149).

[312] The quote is located on the original drawing located in the MIMA Archives, MIMA 24473. It is not present on the 1964 NPS tracing of the original drawing depicted in Figure 58.

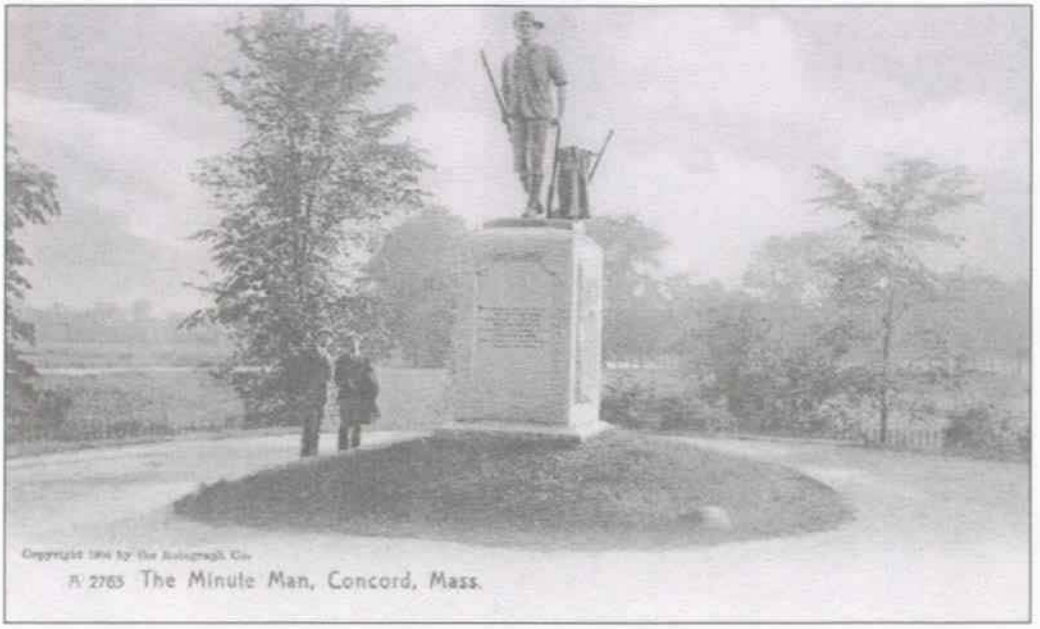


Figure 146. Postcard view southeast of vegetation surrounding The Minute Man statue, copyright 1904. (private collection)



Figure 147. View west of mature evergreen row (distance) blocking views from The Minute Man statue, pre-1909. Also depicted in the distance is the roof line and chimney of the Battle Lawn mansion (right of statue). (Castle Photographic Collection, II.5, Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 148. View southeast from the Buttrick lower garden overlook towards the commemorative landscape. Photograph by Jack Boucher, 1962. The 1956 commemorative North Bridge and The Minute Man statue are visible in the photograph. (HABS/HAER photograph 62-114, MIMA Library)



Figure 149. View southeast from the Buttrick lower garden overlook towards the commemorative landscape, 2002. Vegetation growing in the wetland along the river blocks views of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. (OCLP)

Existing Condition: Views across the battleground significant to the battle at the North Bridge are blocked by mature tree growth. Although several fields are actively farmed and a few more are routinely mowed, tree growth within the estate landscapes and within the un-maintained agricultural fields visually blocks historic views. Specific battleground views affected by mature tree growth include

the view between the North Bridge and the Muster Field (Figure 150)
the view between the North Bridge and the location of the east branch of the Groton Road
the view between the North Bridge and the location of the west branch of the Groton Road (Figure 151), and
the views between the Groton Road causeway and the British flank positions in the fields on the eastern side of the river, adjacent to Groton Road.

Views west from The Minute Man statue are no longer foreshortened by tall hedges. Only a few trees encircle the western edge of the quarter-acre landform under the statue. The scattered trees allow filtered views west, similar to those present in the early 1900s.

The view from the site of the Battle Lawn mansion towards the Concord River is blocked by mature tree growth along the river.

Views from the Buttrick mansion toward the Concord River, and views east, south, and southeast from the Buttrick gardens are blocked by mature tree growth.

Evaluation: non-contributing (Military), contributing (Commemoration), non-contributing (Landscape Architecture)
Blocked views across the battleground are not historic features of the 1775 landscape. The filtered view west from The Minute Man statue is a historic feature of the commemorative landscape. Blocked views across the Concord River from the Battle Lawn estate and blocked views from Buttrick estate toward the Concord River and the commemorative landscape are not historic features of the estate landscape.



Figure 150. View southeast from the Muster Field towards the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, 2002. Views of the battleground are blocked by mature evergreens growing. (OCLP)



Figure 151. View west from the 1956 commemorative North Bridge towards the Muster Field and the west branch of the Groton Road, 2002. View blocked by trees and shrubs growing in the wetland along the Concord River. (OCLP)

Table 2: SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES NORTH BRIDGE UNIT, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959		LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Topography and Hydrology							
General site topography & hydrology			Contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Contributing
Quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Topographic alterations - Battle Lawn estate			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Topographic alterations - Stedman Buttrick estate			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Spatial Organization							
Agricultural landscape spatial organization			Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Contributing
Commemorative landscape spatial organization			Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Battle Lawn estate spatial organization			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Stedman Buttrick estate spatial organization			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Circulation							
Monument Street							
South of avenue leading to the North Bridge	C-01		Contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
North of avenue leading to the North Bridge	C-02		Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Monument Street parking lot	C-03		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Avenue leading to the North Bridge	C-04		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Circular drive around The Minute Man statue	C-05		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing		Non-contributing
Groton Road trail	C-06		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Liberty Street							
eastern section (Estabrook Road to Flint field)	C-07		Contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Contributing
western section	C-08		Contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Contributing
center section	C-09		Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing		Contributing
Buttrick estate entrance drive (extant section)	C-10		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Buttrick estate service drive	C-11		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Buttrick estate garden paths	C-12		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot	C-13		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Battle Lawn estate drive	C-14		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Contributing
Vegetation							
South field	VG-01						
Secondary forest and brush			Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering stone walls			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Sargent field	VG-02						
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering stone walls)			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
20th century Residential vegetation			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing		Non-contributing

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Elisha Jones houselot	VG-03					
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Open field			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees around house			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees along Monument Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Residential vegetation			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Poplar Hill	VG-04					
Secondary forest			Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering stone walls			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse houselot	VG-05					
Open field			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature trees around house and along the entrance drive			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature trees bordering stone walls			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Ornamental vegetation			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse field	VG-06					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees along Monument Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Alleé	VG-07		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Trees adjacent to the North Bridge	VG-08		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Simmons houselot	VG-09					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Residential & NPS vegetation			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering Monument Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Double row of arborvitae	VG-10		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing
Honeysuckle Island	VG-11					
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature silver maple (60-inch diameter trunk)			Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering stone walls			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Monument Street parking lot	VG-12					
Mature shade trees within the parking lot			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-Contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering Monument Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering Great Meadows Road			Non-contributing	Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing
Parcel north of Monument Street parking lot	VG-13					
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees bordering Monument Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Flint field	VG-14					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Remnant orchard (seedlings and/or suckers)			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush (along swale)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees in field			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees along Monument and Liberty Streets			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Major John Buttrick houselot	VG-15					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees around house			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade tree along Estabrook Road			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Buttrick farm	VG-16					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Remnant orchard			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush (along river)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Residential trees and shrubs (Stedman Buttrick estate)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Ornamental gardens (Stedman Buttrick estate)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Mature shade trees along Liberty Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Captain David Brown houselot	VG-17					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Residential trees and shrubs (Battle Lawn estate)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Mature sugar maples along stone wall (W-34)			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Ornamental garden (Stedman Buttrick estate)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Mature shade trees along Liberty Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Muster Field	VG-18					
Open field			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Secondary forest and brush (along perimeter)			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade and evergreen trees in the field			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees along Liberty Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Keyes pasture	VG-19					
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature sugar maples along stone wall (W-34)			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Mature shade trees along Liberty Street			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Calf pasture	VG-20					
Patch of tall grass along edge of river			Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	
Secondary forest and brush			Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	

Buildings and Structures						
Elisha Jones house	B-01	000924	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse	B-02		Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse outbuildings	B-03		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse boathouse	B-04		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
1956 commemorative North Bridge	B-05	000945	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
North Bridge comfort station	B-06		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Major John Buttrick house	B-07	000932	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Buttrick garage	B-08	040235	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Buttrick mansion	B-09	040024	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Caretaker' cottage	B-10	040025	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Carriage house	B-11	040026	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Archeological Sites						
Keyes Barn foundation	A-01		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
John Flint site	A-02		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Joseph Derby barn foundation (NR Documentation refers to site as the John Buttrick foundation)	A-03	040249	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site	A-04	000939	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Groton Road site – west of the North Bridge						
East Branch	A-05		Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
West Branch	A-06		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Groton Road site – east of the North Bridge	A-07		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Thomas Brown house site	A-08		Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Bateman site	A-09		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Small Scale Features						
STONE WALLS						
South field (south)	W-01		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
South field/Monument Street	W-02		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
South field/Sargent field	W-03		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Sargent field/Monument Street	W-04		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Elisha Jones houselot/Monument Street	W-05		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Elisha Jones houselot –garden retaining walls	W-06	040196	Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Elisha Jones houselot/Poplar Hill	W-07-08		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Sargent Field/Old Manse houselot	W-09		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse houselot (west)	W-10		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse houselot/Old Manse field	W-11					
western 2/3rd section			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
eastern 1/3rd section			Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Old Manse field/Monument Street	W-12		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Popular Hill/Monument. Street & Great. Meadows Road	W-13					
along Monument Street			Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
along Great Meadows Road			Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Poplar Hill (northern boundary)	W-14		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Monument Street parking lot/Great Meadows Rd.)	W-15		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Monument Street parking lot/Monument Street	W-16		Non-contributing	Undetermined	contributing	Non-contributing
Parcel north of Monument Street parking lot/ Monument Street	W-17		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Avenue leading to the bridge (southern wall)	W-18		Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Avenue leading to the bridge (north wall)	W-19		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Simmons houselot/Monument Street	W-20		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Honeysuckle Island/Concord Canoe Club property	W-21		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Concord Canoe Club property/Simmons houselot	W-22		Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Flint Field	W-23		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Major John Buttrick houselot/Liberty Street (east)	W-24		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Liberty Street (crossing eastern culvert, north side)	W-25		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Major John Buttrick houselot/Estabrook road	W-26		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Major John Buttrick houselot/Cedar Way	W-27		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Liberty Street (crossing eastern culvert, south side)	W-28		Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Liberty Street/Buttrick farm (Stedman Buttrick estate) -eastern section	W-29		Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing	Contributing
Liberty Street/Buttrick farm (Stedman Buttrick estate) -western section	W-30		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Liberty Street/Capt. David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn estate)	W-31		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Muster Field/Liberty Street	W-32		Non-contributing	Contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Liberty Street/Keyes Pasture	W-33		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Capt. David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn estate)/ Keyes Pasture	W-34		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing
Concord River	W-35		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Undetermined
Calf pasture/Lowell road	W-36		Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
MONUMENTS & MARKERS						
1836 Battle Monument	M-01	006543	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Grave of the British Soldiers	M-02	006544	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Concord Fight Marker	M-03	040261	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
The Minute Man statue	M-04	006545	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
DAR Marker	M-05	040262	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument	M-06	040260	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Mile Marker	M-07		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing
Line of March Marker	M-08		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing
Muster Field Monument	M-09	040266	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
MISCELLANEOUS SMALL SCALE FEATURES						
Stone slab on the Elisha Jones houselot	F-01		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Stone wellhead on the Elisha Jones houselot	F-02	040197	Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Stone wellheads on the Major John Buttrick houselot						
wellhead (east of the house)	F-03		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
wellhead (south of the garage)	F-04		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Stone wellheads adjacent to the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site						
wellhead (east)	F-05		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
wellhead (west)	F-06		Undetermined	Contributing	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Culvert on Liberty Street (east)	F-07	040250	Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Culvert on Liberty Street (west)	F-08		Undetermined	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
Stone marker on Liberty Street	F-09		Non-contributing	Undetermined	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
The Minute Man statue fencing	F-10	040204	Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Grave of the British Soldiers Monument fencing	F-11		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Base of the 1836 Battle Monument	F-12		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing
Base of The Minute Man statue	F-13		Non-contributing	Non-contributing	Contributing	Non-contributing

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES	CLR#*	LCS#	MILITARY: Battle at the North Bridge April 19, 1775	AGRICULTURE: 1635 to 1959	COMMEMORATION: Battle at the North Bridge 1836-1959	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: Estate landscapes 1879-1959
Views and Vistas						
Views across the battleground, significant to the battle at the North Bridge.			Non-contributing (blocked views)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Views west from The Minute Man Statue			N/A	N/A	Contributing	N/A
View from the site of the Battle Lawn mansion towards the Concord River			N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-contributing (blocked views)
Views from the Buttrick mansion and gardens towards the Concord River and beyond.			N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-contributing (blocked views)

*The MIMA North Bridge Unit CLR feature identification numbers include two components: feature type, and individual feature number.

Feature Types:

Topography	T
Circulation	C
Vegetation	VG
Views and vistas	VW
Buildings and structures	B
Archeological Sites	A
Small Scale Features:	
Stone walls	W
Monuments and markers	M
Misc. small-scale features	F

CHAPTER 4: TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with NPS policy, the CLR serves as the primary supporting document to guide the treatment of a cultural landscape and is required before major intervention. Chapter 4 integrates the findings of the three previous chapters into a long-term treatment strategy for the North Bridge Unit. The chapter discusses treatment alternatives and implications, outlines a treatment philosophy and approach, and provides guidelines for site rehabilitation, the recommended treatment. The overall goal is to reinforce the National Park Service's tradition of providing a philosophical basis for the responsible stewardship of cultural landscapes as outlined in *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996).

The treatment recommendations included in this report support the mission of the park to "preserve for the benefit of the American people certain historic structures and properties of outstanding national significance associated with the War of the American Revolution (Public Law 86-321)." The recommendations incorporate proposed resource treatment included within the March 2003 Title I Report "Save Historic Resources and Provide Safe Access, North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts" prepared by Carol R. Johnson Associates (CRJA) in association with Bargmann Hendrie+Archetype and Childs Engineering Corporation. Historical data obtained during the preparation of this CLR informed the CRJA Title I Report. Both reports were funded under line item project PMIS #29906 "Save Historic Resources and Provide Safe Access to the North Bridge."

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES AND IMPLICATIONS

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes identifies four possible treatments for historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. A definition and implications for each treatment are summarized below.

- PRESERVATION: *Sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a property.*
  This approach prescribes the maintenance and repair of the North Bridge Unit landscape features in their current condition. It would allow the limited replacement of existing features in kind, yet would not permit removal of non-historic features, re-creation of missing historic features, or the addition of new features deemed necessary for the continued use of the landscape. Preservation would not allow recreation of missing features, such as open fields, orchards or the east branch of the Groton Road; therefore, it is not a recommended treatment for the North Bridge Unit.

RESTORATION: *Accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared during a particular period.*

This approach would require depiction of the North Bridge Unit at a certain date or period of time, most likely 1959, the end of the period of significance as defined by 2002 National Register Documentation. It would require removal of non-restoration period features and re-creation of missing restoration period features. It would not allow the addition of new features deemed necessary for the continued use of the landscape. Restoration to April 19, 1775 would require the removal of Liberty Street, a portion of Monument Street, and significant commemorative features, therefore, it is not a recommended treatment for the North Bridge Unit.

- REHABILITATION: *Compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving significant historical features.*

  This approach would allow changes which improve the utility or function of the North Bridge Unit while preserving those portions or features that are important in defining its significance. It would allow the replacement of existing features in kind or a suitable substitute, removal of non-historic features, re-creation of significant missing historic features, and the addition of new features deemed necessary for the continued use of the landscape.

- RECONSTRUCTION: *Depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object at a specific period of time and in its historic location.*

- This approach would be appropriate if the North Bridge Unit landscape had been destroyed or if the seventeenth-century landscape was determined so significant that its recreation, which would necessitate removal of all post 1700 features, was critical to the interpretive mission of the park. Reconstruction is a rarely selected treatment alternative and is not applicable to the North Bridge Unit.

Table 3: IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

	Preservation	**Restoration**	**Rehabilitation**
Topography & Hydrology	•Maintain existing site topography (natural and man-made) and hydrology.	•Restore topography and hydrology to restoration period conditions.	
Spatial Organization	• Maintain existing spatial organization, dominated by woodlands, a few fields, and estate landscapes and divided by stone walls, roads, and the Concord River. •Repair and replace in kind declining features that define the sites spatial organization	•Restore restoration period spatial organization, dominated by open fields, a few woodlands and divided by stone walls, roads, and the Concord River.	•Restore sections of the site's historic spatial organization significant to the interpretation of the battleground, the commemorative landscape, and the estate landscape.
Circulation	•Maintain existing circulation system of roads and paths	•Remove post-restoration period circulation features, including the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot.	•Maintain existing roads and estate drives. •Re-create the east branch of the Groton Road and re-align the west branch of the Groton Road, if necessary. •Compatibly alter contemporary circulation patterns as necessary for management purposes.
Vegetation	•Maintain existing vegetation. •Replace in kind those plants that decline •Propagate species and cultivars that are not longer commercially available.	•Reclaim restoration period fields, pastures, and meadows from woody plant intrusion. •Maintain, restore, and replant restoration period vegetation, including orchards, agricultural fields, and hedge rows. •Maintain, restore and replant in kind as necessary restoration period estate landscape vegetation including the flower gardens, and ornamental trees and shrubs. •Maintain, restore, and replant in kind as necessary restoration period commemorative vegetation including barberry hedge around The Minute Man statue, the alleé, and the double row of arborvitae. •Remove post-restoration period vegetation.	•Reclaim select historic fields, pastures, and meadows that are significant to the interpretation of the battleground from woody plant intrusion. •Retain select vegetation features that contribute to the character of the 18th and 19th century agricultural landscape including open fields, remnant orchards, and mature deciduous trees.

	Preservation	**Restoration**	**Rehabilitation**
Buildings and Structures	•Maintain existing buildings and structures.	•Retain restoration period buildings and restore to their historic appearance •Remove post-restoration period buildings including the North Bridge comfort station.	•Restore select buildings to their historic appearance. •Rehabilitate select buildings to accommodate visitor services •Construct compatible buildings and structures as necessary to accommodate current use.
Archeology	•Protect archeological sites	•Protect archeological sites	•Protect archeological sites •Conduct archeological investigations, as necessary, to guide re-creation of select historic features.
Small-scale Features	•Maintain existing small scale features, including stone walls, monuments, and stone culverts.	•Maintain restoration period small scale features including stone walls, monuments, and stone culverts. •Replace missing restoration period small scale features including Buttrick garden ornaments.	•Maintain and repair as necessary all monuments and markers including those installed after 1959. •Retain and stabilize pre-1959 stone walls. Maintain and repair select stone walls that contribute to the character of the 18th and 19th century agricultural landscape, and those that are significant to the interpretation of the battleground and the commemorative landscape. •Maintain and repair select 19th century small-scale features including commemorative fencing, stone well heads, and stone culverts.
Views	•Maintain existing views by routinely removing or thinning vegetation. •Replace in kind those plants that decline	•Restore restoration period views by removing or thinning vegetation.	•Restore select historic views by removing or thinning vegetation. •Block contemporary views as necessary by planting and maintaining non-historic vegetation.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Based on consultation with park staff and the 1989 *General Management Plan* (GMP), rehabilitation is the preferred treatment for the North Bridge Unit landscape. Although not clearly defined as rehabilitation in the GMP, the actions and recommendations called for are consistent with the NPS's current definition of rehabilitation. The GMP acknowledges significant changes have occurred within the landscape since April 19, 1775 and states restoration of the landscape to c. 1775 is not feasible. Instead, the plan recommends approximating the colonial landscape by protecting and restoring the historic scene of April 19, 1775 in selected areas.

As defined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, rehabilitation is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey it's historical, cultural, or architectural values. Implementing rehabilitation will allow the park to accomplish its legislative task of preserving historic structures and properties associated with the events of April 19, 1775, while at the same time allowing new, compatible uses for the site.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY AND APPROACH

The cultural landscape within the North Bridge Unit will be treated and managed to actively interpret the April 19, 1775 battle at the North Bridge and secondly, to preserve the commemorative landscape features and select features from the late 1800s and early 1900s Battle Lawn and Buttrick estate landscapes. Accordingly, the following principles will be applied throughout the North Bridge Unit and to specific areas and features as identified in the treatment guidelines.

1. The primary interpretative focus will be the April 19, 1775 battle at the North Bridge. Overall, management of the landscape should focus on the gradual recovery of the 1775 landscape character of the North Bridge Unit and stabilization and revitalization of the commemorative landscape. The treatment plan will not address rehabilitation of the Old Manse landscape, which is owned and maintained by the Trustees of the Reservation.

2. Although the significant study prepared by Joyce Malcolm in 1985, "Scene of the Battle," depicts the North Bridge Unit landscape in 1775, the goal of the proposed rehabilitation is to portray the general character of the 1775 landscape, not to replicate the colonial landscape. In addition to preserving historic features of the 1775 landscape - eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth-century agricultural features that contribute to the character of the 1775 landscape should be retained, repaired, and maintained, including stone walls, remnant orchards, open fields, and select mature trees.

3. Due to the extent of land potentially rehabilitated to portray the 1775 landscape character, the level of effort necessary to achieve the desired historical representation varies throughout the site. The highest level of effort with the greatest attention to historical rehabilitation should be employed on features significant to interpretation of the battle at the North Bridge and those that are accessible to visitors. Subsequent features should be rehabilitated as funds become available and if accessibility improves.

4. Archeological investigations should occur on select c. 1775 sites. Some sites should remain open for interpretive purposes while others should be re-covered and appropriately marked to protect the resource.

5. Historic features associated with the commemorative landscape should be preserved, and deteriorating features should be stabilized and repaired.

6. The Buttrick estate landscape (1911-1959) should be rehabilitated (see Recommendations for Additional Work, p. 268) and extant features of the Battle Lawn estate (c. 1879-1926) should be retained, stabilized, and maintained.

7. Select nineteenth, and twentieth century features that do not contribute to any of the above categories, such as the garden retaining walls associated with the Elisha Jones houselot, should be retained.

TREATMENT PRIORITIES

The highest treatment priority should be employed on features significant to interpretation of the battle at the North Bridge, commemorative landscape features, and Buttrick estate features. However, treatment of each area should respect overlying features associated with other significant landscapes. For example, the Buttrick gardens should not be removed to restore the 1775 character of the Buttrick farm. Below is an outline of the recommended prioritization (see Table 2 for a list of features and CLR feature identification numbers).

<u>High Priority</u>

Features significant to the interpretation of the battle

- Buttrick farm (VG-16, southern half)
- Captain David Brown houselot (VG-17, southern half)
- Groton Road site – west of the North Bridge (A-05, A-06)
- Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (A-04)
- Elisha Jones house (B-01) and houselot (VG-03)
- Major John Buttrick house (B-07) and houselot (VG-15)
- Muster Field (VG-18)
- Keyes pasture (VG-19)
- Simmons houselot (VG-09)
- Thomas Brown house site (A-08)

Features associated with the Buttrick estate landscape

- Buttrick Farm (VG-16, northern half) – Buttrick mansion, caretaker's cottage, and carriage house; Formal gardens, specimen trees and shrubs; stone and brick walls; and walkways, patios, and estate drives.
-

Features associated with the commemorative landscape

- The avenue leading to the North Bridge, the alleé, monuments and markers, and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge.

Medium Priority

Features associated with the colonial landscape and accessible or potentially accessible to visitors

- Flint field (VG-14)
- Sargent field (VG-02, eastern half)
- South field (VG-01, northern half)

Features associated with the Battle Lawn estate landscape

- Captain David Brown houselot (VG-17, northern half) – Specimen trees and shrubs, entrance drive, etc.

Low Priority

Features associated with the colonial landscape inaccessible to visitors or features used primarily to support park function

- Calf pasture (VG-20)
- Honeysuckle Island (VG-11)
- Monument Street parking lot (VG-12)
- Parcel north of the Monument Street parking lot (VG-13)
- Poplar Hill (VG-04)
- Sargent field (VG- 02, western half)
- South field (VG-01, southern half)

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

The treatment guidelines described below are intended to guide rehabilitation of the North Bridge Unit landscape. These recommendations apply the principles outlined above under Landscape Treatment Philosophy and Approach to specific features. Recommendations included within the treatment guidelines are illustrated in Figures 152-154.

Topography and Hydrology

Overall site topography and hydrology remain similar to conditions present in 1775. Significant features include the Concord River, the hillside west of the river, and the low-lands along the eastern side of the river. Although site topography and hydrology is believed to closely resemble site conditions in 1775,

human habitation, farming, and road construction have incrementally changed the landscape. Several of the most pronounced topographic changes evident in the extant landscape include the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue (built to raise the statue above the floodplain) and grade alterations necessary during construction of public roads and the Stedman Buttrick and Battle Lawn estate landscapes.

Retain and maintain general site topography and hydrology

Future site construction should respect extant site topography. Minimize site erosion and sediment deposits by use of non-destructive maintenance methods

Stabilize and maintain quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue

Stabilize the quarter-acre landform by resurfacing the circular drive around The Minute Man statue with stone dust, resetting the granite curb along the drive (eastern end), extend the existing wall at the base of the berm (eastern end), and planting shrubs at the base of the berm (eastern end). As a deterrent to further foot travel, plant non-invasive thorned or sharp needled species, as appropriate. Maintain the landform by using non-destructive maintenance methods to minimize erosion and sediment deposits.
In 1875, the heirs of Stedman Buttrick I donated a quarter-acre parcel adjacent to the North Bridge site to the town of Concord for construction of The Minute Man statue. The size of the donated parcel and the height required to raise The Minute Man statue above the flood plane required the landform to have steep sides. The sides were not intended for foot traffic; however, visitors have historically climbed down the southeastern side of the landform to reach the bank of the river, and in the 1960s the western slope of the landform became a foot trail leading to the newly constructed Groton Road trail. Erosion caused by directed and undirected foot traffic has decreased the height of the landform approximately one foot since constructed in 1875.

Retain and maintain topographic alterations associated with construction of the Battle Lawn and the Buttrick estate

Retain significant topographic features associated with the two estates including topography altered during construction of buildings and drives on both estates, and the tennis court and gardens on the Buttrick estate. Maintain extant estate topography by using non-destructive maintenance methods.

Spatial Organization

The growth of woodlands within the former agricultural fields has significantly altered the historic spatial organization of the landscape. The tall trees create visual barriers or "walls" that divide the historically open landscape into enclosed outdoor spaces. In addition to the woodlands, construction of the commemorative and estate landscapes have altered the 1775 spatial organization. Although they detract from overall site organization, the spatial organization of both the commemorative and the estate landscapes possess their own historical significance.

Maintain and reestablish select areas of agricultural spatial organization

Maintain features such as topography, roads, open fields, historic buildings, and stone walls that define the historic agricultural spatial organization. Reestablish select areas of agricultural spatial organization by removing woodland vegetation to reveal stone walls and former fields, pastures, and meadows.

Retain and maintain commemorative landscape spatial organization

Retain and maintain features that define the spatial organization of the landscape including the alleé, stone walls (W-18, W-19), the avenue leading to the North Bridge, monuments, and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. Strengthen spatial organization by replacing missing trees within the alleé.

Retain features that defined the Battle Lawn estate spatial organization

Retain features that define the Battle Lawn estate spatial organization including the Battle Lawn estate drive (C-14), stone wall (W-31), mature trees and shrubs, and the late-1940s garden that connected the Buttrick estate to the Battle Lawn mansion (then known as Overlea). The loss of the Battle Lawn mansion, stable, and gardener's cottage, and a significance amount of ornamental vegetation that originally encircled the mansion has diminished the historic spatial organization of the estate.

Retain and maintain features that defined the Buttrick estate spatial organization

Retain features that define the Buttrick estate spatial organization including the estate entrance drive (C-10), service drive (C-11), and garden paths (C-12); the Buttrick mansion (B-09), caretaker's cottage (B-10), and carriage house (B-11); and specimen trees, ornamental shrubs, and gardens. Reestablish spatial organization in areas where overgrown vegetation has compromised organizational integrity by pruning trees and shrubs, and by removing or thinning non-historic vegetation.

Circulation

The existing circulation system consists of roads, parking lots, paths, steps, and gathering areas including both surviving historic features and new features necessary for park function.

Maintain Monument Street

Encourage and cooperate with the town of Concord to maintain the historic character of Monument Street by retaining its extant width and alignment, and the width and alignment of Flint's Bridge. Monument Street and Flint's Bridge are owned by the town of Concord. The alignment of the southern half of Monument Street (C-01) bordering the North Bridge Unit is believed to generally follow the route of Groton Road in 1775. The town of Concord constructed the northern half of Monument Street (C-02) bordering the North Bridge Unit c. 1793. The new road segment extended the southern half of present-day Monument Street (Groton Road) across the newly constructed Flint's Bridge (c. 1793). The extant Flint's Bridge was constructed in 1874.

Maintain the Monument Street parking lot

Maintain the historic character of the Monument Street parking lot (C-03) by retaining the triangular loop circulation pattern, center lawn, and the pedestrian path cutting through the lawn. The town of Concord constructed the parking lot in 1929 and still retains ownership of the lot. The parking lot is both an historic feature associated with the commemorative landscape and a feature that serves an important park function.

Stabilize and repair the avenue leading to the North Bridge and the circular drive around The Minute Man statue

Re-grade and resurface with stone dust the avenue leading to the North Bridge (C-04) and the circular drive around The Minute Man statue (C-05). Both are owned by the town of Concord, and both have historically been regraded and resurfaced. The avenue leading to the North Bridge dates to 1836, the year Concord dedicated the 1836 Battle Monument. The avenue follows the approximate alignment of Groton Road (east of the North Bridge) abandoned c. 1793 after the North Bridge was dismantled. The avenue remained covered by grass until at least 1869. The circular drive around The Minute Man statue dates to 1875, the year The Minute Man statue was erected.

Retain the Groton Road trail

Retain the existing width, alignment, and surface character of the Groton Road trail (C-06) unless archeological investigations suggest otherwise, or if necessary for park function. The NPS constructed the trail in the 1960s, aligning it (based on archeological investigations) approximately over the site of the eighteenth-century east branch of the Groton Road. Although not historic, the trail is an interpretative feature and serves an important park function, linking the commemorative landscape to the North Bridge Visitor Center (Buttrick mansion).

Maintain Liberty Street

Encourage and cooperate with the town of Concord to maintain the historic character of Liberty Street by retaining its extant width and alignment. Liberty Street is owned by the town of Concord. The town constructed the road in the late eighteenth-century to connect traffic on the western side of the Concord River passing over the newly constructed Flint's Bridge and Red Bridge. As aligned, the c. 1793 road included a new roadbed (C-09) that connected two existing features: a farm lane (C-07) leading to the Flint farm and a portion of the west branch of the Groton Road (C-08).

Maintain the Buttrick estate entrance drive

Maintain the alignment and historic width of the remaining portion of the Buttrick estate entrance drive (C-10). The entrance drive was constructed in 1928. During construction of the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot in c. 1967, the NPS removed the southern section of the entrance drive and narrowed the northern section of the drive from 15 to 10 feet, to serve as a pedestrian way between the parking lot and the visitor center. The historic width of the circle turn-around remains unchanged.

Maintain the Buttrick estate service drive

Maintain the existing width and alignment of the Buttrick estate service drive (C-11). The drive was constructed c. 1911.

Stabilize and maintain Buttrick estate garden paths

Stabilize the garden paths (C-14) by repositioning loose bricks or stones. Maintain path surfaces by routinely inspecting for loose or lost bricks or stones. Replace missing pavement with in-kind material. The garden paths were installed between the 1920s and the 1940s.

Retain the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot

Although not historic, the North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot (C-13) serves an important park function and should be retained. The parking lot is a non-contributing structure built by the NPS in c. 1967.

Maintain the Battle Lawn estate drive

Retain the estate drive and maintain its grassed surface through non-destructive methods such as periodic mowing. The Battle Lawn estate drive (C-14) is believed to have been constructed c. 1879, at the time the Battle Lawn mansion was built.

Vegetation

Vegetation includes both planted and non-planted features. Planted vegetation features include orchards, street trees, specimen lawn trees, and decorative woody and herbaceous materials. Non-planted features include both native and non-native species of trees and shrubs covering almost one-half of the former agricultural fields. These secondary woodlands have significantly altered the historic open character of the landscape.

Reestablishment of open fields and retention of remnant orchards and select specimen trees supports the mission of the park by enhancing the character of the 1775 landscape. Choosing specimen trees for retention and removal should be based on their size, visual character, and health. In most instances, exotic invasive species such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) should be removed.

Proposed treatment will also contribute to the character of the agricultural landscape that surrounded the commemorative and estate landscapes during the late 1800s to early 1900s. Additional recommendations will specifically address the treatment of the commemorative and estate landscape vegetation features.

Reestablish agricultural landscape character

Remove secondary woodland growth and select ornamental vegetation in high priority fields and houselots and consider removing the same from medium priority areas (see below). The amount of vegetation removed in each area will vary, depending upon interpretative value, wetland regulations, and the need to screen non-compatible off-site features. Maintain existing open fields and reestablished fields through an agricultural lease program and/or routine mowing and periodic removal of volunteer trees and shrubs. Retain remnant orchards and select specimen trees. Prune mature fruit trees to rejuvenate growth using horticulturally appropriate techniques.

HIGH PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Elisha Jones houselot (VG-03): Retain eight mature apple trees located south of the Elisha Jones house, one of which may be over one hundred years old. Fruit trees are known to have been planted on the houselot c. 1836-1863s, although probably much earlier. Retain large specimen trees, most notable the large sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*) located in front of the house. The tree was reportedly planted c. 1830. Retain and manage ornamental trees and shrubs along the eastern border of the houselot and the row of trees along the southern border. This vegetation buffers views of off-site contemporary use. Manage the borders by routinely pruning mature specimens and by periodic removal of volunteer species.

- Simmons houselot (VG-09): Remove woodland vegetation to reveal the agricultural landscape character of the field and to aid interpretation of the battle at the North Bridge. Reestablishing the open field will also reveal stone wall (W-21) bordering the northern edge of the field. British troops reportedly fought from this field during the battle, flanking the main British column positioned in the road. Retain select native deciduous trees associated with the former Simmons (Tanner) house. Suggested species include tulip tree (*Lirodendron tulipifera*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and ash (*Fraxinus sp.*). Retain contemporary vegetation surrounding the North Bridge comfort station. Although not historic, the plantings block views of the visitor facility from Monument Street and the avenue leading to the North Bridge.

- Major John Buttrick houselot (VG-15): Reduce brush and woodland vegetation along the border of the field to improve the agricultural landscape character of the houselot. Retain sufficient vegetation along the borders of the field to buffer views of contemporary development. Retain street trees, two mature apple trees southwest of the Major John Buttrick house, and select mature deciduous trees near the house including the mature horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Remove contemporary landscaping surrounding the Major John Buttrick house.

- Buttrick farm (VG-16, southern half): Improve the agricultural landscape character of the Buttrick farm (southern half) and its interpretative value by removing secondary growth trees. Reinstate an agricultural lease for the field, if feasible. In 1775, the southern half of the Buttrick farm included a tilled field and a wet meadow along the Concord River. During the battle at the North Bridge, colonists took positions against British troops along the east branch of the Groton Road, which ran along the southern edge of the meadow.

- Captain David Brown houselot (VG-17, southern half): Remove woodland growth along the southern and western boundary of the extant open field to improve the agricultural landscape character of the houselot, its interpretative value, and its suitability for farming. It will also reveal stone wall (W-34). Reinstate an agricultural lease for the field, if feasible. Before and after the battle at the North Bridge, British troops marched along the west branch of the Groton Road to and from Colonial James Barrett's farm. The road passed through the southern half of Captain David Brown's houselot, which included a tilled field

and a wet meadow. Edwin Barrett (a descendent of Colonial James Barrett) built a formal estate he named "Battle Lawn" on the northern half of the houselot in 1879. Historic photographs reveal Barrett grew hay on the southern half of the houselot. Retain two mature sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) trees growing along the western boundary of the field that are possibly associated with Battle Lawn estate landscape.

- Muster Field (VG-18): Reveal additional field acreage by removing mature evergreens, select deciduous trees, and by reducing secondary forest and brush along the perimeter of the field. Increasing the size of the field will improve the agricultural landscape character of the site and its interpretative value. Retain mature street trees, select deciduous trees growing in the open field, and sufficient trees (including evergreens) and brush along the perimeter of the field to buffer views of contemporary use. Colonials assembled on the Muster Field prior to the battle at the North Bridge. Captain David Brown owned the field in 1775, which included sections of meadow, pasture, and tilled field.

- Keyes pasture (VG-19): Remove woodland vegetation to reestablish the open field and to reveal stone wall (W-34). Opening the field will improve the agricultural landscape character of the site and its interpretative value. Retain three mature sugar maple trees growing along stone wall (W-34). The size and location of the trees indicate they may predate the secondary growth woodland. Retain select native tree species along Monument Street and along the western boundary of the site (visual buffer), such as mature sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), walnuts (*Juglans nigra*), and oaks (*Quercus sp.*). Before and after the battle at the North Bridge, British troops marched along the west branch of the Groton Road to and from Colonial James Barrett's farm. The road cut through Keyes pasture, which at the time was a meadow owned by Jonas Bateman.

MEDIUM PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- South field (VG-01, northern half): Retain native species trees with trunk diameters 36 inches or greater, and consider retaining select native species trees with diameters greater than 24 inches. Reestablishing the northern half of South field would also reveal stone wall (W-01, remnants) and stone wall (W-03). The type of vegetation present in 1775 on the northern half of south field is unknown; however, it was probably cleared for agriculture. Remove woodland vegetation from the northern half of south field to reveal its agricultural landscape character. The location and mature size of oak (*Quercus sp.*) trees growing along stone wall (W-01) indicate they may predate the woodland.

- Sargent field (VG-02, eastern half): Remove woodland vegetation and ornamental plantings associated with the former Sargent residence from the eastern half of Sargent field (VG-02) to reveal its agricultural landscape character. Ornamental species include Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), and rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*). Consider retaining a select number of deciduous trees associated with the residence, to shade the NPS

overflow parking area located in Sargent field, adjacent to Monument Street. Retain four mature fruit trees north of the Sargent house site. An orchard appears to be depicted in this location on 1930, 1943, and 1954 aerial photographs. In 1775, the eastern half of Sargent field was a tilled field.

- Flint field (VG-14): Remove select trees in the open field, including upright junipers (*Juniperus sp.*) and non-native tree species such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). Retain select trees along Monument and Liberty Streets, the mature crab apple, and mature native species in the open field such as sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), tulip tree (*Lirodendron tulipifera*), and oak (*Quercus sp.*). Manage vegetation along the swale bordering the western boundary of the field. Reduce the size and density of this vegetative mass by removing exotic invasive species. Retain sufficient vegetation to buffer views from the field of the Buttrick estate carriage house (park maintenance facility). In 1775, Flint field was a houselot divided into several small agricultural spaces, including an orchard. A 1943 aerial photograph depicts a mature orchard in the same approximate location as the orchard present in 1775. Today the field is primarily open, except for a number of mature deciduous trees, upright junipers, and a crab apple tree. The crab apple tree and several clumps of apple suckers are located in the field in the approximate location of the orchard depicted on the 1943 aerial photograph.

LOW PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Manage woodland growth on former agricultural fields

Retain and manage woodland growth in low priority areas, unless site accessibility and/or management needs change.

- South field (VG-01, southern half): Retain woodland vegetation to block views of contemporary use. Manage woodland to minimize exotic invasive species, including Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), and bittersweet (*Celastrus sp.*). The type of vegetation present in 1775 on the southern half of south field is unknown; however, it was probably cleared for agriculture.

- Sargent field (VG-02, western half): Maintain the tall grass along Mill Creek and encourage continued growth if further investigation reveals the grass is typical of species found within historic wetlands. Manage the low-lying woodland to minimize exotic invasive species including honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) and multiflora rose (*Rosa sp.*). In 1775, the western half of the field included a wet meadow (along Mill Creek) and a tilled field.

- Poplar Hill (VG-04): Manage the woodland to minimize exotic invasive species, including Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and barberry (*Berberis, sp.*). Retain and maintain poplar trees, where found. Poplar Hill received its name Because, according to a local legend, school girls planted poplar trees on the hill in the nineteenth century. Reclaim the rectangular section of woodland on the north side of Poplar

Hill, cleared and planted with ornamental species by the neighboring property owner. Replant with native tree species typical of the Poplar Hill woodland. Oak (*Quercus sp.*), hickory (*Carya sp.*), and maple (*Acer sp.*) trees with trunk diameters averaging 24 to 30 inches dominate the upland forest. The tangle of underbrush common to the low-lying woodlands along the Concord River is absent in the upland forest, making it a desirable location for a hiking trail/picnic area, if desired by the park. However, steep terrain and possible objections from adjacent neighbors may prohibit such use. Poplar Hill vegetative cover in 1775 is unknown. Its elevation and steep slope indicate the hill may have been a pasture versus a meadow or tilled fields.

- Honeysuckle Island (VG-11): Manage the low-lying woodland to minimize exotic invasive species including multiflora rose (*Rosa sp.*), winged euonymous (*Euonymous alata*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*). If woodland clearing is desired, retain the large silver maple (60-inch trunk diameter). The size of the silver maple and its open growth habit suggests it pre-dates the woodland. Also retain select deciduous trees along Monument Street and several mature fruit trees growing on the high knoll. The fruit trees may be a remnant orchard. In 1775, the parcel was a meadow.

- Parcel north of the Monument Street parking lot (VG-13): Manage low-lying brush and woodland vegetation to minimize exotic invasive species. In 1775, the parcel included both a meadow (along the river) and a tilled field.

- Calf pasture (VG-20): Manage low-lying woodland to minimize exotic invasive species. Maintain patches of tall grass bordering the river and encourage continued growth if further research indicates the grass is a species historically found within wetlands along the Concord River. In the mid-1600s, the parcel was a portion of the town's enclosed calf pasture. In 1775 the site was a privately owned meadow.

<u>Manage trees adjacent to the North Bridge (VG-08)</u>

Maintain select mature trees adjacent to the abutments on both sides of the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and several surrounding the base of the quarter acre landform under The Minute Man statue. Thin and remove excessive vegetation. Trees are typically depicted in the areas mentioned above in late 1800s to early 1900s photographs (see Figures 97-98).

<u>Reestablish the historic character of the alleé</u>

Reestablish the historic character of the alleé (VG-07) by replacing missing trees. Species selection should be based on known tree types planted in the alleé since 1838. Proposed tree species include hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), hickory (*Carya sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), pine (*Pinus sp.*), fir (*Abies sp.*), larch (*Larix sp.*), sycamore (*Platanus sp.*), elm (*Ulmus sp.*), and basswood (*Tilia sp.*). Consider replacing the extant Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) tree with a non-invasive species and replacing in-kind the extant sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) located within the Grave of the British Soldiers. This maple appears in historic photographs as early as 1875 (see Figures 24, 40, and 41). It may be the oldest, if not one of the oldest trees within the

alleé. As planted in 1838, the alleé includes two rows of trees lining both sides of the avenue leading to the 1836 Battle Monument.

Maintain double row of arborvitae

Maintain the double row of arborvitae (VG-10) in the Simmons houselot, since the exact history of the feature is unknown. The arborvitae may have been planted in 1825 for the 50th anniversary celebration of the battle at the North Bridge. The arborvitae should be pruned using horticulturally appropriate techniques to rejuvenate new growth. Vegetation encroaching within or directly adjacent to the double row of arborvitae should be removed to provide optimal water and light to maintain the health of the arborvitae.

Manage vegetation within the Monument Street parking lot

Maintain the open lawn in the center of the Monument Street parking lot (VG-12), as designed in 1929 (see Figure 64). Maintain mature street trees along Monument Street and the vegetative border along Great Meadows Road. Both features are depicted in aerial photographs as early as 1943. Although the mature deciduous trees located on the lawn may post-date 1959, the end of the period of significance as determined in the 2002 National Register Documentation, their shade provides visitor comfort and as such they should be retained.

Rehabilitate the Buttrick estate landscape and gardens

Rehabilitate the Buttrick estate landscape and garden, as they are potentially locally significant under Criteria C in the area of landscape architecture (see Recommendations for Additional Work, p. 268). Stabilize deteriorating built features and remove volunteer vegetation within historic planting beds. Prune trees and overgrown shrubs using horticulturally appropriate techniques to rejuvenate growth and to reestablish the historic character of the estate landscape. Consider re-placing missing character defining features. In 1775, a pasture and a tilled field covered the northern half of the Buttrick farm (VG-16). Beginning in 1911, Stedman Buttrick II began converting the agricultural landscape on the northern half of Buttrick farm into a country estate. By 1925, estate vegetation included a lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, and formal gardens (see Figures 67-68).

Maintain Battle Lawn (Overlea) estate landscape

Maintain select Battle Lawn (Overlea) estate landscape features, as they are potentially locally significant under Criteria C in the area of landscape architecture. Trees and shrubs should be pruned using horticulturally appropriate techniques. Maintain select deciduous trees along Liberty Street. Consider removing Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), as they are an exotic invasive species. In 1775, the northern half of the Captain David Brown houselot (VG-17) was pasture and tilled field. In 1875, two large tents were placed on the site of the houselot for the centennial anniversary celebration of the battle at the North Bridge. Four years later, Edwin Barrett constructed the Battle Lawn estate on the northern half of the houselot. Historic photographs from c. 1880-1907 depict a lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, and a flower garden located in the center of a circular drive in front of the mansion (see Figures 48, 51, and 52). In 1926, Stedman Buttrick III purchased Battle Lawn estate, after which it was known as Overlea. In the decades that followed, Buttrick expanded his estate onto the former Battle Lawn (Overlea) estate, planting additional gardens and ornamental trees and shrubs.

Several large specimen trees, including four beech (*Fagus sp.*) trees, are believed to be features of the Battle Lawn estate landscape. Other vegetation, including mature rhododendrons along stone wall (W-31) may also be features of the Battle Lawn estate landscape. Existing features attributed to Stedman Buttrick III's ownership include the late 1940s linear garden constructed to connect the Buttrick estate to the Battle Lawn (Overlea) estate. Stedman Buttrick III's aunt, Mary Buttrick Hoar, resided in the Battle Lawn (Overlea) mansion until 1952, after which the mansion was torn down.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures date from pre-1775 to the 1980s. They include colonial and colonial revival houses, the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, and the contemporary North Bridge comfort station. Treatment recommendations for the Old Manse house, outbuildings, and boathouse, owned and managed by the Trustees of the Reservation, are not included below.

Treat historic buildings as recommended in historic structures reports

Five historic buildings are located in the North Bridge Unit: the Major John Buttrick house (B-07) and the Elisha Jones house (B-01), both of which stood at the time of the battle; and the Buttrick mansion (B-09), caretaker's cottage (B-10), and carriage house (B-11), all constructed c. 1911 on the Buttrick estate. Treatment of historic buildings should be consistent with recommendations to be provided in future Historic Structure Reports (HSR). Encourage completion of HSRs for the Buttrick mansion, caretaker's cottage, and carriage house, and updated HSRs for the Major John Buttrick and Elisha Jones house. HSRs completed in the 1960s for the Major John Buttrick house and the Elisha Jones house do not comply with current HSR standards, as specified in the NPS "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines" and thus are not adequate to inform building treatment.

Repair and maintain the 1956 commemorative North Bridge

Repair, maintain, and replace in-kind, if necessary, the 1956 commemorative North Bridge (B-05). For information on the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and bridges that have stood on the site of the current bridge since the seventeenth century, see Judi Q. Sullivan's report: "Old North Bridge, Historic Structure Report, Developmental History."

Retain the North Bridge comfort station

Although not historic, the comfort station serves an important park function and as such should be retained. The North Bridge comfort station (B-06) is a non-contributing structure built by the NPS in the 1980s.

Retain the Buttrick garage

Although not historic, the building is used by the park for storage and should be retained. The Buttrick garage (B-08) is a non-contributing structure built in the early 1900s.

Archeological Sites

Five archeological sites associated with the battleground landscape have been investigated by the NPS. Three of the sites, the John Flint site (A-02), the Groton Road site (A-05, A-06), and the Bateman site, (A-09) were re-covered after investigation. The Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (A-04) and the Thomas Brown house site (A-08) remain as uncovered building foundations.

Two archeological sites dating from the nineteenth century are above ground stone barn foundations: the Keyes barn foundation (A-01) and the Joseph Derby barn foundation[313] (A-03).

Protect and maintain archeological sites

All identified and unidentified archeological sites should be protected and maintained in a manner that does not change, obscure, damage or destroy their historic character. Routine maintenance should include periodic removal of invasive vegetation and securing loose foundation stones.

Conduct archeological investigations to determine the location of Groton Road

Two of the archeological sites mentioned above (A-06, A-09) suggest possible locations of the west branch of the Groton Road. [314] Archeological investigation may be useful to correctly identify its location, thus allowing the NPS to interpret the road and to establish a footpath over the site similar to the Groton Road trail, which generally follows the alignment of the east branch of the Groton Road.

A preliminary archeological investigation of the avenue leading to the North Bridge revealed several roadbeds predated the extant road surface; however, it did not identify the 1775 Groton Road site east of the bridge (A-07).[315] An archeological investigation may be useful to correctly identify the location of Groton Road east of the bridge. It could also help confirm the location of the North Bridge in 1775.

Small Scale Features

STONE WALLS

All stone walls and wall remnants should be retained and stabilized. Others, based on their location (e.g. along Monument and Liberty Streets) and on treatment priorities established for rehabilitating the character of the 1775 landscape, should also be repaired and maintained in a manner that does not change, obscure, damage or destroy their historic character. Treatment recommendations for stone walls within the Old Manse houselot, owned and managed by the Trustees of the Reservation, are not included below. Few, if any extant stone walls existed in 1775. However stone walls typically divided the

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[313] The Keyes barn foundation is incorporated within stone retaining walls just north of the Elisha Jones house. It is not included in the 2002 National Register Documentation or in List of Classified Structures (LCS). The Joseph Derby barn foundation is listed in the 2002 National Register Documentation under the name "John Buttrick Foundation."

[314] For more information see "Groton Road site, west of the bridge" p. __ and Bateman site p. __.

[315] The archeological investigation is referenced in Catherine Evans, "Erosion Control and Shade Tree Maintenance for the Trail to the North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park" DRAFT (National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1993), p. 17. The original report was not located.

agricultural landscape in the eighteenth century and their presence today supports the mission of the park by enhancing the character of the colonial landscape. Thirty-six stone walls or stone wall remnants have been identified within the North Bridge Unit.

Stabilize stone walls

Stabilize stone walls to prevent further damage by carefully removing tree limbs that have fallen on the walls. Clear vegetation a distance of 4 feet from either side of the stone walls, unless a native species with trunk diameters of at least 24 inches. Carefully remove young saplings growing within the walls by pruning at the base and spot treating with herbicide to prevent sprouting. Cut mature trees above the height of the stone walls but as close to the wall as possible, careful to angle cuts so that falling limbs do not cause further damage. The remaining stumps should be spot treated with herbicide and allowed to deteriorate naturally.

Repair medium and high priority stone walls

Walls identified as high treatment priorities (see below) should be repaired, as necessary. Medium priority stone walls should also be repaired, as necessary, if the field bordering the wall is rehabilitated. Repair should begin with the least degree of intervention possible and may include repositioning loose or fallen stones, repair with on-site or brought on-site stones, and re-mortaring. All repairs should be based on the original design of the wall, and materials should visually match the original in size, texture, color, and character.

Maintain medium and high priority stone walls

After stabilization and repair, stone walls should be routinely inspected and invasive vegetation and fallen limbs should be periodically removed. Maintenance for medium to high priority walls should also include securing loose rocks and repointing masonry, if necessary.

HIGH PRIORITY STONE WALLS (includes stone walls along Monument and Liberty Streets)
Retain, stabilize, repair, and maintain

Monument Street/south field	W-02
Monument Street/Sargent field	W-04
Monument Street/Elisha Jones houselot	W-05
Elisha Jones houselot/Poplar Hill	W-07
Sargent field/Old Manse field (if stone wall is owned by park)	W-09
Monument Street/Monument Street parking lot	W-16
Monument Street/Parcel north of Monument Street parking lot	W-17
Avenue leading to the North Bridge/Old Manse field (if stone wall is owned by park)	W-18
Avenue leading to the North Bridge/Simmons houselot	W-19
Monument Street/Simmons houselot	W-20
Simmons houselot/Honeysuckle Island	W-21
Monument Street/Flint field	W-23
Liberty Street/John Buttrick houselot	W-24, W-25

John Buttrick houselot/Estabrook Road	W-26
Liberty Street/Buttrick estate (Buttrick farm)	W-28, W-29, W-30
Liberty Street/Battle Lawn estate (Captain David Brown houselot)	W-31
Liberty Street/Muster Field	W-32
Liberty Street/Keyes pasture	W-33
Battle Lawn estate (Captain David Brown houselot)/Keyes pasture	W-34

MEDIUM TREATMENT PRIORITY STONE WALL

Retain, stabilize, repair, and maintain if south (VG-01, northern half) and Sargent fields (VG-02, eastern half) are rehabilitated. If the fields are not rehabilitated, then limit treatment to retention and stabilization.

South field/Sargent field (eastern half)	W-03

LOW TREATMENT PRIORITY STONE WALLS

Retain and stabilize.

South field	W-01
South field/Sargent field (western half)	W-03
Poplar Hill	W-08, W-14
Great Meadows Road/Poplar Hill	W-13
Monument Street parking lot/Great Meadows Road	W-15
Simmons houselot/former Concord Canoe Club property	W-22
Cedar Way/Major John Buttrick houselot (contemporary retaining wall)	W-27
Concord River/Battle Lawn estate (Captain David Brown houselot)	W-35
Calf Pasture/Lowell Road	W-36

MONUMENTS & MARKERS

All monuments and markers should be retained, stabilized, and maintained in a manner that does not change, obscure, damage or destroy their historic character. Maintenance should include periodic cleaning using appropriate curatorial methods. Nine monuments and markers memorializing the battle at the North Bridge are located within the North Bridge Unit; five clustered near the 1956 commemorative North Bridge and four along Liberty Street. The earliest memorial was reportedly two small stones placed on the Grave of the British Soldiers soon after the battle (included within M-02) and the most recent is believed to be the 1975 Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker, memorializing the two minutemen who died during the battle.

1836 Battle Monument	M-01
Grave of the British Soldiers	M-02
Concord Fight Marker	M-03
The Minute Man statue	M-04
DAR Marker	M-05
John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument	M-06
Mile Marker	M-07
Line of March Marker	M-08
Muster Field Monument	M-09

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Miscellaneous small scale features include features associated with the commemorative landscape and utilitarian features such as stone well heads and stone culverts.

Retain stone slab on the Elisha Jones houselot

Since the exact history of the stone slab is unknown, it should be retained until more information is known about its history and significance. The rectangular stone slab (F-01) may have been a stepping stone along the colonial causeway west of the North Bridge.

Maintain stone well heads on the Elisha Jones houselot, the Major John Buttrick houselot, and the Ephraim and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site

Although the exact age of the well heads (F-02, F-03, F-04, F-05, and F-06) is unknown, it is probable they played a significant role in the agricultural landscape and as such should be retained and maintained.

Retain culverts on Liberty Street

Since the exact age of the fieldstone head culverts on Liberty Street is unknown, encourage and cooperate with the town of Concord to maintain the historic character of the culvert heads (F-07, F-08) until more information is available. The culverts are owned by the town. A culvert at the eastern end of Liberty Street (F-07) is known to have been rebuilt in 1910; however, it is not known if it was rebuilt after 1910. No information is known about the culvert at the western end of the street (F-08).

Retain stone marker on Liberty Street

Since the exact history of the stone marker on Liberty Street (F-09) is unknown, it should be retained until more information is known about its history and significance. The marker dates to at least 1936 and may have been a road marker associated with the discontinued portion of Lowell Road.

Stabilize, Repair, and Maintain The Minute Man statue fencing

Addressing the erosion problem, as discussed under Topography and Hydrology, and removing excess soil at the base of The Minute Man statue fencing (F-10) will stabilize the condition of the iron fence panels. Damaged panels should be removed, repaired, and reset, or where necessary duplicated and replaced in-kind. After repair, the fence should be routinely maintained. Maintenance should include

visual inspection to ensure deposits do not accumulate at the base of the fence and periodic painting.[316] If the panel removed by the NPS in the 1960s is located, it should be retained as a historical artifact.

The iron fence (F-10) surrounding the base of the quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue includes three of four fence sections that originally surrounded the base of the 1836 Battle Monument and an iron gate and two fence sections that originally stood across the entrance to the avenue leading to the North Bridge. Concord repositioned the fence around the base of the landform from the locations mentioned above in 1875, as part of an agreement with the heirs of Stedman Buttrick to fence the donated quarter-acre of land. In the 1960s, the NPS removed one of the fence sections, which originally surrounded the base of the 1836 Battle Monument, to allow access between the statue and the Groton Road trail. Erosion of the landform under the statue has deposited soil at the base of the fence, in places covering the horizontal bracing at the bottom of the fence and several inches of railing. Rust resulting from the moist soil has disintegrated portions of the braces and rails on several of the iron panels.

Maintain the Grave of the British Soldiers Monument fencing

Maintain the fence through periodical inspections of the posts and chain, repairing as necessary (F-11). The town of Concord erected the granite post and iron chain fence in 1877.

Repair and maintain the bases of the 1836 Battle Monument and The Minute Man statue

Add soil to the base of both monuments to reflect profiles similar to those depicted in late 1800s, while retaining the 1958 granite curbing, path, and stairs. Re-sod both mounds and re-set the granite curbing, path, and steps. After being repaired, both mounds should be routinely maintained in a manner that does not change, obscure, damage or destroy their historic character. Maintenance should include routine visual inspection and replacement of soil and turf as necessary.

The base of both the 1836 Battle Monument (F-12) and The Minute Man statue (F-13) are substantially lower than their original approximate 3-foot height. The bases have historically been, and continue to be popular places for tourists to stand to have their pictures taken. Unfortunately, the activity destroys the turf covering the mounds and compact soil, resulting in erosion. Also, historic applications of gravel and stone dust on top of the roadbed encircling the monuments may have visually shortened the mounds by raising the height of the avenues. The town of Concord reconfigured the monument bases in 1909, squaring the perimeter of the rounded mounds and installing concrete curbing. In 1958 the town replaced the concrete curbing with granite curbing and added a short granite path to the The Minute Man statue and granite stairs to the 1836 Battle Monument.

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[316] An early mention of painting the iron fence panels appears in the Concord Town Report for fiscal year 1871-1872. The report states the town paid thirty-five dollars to Marshal Miles for repainting the iron fence on the "Old Monument Grounds"

Views and Vistas

The openness of the 1775 agricultural landscape provided expansive landscape views. From their position at the North Bridge, British troops could monitor the movement of colonial troops as they assembled on the Muster Field. From the hillside overlooking the Concord River, colonial troops watched British troops as they stood guard on the eastern side of the North Bridge. At the commencement of the battle at the North Bridge, both sides could clearly see their opponents. Reestablishing historic views across the battleground supports the mission of the park to preserve the character of the 1775 landscape. An open landscape was also the setting for the nineteenth-century commemorative landscape. Historic drawings and photographs from the mid to late 1800s depict expansive views to and from the commemorative landscape (see Figure 101). Views across the landscape began to narrow and shorten in the late 1800s and early 1900s, as the estate landscapes developed and as secondary forests replaced agricultural fields.

Reestablish battleground views

Reestablish significant battleground views by removing select secondary growth trees and shrubs along the Concord River, and within the Captain David Brown houselot, the Buttrick farm, and the Muster Field. Retain select specimen trees and shrubs within the Captain David Brown houselot and the Buttrick farm, which, although they interfere with views between the Muster Field and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge, are historically significance features of the Battle Lawn and the Buttrick estate landscapes. As the specimen trees and shrubs die naturally, they should not be replaced. Removal of volunteer and exotic invasive species, such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) within the Battle Lawn estate landscape is appropriate. Careful tree pruning within the estate landscape may also be appropriate to improve visibility between the Muster Field and the 1956 commemorative North Bridge. Maintain reestablished views through an agricultural lease program and/or routine mowing and periodic removal of volunteer trees and shrubs, if necessary.

Reestablish commemorative views

Reestablishing significant battleground views will also reestablish significant c. 1880s views west from the commemorative landscape.

Reestablish views east from the Buttrick estate

Reestablish views from the Buttrick terrace towards the Concord River and from the lower garden towards the commemorative landscape by removing select secondary growth trees and shrubs and by carefully pruning estate trees and shrubs using horticulturally appropriate methods. In addition to its significance as a feature of the Buttrick estate landscape, the view from the Buttrick lower garden is a popular visitor overlook.

Open views along the Concord River

Remove select secondary growth vegetation along the Concord River to open views between the river and the historic landscape. In addition to visually reinforcing the presence of the river within the landscape, removing select vegetation will also allow canoeists views of the historic landscape from the river.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WORK

Prepare a Detailed Treatment Plan for the Buttrick Estate Landscape

Treatment guidelines presented in this CLR include only general recommendations for the complex Buttrick estate landscape. Preparation of detailed guidelines to rehabilitate the historic character of the estate landscape is recommended. The recommendations should address component landscapes such as the lawn and the formal gardens, and should offer specific recommendations for individual features such as specimen trees and shrubs, planting beds, and garden terraces, paths, walls, and seating. The level of detail recommended is appropriate for a landscape potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and also as a setting for the North Bridge Visitor Center. At a minimum, immediate preservation maintenance needs should be address. Overgrown trees and shrubs should be pruned, invasive vegetation should be removed, and unsafe walks and stairways should be stabilized and repaired.

Prepare a Preservation Maintenance Plan

Maintaining the historic character of the landscape depends on historically appropriate maintenance practices. Although adopting historic maintenance practices is not always feasible, modern maintenance practices can be modified to retain the historic character of the landscape. Maintenance plans are typically prepared by a multi-disciplinary team, including park staff, to adapt a prototypical outline to specific needs. As recommended in the *Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan for a Historic Landscape*, preservation maintenance plans typically define objectives, identify management zones and categories of features, inventory landscape features, provide field inspections and a summary of work needed, record feature data and provide a format for record keeping, and develop a seasonal calendar.

Treatment Plan

Figure 152

Cultural Landscape Report
Minute Man
National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS
SITE WIDE:

1. Retain and maintain site topography and hydrology.
2. Reestablish select areas of historic agricultural landscape spatial organization.
3. Retain and maintain spatial organization of the commemorative landscape and features of the Battle Lawn and Buttrick estate landscapes that defined their historic spatial organization.
4. Retain, stabilize, and maintain commemorative monuments and markers.
5. See also Figure 149a (vegetation) and 149b (stone walls).

Retain Buttrick garage (B-08)

Treat Major John Buttrick house (B-07) according to future HSR recommendations

Protect and maintain Joseph Derby barn foundation (A-03)

Retain North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot (C-13)

Maintain Buttrick estate service drive (C-11) and entrance drive (C-10)

Treat Buttrick mansion (B-09) according to future HSR recommendations

Protect and maintain Ephram and/or Willard Buttrick house(s) site (A-04)

Stabilize and maintain Buttrick estate garden paths (C-14)

Maintain Battle Lawn estate drive (C-14)

Protect and maintain Thomas Brown house site (A-08)

Conduct archeological investigation to determine location of west branch of Groton Road (A-06, A-09)

Treat Buttrick caretaker's cottage (B-10) and carriage house (B-11) according to future HSR recommendations

reestablish view

reestablish view

reestablish view

open select views

open select views

open select views

Maintain the Monument Street parking lot (C-03)

Retain the North Bridge comfort station (B-06)

Stabilize and repair avenue leading to the North Bridge (C-04) and circular drive around The Minute Man statue (C-05)

Repair and maintain 1956 commemorative North Bridge (B-05)

Stabilize and maintain quarter-acre landform under The Minute Man statue

Protect and maintain Keyes barn foundation (A-01)

Treat Elisha Jones house (B-01) according to future HSR report

Map Sources:

NHP-MM/33025, Topographic Sheets 1-2, c. early 1960s.

NHP-MM/3035A, Layout Plan (North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot), 1967.

Aerial photograph of the North Bridge Unit, 2001 (MIMA).

"Site Plan and Tree Inventory, Trail to the North Bridge," 1993 (OCLP).

Drawing 406/81425, Sheet 2 of 3, "Erosion Control-Plan View" (commemorative area), 1999 (OCLP).

Town of Concord Public Works

Field survey completed by OCLP October 2002.

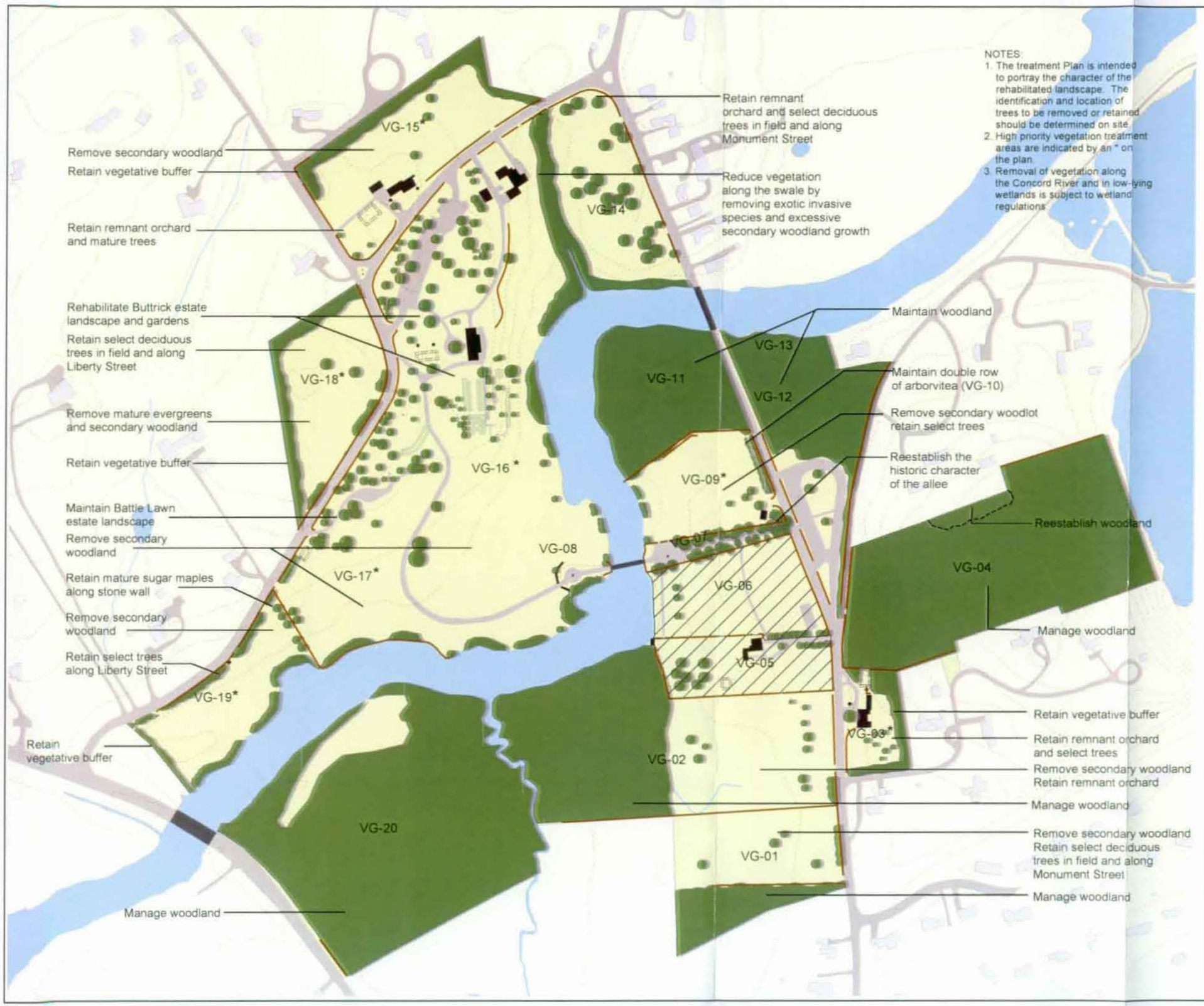
Notes:

Plan drawn using
Arc View GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1, by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: field, wet meadow or maintained lawn
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or remnant orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Stone wall
- Monument
- Archeological site
- Old Manse - property not included in treatment plan

Not to scale



NOTES:
1. The treatment Plan is intended to portray the character of the rehabilitated landscape. The identification and location of trees to be removed or retained should be determined on site.
2. High priority vegetation treatment areas are indicated by an * on the plan.
3. Removal of vegetation along the Concord River and in low-lying wetlands is subject to wetland regulations.

Treatment Plan
Vegetation

Figure 153

Cultural Landscape Report
Minute Man
National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

OLMSTED CENTER

Map Sources:

NHP-MM/33025, Topographic Sheets 1-2, c. early 1960s.

NHP-MM/3035A, Layout Plan (North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot), 1967.

Aerial photograph of the North Bridge Unit, 2001 (MIMA).

"Site Plan and Tree Inventory, Trail to the North Bridge," 1993 (OCLP).

Drawing 406/81425, Sheet 2 of 3, "Erosion Control-Plan View" (commemorative area), 1999 (OCLP).

Concord, Massachusetts Geographic Information System

Town of Concord Public Works

Notes:

Plan drawn using
Arc View GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: field, wet meadow or maintained lawn
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or remnant orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Stone wall
- Monument
- Archeological site
- Old Manse - property not included in treatment plan

Not to scale

Treatment Plan
Stone Walls

Figure 154

Cultural Landscape Report
Minute Man
National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Produced by
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

Stabilize, repair, and maintain stone walls along Liberty Street and Estabrook Road
W-24
W-25
W-26
W-28
W-29
W-30
W-31
W-32
W-33

Stabilize, repair, and maintain stone walls along Monument Street
W-02
W-04
W-05
W-16
W-17
W-20
W-23

Retain stone wall

Stabilize, repair and maintain stone wall

Stabilize stone wall

Stabilize, repair, and maintain stone wall

Stabilize stone wall

Stabilize stone wall

Stabilize stone wall

Stabilize, repair, and maintain stone walls W-18 and W-09, if owned by the federal goverment

Stabilize stone walls

Stabilze stone wall

Stabilize stone wall
Repair and maintain eastern half of wall

Stabilize stone wall

Stabilize stone wall

Map Sources:

NHP-MM/33025, Topographic Sheets 1-2, c. early 1960s.

NHP-MM/3035A, Layout Plan (North Bridge Visitor Center parking lot), 1967.

Aerial photograph of the North Bridge Unit, 2001 (MIMA).

"Site Plan and Tree Inventory, Trail to the North Bridge," 1993 (OCLP).

Drawing 406/81425, Sheet 2 of 3, "Erosion Control-Plan View" (commemorative area), 1999 (OCLP).

Town of Concord Public Works

Field survey completed by OCLP October 2002.

Notes:

Plan drawn using
Arc View GIS 3.2 and ArcMap GIS 8.1,
by D. Smith and L. Hegarty, NPS.

Legend:

- Herbaceous vegetation: field, wet meadow or maintained lawn
- Woody vegetation: tree canopy or remnant orchard
- Ornamental garden
- Building
- Stone wall
- Monument
- Archeological site
- Old Manse - property not included in treatment plan

Not to scale

Appendix A: Land Transfer Notes

Deeds located at the Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern District (Middlesex Court House, Cambridge, MA)

Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
Avenue leading to the bridge	April 6, 1835	Ezra Ripley to town of Concord	390:427	70 rods. "a suitable and appropriate monument to be erected upon said piece of land and shall also cause the south side of said piece of land to be fenced with a good heavy stone wall"
	Dec. 20, 1836	Ezra Ripley to town of Concord	390:428	[extension of first land donation]
Capt. David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn)	Mar. 24, 1823	Joshia Davis to John Keyes, Samuel Hoar, and Nathan Brooks	258:127	Joshia Davis sold his ¼ interest in the land (46 acres with buildings) to the three men for $172.50. Parcel also included the Muster Field.
	Nov. 30, 1849	Samuel Hoar to Samuel H. Rhodes	575:23	Large tract that also included Muster Field, "excepting and reserving all ways and rights of ways. A small piece is marked out for widening the road (Liberty St) near said Buttrick's (Stedman) house."
	April 12, 1867	Samuel H. Rhodes to George Keyes	1003:68	Same parcel as deed 575:23 Parcel also included the Muster Field
	Oct. 26, 1877	George Keyes and Mary Keyes to Laura E. Emerson	1455:132	$3000. 6 acres more or less
	May 14, 1908	Laura E. (Emerson) Barrett to Edward A. Newell	3368:384	$1 and other valuable consideration, 6 acres more or less – "a certain parcel of land with buildings thereon"
	May 17, 1912	Edward A. Newell to Stedman Buttrick	3693:33	"triangular lot of land" see "Plan of Northly corner of land owned by Edward A. Newell, Concord Massachusetts" dated April 8, 1912.
	April 8, 1926	Edward Newell to Frank Bemis, Thomas N. Perkins, and Stedman Buttrick (Jr.) , trustees under the will of Stedman Buttrick (Sr.) late of Concord	4956:539	6 acres more or less "with buildings thereon" together will all awnings, screens, double windows, permanent electric light fixtures, and window shades.
Buttrick farm (Buttrick estate)	April 11, 1785	Ephraim Buttrick to John Buttrick	89:61	256 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence. 20 acres, except for Willard Buttrick houselot
	Dec. 27, 1790	John Buttrick Sr. (portion to his son Jonas)	Prob. 3795	15 acres, reserving house purchased from Willard Buttrick for his wife and daughter, and use of the large house for his sister Sarah Buttrick.
	Sept. 1838	Jonas Buttrick to Stedman Buttrick (Esq.)	403:361	$2000. 16 acres "more or less with buildings thereon" stated as "the home farm"
	Oct. 21, 1886	William Buttrick to Lucy Jane Hosmer	1771:277	(mortgage loan between Hosmer and Buttrick- $581) "the 'home farm' so called of my father the late Stedman Buttrick." Deed mentions the "old Carlisle Road" [west branch of Groton Road] and notes the boundary line between the Battle Lawn estate and the Buttrick farm.
	April 16, 1904	Lucy Jane Hosmer, Adeline E. Buttrick, Stedman Buttrick, William A. Buttrick, and Mary B. Hoar to Frank B. Bemis (estate of Harriet Buttrick)	3150:574	Harriet Buttrick's heirs were her 2 sisters, Lucy Jane Hosmer and Adeline E. Buttrick, 2 nephews, Stedman Buttrick (wife J. Olive Bagley Buttrick) and Wm. A. Buttrick, and niece Mary B. Hoar. However, she left a memorandum stating she wanted her real estate divided among her nieces and nephews, including George S. Hosmer, not mentioned above. So, the 5 "sole and only heirs" mentioned above sold their rights to the real estate to Bemis for $1 who in turn sold it back to the 3 nephews (including George S. Hosmer, not a heir) and 1 niece for $1 (see deed 3151:140).
	Mar. 26, 1904	Frank B. Bemis to Stedman Buttrick, William Buttrick, Mary B. Hoar, and George S. Hosmer	3151:140	See explanation – deed 3150:574
	Feb. 13, 1910	Adeline E. Buttrick, Mary B. Hoar, William A. Buttrick, George S. Hosmer to Stedman Buttrick	3593:189	$1 to each, "with buildings thereon," "homestead of Stedman Buttrick late of said Concord, deceased intestate."

Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
Major John Buttrick Bas-Relief Monument	Jan. 19, 1916	Stedman Buttrick to town of Concord	4026:554	"being that portion or parcel of my estate abutting on the southerly side of Liberty Street over which is placed the memorial to Major John Buttrick which stands in the stone wall running between my property and said Liberty Street"
Major John Buttrick houselot	June 22, 1928	Charles Derby to Stedman Buttrick	?	[don't have deed, mentioned in deed 5258:269] "subject to the right of occupancy and to cut hay and harvest crops of said (Charles) Derby set for in said deed and to taxes for the year 1928."
	July 23, 1928	Stedman Buttrick (his wife – Caroline) to Mary B. Buttrick (widow of Stedman Buttrick – father of Stedman in this deed?)	5258:269	3.67 acres "with buildings thereon" subject to right of occupancy, et. As set forth in deed dated June 22, 1928"
Calf pasture	May 28, 1792	Jonas Bateman to John Richardson (Sr.)	113:118	13 acres river meadow
	c. 1792	Tilley Merrick to John Richardson (Sr.)	235:523	1 acre 72 rod parcel (approx.) separated from parcel owned by Tilley Merrick during extension of present-day Lowell Road to Hunt's Bridge and sold to John Richardson (Sr.) [reference found in deed 400:113, actual deed not acquired]
	Aug.13, 1838	J. H. Richardson (Jr.) to George M. Barrett and James Woods	400:113	$500. 14 acres 72 rods – "meadowland" mentions a stone wall along east side of present-day Lowell Road along western property boundary.
	Oct. 16, 1882	Charles Thompson (executor of the will of Rebecca M. Barrett) to Laura E. Barrett	1613:344	[don't have a copy of this deed, mentioned in deed 2600:99]
	May 8, 1919	John A. Blanchard & Aaron Davis trustees u/w of James E. R. Hill to Alice M. Keyes	1322:376	14 acres and 72 rods "more or less"
	Sept. 25, 1897	Laura E. Barrett to Edward R. Hill	2600:99	About 14 acres – "meadow" Edward R. Hill purchased Laura E. Barrett's undivided ½ of the parcel.
	Nov. 29, 1897	Alfred and Emma F. Smith to J. Edward Hill	2615:72	14 acres 72 rods Edward R. Hill, J. Alfred, and Emma Smith's undivided ½ of the parcel.
Concord Canoe Club property	Oct. 9, 1909	Edward J. Bartlett and Richard F. Barrett to Concord Canoe Club	3473:182	$750 [portion of Simmons houselot]
	Mar. 11, 1910	Concord Canoe Club to Middlesex Institute for Savings	3505:483	Property collateral for $700 loan from bank, to allow the Canoe Club to move their boathouse from where it stood on Honeysuckle Island to the land purchased by the club in 1909 (deed 3473:182). The club had 2 years to pay back the loan.
	Jan. 10, 1940	Middlesex Institute for Savings to Stedman Buttrick	6361:248	Concord Canoe Club property. Parcel B to NPS in 1963
Flint field	May 28, 1879	Adeline Hunt to Emma C. Flint	1510:444	[don't have copy of deed, mentioned in deed 2193:142]
	May 12, 1893	Emma C. Flint to Mary E. Davis	2193:142	About 6 acres with buildings thereon.
	May 12, 1893	Mary E. Davis to Emma C. Flint	2193:143	This deed secured a loan, payable in 3 years.
	Sept. 17, 1910	Mary E. Davis to Stedman Buttrick (husband Nathan Davis)	3550:484	$1 – western ½ of field, west of the swale (Buttrick carriage house area) [same 1/2 of Parcel A transferred to the NPS in 1963, deed 2193:142]
	Dec. 6, 1923	Nathan A. Davis (having no wife), Charles C. Davis (unmarried), Philip A. Davis, Franklin N. and Edith F. Prescott, Henry P. and Miriam W. Thorpe, Mary Ester Davis (unmarried), J. Edmund and Dorothy B.	4682:191	"for consideration paid" – eastern ½ of field, along Monument Street. [1/2 of Parcel A to NPS in 1963, deed 2193:142] "reserving the right of Nathan A. Davis (husband of Mary E. Davis, deceased) to occupy the buildings upon said premise, with the usual access thereto, for one year free of all expense, and also the right to remove from said premise the dwelling house, one of the barns and the carriage shed on said

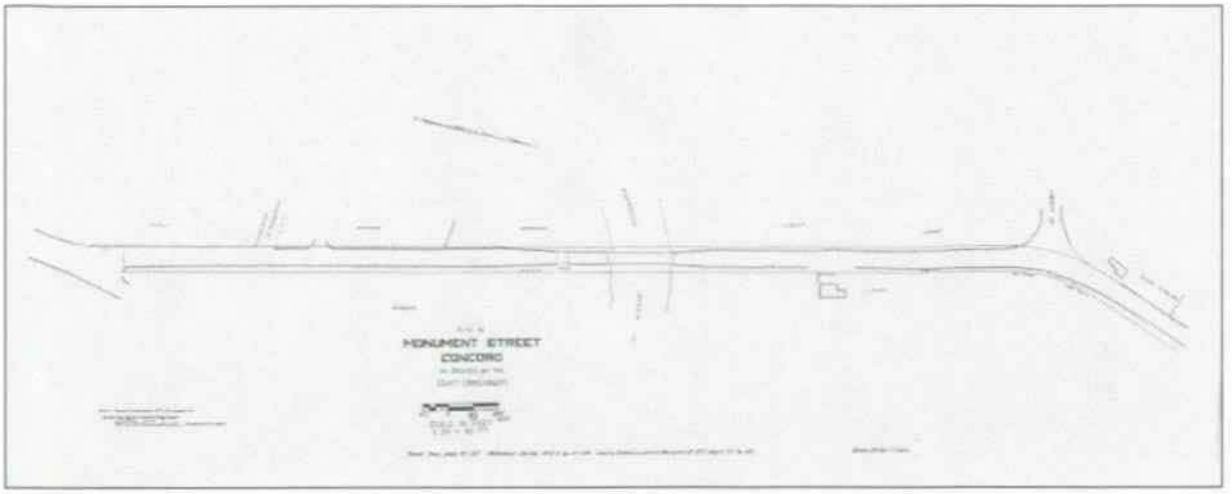
Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
		Vincent, Wm. J. and Grace G. Dolloff, William L. Davis to Stedman Buttrick		premise within said year.
Honeysuckle Island	April 7, 1851	George L. Prescott to Abba M. W. Brooks, wife of George M. Brooks (Esq.) (Abba's maiden name was Prescott)	613:179	"pasture land containing 3 acres more or less situated near the monument in said Concord." "set off and conveyed to Abba M. W. Prescott [Brooks] as part of her share of the late Timothy Prescott Estate (info from 699:67)
	April 20, 1854	John S. Keyes and Martha L. Keyes to George L. Prescott	699:67	$250. "pasture land and meadow land" [back to Prescott, when did Keyes acquire the parcel?]
	Feb. 9, 1888	Charles W. Prescott to Alice B. Linder and Wm. H. Prescott	1837:205	$800. About 3 acres
	Mar. 11, 1897	William H. Prescott, Hiram W. Blaisdell, Alice B. Blaisdell to Ida L. Prescott (wife of Charles W. Prescott)	2640:266	$1 and other valuable considerations (land formerly belonging to their grandfather Timothy Prescott) "a certain parcel of land called 'Honeysuckle Island' containing 3 acres more or less." Transaction also included South field.
	Jan. 6, 1910	Ida L. & Charles W. Prescott to Stedman Buttrick	3497:164	$1 – "Honeysuckle Island," about 3 acres. "free from all encumbrances except a lease to said (Concord) Canoe Club" [same as Parcel B transferred to NPS in 1963]
Elisha Jones houselot	Oct. 1, 1835	James Jones to Francis Barrett, Ann Maria Hewett (wife of Horatio Hewett), George H. Barrett, Augusta Atwill (wife of Herman Atwill) and Catherine Barrett	346:16	Land transfer also included Sargent's Field and the Simmons houselot. The deed referred to Sargent's Field and the Elisha Jones houselot together as the "homestead" containing approximately 18 acres.
	July 18, 1836	James Jones to Nathan Barrett	354:330	"are the same heretofore conveyed by the said Jones to said Barrett on fee and in mortgage" Land transfer also included Sargent's field and the Simmons houselot.
	April 4, 1863	Nathan Barrett to Martha L. Keyes, wife of John Keyes (esquire in her own right)	912:144	10 ½ acres more or less "farm of land . . . and the buildings thereon . . . commonly known as the Jones farm." Also included Sargent's field (10 acres more or less)
Keyes pasture	April 25, 1894	Woodward Hudson (admin. Estate of George Keyes) to William Sullivan [George Keyes inherited his 1/5 from his son Arthur F. Keyes who died in 1888 at the age of 19.	2269:481	Sullivan purchased one undivided 1/5 of land contained within 5 parcels. In addition to the Keyes Pasture, one of the parcels was the Muster Field. Keyes Pasture – "with buildings thereon . . . about 3 ½ acres"
	April 26, 1894	William Sullivan to Bessie K. Hudson, Marion B. Keyes, Grace B. Keyes, and George L. Keyes	2269:483	Sullivan sold his undivided 1/5 of land (see 2269:481) to the other four owners. (also included the Muster field)
	May 13, 1903	George S. Keyes to Marion B. and Grace B. Keyes	3039:335	George S. Keyes sold his portion of the 4 parcels included in the deed to the 2 women. Bessie K. Hudson, also listed as a co-owner in deed 2269:481 was not mentioned in this deed. In addition to Keyes pasture, Muster Field was one of the 4 properties in the transaction; both were included in deed 2269:481.
	May 1938	George S. Keyes et al to Bessie K. Hudson	6214:284	Indenture – also included the Muster Field
	June 11, 1938	Bessie Hudson to George S. Keyes, et al.	6214:282	2 documents in book 6214 appear to have been re corded out of order (date) – also included the Muster Field
Quarter acre landform under The Minute Man statue	May 26, 1875	John Hosmer and Lucy Jane Buttrick his wife interested in her own right, Adeline	9092:589	$1 and other considerations "a certain parcel of meadowland . . . at the Old North Bridge containing one quarter of an acre" "to be used for

Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
		Buttrick, Harriet Buttrick, George Buttrick, and William Buttrick to the Inhabitants of Concord		monument ground and a road to and from and around said Minute Man and upon the further condition that the said inhabitants shall forever make and maintain a suitable fence around said land and shall not have any right of way to said lot over other land adjoining . . ."
Muster Field	Mar. 24, 1823	Joshia Davis to John Keyes, Samuel Hoar, and Nathan Brooks	258:127	Joshia Davis sold his ¼ interest in the land (46 acres with buildings) to the three men for $172.50. Parcel also included the Captain David Brown (Battle Lawn) parcel.
	Nov. 30, 1849	Samuel Hoar to Samuel H. Rhodes	575:23	Large tract that also included Capt. David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn), "excepting and reserving all ways and rights of ways. A small piece is marked out for widening the road (Liberty St) near said Buttrick's (Stedman) house."
	April 12, 1867	Samuel H. Rhodes to George Keyes	1003:68	Same parcel as deed 575:23. Parcel also included the Capt. David Brown houselot (Battle Lawn)
	April 25, 1894	Woodward Hudson (admin. Estate of George Keyes) to William Sullivan [George Keyes inherited his 1/5 from his son Arthur F. Keyes who died in 1888 at the age of 19.	2269:481	Sullivan purchased one undivided fifth of land contained within 5 parcels. In addition to the Muster Field, one of the parcels was Keyes pasture.
	April 26, 1894	William Sullivan to Bessie K. Hudson, Marion B. Keyes, Grace B. Keyes, and George L. Keyes	2269:483	Sullivan sold his undivided 1/5 of land (see 2269:481) to the other four owners. (also included Keyes pasture)
	May 13, 1903	George S. Keyes to Marion B. and Grace B. Keyes	3039:335	George S. Keyes sold his portion of the 4 parcels included in the deed to the 2 women. Bessie K. Hudson, also listed as a co-owner in deed 2269:481 was not mentioned in this deed. In addition to the Muster Field, Keyes pasture was one of the 4 properties in the transaction; both were included in deed 2269:481.
	May 1938	George S. Keyes et al to Bessie K. Hudson	6214:284	Indenture – also included Keyes pasture
	June 11, 1938	Bessie Hudson to George S. Keyes, et al.	6214:282	2 documents in book 6214 appear to have been re corded out of order (date). Also included Keyes pasture.
Monument Street parking lot	Feb. 16. 1893	Fanny Ripley to Mary E. Simmons and Sophia Thayer	2177:589	Cost $1 – (real estate, house money, and personal property belonging to the estate of Rev. Samuel Ripley) Fanny requests they should pay a sum equal to 1/3 property value within one year to her nephew David Loring. Large parcel – also includes parcel north of Monument Street parking lot parcel, Poplar Hill, and the Old Manse houselot and field.
	? [didn't copy last page of deed]	David Loring to Mary Simmons and Sophia B. Thayer	2193:287	Included all land formerly owned by Ezra Ripley and passed to Samuel Ripley – 35 acres. Same land as in deed 2177:589) David Loring relinquished any hold he may have had on the Old Manse property to the two women.
	Mar. 6, 1908	William H. & Edward E. Simons to Elizabeth R. Simmons	3355:419	Elizabeth R. (Ripley) Simmons received all of the Old Manse property etc. mentioned in deed 2177:589 from her mother's (Mary E. Simmons) will with the understanding that she would "convey all her right, title, and interest in the Simmons' estate (property) to her two brothers William and Edward. The deed acknowledges that she did convey her right to the Simmons' estate and that her brothers quit claimed the Old Manse property, etc. to her (see 2271:131 – indicates the mother and the 3 siblings all co-owned the Simmons property).
Parcel north of Monument Street parking lot	Feb. 16. 1893	Fanny Ripley to Mary E. Simmons and Sophia Thayer	2177:589	Cost $1 – (real estate, house money, and personal property belonging to the estate of Rev. Samuel Ripley) Fanny requests they should pay a sum equal to 1/3 property value within one year to her nephew David Loring. Large parcel – also includes Monument Street parking lot parcel, Poplar Hill, and the Old Manse houselot and field.

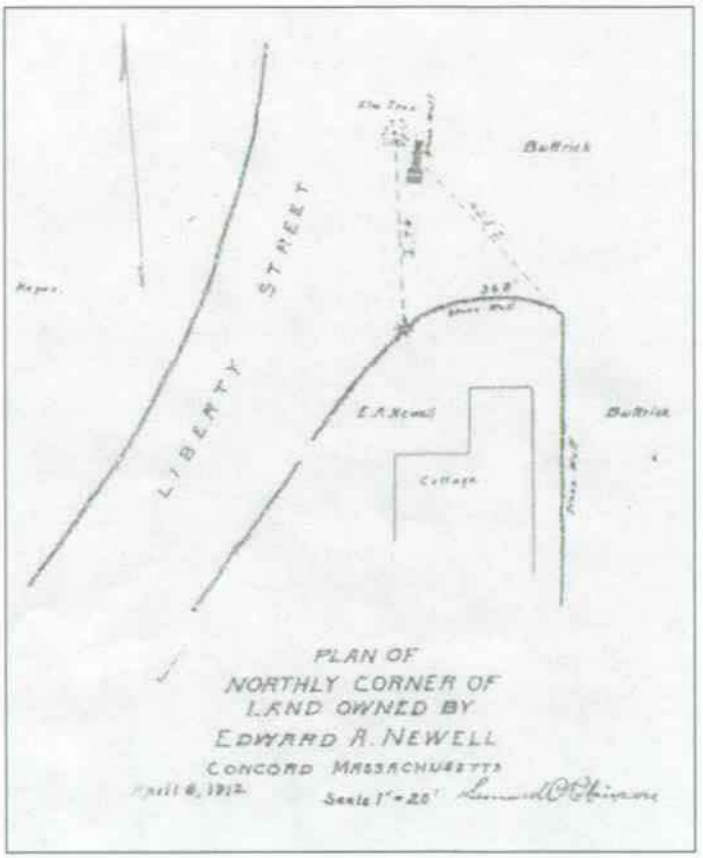
Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
	? [didn't copy last page of deed]	David Loring to Mary Simmons and Sophia B. Thayer	2193:287	Included all land formerly owned by Ezra Ripley and passed to Samuel Ripley – 35 acres. Same land as in deed 2177:589) David Loring relinquished any hold he may have had on the Old Manse property to the two women.
	Mar. 6, 1908	William H. & Edward E. Simons to Elizabeth R. Simmons	3355:419	Elizabeth R. (Ripley) Simmons received all of the Old Manse property etc. mentioned in deed 2177:589 from her mother's (Mary E. Simmons) will with the understanding that she would "convey all her right, title, and interest in the Simmons' estate (property) to her two brothers William and Edward. The deed acknowledges that she did convey her right to the Simmons' estate and that her brothers quit claimed the Old Manse property, etc. to her (see 2271:131 – indicates the mother and the 3 siblings all co-owned the Simmons property).
Old Manse houselot and field	Feb. 16. 1893	Fanny Ripley to Mary E. Simmons and Sophia Thayer	2177:589	Cost S1 – (real estate, house money, and personal property belonging to the estate of Rev. Samuel Ripley) Fanny requests they should pay a sum equal to 1/3 property value within one year to her nephew David Loring. Large parcel – also includes Monument Street parking lot parcel, parcel north of Monument Street parking lot, and Poplar Hill.
	? [didn't copy last page of deed]	David Loring to Mary Simmons and Sophia B. Thayer	2193:287	Included all land formerly owned by Ezra Ripley and passed to Samuel Ripley – 35 acres. Same land as in deed 2177:589) David Loring relinquished any hold he may have had on the Old Manse property to the two women.
	Mar. 6, 1908	William H. & Edward E. Simons to Elizabeth R. Simmons	3355:419	Elizabeth R. (Ripley) Simmons received all of the Old Manse property etc. mentioned in deed 2177:589 from her mother's (Mary E. Simmons) will with the understanding that she would "convey all her right, title, and interest in the Simmons' estate (property) to her two brothers William and Edward. The deed acknowledges that she did convey her right to the Simmons' estate and that her brothers quit claimed the Old Manse property, etc. to her (see 2271:131 – indicates the mother and the 3 siblings all co-owned the Simmons property).
Poplar Hill	Feb. 16. 1893	Fanny Ripley to Mary E. Simmons and Sophia Thayer	2177:589	Cost S1 – (real estate, house money, and personal property belonging to the estate of Rev. Samuel Ripley) Fanny requests they should pay a sum equal to 1/3 property value within one year to her nephew David Loring. Large parcel – also includes Monument Street parking lot parcel, parcel north of Monument Street parking lot parcel, and the Old Manse houselot and field.
	? [didn't copy last page of deed]	David Loring to Mary Simmons and Sophia B. Thayer	2193:287	Included all land formerly owned by Ezra Ripley and passed to Samuel Ripley – 35 acres. Same land as in deed 2177:589) David Loring relinquished any hold he may have had on the Old Manse property to the two women.
	March 6, 1908	William H. & Edward E. Simons to Elizabeth R. Simmons	3355:419	Elizabeth R. (Ripley) Simmons received all of the Old Manse property etc. mentioned in deed 2177:589 from her mother's (Mary E. Simmons) will with the understanding that she would "convey all her right, title, and interest in the Simmons' estate (property) to her two brothers William and Edward. The deed acknowledges that she did convey her right to the Simmons' estate and that her brothers quit claimed the Old Manse property, etc. to her (see 2271:131 – indicates the mother and the 3 siblings all co-owned the Simmons property).
Sargent field	Oct. 1, 1835	James Jones to Francis Barrett, Ann Maria Hewett (wife of Horatio Hewett), George H. Barrett, Augusta Atwill (wife of Herman Atwill) and Catherine Barrett	346:16	Land transfer also included the Elisha Jones houselot and the Simmons houselot. The deed referred to Sargent's Field and the Elisha Jones houselot together as the "homestead" containing approximately 18 acres.

Property	Date	Grantor/Grantee	Deed	Comments
	July 18, 1836	James Jones to Nathan Barrett	354:330	"are the same heretofore conveyed by the said Jones to said Barrett on fee and in mortgage" Land transfer also included the Elisha Jones houselot and the Simmons houselot.
	April 4, 1863	Nathan Barrett to Martha L. Keyes, wife of John Keyes (esquire in her own right)	912:144	3 acres more or less "farm of land . . . and the buildings thereon . . . commonly known as the Jones farm." Also included Elisha Jones houselot (10 ½ acres more or less)
Simmons houselot	June 26, 1794	Ezra Ripley to Elisha Jones	127:192	Silver of land (triangular) separated from a parcel owned by Ezra Ripley (originally connected to present-day Monument Street parking lot parcel) during the extension of present-day Monument Street to Flint's Bridge and sold to Elisha Jones.
	Oct. 1, 1835	James Jones to Francis Barrett, Ann Maria Hewett (wife of Horatio Hewett), George H. Barrett, Augusta Atwill (wife of Herman Atwill) and Catherine Barrett	346:16	Referred to as the "Bridge Pasture" and contained approximately 3 acres. Land transfer also included Sargent's Field and the Elisha Jones houselot
	July 18, 1836	James Jones to Nathan Barrett	354:330	"are the same heretofore conveyed by the said Jones to said Barrett on fee and in mortgage" Land transfer also included the Elisha Jones houselot and Sargent's field.
	Mar. 10, 1894	Mary E. Simmons, William H. Simmons, Edward E. Simmons, Elizabeth R. Simmons to Edward F. and Laura F. Hodges	2271:131	$1 and other valuable consideration – "a certain parcel of land with buildings there on . . . known as the Simmons place" 3 acres more or less
	Sept. 30, 1905	Edward F. and Laura F. Hodges to Charles W. Prescott	?	[don't have deed, mentioned in deed 3189:291]
	Oct. 6, 1905	Charles W. Prescott to Thomas W. Surrette	3189:291	"about 3 acres" with "buildings thereon"
	June 12, 1907	Thomas W. Surrette to Edward J. Bartlett and Richard J. Barrett	3314:312	[don't have deed, mentioned in deed 3473:182]
	Nov. 6, 1911	Edward J. Bartlett and Richard J. Barrett to Georgie Nichols Tanner	3646:364	$1 "with buildings thereon"
	Dec. 1, 1937	Edward N. Chase, Mildred Pope Moore, Margaret Pope Marion to Edw. N. Chase and Gardner Marion (trustees under a 6-30-37 declaration trust)	6172:115	2 documents in book 6172 appear to have been recorded out of order (date)
	Probably June 30, 1937	Edward N. Chase, Mildred Pope Moore, Margaret Pope Marion (donors) conveyed to Edward N. Chase and Gardener S. Chase (trustees)	6172:116	(didn't copy end of document) declaration of trust (see 6172:115)
South field	Mar. 11, 1897	William H. Prescott, Hiram W. Balled, Alice B. Balled to Id L. Prescott (wife of Charles W. Prescott)	2640:266	$1 and other valuable considerations (land formerly belonging to their grandfather Timothy Prescott) "garden lot" of "five acres more or less" Transaction also included Honeysuckle Island.

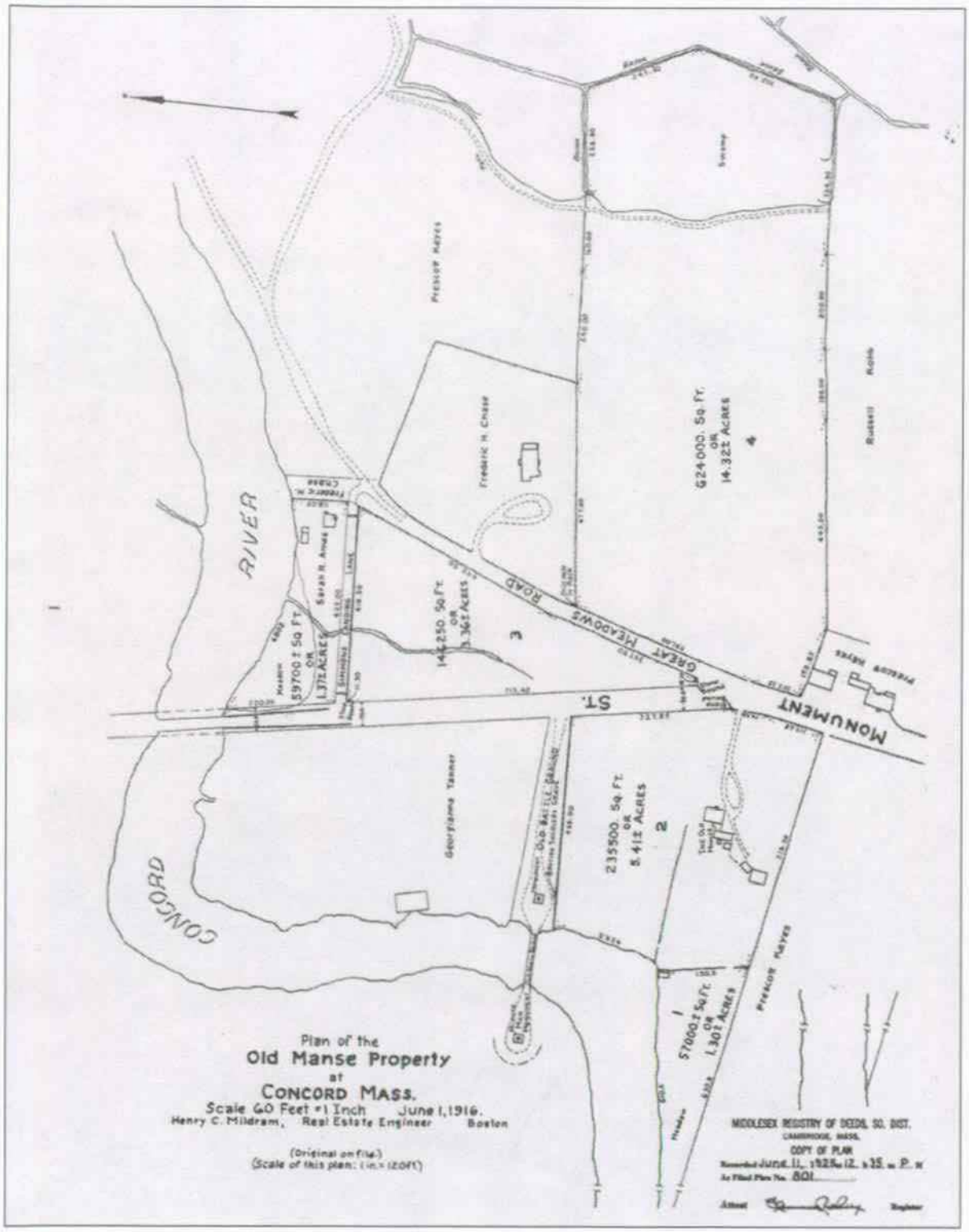
Appendix B: Property and Road Plans, 1875 to 1962



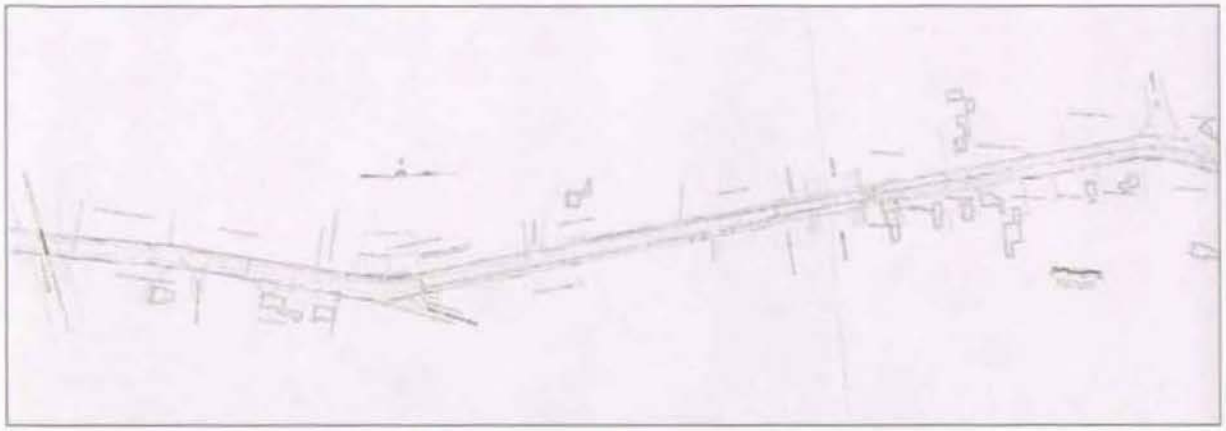
1875 layout plan for Monument Street "as ordered by the County Commissioners, 1875. (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern District, Plans Department)



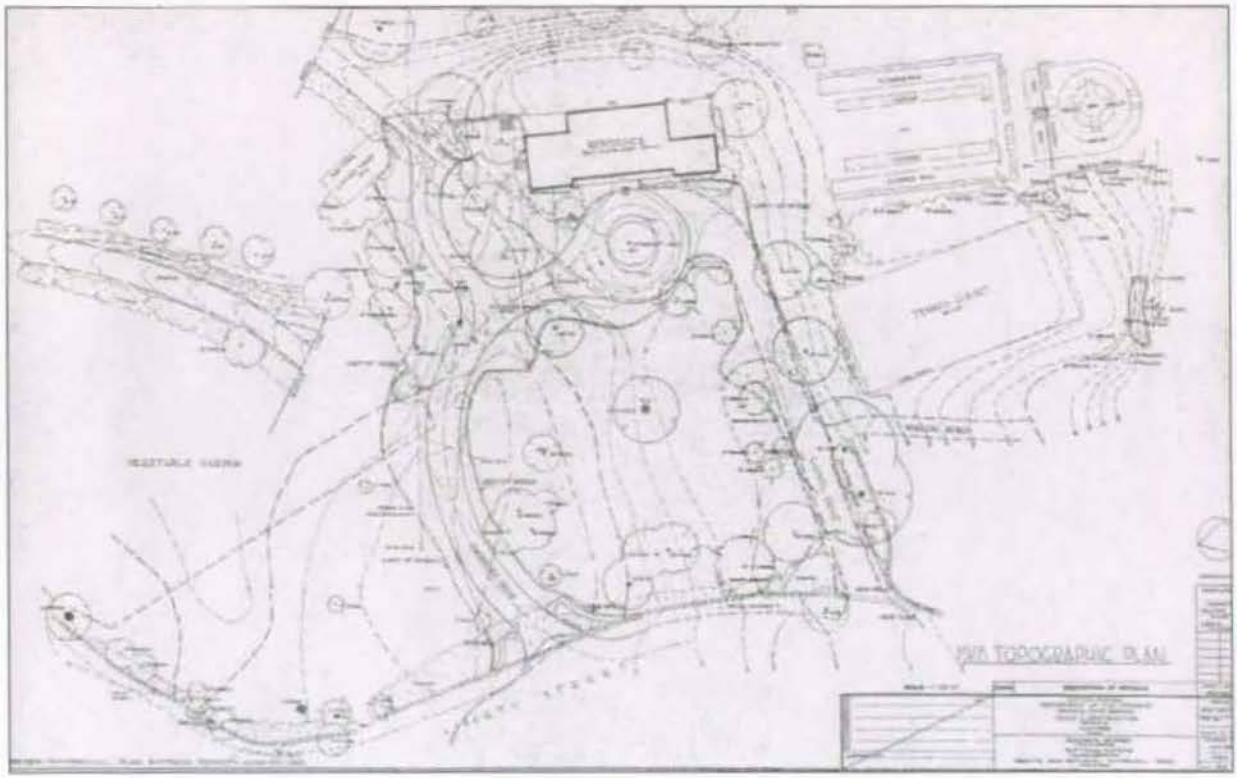
"Plan of Northly [sic] Corner of Land Owned by Edward A. Newell," 1912. (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern District, Plans Department)



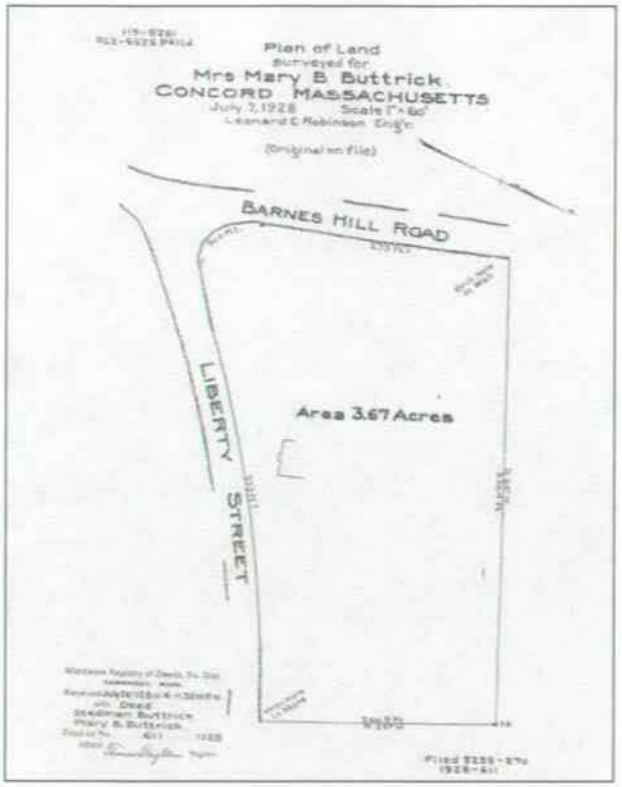
"Plan of the Old Manse Property," 1916. (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern District, Plans Department)



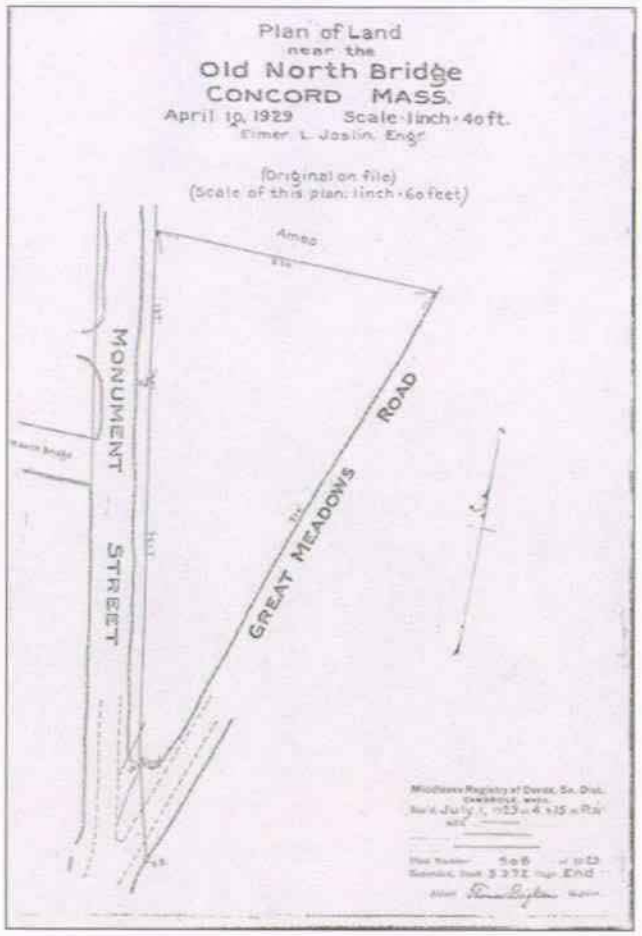
1924 layout plan for Monument Street "as ordered by the County Commissioners."



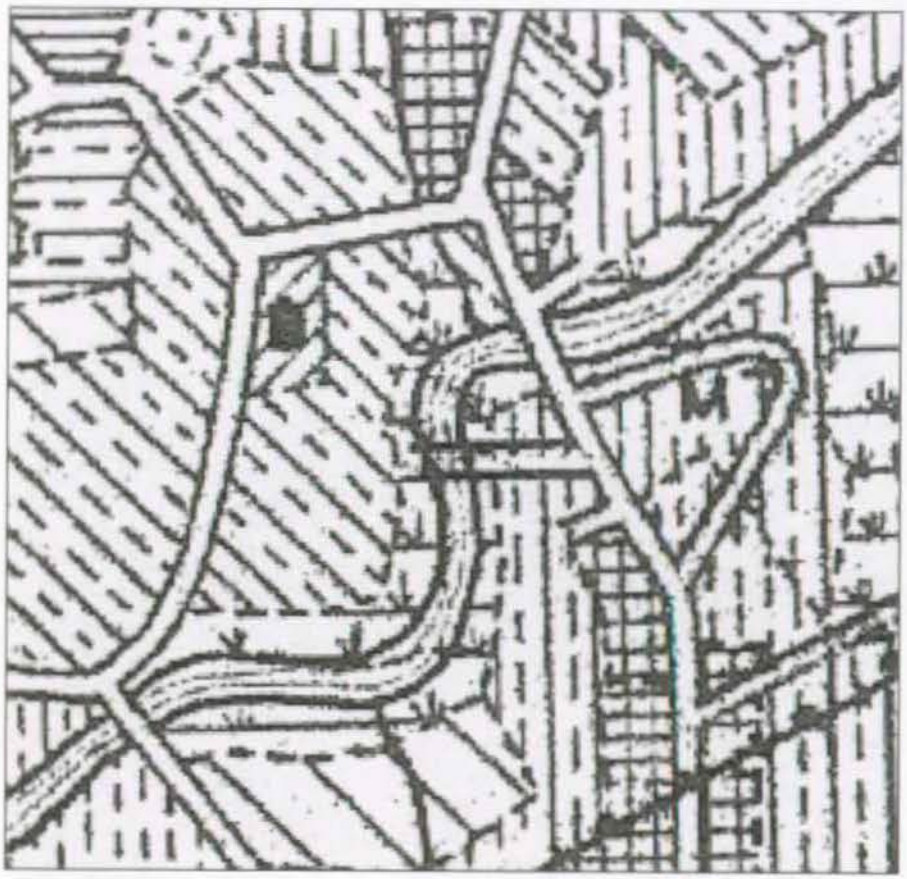
NPS tracing of "Topographical Plan, Buttrick Property," 1928, tracing 1964. (Original located in MIMA Archives, MIMA 24466)



1928 "Plan of Land surveyed for Mrs. Mary B. Buttrick." (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern District, Plans Department)



"Plan of Land near the Old North Bridge," 1929. (Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Southern Division, Plans Department)



"Land Utilization in Concord," W. P. A. Project No. 17788, 1939 (Massachusetts Archives)



1962 "Plan of Land in Concord, Mass. belonging to Trustees U/W of Stedman Buttrick."

Appendix C: Aerial Photographs, 1930 to 1954.

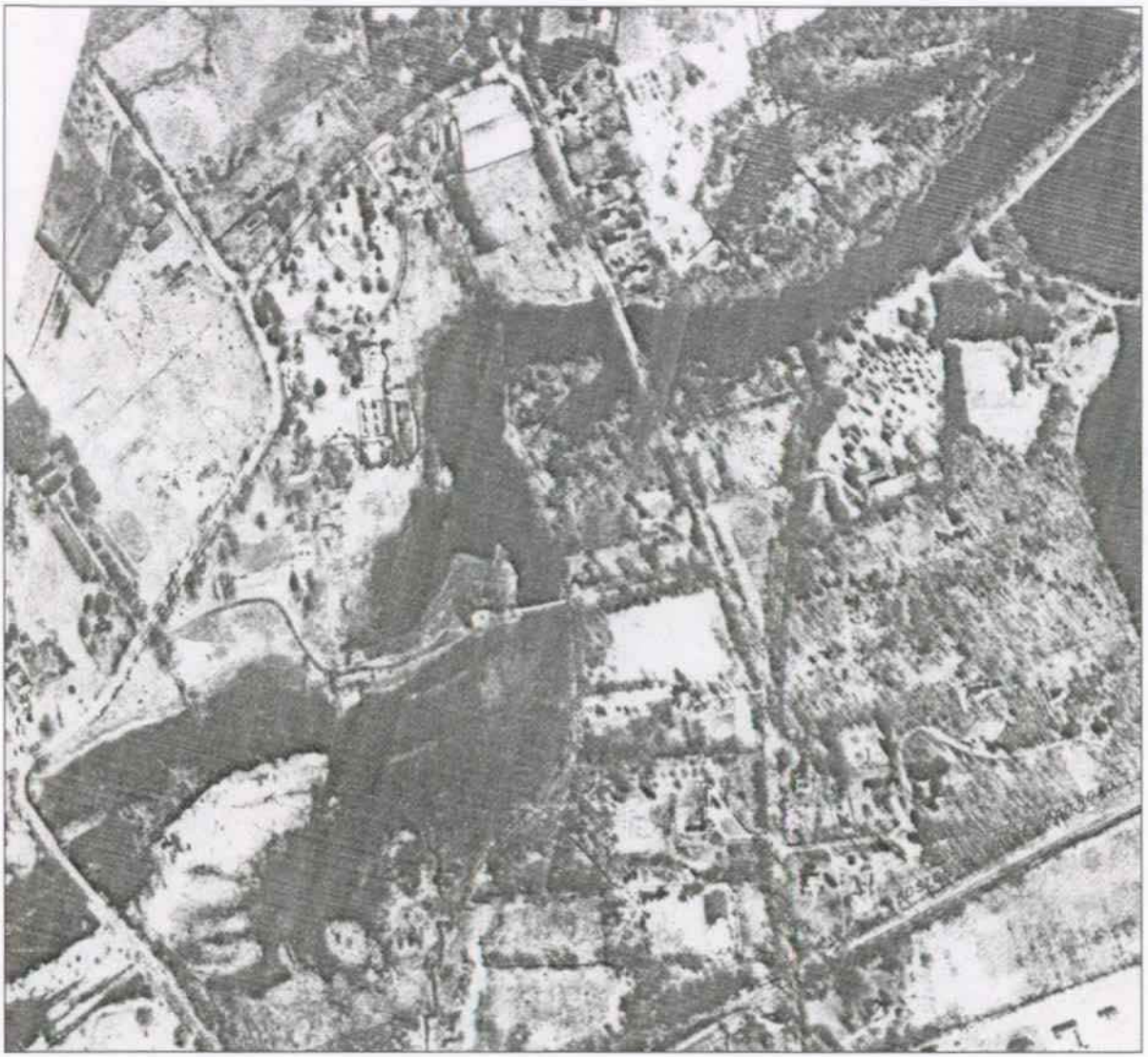


Aerial photograph of a portion of the North Bridge Unit, 1930. Photograph by Edwin T. Ramsdell, Curtiss-Wright Flying Service. The photograph appeared in "If Paul Revere Had Had an Airplane," within the April 18, 1930 edition of the *Boston Evening Transcript.* Original photograph unavailable.

Depicted in the photograph are (counter-clockwise from lower left corner) the Sargent house, the Old Manse, the avenue leading to the North Bridge, the Simmons houselot and Honeysuckle Island (tree cover), and the Buttrick estate (top of photo).



Aerial Photograph of the North Bridge Unit, c. 1943. (255-1-253, National Resource Conservation Service, Westford, MA)



Aerial photograph of the North Bridge Unit, NHP MM 3012, April 1954 (NPS-19, Box 5, Roll 8, National Archives and Records Administration, Waltham, MA).

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in this document correspond to the numbers associated with the dissertation copy found at the MIMA Library]

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Concord Town Records, Building Committee Report, March 1840 (Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Library Microfilm, Town of Concord, Town Clerks Office, Roll 5).

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Deeds

See Appendix A

Photograph Repositories

Concord Free Public Library – Special Collections
photographs, stereoscopic cards, and postcards

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities Archives (Boston)
photographs

Minute Man National Historical Park Archives
photographs, stereoscopic cards, and postcards

Minute Man National Historical Park Library
HABS-HAER photographs and negatives (1960s)