
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2012

Revised: 9/2025



Brooks Farm
Minute Man National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Brooks Farm
Resource Classification:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650040
Parent Landscape:	650037
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Minute Man National Historical Park
Alpha Code:	MIMA
Park Organization Code:	1820
Park District:	MIMA
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

Brooks Farm is part of Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP), located in Middlesex County, sixteen miles northwest of Boston, Massachusetts. Established in 1959, the park preserves the sites of the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 and the “shot heard round the world” that began the Revolutionary War. Four discontinuous management units of Minute Man NHP (Battle Road, North Bridge, Wayside, and Barrett’s Farm) comprise an area of approximately 1,040 acres of land in the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington. The largest of the units, the 800-acre Battle Road Unit, preserves part of the route along which British Regulars fled back to Boston under relentless Colonial fire. The Battle Road is the spine of the unit running in an asymmetrical, linear route along present-day Lexington Road (Concord), North Great Road (Lincoln), and Massachusetts Avenue (Lexington), parts of which are also designated as State Route 2A. The Battle Road is set within a landscape of farmhouses, barns, stone walls, fields, woodlands, and hedgerows, all remnants of the area’s agricultural past. While there are some areas of post-historic development associated with private residences and park operations within the boundaries of the Battle Road Unit, it nonetheless retains much of its historic low-density, agricultural appearance. This contrasts with areas immediately surrounding the unit that have been heavily developed, such as Hanscom Air Force Base just to the north and its associated military housing areas.

The 91.5-acre Brooks Farm is centrally located within the Battle Road Unit, in the towns of Concord and Lincoln. At Brooks Farm, the original Battle Road route is incorporated into the North Great Road, or Route 2A. Along the south side of the road is a complex of buildings that include the Noah Brooks Tavern (ca.1798), the Samuel Hartwell Carriage House (ca.1880), and the Edward Rogers Barn (1937). Also lining the road are other Brooks family houses that include the Samuel Brooks House (ca.1692-1728), Job Brooks House (1740), and Joshua Brooks, Jr. House (1780), as well as several house sites and foundation ruins. These buildings are set within lawns and meadows dotted with shade trees and remnant orchards. Stone walls still line the Battle Road and demarcate the old agricultural fields. Some of the fields have been restored to their open condition, while many others are now dominated by successional woodlands.

The park has removed most of the contemporary private residences and businesses built in the Battle Road area when the region became suburbanized in the early- to mid-20th century. However, at Brooks Farm, the Walter Beateay

House (ca.1940-1946) remains as an example of mid-20th century vernacular-style architecture. The Beateay House and garage are currently on the park's list of structures to be removed. A visitor parking lot east of the Samuel Brooks House provides access to the Battle Road Trail that runs behind the properties north of the road.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Early Land Use and Colonial Settlement:

For at least one thousand years prior to European settlement, Algonquian people planted crops, fished, and hunted along the Musketequid River (Concord River) in what would become known as the Concord Plantation, a portion of which now comprises the Battle Road Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park. By the 1630s, diseases introduced by early European explorers had decimated the Native American population.

Colonial settlement began in 1635 when Puritan families ventured inland to settle within the newly established Concord Plantation, and in the following year house lots were allocated along an east-west ridgeline as part of Concord's First Division. In 1640 the town of Cambridge extended west to the Concord Plantation's eastern border, and the newly settled land was known as Cambridge Farms. The farms would separate from Cambridge in 1713, becoming the town of Lexington. The town of Lincoln formed in 1754, its boundaries including portions of Concord and Lexington. (Cultural Landscape Report--hereafter CLR--2005: 9)

Settlement within the present-day Battle Road Unit occurred along the primary east-west road paralleling the ridgeline and connecting the Concord Plantation and Cambridge Farms (later the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington) to Boston. The road then was called by other names including the Bay Road and Country Road, and is now known as the Battle Road or the North Great Road. On both sides of the road were agricultural fields, which in the early to mid-17th century were commonly held in large tracts a distance from the farmhouses. Farm production was subsistence based, each family producing enough food for personal consumption and perhaps a small amount for local trade. As the century progressed, the common field system dissolved and agricultural fields were clustered closer to the farmsteads. By 1775 tilled fields, pastures, and meadows divided by fences and stone walls occupied most of the acreage along the Battle Road. Intermixed were small woodlots, orchards, farm buildings, taverns, and a number of small home-based businesses. Additional roads were constructed throughout the 18th century. (CLR 2005: 9)

The Brooks Family:

The large Brooks family that farmed along Battle Road for more than three hundred years descended from Captain Thomas Brooks, who settled in Watertown, MA in 1635. Captain Brooks moved to Concord around 1650 and was one of the first individuals to receive property apportioned during Concord's First and Second Divisions. Captain Brooks' son, Joshua, inherited several parcels from his father, and Joshua distributed his holdings to four sons, Noah, Daniel, Joseph, and Job in 1695. (Job Brooks House Historic Structure Report--hereafter JBHSR--1992: 13, 15)

Noah established a farm on the south side of Battle Road and built a tanyard on Elm Brook north of the road and slightly east of the Brooks Farm area. Daniel received acreage north of the road and probably built a house there. Job bought 17 acres of upland and meadow from his father on the north side of the road and built a house and barn. Job died in 1697, and younger brother Hugh inherited Job's property by quit claim deed. (Joshua Brooks, Jr. House Historic Structure Report--hereafter JSHSR--2000: 3; Samuel Brooks House Historic Structure Report--hereafter SHSR--2000: 3; JBHSR 1992: 15-17)

Land was transferred in Brooks Farm throughout the 18th century. Noah Brooks gave his son Joshua the tannery and, in 1713, a dwelling house and two acres across from the tannery south of the Battle Road. This property was the same land upon which was later built Joshua's grandson's house, the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House. Noah's other son, Thomas, received "10 acres with house and barn" just to the west of Joshua's land, including the future Noah Brooks Tavern land, around 1726. Meanwhile, Daniel Brooks died in 1733, leaving a prosperous farm and dwelling house to his son, Samuel. In 1740 Hugh Brooks deeded land to his youngest son, Job, including the 20-acre homestead. By the end of the 18th century, the Brooks family was in its fifth generation on Battle Road, with Captain Brooks' great-grandsons and great-great-grandsons owning the family land. (JSHSR 2000: 3; Noah Brooks Tavern Site Historic Structure Report--hereafter NHSR--2000: 3; SHSR 2000: 3; JBHSR 1992: 20-21)

The American Revolution:

On April 19, 1775 colonists engaged in battle with British Regulars, widely recognized as the opening shots of the American War of Independence. Colonial minutemen and militia confronted the British troops along the entire length

of the road from Concord to Boston, part of which has become known as the Battle Road. Intense fighting took place at Brooks Hill, located just west of Brooks Road and south of the Battle Road. Colonists were lying on the hill waiting to attack the British, but the British discovered the ambush before entering the colonists' firing range, and both sides mounted attacks. Fighting continued in the Brooks Farm area as the British moved east along the Battle Road. Though the fighting in this area was limited to one day, the war would continue until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. (CLR 2005: 9-10, 44; JSHSR 2000: 4; Malcolm 1985: 56)

Rural Economy:

Between 1802 and 1806, portions of the Battle Road were straightened and integrated with other unaltered portions to form the North Great Road. Farmers could more efficiently carry goods to market on the improved road, fueling the change from subsistence to commercial economy. Introduction of railroad lines in the mid-19th century also compelled Battle Road farmers to specialize in perishable products easily transported to regional urban markets, which were in need of farm goods to sustain a growing workforce in textile mills and factories. The landscape reflected these changes as large tracts of fancy fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, and dairy herds were plentiful along the Battle Road during this time. As drinking habits changed in the early 19th century, fancy fruit orchards replaced the apple orchards used for cider production. (CLR 2005: 10, 49-50, 53)

The Brooks properties continued to be transferred amongst members of the family between the late-18th and mid-19th centuries. Joshua Brooks' son, Deacon Joshua, died in 1790, leaving the "old house" and two-acre parcel to his son Joshua, Jr., along with another 30 acres of land. Deacon Joshua's uncle, Thomas Brooks, and Thomas' son, Noah, also died in 1790. As Noah died before his father, Thomas's property transferred directly his grandson, Noah, Jr., who received an innholder's license and constructed the Noah Brooks Tavern in the 1790s. Job Brooks died in 1794, leaving the farm to his youngest son, Asa, who expanded the estate considerably. (Administrative History--hereafter AH--2010: 134; JSHSR 2000: 4; NHSR 2000: 3-4; JBHSR 1992: 24-25, 27; JBHSR 1963: 2)

All of the Brooks Farm land was sold outside the family in the 19th century. The Noah Brooks Tavern would pass through different owners before it ceased functioning around the 1830s and was finally sold to Samuel Hartwell in 1857. A large barn had been built behind the house by this time. Meanwhile, the Brooks family tannery ceased operations in 1829. The Samuel Brooks estate was sold outside the Brooks family in 1836, and the then-60-acre Job Brooks Site was sold to Emelius J. Leppleman in 1847. The Joshua Brooks property was sold to George Smith in 1862. (NHSR 2000: 4-5; SHSR 2000: 4-5; JBHSR 1992: 29, 31; JHSR 2000: 4)

In 1858 the Job Brooks site, now 27 acres, was sold to Charles A. Sawyer and his brother, Henry. The Sawyers eventually made Victorian-style changes to the Job Brooks house, and, by 1885, Charles Sawyer constructed a new barn and carriage house, a windmill, and a drinking trough. The Sawyers sold the Job Brooks property in 1890. Meanwhile, between the 1870s and 1890s Samuel Hartwell made several alterations to the Noah Brooks Tavern property. He tore down the barns and attached sheds and replaced them with a carriage house and large, new barn. By 1880 he had planted ten acres of apple trees and five acres of peach trees. (JBHSR 1992: 32-36; NHSR 2000: 6; CLR 2005:56)

By the 1880s, most descendants of the earliest Battle Road settlers had left their ancestral farms, many leaving for the promise of more fertile land in the west. While some of the farms reverted to woodland, others were cultivated by European immigrant farmers. Transportation between the towns and Boston was further enhanced in the 1890s when large portions of the Battle Road were improved and incorporated into Massachusetts's first state highway system. The road bed was regraded and resurfaced, improvements that allowed for use by bicycles and motor cars. (CLR 2005: 10)

20th Century Landscape:

The train and the motor car eventually brought tourists and increasing numbers of commuters to the Battle Road. With the new residents came new homes, businesses, and residential roads. In the 1930s a bypass was constructed in Brooks Farm, diverting traffic from the ever busier Route 2A south to the Cambridge Turnpike. While a number of farms remained under cultivation, many more reverted to woodland. A mix of woodland and agricultural land was present in Brooks Farm, and the various Brooks properties were transferred between numerous owners in this period. One important addition was made to Brooks Farm when the vernacular-style Walter Beateay House was constructed between 1940 and 1946 west of the Samuel Brooks House. A garage was later added to the property, and the yard was filled with ornamental plants and planting beds. (CLR 2005: 11, 81; National Register Section 7: 20, District Data Sheet)

Early Preservation Efforts and Minute Man National Historical Park:

New residential and commercial development compelled people to begin focusing on preservation of the historic properties of the area. The first concerted effort to preserve historic sites along the Battle Road occurred in 1924, when a commission appointed by the governor of Massachusetts proposed acquisition of land along the Battle Road as part of a memorial in honor of the 150th anniversary of the opening day of the American Revolution. The memorial was never established, and suburbanization of the historic agricultural fields proceeded at a rapid rate, especially after World War II. Adding to the suburban congestion was activity associated with the Hanscom Air Field, an Air Force base and high-tech research center constructed in 1941 just north of the Hartwell and Nelson Farm areas. This development brought both needed services and more traffic to the Battle Road Unit. (CLR 2005: 11, 89)

Public Law 86-321 established Minute Man National Historical Park on September 21, 1959. The law resulted from the efforts of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, appointed in 1955 by the federal government to investigate the possibility of establishing a coordinated program between federal, state, and local governments to preserve the most important colonial properties in and around Boston.

The park opened to the public in 1960 and several colonial properties and structures were researched and documented during the 1960s and 1970s. All of the Brooks properties were sold to the United States government during this period. (AH 2010: 206-208; JBHSR 1992: 36; NHSR 2000: 6; JHSR 2000: 5)

The mission of Minute Man National Historical Park is to “approximate the cultural environment that existed in 1775 and preserve and interpret individual resources that contribute to understanding the events of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.” The Brooks Farm area of the Battle Road Unit contains a number of those individual resources and helps visitors interpret both events of the battle and the general history and function of the Battle Road. Sometime in the 1990s the interior of the Job Brooks House was modified for archeological collections storage. Construction of the Battle Road Trail began in 1995. The trail, designed by the landscape architectural firm Carol R. Johnson Associates, includes segments of the historic Battle Road closed to automobile traffic. Additional landscape development included orchard and field restoration, removal of non-historic buildings and structures, and construction of visitor parking lots along Route 2A. Much work was completed in the Brooks Farm area, with the park completing significant rehabilitation work at the Samuel Brooks House, Noah Brooks Tavern, and Joshua Brooks House between 2000 and 2002. (AH 2010: 255, 273, 308-309; CLR 2005: 110, 112)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Military History, Commemoration, and Literature. Its primary significance as the site of the 1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord, which marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War and ranks among the most significant events in American history. Among the extant properties relating to the battle are the Lexington and Concord Battlefield, thirteen buildings present at the time of the battle, and a number of historical archaeological sites that constitute the remains of homes of people or events associated with the fight. The importance of the battle to the creation of the United States was recognized during the early years of the republic, and the area subsequently became one of the first hallowed places in the new nation. The placement of monuments and plaques to formally commemorate the event began with the construction of the Battle Monument in 1836, and over the course of the ensuing century a number of other objects designed to mark the site of important aspects of the battle were erected. The significance of the place in the area of commemoration culminated with the creation of Minute Man NHP in 1959. Two properties in the park, the Wayside and Old Manse, also possess national significance for their association with prominent literary figures of the 19th and 20th centuries. Both properties have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. The Literary significance of the district extends from 1834 when Ralph Waldo Emerson began his short residence at the Old Manse, to 1924 when Harriet Lothrop left the Wayside. (National Register 2002 Section 8:1)

The park also possesses local significance under National Register criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and Archaeology. The history of the district is inextricably tied to agriculture, which was the primary economic activity carried on there through the 17th through 19th centuries. The period of significance for Agriculture begins in c.1635 when plantation period settlement and agricultural land use in Concord began to 1951 to encompass farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the early and mid-20th century. Architecturally, the district embodies a collection of dwellings that are representative of local building trends from the early 18th century through the mid-20th century. The period of significance for Architecture extends from c.1705 when the Meriam House was constructed to 1946 when the Beateay House was completed. (Note: The c.1705 date is from the 2002 National Register documentation. Future revisions and updates to the documentation should revisit this date

because the William Smith House dates to c.1693). Numerous historical archaeological sites have been investigated at the park and have yielded or are likely to yield significant information pertaining to early settlement in the area and further information relating to the appearance of the area at the time of the battle on April 19, 1775. The period of significance for Archaeology extends from c.1665 when the John Meriam House was constructed to 1951. (National Register 2002, Section 8:1-2).

There are two overall periods of significance that encompass the park's resources: 7,500 to 500 years ago, and c.1635 to 1959. The first period acknowledges archeological resources, which are beyond the scope of this CLI and are therefore not addressed beyond information provided in National Register documentation. The second period begins with the settlement and agricultural development of the area and ends when the park was established.

Brooks Farm lies within the Battle Road Unit, the largest of the park's four discontinuous units, and contains part of the historical Battle Road along which colonial militia pursued and attacked the retreating British during the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Numerous historic buildings, structures, stone walls, monuments, and over 800 acres of former farm land contribute to the military, commemorative, agricultural, architectural, archeological significance of the Battle Road Unit under National Register criteria A, C, and D.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of Brooks Farm is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the periods of significance (c.1635 to 1959) with current conditions. Though they have evolved over the years, many of the property's historic landscape characteristics and features are intact and help maintain the agricultural character of the area. The original route of the Battle Road still exists and is now part of the North Great Road (Route 2A), the road constructed between 1802 and 1806. Brooks Road still exists in its original location, helping to maintain the original layout and circulation pattern of Brooks Farm. Also reinforcing the original layout of the area is the system of stone walls marking the boundaries of agricultural fields, some of which have reverted to woods while others have been restored. Set within the mosaic of open land, orchards, and woods are the various Brooks houses that still stand in their original locations and have been restored to their Colonial and post-Colonial appearances. Other extant structures include barns and a carriage house. Foundations of various farm structures, such as the Charles Sawyer Barn Foundation, also remain.

While historic characteristics and features remain in Brooks Farm, many changes have also occurred. The Charles Sawyer Barn was lost to fire in the 1930s. In the 1990s, the Battle Road Trail was constructed behind, or north of, the Brooks houses, adding a recreational component and bolstering opportunities for interpretation of the area. To support those uses, the National Park Service added signage and parking to the site, but such features are generally inconspicuous. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Traffic volume and noise on Route 2A continues to detract from the agricultural character, but the suburban development that has occurred since 1959 in the Brooks Farm vicinity has largely spared the Brooks Farm area itself. Today, Brooks Farm contains a mixture of field and forest, and the fields are mostly open meadow and pasture rather than planted with crops. However, though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, Brooks Farm retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The condition of the Brooks Farm landscape is "good." There is no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Minute Man NHP is comprised of four landscapes: Battle Road, Wayside, North Bridge, and North Bridge Visitor Center. Brooks Farm is one of seven component landscapes within the Battle Road landscape. The other components are Meriam's Corner, Jones/Stow Farm, Hartwell area, Paul Revere site, Nelson Farm area, and Fiske Hill.

Landscape Type:
Historic Site

Other Names:			
Other Name:	Battle Road Unit	Other Name Type:	Current
Other Name:	Battle Road	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Noah Brooks Tavern	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Brooks Farm	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Minute Man National Historical Park
Massachusetts

Brooks Farm

National Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
www.nccclp.org

SOURCES

- Aerial Photograph, March 2003
- USGS Land Resource Division, 2000-2012
- USGS Topographic Map, 1960s
- Carl E. Johnson Associates

DRAWN BY
Suzanne Wiegman, CCNY
Address: 100 West Street, New York, NY 10012
Phone: 212-312-1212

LEGEND

- Brook Farm Boundary
- Well Boundary
- Town Line
- Saddle Road Trail
- Foot Trail
- Stone Wall
- Wood Fence
- Coniferous Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Apple Tree
- Open Field/Meadow
- Water
- Unpaved Path or Drive

NOTES

- Size and foundation outlines do not denote size of building.
- Various vegetation and other signs and markers are located throughout Brooks Farm.

Drawing 1

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Brooks Farm

Minute Man National Historical Park



Enlargement of Brooks Farm area. (OCLP 2012)

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/18/2012

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A draft Level II CLI was completed in 1995 for the Battle Road unit of MIMA. That draft was revised and entered into the CLI database during FY99.

This CLI is partly based on Deborah Dietrich-Smith's "Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Battle Road Unit: Minute Man National Historical Park," completed in 2005. The CLR was produced through extensive research of primary and secondary source materials, including town meeting reports, historic structure reports, and various photographic collections. This CLI incorporates CLR text with Brooks Farm-related information found mostly in other National Park Service reports. In May 2012, Historical Landscape Architect John Hammond and Student Conservation Association Intern Stephanie Weyer updated site maps and existing conditions photographs. The park contact for the CLI is Curator Terrie Wallace, who may be reached by telephone at (978) 318-7841 or by email at terrie_wallace@nps.gov.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Brooks Farm
Minute Man National Historical Park

Attachment File Path

SEP-18-2012 01:46P FROM:MIMA NHP CRC 1 978 318 7840 TO:816172235172 P.5

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Brooks Farm
Minute Man National Historical Park

Minute Man National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Brooks Farm including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

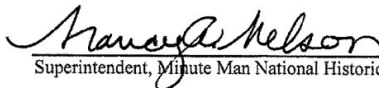
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Brooks Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

 9.18.12
Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form, September 18, 2012.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Certification Form
2025**

Minute Man National Historical Park

Battle Road, Brooks Farm, Fiske Hill, Hartwell Area, Jones-Stow Farm,
Meriam's Corner, Nelson Farm Area, North Bridge, The Wayside

Minute Man National Historical Park certifies the CLI updates for Battle Road, Brooks Farm, Fiske Hill, Hartwell Area, Jones-Stow Farm, Meriam's Corner, Nelson Farm Area, North Bridge, The Wayside, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:

Good – Battle Road
Good – Brooks Farm
Good – Fiske Hill
Good – Hartwell Area
Good – Jones-Stow Farm
Good – Meriam's Corner
Good – Nelson Farm Area
Good – North Bridge
Fair – The Wayside

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI updates for the sites listed above at Minute Man National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

SIMONE MONTELEONE	Digitally signed by SIMONE MONTELEONE
Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park	Date: 2025.09.16 13:43:07 -04'00'
	Date

Park concurrence form, September 16, 2025

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	09/16/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Brooks Farm CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Massachusetts	Middlesex County

Size (Acres): 91.5

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

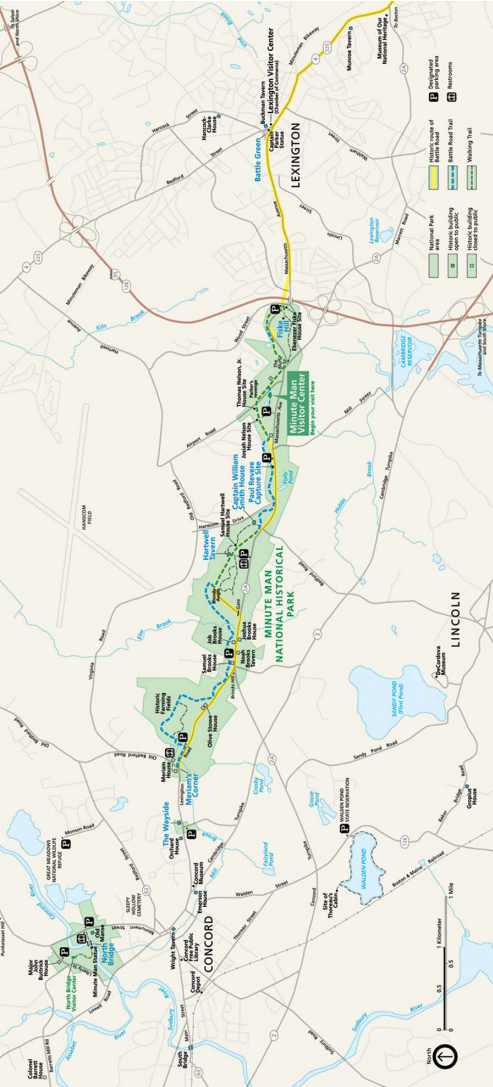
Brooks Farm is an irregular-shaped area within the park’s Battle Road Unit. It is located along the North Great Road, or Route 2A, in the towns of Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. The approximately 91.5-acre property includes 22 parcels, with six privately owned, including a large field area in the northern portion of the area.

The Brooks Farm CLI boundary follows part of the Battle Road Unit boundary. Farmland generally surrounds the component landscape on all sides. The Joshua Brooks, Jr. house marks the easternmost property in the area with Elm Brook running north/south along it just outside Brooks Farm. A residential street is located south of Brooks Farm, and Shadyside Avenue forms the westernmost boundary north of Route 2A.

Boundary Coordinates

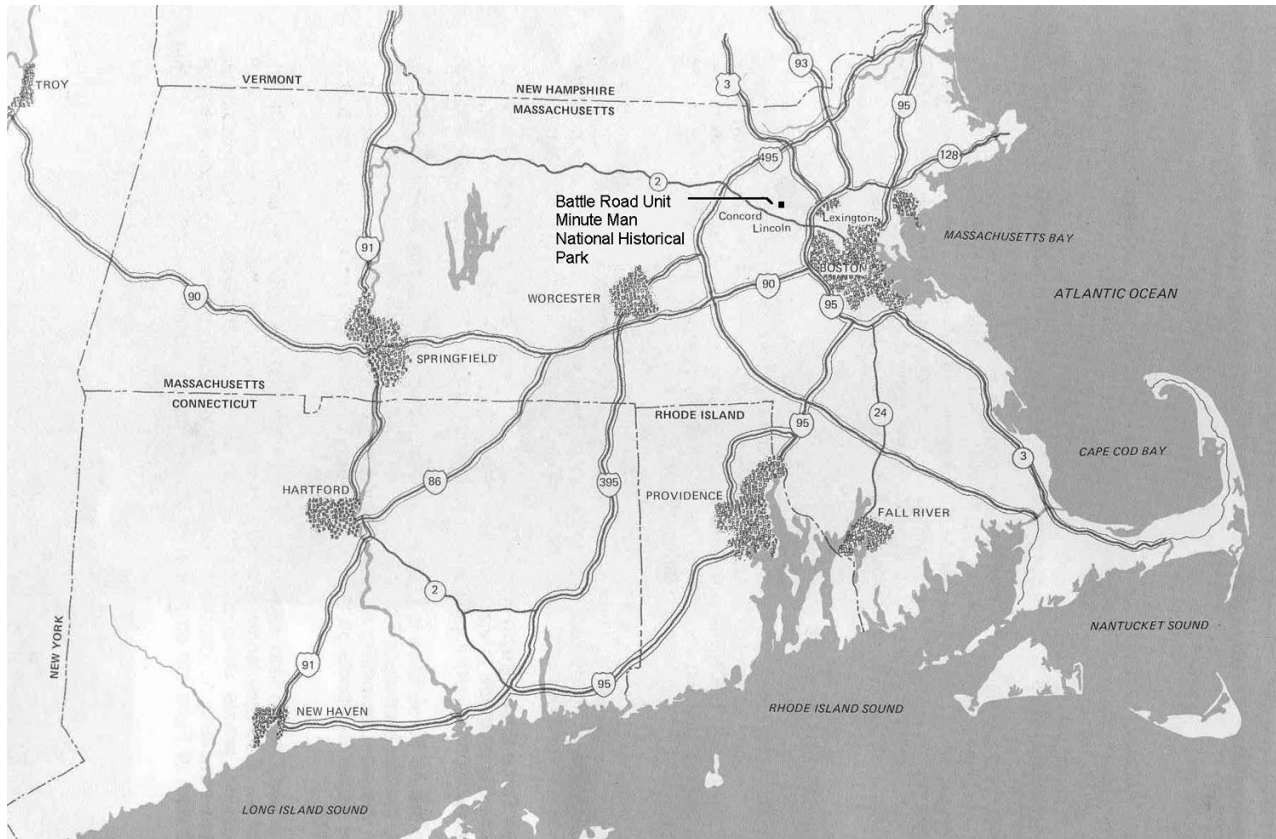
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
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	Area	-71.3108026317674	42.4511860930686	
	Area	-71.3107455167057	42.4512863033291	
	Area	-71.3120930668154	42.4515562899768	
	Area	-71.3130680225582	42.4522750434033	
	Area	-71.3135031494752	42.4522032201683	
	Area	-71.3138594035953	42.4529614750616	
	Area	-71.3124164473968	42.45439543504	
	Area	-71.3113229286532	42.4537601160944	
	Area	-71.310693882232	42.4545112393105	
	Area	-71.309748602964	42.4542691480273	
	Area	-71.3097298344799	42.4540894206095	
	Area	-71.3098283712517	42.4541234551012	
	Area	-71.3099041688531	42.4538697786853	
	Area	-71.3086587498134	42.4537327878017	
	Area	-71.3083118886815	42.454883449209	
	Area	-71.3067575569976	42.4569319418253	
	Area	-71.3061595960747	42.4575383295659	
	Area	-71.3031397001361	42.4564373986475	
	Area	-71.3043299172881	42.4544052843295	
	Area	-71.3046087679524	42.4527246903622	
	Area	-71.3043026713103	42.452667810465	
	Area	-71.3053874525015	42.4510790646962	
	Area	-71.3055625213546	42.4512106210798	
	Area	-71.305877790711	42.4511862653471	
	Area	-71.3060827780241	42.4514703087826	
	Area	-71.30622925298	42.4514853708474	
	Area	-71.3074500147419	42.4502901011832	

Location Map:



Map of the park and surrounding context. (National Park Service)

Brooks Farm
Minute Man National Historical Park



Map of Minute Man National Historical Park location. (OCLP Files)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Brooks Farm is located in Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. Within Brooks Farm, the Battle Road Trail curves just north of, or behind, the houses and fields on the north side of the original Battle Road, now part of the North Great Road. The North Great Road, or Route 2A, runs straight in between the Brooks homes towards the southern portion of Brooks Farm (see Regional Landscape Context graphic).

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Minute Man NHP generally contains flat plains and low rolling hills composed of glacial till. Brooks Farm slopes down towards Elm Brook on its eastern side. The majority of the area is successional forest and the corridor along the path of Elm Brook has become a wetland with scrub forest growth. The area contains land considered suitable for agriculture.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Brooks Farm is named after the Brooks family, who owned much land in the area for about 210 years. Thomas Brooks established a farm in the area in the mid-1600s, and his descendants eventually established the Samuel Brooks, Job Brooks, Joshua Brooks, Jr. and Noah Brooks Tavern farms. The mid-20th-century Beateay home was also constructed in Brooks Farm towards the western boundary. After passing through many owners in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Brooks properties were all acquired by the National Park Service sometime during the 1960s or 1970s.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/18/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Brooks Farm component landscape falls under the same management category as the Battle Road landscape, which meets several criteria for the "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" management category. The preservation of the site unit is specifically legislated; the site is related to the park's legislated significance; and the site serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object.

The 1959 enabling legislation for Minute Man NHP stated that the park was established to "preserve, selectively restore, and interpret portions of the Lexington-Concord Battle Road, as well as its associated structures, properties and sites so that the visitor may better appreciate and understand the beginning of the American Revolution..." Congress expanded that initial mission in 1992 to include more than interpretation of specific events associated with April 19, 1775: "the purposes of the Park shall include the preservation and interpretation of (1) the historic landscape along the road between Lexington and Concord, [and] (2) sites associated with the causes and consequences of the American Revolution." ("Environmental Assessment for 'Save Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes'" 1999: 2)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Other

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Conservation easements from the Town of Lincoln.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Brooks Farm is within the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP), which was established in 1959. On December 29, 1962, two properties within the park boundaries were designated as National Historic Landmarks: the Wayside and Old Manse. On October 15, 1966, the entire park was administratively listed without documentation in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In 1996-1997, consultations between the National Park Service and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (SHPO) identified numerous contributing and non-contributing resources in the park. Within the Brooks Farm area, contributing resources included the Job Brooks House, Joshua Brooks, Jr. House, Noah Brooks Tavern, Noah Brooks Barn/Carriage House (now Samuel Hartwell Carriage House), Noah Brooks Retaining Walls, and the Samuel Brooks House. Non-contributing resources were the Samuel Brooks Area Concrete Foundation and the Joshua Brooks Terrace. The SHPO suggested that additional research should be conducted on the Brooks Road Stone Walls, Job Brooks Barn/Ramp Foundation, Job Brooks Area Retaining Wall, Joshua Brooks Property Stone Walls, Noah Brooks Area Stone Walls, Rogers Barn, Samuel Brooks Property Stone Walls, Walter Beateay House, and the Walter Beateay Garage. Additionally, the SHPO recommended the need to develop documentation of the park's resources in the National Register and that a period of significance should extend "well into the 20th century to reflect the continued significance of this site as an important reflection of our nation's founding and how we commemorate, venerate, and interpret it."

On November 29, 2002, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted documentation of the park as a historic district, which addressed many recommendations from the SHPO. Significance was identified under criteria A, B, C, and D and Criteria Considerations B (Moved Properties), F (Commemorative Properties), and G (Significance Within the Last Fifty Years). The park is nationally significant in the areas of military, literature, and other (commemoration), and locally significant in the areas of agriculture, archeology, and architecture. The period of significance was listed on the cover sheet as 1655 to 1959, dates that correspond to the expansion of the town of Concord and settlement of Fiske Hill, and the establishment of the Minute Man NHP, respectively. Contributing features described in the documentation for Brooks Farm included the Walter Beateay House (77), Samuel Brooks House (79), Noah Brooks Tavern (80), Noah Brooks Tavern Carriage House (80A, now Samuel Hartwell Carriage House), Noah Brooks Tavern (Rogers Barn) (81, now Edward Rogers Barn), Job Brooks House (83), Hastings Barn Foundation (84, now Charles Sawyer Barn Foundation), and the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House (85). Portions of other contributing features that spanned all four park units—the Battle Road, system of stone walls, and system of fields—were also identified at Brooks Farm. One contributing archeological site was also described: Brooks House Site (82). Non-contributing features included the Walter Beateay Garage (78) and portions of the Battle Road Trail.

On December 2, 2002, the Keeper accepted a Supplementary Listing Record for the National Register documentation that amended the archeological area of significance to "Archeology: Prehistoric" and "Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal," and added "7,500 to 500 years ago" to the period of significance. On October 25, 2006, the Keeper accepted a resource count change and technical corrections primarily related to building names (noted above), addresses, and dates of construction as well as subsequent research.

Through a series of emails in January 2009 between the park and the National Park Service Northeast Region History Program, the beginning date of the period of significance for the district was clarified as being c.1635 due to inconsistencies in the 2002 National Register documentation. On the cover sheet of

the documentation, the beginning date was listed as 1655. However, internally in the documentation, c.1635 was identified as the beginning of the agriculture area of significance. Additionally, c.1635 is the date when English settlement began in the area and the town of Concord was established, and the date of several archeological sites in the park: Thomas Flint Site (14), Battle Road/North Bridge (21), and Battle Road/Fiske Hill (130). A Supplementary Listing Record will be submitted to the Keeper in the future to correct the cover sheet.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for Brooks Farm are adequately documented in existing National Register documentation. The existing documentation also adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Brooks Farm is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 10/25/2006

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) possesses significance under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D. The park has national significance in the areas of Military History, Commemoration, and Literature. Its primary significance as the site of the 1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord, which marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War and ranks among the most significant events in American history. Among the extant properties relating to the battle are the Lexington and Concord Battlefield, thirteen buildings present at the time of the battle, and a number of historical archaeological sites that constitute the remains of homes of people or events associated with the fight. The importance of the battle to the creation of the United States was recognized during the early years of the republic, and the area subsequently became one of the first hallowed places in the new nation. The placement of monuments and plaques to formally commemorate the event began with the construction of the Battle Monument in 1836, and over the course of the ensuing century a number of other objects designed to mark the site of important aspects of the battle were erected. The significance of the place in the area of commemoration culminated with the creation of Minute Man NHP in 1959. Two properties in the park, the Wayside and Old Manse, also possess national significance for their association with prominent literary figures of the 19th and 20th centuries. Both properties have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. The Literary significance of the district extends from 1834 when Ralph Waldo Emerson began his short residence at the Old Manse, to 1924 when Harriet Lothrop left the Wayside. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 1)

The park also possesses local significance under National Register criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and Archaeology. The history of the district is inextricably tied to agriculture, which was the primary economic activity carried on there through the 17th through 19th centuries. The period of significance for Agriculture begins in c.1635 when plantation period settlement and agricultural

land use in Concord began to 1951 to encompass farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the early and mid-20th century. Architecturally, the district embodies a collection of dwellings that are representative of local building trends from the early 18th century through the mid-20th century. The period of significance for Architecture extends from c.1705 when the Meriam House was constructed to 1946 when the Beateay House was completed. (Note: The c.1705 date is from the 2002 National Register documentation. Future revisions and updates to the documentation should revisit this date because the William Smith House dates to c.1693). Numerous historical archaeological sites have been investigated at the park and have yielded or are likely to yield significant information pertaining to early settlement in the area and further information relating to the appearance of the area at the time of the battle on April 19, 1775. The period of significance for Archaeology extends from c.1665 when the John Meriam House was constructed to 1951. (National Register 2002, Section 8:1-2)

There are two overall periods of significance that encompass the park's resources: 7,500 to 500 years ago, and c.1635 to 1959. The first period acknowledges archeological resources, which are beyond the scope of this CLI and are therefore not addressed beyond information provided in National Register documentation. The second period begins with the settlement and agricultural development of the area and ends when the park was established.

THE BATTLE ROAD UNIT / BROOKS FARM

Brooks Farm is within the Battle Road Unit, the largest of the park's four discontinuous units, which contains part of the historic Battle Road along which Colonial militia pursued and attacked the retreating British during the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Numerous historic buildings, structures, stone walls, monuments, and over 800 acres of former farm land contribute to the military, commemorative, agricultural, architectural, and archeological significance of the Battle Road Unit under National Register criteria A, C, and D.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

Military History:

Brooks Farm is nationally significant for its role in the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War and ranks as one of the most important events in the history of the United States. Significant resources include the Battle Road used by the British for both their advance on and retreat from Concord, and numerous stone walls that were often used for cover by the militiamen during the fight. The British retreat along the four-mile stretch of road within the Battle Road Unit was characterized by a series of running engagements during which the British were placed under almost constant fire by the American militia forces. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 3)

The Brooks Farm is part of the Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield. One particular skirmish occurred at Brooks Hill, which takes its name from the Brooks family that owned it and a large amount of land to the east, as well as a nearby tavern. On April 19, the hill was occupied by one or two companies of militia from Sudbury and a signal company from Framingham in hopes of ambushing the British. However, the British discovered the ambush before they were within range of the guns and were able to mount an attack on the hill. The fighting was intense, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Brooks Tavern. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 9)

Extant properties within the district that were owned by the Brooks family and were present during the battle are the Samuel Brooks House, which was constructed about 1733, and the Job Brooks House, a c.1740 house that underwent significant alteration in the late 19th century and was restored to its Colonial period appearance by the National Park Service in 1995. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 15)

Commemoration:

Brooks Farm is nationally significant for its role in commemorative activities recognizing the importance of the 1775 battle, which culminated with the establishment of Minute Man NHP by an act of Congress in 1959. Although there are no battlefield memorials or monuments at Brooks Farm, during the early part of the 20th century, visitation to this and other areas began to increase, leading to the erection of roadside stops along the Battle Road, both in and outside of the future park, and the improvement of roads throughout the area. With the creation of the park, the National Park Service began a multi-decade

program of “restoring” the character of the park to its 1775 appearance. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 17, 22-23)

Agriculture:

Brooks Farm is locally significant for its role in agricultural land uses that characterized Concord, Lincoln, and the surrounding areas. By the mid-18th century, these towns were dominated by farmsteads defined by fieldstone walls that marked property boundaries as well as internal divisions based on land use. The systems of stone walls remain as significant examples of this former agricultural landscape. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 37)

During the first period of settlement, about 1650, the majority of the landscape now within the Battle Road Unit was about 80 percent wooded with large common fields for tillage. The common field system was not completely successful in supporting the settlement during the first few decades. In 1652, the plantation in Concord was subdivided into quarters to facilitate the granting of the remaining open land. Over the next ten years, common land was divided among proprietors, based on their original allotments. Land use shifted from the common field system to large individual land holdings. There was some limited settlement in peripheral areas of town further away from the river meadows, one of which was owned by Joshua Brooks in the 1660s and consisted of a house and barn located in the eastern section of Concord near Elm Brook. The area was one of the earliest areas to be settled outside of the original village. Although land holdings were still quite scattered, the pieces were somewhat larger and more consolidated than in the First Division village. Joshua, Caleb, and Gershom Brooks, the three sons of Thomas Brooks, were all granted land in the area in the 17th century. Over the next generation, more homesteads were created as land passed to Gershom's and Joshua's sons. This farmstead stayed in the Brooks family for almost 200 years, until the mid-19th century (Job Brooks Site). (National Register 2002, Section 8: 38)

In the early to mid-18th century Concord formed part of a rural periphery supplying agricultural products to both the Boston urban core and local population. More land was brought into active use on many small farms. Orchards were established, and animal husbandry/cattle-raising and dairying continued to be primary activities on farms. Local forest and farm products (wood, hides, wool, flax) were used by local artisans (weavers, wheelwrights, etc). For example, hides from cattle raised on the Job Brooks House and Site and other farms were used to supply a small tannery operated nearby by leather worker Joshua Brooks. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 39-40)

Though numerous farms declined in the 1700s due to overgrazing and depletion of soils, there were several thriving substantial farms within the park, including those of Job and Asa Brooks, Thomas and Noah Brooks, Joshua Brooks, Ephraim Hartwell, and Samuel Hartwell. At the time of his death in 1794, Job Brooks was one of the more prosperous farmers in Concord. His large landholding of almost 200 acres included property in the towns of Acton and Littleton that was a mix of plowland, orchard, pasture, and woodlot. Produce stored at his farm, now the Job Brooks House and Foundation, included grain, beef, and pork. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 42-43)

Throughout the early 19th century, farmers began to alter their practices in response to the limitations they had encountered in their subsistence system and to take advantage of increasing commercial opportunities. Among the many complex changes they made over a period of more than half a century was a decrease in subsistence production of grain, and an increase in market production of beef and dairy cattle. The introduction of English hay and conversion of many pastures to this type of grass by the mid-19th century also helped to raise the productivity of agricultural land use. Asa Brooks, who occupied the Job Brooks House in the first decade of the 19th century, devoted some land to growing grains (wheat, barley, rye) and English hay. He also cut wood for his own use and sale, including “ship timber.” The Brooks farm was well endowed with English hay and the family responded by keeping large herds of cattle. Brooks also pastured cattle on land in the central Massachusetts town of Princeton. In the 1840s, the farm passed into the ownership of Emelius Leppelman from Denmark who kept a substantial dairy herd. It was around this same time that milk farming took off in Concord as a result of the new railroad connection to Boston. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 43-44)

In the mid-19th century, Concord was a center of agricultural innovation, with the development of the Concord grape the most widely known product of this activity. As in many other towns in Middlesex County, intensive vegetable gardening for Boston and overseas markets changed the nature of farming in

Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington. Commercial production of fruit, vegetables, and dairy products soon became a mainstay of the farm economy. Links to the regional rail transportation system helped drive the change from production of agricultural and dairy products for strictly local use to the supply of larger markets in urban areas like Boston and Lowell. Although many farms were thriving in the new agricultural economy, the farm of Joshua Brooks did not. Deacon Joshua Brooks had been a prosperous farmer and tanner but had been hard-pressed to provide family farmlands in Concord and Lincoln for his children. When he died in 1790, the bulk of his farm and tannery passed to his son Joshua. Several of his other children had established themselves elsewhere. The younger Joshua Brooks had fourteen children and appears to have been wealthy enough to engage in a number of land deals. However, by the time of his death in 1825, he was in debt. His son Isaac inherited the farm and later acquired the neighboring Noah Brooks Tavern. In 1844, Isaac went bankrupt and both farms then passed to Isaac's brother Nathan, a prominent Concord lawyer. The Joshua Brooks estate was sold to Nathan's nephew Joshua in 1859, and was then sold out of the family in 1862. The farm failed to adapt and thrive in the new commercial environment. By the late 19th century much of the farm, as with other farms in the area, had already returned to forest. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 44-45)

In the early to mid-20th century the towns of Concord, Lincoln and Lexington became an outer suburb for the Boston metropolitan area and there was an increase in residential development. However, throughout the period, farmers in the region continued their concentration on commercial markets. The influx of cheap meat and grain from the Midwest led local farmers to specialize in market gardening, orchards, and dairy. As farmers continued the commercialization of their farms, they began hiring more wage laborers, some of whom bought old farms and actively participated in market gardening. One such example is the Edward Rogers Barn adjacent to the Noah Brooks Tavern, built in the 1930s on the foundation of an earlier barn that stood on the site. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 47)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

Architecture:

Brooks Farm is locally significant for dwellings representative of local building trends from the early 18th century through the mid-20th century. The Samuel Brooks House was constructed c.1692-1728 and is one of several buildings in the district that retain a relatively high degree of their Colonial period integrity. The Job Brooks House was built in 1740 and was remodeled extensively during the 19th and 20th centuries, but retains the general massing and exterior elements that identify it as a Colonial period dwelling. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 27)

The Joshua Brooks, Jr. House, built in 1780, is an excellent example of the transition from the Georgian style of the Colonial period to the Federal style that occurred after the Revolutionary War. The building retains the symmetrical 5-bay facade that was common in the Georgian period. Its classical entrance surround, however, is more finely crafted than those of the Colonial period houses in the district. It features a gable pediment on a molded entablature and fluted Doric pilasters. The only other example of Federal period architecture in the district is the Noah Brooks Tavern. Built c.1798, it is a rare example of a building that features a wood sheathed façade and brick side walls. The main block features a low-pitched hip roof with slightly over-hanging eaves and a molded cornice. The symmetrical, five-bay facade is framed by decorative quoins and the central entrance is slightly recessed behind a simple surround consisting of a flat pediment and pilasters. Four interior, brick chimneys are paired at each end. A two-story ell on the house's rear wall is connected to a one-story, gable-roof addition, formerly the Samuel Hartwell carriage house. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 28-29)

The Walter Beateay House is a unique vernacular adaptation of the Colonial Revival style. Built in stages between 1940 and 1946, the low, rambling structure has an irregular plan, consisting of three attached units. The easternmost portion was constructed using historic building fragments from earlier houses, thereby giving the building the appearance of a much earlier building. The easternmost portion of the building has a gambrel roof with a higher roof pitch and the middle and western section both have gable roofs. The building is clad in wood shingles and set on a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of single-pane and diamond-pane windows set in rectangular openings. The building's main entrance is within the easternmost section, and is comprised of a Colonial period wood plank door embellished with nail heads in a diamond pattern. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 31)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION D

Archeology:

Brooks Farm is locally significant for archeological resources. Archaeological research has served an important/key role at Minute Man NHP from its initial development in the early 1960s. Investigations have occurred at 23 archaeological sites and portions of historic roadways in seven sections in the park throughout a 23-year period, from 1963 to 1986. These studies located sites occupied in 1775 and a collection of a very large assemblage of artifacts which eventually received appropriate conservation and cataloging during a project begun by the National Park Service in 1983. Most of the sites were farmsteads or residences known or assumed to have been part of the setting for the events of April 19, 1775. Located in a village setting in the town center of Concord, the North Bridge vicinity, and outlying rural areas along the Battle Road corridor in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, the sites had been occupied by persons involved in the events of April 19, 1775 or were the scene of particular incidents on that day. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 47)

Specific resources identified at Brooks Farm include the Brooks House Site, which contains the site of an older Brooks family house that was probably removed c.1900. This house site has not been subjected to archaeological investigation, but is a potential source of information on the 18th-century use of this portion of Brooks family landholdings in Lincoln. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 67)

National Register Significance Criteria:

Significance Criteria A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Significance Criteria C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: BCE 5498 - CE 1502

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Peopling Places	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments	Eastern Farmers	
Peopling Places	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments	Hunters and Gatherers	

Time Period: CE 1635 - CE 1959

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)	
Developing the American Economy	The Farmer's Frontier	Farming the Northeast	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Colonial (1600-1730)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Craftsman (1890-1915)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Federal (1780-1820)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the North	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Planning	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: Minute Man National Historical Park

NRIS ID: 66000935

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

NRIS ID: 02001445

Primary Certification Date: 11/29/2002

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number: LIN.F and LIN.G

Name: Minute Man National Historical Park

Listed Date: 10/15/1966

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE *	Farmed/Harvested	Human habitation begins in the region 12,000 years ago.
CE 600 - 1630	Farmed/Harvested	Algonquian people inhabit the area, planting crops and constructing fishing weirs along the Musketequid River (Concord River).
CE 1635	Established	Puritans establish the Concord Plantation along the Concord River. This marks the beginning of European settlement and agricultural development.
CE 1635	Settled	Captain Thomas Brooks settles in Watertown from England.
CE 1636	Land Transfer	By 1636, Concord Plantation begins allocating house lots along the base of an east-west ridgeline (known today as Revolutionary Ridge). This initial apportionment of land in Concord became known as the First Division.
CE 1636	Developed	By 1636, a four-rod (66') wide road runs parallel to the east-west ridgeline, bisecting the First Division house lots.
CE 1640	Expanded	In the early 1640s, Cambridge extends its western border to the eastern edge of the Concord Plantation. The extended area is known as Cambridge Farms.
CE 1650 - 1663	Platted	Thomas Brooks moves to Concord around 1650 and is one of the first individuals to receive property apportioned during the First and Second Divisions.
CE 1652 - 1663	Land Transfer	Between 1652 and 1663, Concord Plantation distributes additional acreage during the town's Second Division of land. When completed, house lots extend throughout the entire plantation, including within the park's present-day Battle Road Unit.
CE 1666	Developed	By 1666, the road bisecting the First Division house lots is extended west through the entire length of the Battle Road Unit. The Bay Road (as it was known during early colonial times) is the primary route between Concord and Boston.
CE 1666	Land Transfer	Thomas Brooks gives son, Joshua, several parcels of land on December 1, 1666, including the Job Brooks site, a "twenty five acres & a halfe of upland & swamp & ten acres of meadow."
CE 1666	Inhabited	Joshua Brooks is living in the East Quarter of Concord on the south side of the Battle Road, presumably at the current Joshua Brooks site.
CE 1679	Expanded	By 1679, Joshua Brooks has accumulated 350 acres in Concord.
CE 1690 - 1700	Land Transfer	Joshua Brooks transfers land to -four sons – Noah, Daniel, Joseph, and Job. Much of Joshua's land on the south side of the Battle Road and a few parcels to the north he gives to his son Noah. Daniel receives what becomes the Samuel Brooks farm.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1695	Land Transfer	Job Brooks purchases land from his father, Joshua, including the current Job Brooks site with a house and barn. The property is 17 acres, bounded on the south by the Battle Road, north by Joseph Fletcher's ditch, west by Joseph Brooks, and east by Noah Brooks.
CE 1695	Built	Noah Brooks, a tanner, probably builds a tanyard on the north side of the Battle Road around this time.
CE 1697	Land Transfer	Job Brooks dies at age 22 on May 17, 1697. Job's brother Hugh (the youngest sibling) inherits the Job Brooks property by quit claim deed on August 24.
CE 1700	Altered	By 1700, thirty percent of the Concord Plantation forests have been cleared.
CE 1700	Land Transfer	Hugh Brooks adds three acres to the west side of his property by purchasing land from his older brother, Joseph.
CE 1713	Established	Cambridge Farms separates from Cambridge and incorporates as the town of Lexington.
CE 1713	Land Transfer	Noah Brooks' son, Joshua receives the tannery site his father constructed along with a dwelling house, and two acres across the Battle Road to the south of the tannery.
CE 1716	Platted	A survey of the Bay Road (Battle Road) in Concord indicates the width of the road increased east to west from four rods (66') to ten rods (165'). The survey did not extend into Lexington.
CE 1725 - 1726	Land Transfer	Thomas Brooks receives "10 acres with house and barn" from father, Noah.
CE 1733	Land Transfer	Daniel Brooks dies, leaving a prosperous farm and dwelling house to his son, Samuel. Samuel eventually enlarges the house.
CE 1736	Built	Concord constructs Brooks Road.
CE 1738	Platted	A survey of the Battle Road (Country Road then) in Lexington indicates the width of the road varies between four rods (66') and seven rods (116') from the Concord-Lexington town line to the Ebenezer Fiske house (western end of Battle Road Unit).
CE 1740	Land Transfer	Hugh Brooks deeds land to his youngest son, Job that includes the Job Brooks Site, then 20 acres. The present house was probably constructed to replace an older structure at this time.
CE 1747 - 1748	Altered	Concord town records from 1747 indicate that Hugh Brooks has encroached upon the Battle Road right-of-way. The next year, Concord votes to sell off excess land near the Battle Road, narrowing the right-of-way.
CE 1745	Land Transfer	Joshua Brooks, II gives his dwelling house and two acres to his son, "Deacon" Joshua Brooks.
CE 1747	Land Transfer	Hugh Brooks dies, and son Job becomes sole owner and manager of the farm.
CE 1747	Land Transfer	Job Brooks adds two acres of pasture to the west side of his lot on March 8 and two acres of upland abutting the southwestern portion of his lot on March 26. His property is about 24 acres at this time.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1754	Established	The town of Lincoln is established. Included within its boundary are the portions of the Concord Plantation and the town of Lexington within the Battle Road Unit. Both the Thomas Brooks and Joshua Brooks homesteads now lay in the town of Lincoln.
CE 1758	Land Transfer	When Samuel Brooks dies in 1758, his son Samuel, Jr. inherits his father's property, including over ten acres with a house, barn, and upland.
CE 1762	Land Transfer	Deacon Joshua Brooks purchases a six-acre parcel of orchard and pasture from Timothy Wesson, just west of Brooks Road and south of the Battle Road.
CE 1770	Developed	About 25 house lots are located along Battle Road. The typical house lot is 60 to 80 acres, includes a barn, several outbuildings, orchard, and small garden.
CE 1771 - 1775	Land Transfer	Deacon Joshua Brooks purchases two acres of land north of the Battle Road and just west of Brooks Road.
CE 1773	Purchased/Sold	The town of Lexington purchases land along the north side of the Battle Road for road realignment.
CE 1775	Farmed/Harvested	By 1775, all cultivatable land within the Battle Road Unit supports subsistence crops of Indian corn, rye, and other grains.
CE 1775	Military Operation	On April 19, 1775, colonists engage in battle with British Regulars, starting the American Revolutionary War.
CE 1775	Military Operation	Colonial minutemen and militia confront the British troops along the entire length of the road from Concord to Boston with intense fighting taking place at Brooks Hill and around Brooks Farm.
CE 1780	Built	Around 1780, Deacon Joshua Brooks constructs a house south of the "old house." This new house Deacon Joshua sells to his son, Joshua Brooks, Jr.
CE 1790	Land Transfer	Deacon Joshua Brooks dies, and the "old house" and two-acre parcel are inherited by son Joshua Brooks, Jr. (IV), along with another 30 acres of land.
CE 1790	Land Transfer	Thomas Brooks and son, Noah, both die in 1790. As Noah dies 10 months before his father, Noah's inheritance is transferred to his son, Noah, Jr.
CE 1794	Land Transfer	Job Brooks dies, leaving the farm to his widow Anna and youngest son, Asa. The house lot has grown to 25 acres.
CE 1798	Expanded	Asa Brooks continues to increase the size of his landholdings to 283 acres. The Job Brooks site is some 20 acres at this time and includes a dwelling house and outbuilding.
CE 1798	Built	Noah Brooks, Jr. receives an innholder's license. Noah lives in the pre-1725 Thomas Brooks dwelling, but he probably constructs the Brooks Tavern in this year. Tavern activities are supported by outbuildings – a barn, horse barn, shed, and wood house.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1802 - 1806	Altered	Between 1802 and c.1806, the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington realign portions of the Battle Road to provide more efficient travel between Concord and Boston. Note: Subsequent chronological entries will refer to the road as the North Great Road.
CE 1806	Developed	The Cambridge Turnpike (known today as Route 2) is built south of the Battle Road (outside the Battle Road Unit).
CE 1809	Land Transfer	Noah Brooks, Jr. dies prematurely, but wife, Dorothy (Dolly), continues to operate the tavern. She then leases the operation to John Earle. Noah died intestate, so the estate is inherited under common law by Noah's son Cyrus, with Dolly retaining her widow's dower rights in portions of the tavern/house and in the property.
CE 1812	Land Transfer	Samuel Brooks, Jr. dies in 1812, willing his estate to his son-in-law Nehemiah Flint.
CE 1816	Land Transfer	Asa Brooks dies and leaves all his real estate to his twin sons, Asa Jr. and Job, with stipulations for the support of his daughters.
CE 1816	Land Transfer	Dolly Brooks marries Stephen Patch of Ashby, who operates the Noah Brooks tavern for the next 12 years.
CE 1820	Farmed/Harvested	Beginning in 1820, pasture clearing and hayfield planting significantly increased along the Battle Road, to support larger cattle herds.
CE 1823	Land Transfer	Job Brooks moves out of Concord, leaving the Job Brooks house completely to Asa, Jr.
CE 1823	Land Transfer	Heavily in debt, Joshua Brooks Jr. sells the "old house" to his son Isaac and mortgages his own circa-1780 "mansion house" to son Nathan.
CE 1824	Land Transfer	In 1824 Cyrus Brooks sells all his property in Lincoln to his stepfather Stephen Patch.
CE 1825	Land Transfer	Nathan fully inherits the "mansion house" (the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House) in 1825 upon Joshua, Jr.'s death.
CE 1828	Land Transfer	Isaac Brooks purchases the Noah Brooks tavern property to the west of the Joshua Brooks Jr. house site from Stephen Patch.
CE 1828	Land Transfer	Stephen and Dolly (Brooks) Patch sell the Noah Brooks tavern property to their neighbor and Cyrus' third cousin, Isaac Brooks.
CE 1829	Land Transfer	Plagued with debts, Isaac closes the tannery. He also leases out the tavern.
CE 1830	Farmed/Harvested	As a result of the temperance movement of the early 1800s, the consumption of hard cider decreases. Farmers within the Battle Road Unit begin to replace cider orchards with fancy fruit orchards.
CE 1833 - 1839	Land Transfer	Isaac Brooks sells the Noah Brooks tavern property in 1833. Isaac's half-brother, Nathan, and brother, Hiram, buy the tavern property in 1839.
CE 1836	Land Transfer	Nehemiah Flint sells the Samuel Brooks homestead to Isaac Hurd.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1838	Rehabilitated	Middlesex County Commissioners order repair of the North Great Road in specific locations, including the ascent of Brooks Hill and the lowest point in the valley at Brooks' tanyard.
CE 1843	Land Transfer	Isaac Hurd sells the Samuel Brooks property to William Rice around 1843.
CE 1844	Land Transfer	Isaac Brooks sells the "old house" and two-acre site to half-brother Nathan in 1844.
CE 1847 - 1962	Land Transfer	Asa Jr. sells the then 60-acre Job Brooks Site to Emelius J. Leppleman.
CE 1850	Farmed/Harvested	By the mid-1800s, only ten percent of forest lands remain.
CE 1850	Farmed/Harvested	By the 1850s, farmers along the road begin adapting farm buildings, structures, and field configurations to support commercial agricultural production. Crops raised are sold to neighboring industrial towns.
CE 1854	Land Transfer	E.J. Leppleman sells the Job Brooks farm to Myrick Benner on November 23.
CE 1855	Land Transfer	Nathan sells the Noah Brooks tavern property.
CE 1855 - 1857	Land Transfer	The Noah Brooks Tavern is sold two times before being bought by Samuel Hartwell in 1857.
CE 1858	Land Transfer	Myrick Benner sells the Job Brooks home lot containing 27 acres to Charles A. Sawyer and his brother, Henry.
CE 1859	Land Transfer	Nathan Brooks sells the old Joshua Brooks property to brother Joshua in 1859.
CE 1860	Settled	By the 1860s, immigrant families (of Irish descent being the most prevalent) begin purchasing farms along the Battle Road on marginal land or land abandoned by colonial descendents who have relocated to more fertile agricultural land in the Midwest.
CE 1862	Land Transfer	Joshua Brooks sells the Joshua Brooks Jr. property out of the family to George Smith in 1862.
CE 1865	Land Transfer	William Rice, owner of the Samuel Brooks property, eventually goes insane, and his guardian, Samuel Staples, is licensed by the probate court to sell Rice's real estate. Staples sells the property to George S. Paine in 1865.
CE 1870	Farmed/Harvested	The Job Brooks farm prospers while producing more dairy and market garden products. Improved land now equals 50 acres.
CE 1870 - 1890	Altered	Samuel Hartwell makes several alterations to the Noah Brooks Tavern property. He tears down the barns and attached sheds and replaces them with a carriage house and a large barn.
CE 1878	Altered	The acreage of the Job Brooks farm decreases to 35 acres. The number of horses and carriages on the farm steadily increases, so Charles Sawyer might be working as a teamster as well as a farmer.
CE 1880	Farmed/Harvested	By 1880, Samuel Hartwell has planted ten acres of apple trees and five acres of peach trees on the Noah Brooks farm.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1885	Built	By 1885 Charles Sawyer has constructed a new barn and carriage house, a windmill, and a drinking trough.
CE 1890	Farmed/Harvested	By the late 1800s, woodlands cover approximately forty percent of the western half of the Battle Road Unit. Farm acreage decreases geographically onto better soils, such as the eastern half of the Battle Road Unit.
CE 1890	Land Transfer	By the late 1800s, middle-income Boston merchants and businessmen begin purchasing agricultural land within the Battle Road Unit for homes.
CE 1890	Land Transfer	In May, Charles and Henry Sawyer sell the Job Brooks property to Elizabeth P. Fitzgerald, who sells the property to Rufus and Daniel Brown in October of the same year.
CE 1892 - 1915	Land Transfer	The Job Brooks property is sold three times starting in 1892 before being sold to Harold and Flora Keizer. The Keizers run a nursery on the property.
CE 1905	Land Transfer	Three sisters, Mary L., Sarah W., and Alice M. Brooks purchase the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property.
CE 1906	Land Transfer	Samuel Hartwell dies in February 1906, and Edward Rogers buys the property from Samuel's heirs.
CE 1924	Established	Massachusetts Governor Channing H. Cox establishes the nine-person Commission on the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Revolution (The Commission) to recommend a commemorative program for the 150th anniversary of the opening battles of the American Revolution.
CE 1924	Planned	The nine-person Commission appointed by Governor Cox recommend establishment of a permanent memorial honoring the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the American Revolution. In consultation with Landscape Architect Arthur Shurtleff (later known as Arthur Shurcliff), commission members examine sites along the Battle Road for a proposed Memorial Highway.
CE 1925	Planned	In January 1925, Arthur Shurtleff submits a report to The Commission in which he recommends preserving nearly two miles of the original Battle Road that include the two large bends in the road bypassed in the early 1800s. He also recommends acquisition of four hundred feet or more on each side of the road to preserve the character of the rural road. The state does not act upon Shurtleff's recommendations.
CE 1930 - 1940	Altered	Middlesex County realigns a significant section of the Battle Road at Fiske Hill to provide safer passage for auto users, and additional roads are constructed in the area by 1940.
CE 1930	Farmed/Harvested	In comparison to the 1880s U.S. Census, the 1930 census includes a more ethnically diverse immigrant population. Family nationalities include Irish, Canadian, German, Italian, Swedish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Armenian, and Dutch. Many of these families operate farms and roadside produce stands.
CE 1930 - 1940	Destroyed	The Charles Sawyer barn on the Job Brooks site burns sometime in the 1930s during the Keizer ownership.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1933 - 1935	Developed	A by-pass road diverting traffic from North Great Road (known today as State Route 2A) to the Concord Turnpike (Route 2) is built just west of Brooks Road.
CE 1933	Farmed/Harvested	Motor touring provides and increasing customer base for roadside stands. A highway layout map depicts five roadside stands along the Battle Road, with one in front of the Samuel Brooks house.
CE 1938	Destroyed	A pyromaniac sets fire to the barn and carriage house on the Noah Brooks property and to the Samuel Brooks house across the Battle Road.
CE 1939	Land Transfer	Alice Brooks and then co-owner Frank Ware sell the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property to Roy Peterson. The pre-1713 "old house" has been removed.
CE 1940 - 1951	Land Transfer	Roy Peterson sells off parcels of the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property before selling the house in 1951 to Harry and Harriet Strum.
CE 1941	Built	Construction of the Laurence G. Hanscom Airfield starts. The airfield borders the northern boundary of the Battle Road Unit.
CE 1950	Built	In the early 1950s, the federal government completes construction of Interstate 95/128, the first limited access highway in Massachusetts. Easy access to the highway from Route 2A promotes residential development within the Battle Road Unit.
CE 1955	Established	The federal government establishes the Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC) to investigate the possibility of establishing a coordinated program between federal, state, and local governments to preserve the most important colonial properties in and around Boston.
CE 1956	Planned	The BNHSC consults with Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff (formerly known as Arthur Shurtleff) regarding their study. In a letter to the BNHSC, Shurcliff recommends preserving a portion of the road from "Fiske Hill towards Concord."
CE 1957	Land Transfer	Upon Edward Rogers death, his two sons, David and Alfred, inherit the Noah Brooks farm and divide the property.
CE 1958	Planned	The BNHSC completes an interim report to Congress in June 1958. The report recommends establishment of a national park, to be known as "Minute Man." The proposed park would include four miles of the Battle Road from Meriam's Corner in Concord to Route 128 in Lexington.
CE 1959	Planned	On January 21, 1959, the BNHSC submits the Interim Report.
CE 1959	Established	On April 19, 1959, the federal government officially designates an eight-acre unit in today's Nelson Farm Area as a national historical site.
CE 1959 - 1960	Established	On September 21, 1959, Public Law 86-321 establishes Minute Man National Historical Park. The park boundary also includes the eight-acre parcel designated as a national historic site six months earlier. The park opens to the public in 1960.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1959	Land Transfer	On September 21, the Keizers sell the Job Brooks property to Reed O. Beharrell.
CE 1960	Planned	The first official park boundary study is completed. The report delineates minimum park boundaries within a 750-acre limit specified in the enabling legislation.
CE 1960 - 1965	Established	In the early to mid-1960s several colonial properties and structures are researched and documented, and the Job Brooks homestead is one of the earliest studied. The reports serve as a foundation for preparation of the park's first master plan.
CE 1962	Planned	The 1960 boundary study is revised. The study also recommends removing through traffic from the Battle Road and rerouting it south of the park.
CE 1962	Land Transfer	Reed O. and Theodore Beharrell, local builders and developers, sell the Job Brooks property to the United States on April 18.
CE 1963	Land Transfer	David Rogers sells the land west of the Noah Brooks house lot to the United States.
CE 1964	Land Transfer	The Strums sell the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property to the United States government in 1964, and it becomes part of the newly created Minute Man National Historical Park.
CE 1965 - 1966	Planned	The park's first master plan is formally adopted. The plan specifies rehabilitation of the 1775 historic scene, including restoration/reconstruction of the exterior and rehabilitation of the interior of the Job Brooks House, making it a self-guiding museum. Brooks Tavern is identified as an eventual park headquarters. The plan also proposes relocation of Route 2A.
CE 1966	Land Transfer	George Paine's grandson, Charles, sells the Samuel Brooks property to the United States.
CE 1968	Planned	The National Park Service (NPS) Office of Resource Planning prepares a special study that identifies buildings and structures within the park boundary to be retained, removed, or demolished. The study also discusses establishment of proposed historic motor trails within the park.
CE 1970	Planned	Congress enacts H.R.13935, a bill amending Public Law 86-321. The bill authorizes relocation of the park's southern boundary in anticipation of the Route 2 relocation closer to the park boundary.
CE 1974 - 1975	Land Transfer	Alfred Rogers, who owns the Noah Brooks Tavern, sells his land to the United States while retaining a one-year life estate. The NPS obtains the Noah Brooks tavern property in 1975.
CE 1976	Land Transfer	By 1976, the park has acquired 656 acres within the proposed 750-acre park.
CE 1977	Planned	The state transportation secretary declines relocation of Route 2.
CE 1989 - 1990	Planned	The park's first General Management Plan is completed in 1989 and approved in 1990. The GMP calls for restoration of the Brooks Houses.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1990 - 1999	Altered	The interior of the Job Brooks House is modified for archeological collections storage.
CE 1992	Land Transfer	The park's boundaries are expanded and new land is acquired.
CE 1995	Built	Construction of the Battle Road Trail begins. Designed by Carol R. Johnson Associates, the trail spans the entire length of the Battle Road Unit from Meriam's Corner to Fiske Hill.
CE 2000 - 2002	Rehabilitated	The park completed significant rehabilitation work at the Samuel Brooks House, Noah Brooks, Tavern, and Joshua Brooks House.
CE 2007	Established	February 7, 2007 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts designates the Battle Road Scenic Byway.

Physical History:

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. Much of the material is excerpted from the 2005 "Cultural Landscape Report for Battle Road Unit: Minute Man National Historical Park." Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of this report.

Road Names:

Since its construction in the 17th century, the Battle Road has been given various names such as the Bay Road and Country Road. The portions by-passed in the early 1800s have gained names of their own. For the purposes of this document the term "Battle Road" is used when describing the road as it existed in the 17th and 18th centuries. The road configuration formed between 1802 and 1806, which by-passed the Hartwell and Nelson areas, is called the North Great Road. All other roads are called by their present-day names.

PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD, to 1634

Between 15,000 and 18,000 years ago, the last glacier to cover New England created the topography managed by Native Americans and settled by English Puritans. The western portion of the present-day Battle Road Unit lies within the nutrient-rich geologic depression of glacial Lake Concord. Less fertile uplands composed of glacial till characterize the eastern half of the Battle Road Unit. (Cultural Landscape Report--hereafter CLR--2005: 13)

Human habitation in the region dates back 12,000 years when people hunted animals grazing among open spruce forests. The forests evolved as the earth's atmosphere warmed, and, about 8,000 years ago, oak forests dominated a productive landscape that provided early Native Americans with deer, squirrel, turkey, and a variety of tree nuts. Five thousand years later, a cooler climate led to declining productivity and a sparser Native American population. Native Americans gradually learned to exploit their environment, however, and those in southern New England traveled between seasonal hunting, fishing, gathering, and agricultural grounds. (CLR 2005: 13-14)

By the early 17th century, Algonquian people had inhabited the area along the Musketequid River, today's Concord River, for about a thousand years. Native Americans cleared forest land by fire, and the women planted corn seeds among the dead trees, which were removed from the fields as they fell. Native American men fished in the spring, and people gathered tubers, wild rice, and cranberries from the wet grassy meadows along the river to supplement their diets. In autumn, the men hunted in forests that covered ninety percent of the future Concord Plantation and Brooks Farm areas. The thick-canopied forests included species of oak, hickory, chestnut, maple, ash, and probably pine, beech, birch, and hemlock. (CLR 2005: 14, 16-17)

Like European settlers who would inhabit the land along the Musketequid River in the early 17th century, Native Americans manipulated and reshaped the landscape to increase food production. Pre-colonial Native American settlement along the Musketequid River ended in the 1630s, as European-introduced disease decimated the Native American population and European settlers moved into their former hunting, fishing, gathering and agricultural grounds. (CLR 2005: 17)

COLONIAL PERIOD, 1635 - 1783

Battle Road Area Development, 1635-1699:

Colonial settlement in North America is generally defined as the period between the settlement in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. In Massachusetts, this period began with the arrival of English settlers in 1620. (CLR 2005: 19)

Inland settlement began when the Puritans established the six-mile-square Concord Plantation on the Musketequid River (Concord River) in 1635. The Concord Plantation included portions of present-day Concord and Lincoln townships within the present-day Battle Road Unit. In the early 1640s, Cambridge extended its western border to the eastern edge of the Concord Plantation. Known as Cambridge Farms, the land began near the center of present-day Lexington and continued northwest to the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Cambridge Farms included parts of Lincoln and Lexington within the Battle Road Unit. (CLR 2005: 19)

By 1636, Concord Plantation, or simply Concord, allocated house lots along the base of an east-west ridgeline (known today as Revolutionary Ridge) about a mile south of the Concord River and extending to the western edge of the present-day Battle Road Unit. This apportionment of land was called the First Division, and settlers received both six- to eight-acre house lots and 30- to 50-acre agricultural lots within commonly held wet meadows, tillage fields, and special pastures. The remaining acreage within the plantation, known as the “commons,” was primarily forested and mostly served as communal pasture for livestock, which foraged through the forest consuming the understory. A road ‘four Rodes [rods]’ (66 feet) wide paralleled the ridge line, bisecting the First Division house lots. This section of road would later be incorporated into what is now known as the Battle Road, which was fully laid out by 1666. (CLR 2005: 19, 21-22, 24)

During the Second Division (1652 to 1663), commonly held land was distributed to individuals, and three sections – the North, South, and East Quarters – were formed to facilitate distribution. In contrast to the “commons,” privately owned pastures were generally clear-cut and enclosed by walls or fences. The number of stone walls within the Battle Road Unit increased primarily due to clear-cutting, which reduced the insulating value of the topsoil and promoted frost heaving that pushed stones to the surface. As stones accumulated, they were often stacked to preserve space. (CLR 2005: 25-26)

Throughout the early Colonial period, farm production in the Battle Road area was subsistence based, each family producing enough food for personal consumption and perhaps a small amount for local trade. By the mid-1600s, cultivated varieties of English grasses began to replace native grasses. By 1700, thirty percent of Concord’s forests had been cleared, and only two expanses of woodland have been identified along the Battle Road at that time. During the 18th century, Colonial settlement would continue to alter the landscape of the Battle Road and Brooks Farm area. (CLR 2005: 9, 25)

Brooks Farm Area Development, 1635–1699:

The large Brooks family that settled and farmed along Battle Road for more than three hundred years descended from Captain Thomas Brooks, who was born in England and settled in Watertown, MA in 1635. Captain Brooks moved to Concord around 1650 and was one of the first individuals to receive property apportioned during Concord’s First and Second Divisions, receiving a large land grant in the East Quarter of Concord as part of the Second Division. Captain Brooks married Grace Reynolds, and they had at least nine children together including a son named Joshua. Joshua married Hannah Mason of Watertown in 1653, and they would also have at least nine children. Joshua lived with his family south of the Battle Road, presumably at the current Joshua Brooks site. (Job Brooks House Historic Structure Report--hereafter JBHSR--1992: 13)

On December 1, 1666, Captain Brooks gave Joshua several parcels from the Concord land grant, including “twenty five acres & a halfe of upland & swamp & ten acres of meadow.” Upon his father’s death a few months later, Joshua appears to have inherited several more parcels of land along Battle Road, and by 1679 he owned 350 acres in Concord. (JBHSR 1992: 15) In 1695, Joshua distributed

his holdings to four sons, Noah, Daniel, Joseph, and Job. Noah (b. 1657), the eldest son, received the largest portion, including much land on the south side of Battle Road and a few parcels on the north side of the road. (JBHSR 1992: 15; Joshua Brooks, Jr. House Structure Report--hereafter JSHSR--2000: 3)

Noah established a farm on the south side of Battle Road and built a tanyard on the creek north of the road. Daniel (b. 1663) received acreage north of the road and probably built a house on the land after his 1692 marriage to Anna Meriam. Job (b. 1675) bought land from his father on the north side of the road and built a house and barn. Job's site consisted of 17 acres of upland and meadow and was bounded on the west by lands of Joseph Brooks (b. 1671), north by a neighbor's ditch, east by land of Noah Brooks, and south by the Battle Road. Job died at age 22 on May 17, 1697, and younger brother Hugh (b. 1678) inherited Job's property by quit claim deed on August 24. (JSHSR 2000: 3; JBHSR 1992: 15-17; Samuel Brooks House Historic Structure Report--hereafter SHSR--2000: 3)

Battle Road Area Development, 1700–1774:

During the 18th century, new house lots developed along the Battle Road, and old house lots passed to fourth and fifth generations. Through inheritance, large 17th-century properties were gradually subdivided, and as more land became privatized, fields and pastures were consolidated around house lots. Political boundaries also changed. In 1713, Cambridge Farms separated from Cambridge and incorporated as the town of Lexington. The town of Lincoln was established in 1754, its boundary including portions of Concord and Lexington located within the present-day Battle Road Unit. The cluster of properties owned by the Brooks family straddled the town line between Concord and Lincoln. (CLR 2005: 26)

By the 1770s, about 25 house lots were located along Battle Road. A typical house lot averaged 60 to 80 acres, significantly larger than the six to eight-acre house lots of Concord's First Division. In addition to a barn and several outbuildings, house lots often included a small garden and an orchard. At least 15 orchards were located along the Battle Road in the 1770s, the large number probably due to the popularity of hard cider in the 18th century. Fruit trees could grow on the marginal upland soil that was less suited for grain, making hard cider less expensive to produce than beer. According to Historical Landscape Architect Susan Dolan in her 2009 publication, *Fruitful Legacy*, cider was the beverage of subsistence before potable water. (CLR 2005: 26, 28; Dolan: 17)

While the communities remained subsistence oriented, a complex system of local exchange and several commercial enterprises began to develop. Towns along the Battle Road had reached an integrated system of land use by the mid-18th century. Local trades along the Battle Road included the Brooks Tannery, several blacksmith and locksmith shops, and a cider mill on the Jacob Whittemore farm. Taverns began to replace Puritan churches as centers of civic influence. Local colonists and travelers visited taverns to rest, drink, and discuss politics. Four taverns were located along the Battle Road. (CLR 2005: 26, 35)

Existing roads were altered and improved throughout the 18th century to provide better transportation to neighboring towns, to market, to agricultural land, and between house lots. A 1716 Concord survey indicates that the Battle Road was widened substantially towards its eastern end, from 66 feet wide west of Meriam's Corner to 165 feet wide at today's Bloody Angle. In 1736 Concord constructed Brooks Road running southwest from the Battle Road near the house of Daniel Brooks (the Samuel Brooks House). In 1747, Hugh Brooks was found to have built within the Battle Road right-of-way. In 1748, Concord leaders voted to sell off excess land near the Battle Road, narrowing the right-of-way between Meriam's Corner and the Bloody Angle. The town of Lexington purchases land along the north side of the Battle Road for road realignment in 1773. (CLR 2005: 29-31)

Brooks Farm Area Development, 1700-1774:

In 1700 Hugh Brooks added three acres to the west side of his property by purchasing land from his older brother, Joseph. The farm remained at a consistent value and 20-acre size between 1700 and 1740. Livestock generally included two oxen, five to six cows, one horse, and one or two swine. Sheep were also raised on the farm at least until 1723. Crops included Indian acorn, English hay, meadow hay, rye, flax, and cider apples. A barn and a cider mill were probably located on the

property to store and process the crops. (JBHSR 1992: 17-18)

Noah Brooks gave his son Joshua (b. 1688) the tannery and, in 1713, a dwelling house and two acres across from the tannery south of the Battle Road. This property was the same land upon which was later built Joshua's grandson's house, the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House. Noah's other son, Thomas (b. 1701), received "10 acres with house and barn" just to the west of Joshua's land, including the future Noah Brooks Tavern land, around 1726. (JSHSR 2000: 3; Noah Brooks Tavern Site Historic Structure Report--hereafter NHSR--2000: 3)

Daniel Brooks died in 1733, leaving a prosperous farm and dwelling house to his son, Samuel. Over 40 years old, Samuel married in 1738 and fathered eight children, and it was probably during this time that the house was enlarged. (SHSR 2000: 3)

Meanwhile, in 1740 Hugh Brooks deeded land to his youngest son, Job, including the 20-acre homestead. The gift may have anticipated Job's 1743 marriage to Anna Bridge of Lexington, and the house currently located on the site was probably constructed before young Job's wedding, replacing the older dwelling given to the elder Job Brooks by his father Joshua in 1695. Job was a full partner in his father's farm operations. Job also worked as a currier, finishing skins at the tanyard owned by his uncle Noah Brooks. (JBHSR 1992: 20-21)

Joshua Brooks (Noah's son) prospered as a farmer and tanner and became a leading citizen in Concord. In 1745 Joshua gave his dwelling house and two acres to his son, "Deacon" Joshua Brooks (b. 1720). Deacon Joshua continued his father's tanning business and was active in local politics and religious affairs. He agitated to form a new parish and town on religious grounds, helping to establish the town of Lincoln, where the tannery site and Joshua Brooks, Jr. House are located. (JSHSR 2000: 4)

Hugh Brooks died in 1747, and his son Job became sole owner and manager of the farm while Hugh's widow, Abigail, continued to occupy a portion of the house until her death in 1761. In the same year Job added two acres of pasture to the west side of his lot and two acres of upland at the southwestern portion of his lot, bringing the property to 24 acres. A fence ran along the north side of the Battle Road from Deacon Joshua Brook's tanyard to the corner of Job Brooks' land. (JBHSR 1992: 22)

Samuel Brooks died in 1758, and his son Samuel, Jr. inherited the Samuel Brooks property, including over ten acres with a house, barn, and upland. Samuel Jr. was a farmer and active Concord citizen. By 1771 he had amassed 44 acres in Concord – ten of pasture, 26 acres of fresh meadow, four of upland meadow, and four acres of tillage. Samuel's farm produced 18 barrels of cider, an amount requiring an orchard of at least an acre. The house stood on a plot of pasture and orchard, while the barn was located in the four acres of tillage – the "home field." The fresh meadow was located north of the home and barn. Samuel also owned two horses, two oxen, six cows, and three swine. Just west of Samuel Brooks lay the land of Job Brooks of Lincoln and his son, Eleazer Brooks. The two lived in Lincoln but were taxed for land along the Battle Road, where a five and three-quarter acres parcel of pasture and plowland was located in Brooks Farm. (SHSR 2000: 3; Malcolm 1985: 82-84)

In 1762 Deacon Joshua Brooks purchased a six-acre parcel of orchard and pasture from Timothy Wesson, just west of Brooks Road and south of the Battle Road in Lincoln. In 1771 Deacon Brooks was assessed for eighteen acres of fresh meadow in Concord, of which only four acres were located along the north side of the Battle Road. He was also assessed for a slaughter house, and he owned adjacent property, including the aforementioned tanyard, to the east in the present-day Hartwell Area. Between 1771 and 1775 Deacon Brooks purchased two acres of land north of the Battle Road and just west of Brooks Road and Samuel Brooks Jr.'s property, a location separate from the rest of Joshua's Concord acreage but just across the Battle Road from the six acres Joshua purchased in 1762. The two acres contained a house and barn, which were removed. (Malcolm 1985: 80)

In 1770, Job Brooks' son, Asa, appeared on Concord tax records, and father and son split the assets of the Job Brooks property in half. Asa married in circa 1770 and shared the east half of the house (not necessarily the present-day Job Brooks house) with his wife while Job and Anna continued to

occupy the west half. A daughter of Job and Anna, young Anna, probably occupied a back chamber until she married and moved out in 1775. In 1771 Job was assessed for two acres of pasture, eight acres of tillage, three acres of upland meadow, and 14 acres of fresh, low-lying meadow. He was taxed for some 200 bushels of crops, a high amount. Farm stock included six oxen, more than the average number, plus eight cows, two horses, and three swine. Job and Asa were, together, taxed for the production of eight barrels of cider. Several alterations were made to the house between 1770 and 1780. (Malcolm 1985: 81; JBHSR 1992: 23)

Battle Road and Brooks Farm Area Development, 1775-1783:

By the 1770s, the entire landscape within the boundaries of the present-day Battle Road Unit was settled, cultivated, and connected by an increasing number of roads. Generations of families had cleared the forests and worked the land. While agricultural fields and pastures were often scattered across the landscape, a remnant of the early common field system, property was significantly more condensed around the house lots than that of the 17th century. Since the mid-1600s, the Battle Road was the primary east-west road leading from Concord to the bay, and it was undoubtedly a busy corridor. In addition to the Battle Road, a developing system of roads connected house lots, farm fields, and neighboring towns (Figure 1). (CLR 2005: 35)

On April 19, 1775 colonists engaged in battle with British Regulars, an event widely recognized as the opening shots of the American War of Independence. Colonial minutemen and militia confronted the British troops along the entire length of the road from Concord to Boston, part of which has become known as the Battle Road. Intense fighting took place at Brooks Hill, located just west of Brooks Road and south of the Battle Road. Colonists were lying on the hill waiting to attack the British, but the British discovered the ambush before entering the colonists' firing range, and both sides mounted attacks. Fighting continued in the Brooks Farm area as the British moved east along the Battle Road.

Joshua Brooks, Jr., the son of Deacon Joshua Brooks, was wounded at North Bridge in Concord. (CLR 2005: 44; JSHSR 2000: 4)

The Revolutionary War continued until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, with men from the Battle Road area towns participating in numerous campaigns. Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington all supplied specific quotas of men and requested goods to the colonial army, bringing financial hardship to these local economies. Money paid to soldiers and for the purchase of army supplies necessitated higher taxes, and extensive wartime printing of paper money resulted in inflated prices. (CLR 2005: 10, 46)

Around 1780, Deacon Joshua Brooks constructed a house south of the "old house" and its two-acre parcel. The new house Deacon Joshua sold to Joshua, Jr. (Figure 2). (JSHSR 2000: 4)

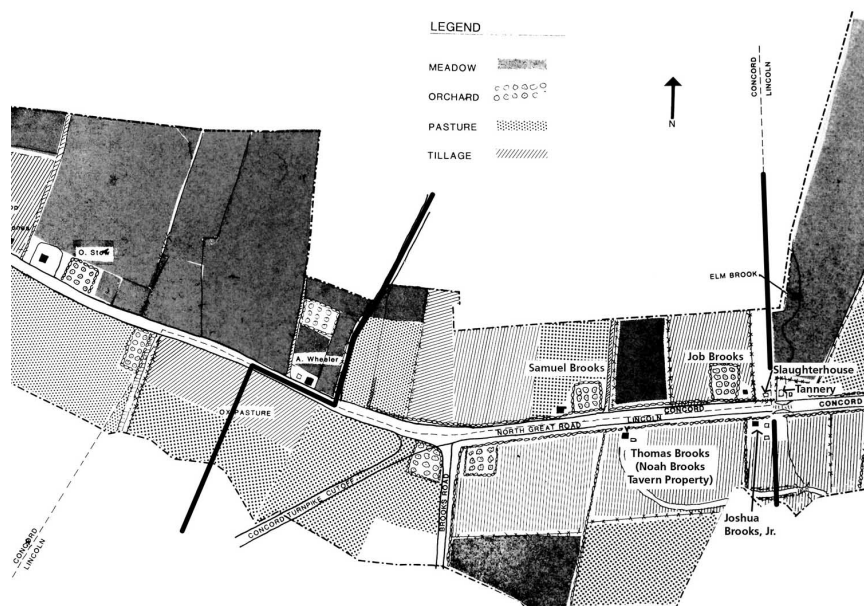


Figure 1. Brooks Farm land use (circa 1775). The thick black lines mark the boundaries of the present-day Brooks Farm component landscape. (Joyce Lee Malcolm's *The Scene of the Battle*, 1775)

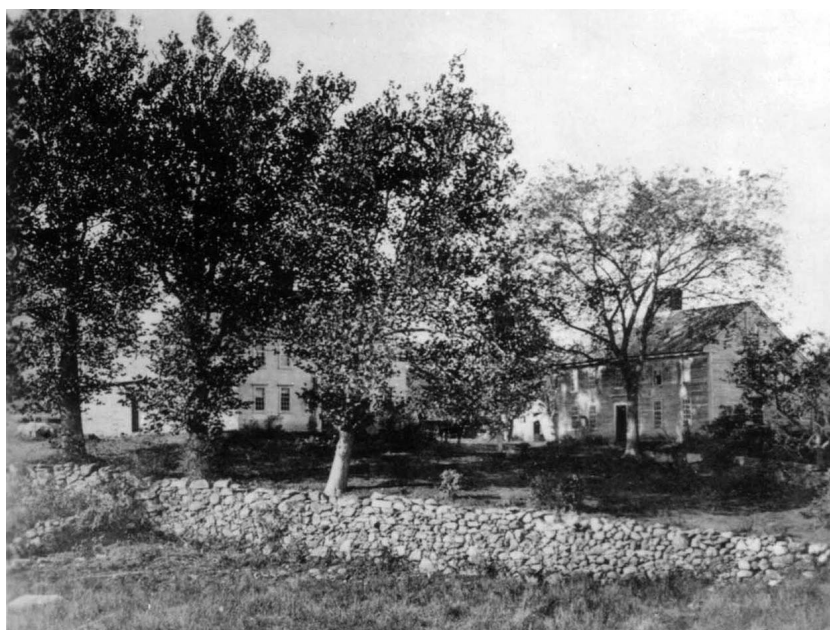


Figure 2. View southeast toward the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property, date unknown. Built around 1780, the house on the right still stands today. The building on the left is no longer extant. (MIMA Library)

RURAL ECONOMIC PERIOD, 1784 – 1899

Battle Road Area Development, 1784-1843:

Economic hardships persisted for a brief period after the war, but Massachusetts's economy recovered in the 1790s when high tariffs imposed on British goods prompted the growth of domestic industries such as textile mills, tanneries, and shoe factories. A number of small industries were located in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington. New England farmers also benefited from industrialization, as they raised sheep for use in textile mills and livestock to sell in emerging urban centers. Beginning in 1820, woodland clearing for pastures and meadows significantly increased along the Battle Road to support larger cattle herds. By the mid-19th century only ten percent of local woodlands remained. Farmers along the road began adapting farm buildings, structures, and field configurations to support commercial agricultural production, and crops raised were sold to neighboring industrial towns. (CLR 2005: 47-48)

While secondary roads remained in poor condition, larger roads were improved, and new roads were constructed to support vehicle traffic and livestock drives. The Battle Road was greatly altered between 1802 and 1806, as the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington realigned portions of the road to provide more efficient travel between Concord and Boston (Figure 3). Just to the east of the Brooks Farm area, the Hartwell area bend was by-passed, rerouting traffic away from the houses. The straightened sections became part of the North Great Road, and their construction would make 20th-century restoration of the by-passed portions and surrounding landscape feasible. Also in 1806, the Cambridge Turnpike (today's Route 2) was constructed south of the Battle Road. Although not within the bounds of the present-day Battle Road Unit, the presence of the turnpike altered traffic flow along the Battle Road by the mid-19th century, and a 20th-century realignment of the turnpike influenced early planning of the present-day Minute Man National Historical Park. In 1838 Middlesex County Commissioners ordered the repair of the North Great Road in specific locations, including the ascent of Brooks Hill and the lowest point in the valley at Brooks' tanyard. (CLR 2005: 48, 51, 55)

The improvement of the Battle Road and construction of new roads did not bolster area industry for long. The small towns did not have sufficient water flow necessary to support large-scale industry and could not compete with locations such as Lowell at the confluence of the Concord and Merrimac Rivers. Battle Road area taverns also went out of business by the 1840s, though the Hartwell Tavern is thought to have stopped operating in the late 18th century. While consuming alcohol during the Colonial Period was acceptable, by the early 19th century drinking was perceived as a social problem. Additionally, the construction of the Cambridge Turnpike undoubtedly diverted clientele away from the taverns along the Battle Road and North Great Road. By the 1830s farmers along the Battle Road began to replace their cider orchards with dessert fruit orchards. (CLR 2005: 53-54)

The 1840s landscape along the Battle Road would have included many similar features found in the colonial landscape – stone walls, fences, pastures and fields, orchards, houses, and barns – although their configuration was undoubtedly different. A view of the 19th-century roadside would include larger pastures, barns, and outbuildings necessary to support commercial dairy production, a mix of cider and fancy fruit trees as farmers responded to the declining cider consumption, and the absence of local trade and tavern establishments. (CLR 2005: 55)

Brooks Farm Area Development, 1784–1843:

By the end of the 18th century, the Brooks family was in its fifth generation on Battle Road. Captain Thomas Brooks' great-grandsons Thomas and Job both owned property, as did his great-great-grandsons Deacon Joshua (son of Joshua Brooks who died in 1768) and Samuel, Jr. (son of Samuel Brooks, who died in 1758).

A 1784 tax assessment reported that the Job Brooks farm consisted of one dwelling, one barn, and one "other shop." The property included 8 acres of tillage, 6 acres of pasture, 5 oxen, 12 cows, 1 horse, and 2 swine. The house remained unchanged from its 1775 appearance. Job died in 1794, leaving the farm to his widow Anna and youngest son, Asa. The house lot had grown to 25 acres by that time. Asa increased the size of his landholdings in Concord, Lincoln, and elsewhere to 283 acres by 1798, and he expanded his farm operations considerably. Between 1794 and 1805 he owned 10 oxen, 26-30 cows, 2 horses, and 4 swine. He also owned tenant farms. (JBHSR 1992: 24-25, 27; JBHSR 1963: 2)

Deacon Joshua Brooks died in 1790, leaving the “old house” and two-acre parcel to his son Joshua, Jr., along with another 30 acres of land. Joshua, Jr. continued the family tradition of tanning and farming. Deacon Joshua’s uncle, Thomas Brooks, and Thomas’ son, Noah, also died in 1790. As Noah died before his father, Thomas’s property transferred directly his grandson, Noah, Jr. (JSHSR 2000: 4; NHR 2000: 3)

In 1798 Noah Brooks, Jr. received an innholder’s license. Noah lived in the pre-1725 Thomas Brooks dwelling, but he probably constructed the Brooks Tavern in this year (Figure 4). Tavern activities were supported by outbuildings – a barn, horse barn, shed, and wood house. Noah, Jr. died in 1809 but his wife, Dorothy (Dolly), continued to operate the tavern. She then leased the operation to John Earle. Noah died intestate, so his estate was inherited under common law by his son, Cyrus, with Dolly retaining her widow’s dower rights in portions of the tavern/house and in the property. Dolly married Stephen Patch in 1816, who operated the Noah Brooks tavern for the next 12 years. In 1824 Stephen bought of all of Cyrus Brooks’ Lincoln property, and Cyrus moved to West Sudbury. (AH 2010: 134; NHR 2000: 4)

Samuel Brooks, Jr. died in 1812, willing the Samuel Brooks estate to his son-in-law Nehemiah Flint. The house had been enlarged again by this time. Asa Brooks died in 1816 and left his impressive real estate to his twin sons, Asa Jr. and Job, with stipulations for the support of his daughters. Job moved out of Concord in 1823, leaving the Job Brooks farm completely to Asa, Jr. Asa kept a dwelling house, barn, cider mill, shed, and a corn house on the Job Brooks farm, and he continued to increase the value of the Concord property. (SHSR 2000: 4; NHR 2000: 4; JBHSR 1992: 29, 31)

Heavily in debt, Joshua Brooks Jr. sold the “old house” to his son Isaac in 1823 and mortgaged his own circa-1780 “mansion house” to another son, Nathan. Nathan fully inherited the “mansion house” (Joshua Brooks, Jr. House) in 1825 upon Joshua Jr.’s death. In 1828 Isaac Brooks purchased the Noah Brooks tavern property to the west of the Joshua Brooks Jr. house site from Stephen Patch. Plagued with debts, however, Isaac closed the tannery in 1829 and leased out the tavern. He sold the tavern in either 1833 or 1839 to half-brother, Nathan and brother, Hiram, though the tavern was no longer functioning by this time. (JHSR 2000: 4; NHR 2000: 5; CLR 2005: 54)

In 1836 Nehemiah Flint sold the Samuel Brooks homestead to Isaac Hurd. Around 1843 Isaac Hurd sold the Samuel Brooks property to William Rice. (SHSR 2000: 5)

Battle Road Area Development, 1844–1899:

Advances in agricultural technology, western migration, and the advent of the railroad brought additional changes to the agricultural landscape. The expanding number of colonial descendants found it increasingly difficult to farm the limited agricultural space in the rocky uplands bordering the Battle Road. New agricultural implements, designed for the flat, fertile soils of the Midwest, were less efficient in the stone strewn New England soils. Many left to establish farms in the Midwest, and after the advent of the railroad, the flow of settlers traveling west was matched by train loads of inexpensive meat and grain traveling along the rail lines to eastern cities. Unable to compete with Midwest products, local farmers adapted production, specializing in perishable produce (milk, apples, cucumbers, etc.) transported by local rail to the growing urban markets. (CLR 2005: 55)

Farmers adapted structures and field configurations to support increasingly commercialized operations. Stone walls were often dismantled, for instance, to enlarge fields upon which mechanized farming equipment would be used. Local farmers also relied more heavily on wage laborers. Filling this need was a growing population of European immigrants arriving in Boston, of which the Irish were among the most prevalent in the mid-19th century. By the 1860s, immigrant families begin purchasing farms along the Battle Road, generally on marginal land or land abandoned by colonial descendants who had relocated to more fertile agricultural land in the Midwest. (CLR 2005: 55-58)

With the influx of inexpensive hay and grains from the Midwest, local farm acreage contracted geographically onto better soils, and worn out land reverted to woodland. A declining need for firewood also contributed to the rejuvenation of local forests as efficient Rumford fireplaces and

Franklin stoves increasingly replaced colonial fireplaces, and coal replaced wood. By the late 19th century, woodlands covered approximately forty percent of the western half of the present-day Battle Road Unit. The eastern half remained open. (CLR 2005: 59-60)

By the late 19th century, the open, agricultural landscape of the Battle Road had changed. Farms were much more condensed, and four monuments commemorating the April 1775 battles had been placed along the Battle Road. These monuments and the battle sites and witness structures drew an increasing number of tourists to the area. By the 1870s, wealthy Bostonians had purchased agricultural fields and pastures within the towns bordering the Battle Road, converting those properties into large summer estates. By the late 19th century, middle-income Boston merchants and businessmen purchased agricultural land within the present-day Battle Road Unit for smaller, permanent residences. Men from these families commuted daily to and from Boston, primarily by train. The North Great Road was converted into a highway in the 1890s, and its sophisticated construction of compacted stone provided more efficient travel to and from Boston and allowed for pleasurable use. The highway would primarily serve farmers hauling produce to market, tourists in carriages and omnibuses, and bicyclists. (CLR 2005: 65, 69, 71)

Brooks Farm Area Development, 1844–1899:

Asa Brooks, Jr. sold the then-60-acre Job Brooks Site to Emelius J. Leppleman in 1847. On November 23, 1854 Leppleman sold the farm to Myrick Benner, a trader from Boston. Benner sold the Job Brooks home lot, containing 27 acres, to Charles A. Sawyer and his brother, Henry, in 1858. During the Sawyer ownership livestock consisted of four horses, six milk cows, two oxen, four other cattle, and two swine. The crop yield included 100 bushels of Indiana corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 100 tons of hay. (JBHSR 1992: 32-33)

In 1844 Isaac Brooks sold the “old house” and two-acre parcel from the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property to half-brother, Nathan. By 1855 Nathan held title to the entire late-17th century Noah Brooks farm. A large barn had been built on the property behind the house to the south. In 1855, Nathan sold the Noah Brooks tavern property, which was then sold two more times before being bought by local farmer Samuel Hartwell in 1857. In 1859 Nathan sold the Joshua Brooks property, presumably with both the 1713 and 1780 dwellings to brother, Joshua. Joshua then sold the property out of the family to George Smith in 1862. (JHSR 2000: 4; NHR 2000: 5)

William Rice, the owner of the Samuel Brooks property, was declared insane and placed in guardianship. His guardian, Samuel Staples, was licensed by the probate court to sell Rice’s real estate, which he did to George S. Paine in 1865 (Figure 5). (JHSR 2000: 4; NHR 2000: 5)

The Job Brooks farm prospered into the 1870s. The farm comprised 50 acres of improved land and produced dairy and market garden products. Livestock consisted of two horses, seven milk cows, and two swine. By 1878, however, the acreage of the Job Brooks farm decreased to 35 acres. The number of horses and carriages on the farm steadily increased, indicating that Charles Sawyer might have worked as a teamster as well as a farmer. (JBHSR 1992: 33-34)

Between the 1870s and 1890s Samuel Hartwell made several alterations to the Noah Brooks Tavern property. He tore down the barns and attached sheds and replaced them with a carriage house and large barn (Figure 6). By 1880 he had planted ten acres of apple trees and five acres of peach trees. (NHR 2000: 6; CLR 2005: 56)

Between 1883 and 1886 the Sawyers made Victorian-style changes to the Job Brooks house. By 1885 Charles Sawyer constructed a new barn and carriage house, a windmill, and a drinking trough (Figure 7). In May 1890 Charles and Henry Sawyer sold the Job Brooks property to Elizabeth P. Fitzgerald, who sold the property to Rufus and Daniel Brown in October of the same year. The Job Brooks farm was sold to Arthur H. Wilson in 1892. (JBHSR 1992: 34-36; CLR 2005:56)

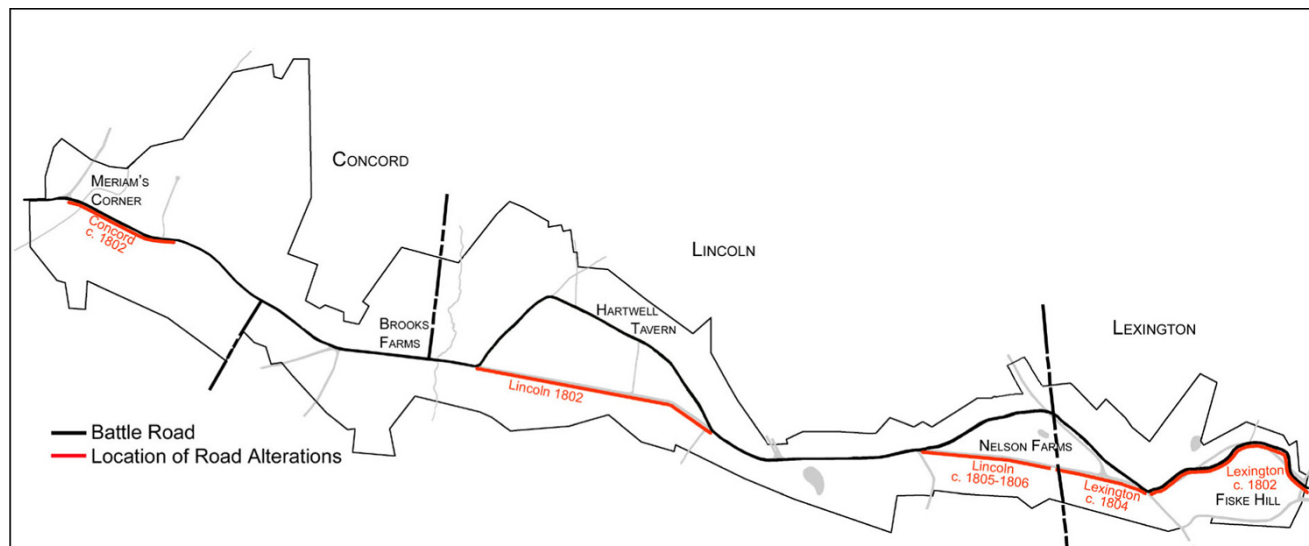


Figure 3. Map of the Battle Road Unit showing the location of road alterations as completed by the Towns of Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord, 1802 to circa 1806. (OCLP)



Figure 4. View southeast toward the Noah Brooks Tavern in 1930. Its appearance here differs from that of its late 1700s construction. (Lincoln Library, Heroes of the Battle Road)



Figure 5. View north toward the Samuel Brooks homestead in the 1880s or 1890s. At the time it was owned by George S. Paine. (MIMA Library)



Figure 6. View south toward the Noah Brooks Tavern property, circa 1883-1907, when owned by Samuel Hartwell. (MIMA Library, copy of original photograph located at the Concord Free Public Library in the Alfred W. Hosmer Collection)



Figure 7. View north toward the Job Brooks property in the 1890s during the Charles Sawyer ownership. Victorian ornamentation, a new barn, and windmill are visible. (MIMA Library)

SUBURBANIZATION OF THE BATTLEGROUND LANDSCAPE, 1900 – 1958

Battle Road Area Development:

Dramatic landscape changes occurred during the early- and mid-20th century. In 1880 almost 100% of landowners in the present-day Battle Road Unit were farmers, and only Irish and Canadian immigrants were listed in the census. By 1930, however, only 67% operated farms, and families came from Ireland, Canada, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Portugal, and numerous other countries. Twice as many non-agricultural households existed in the Battle Road area by that time, though the area still retained a mostly rural character (Figure 8). (CLR 2005: 77-79)

The state highway (Route 2A), which included a significant portion of the 19th-century North Great Road and a large portion of the colonial Battle Road, remained the major east-west route connecting Concord to Boston and supported ever increasing tourism. Motor touring provided an increasing customer base for roadside stands, with one located in front, or south, of the Samuel Brooks house (Figure 9). Between 1933 and 1935 a by-pass road diverting traffic from Route 2A to the Concord Turnpike (Route 2) was constructed just west of Brooks Road. (CLR 2005: 77-81)

As modern improvements replaced historic homes and obstructed historic sites, a preservation movement emerged. In 1924, Massachusetts Governor Channing H. Cox established a nine-person commission to recommend a commemorative program for the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution. In consultation with Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff (known then as Arthur Shurtleff), commission members examined sites along the Battle Road for a proposed Memorial Highway. In January 1925, Shurcliff submitted a report to the commission in which he recommended preserving nearly two miles of the original Battle Road, prominently including the two large bends in the road (Hartwell and Nelson areas) bypassed in the early 1800s. He also recommended acquisition of at least 400 feet on each side of the road to preserve its rural character. The state did not act upon Shurcliff's recommendations. (CLR 2005: 83-84)

In 1941, just prior to World War II, construction of the Laurence G. Hanscom Airfield began north of the Hartwell Tavern. The airport soon served as a training ground for Army Air Force squadrons during the war, and became a research center for military electronics after the war. While farming continued, the growing workforce at the Hanscom Airfield and a regional need for suburban housing accelerated the transformation of Battle Road agricultural fields into residential lots with groomed

lawns, ornamental plantings, and expanding woodlands. New commercial businesses came with parking lots, sidewalks, signs, and gas pumps. In the early 1950s, the federal government completed construction of Interstate 128, the first limited access highway in Massachusetts. Easy access from the interstate to Route 2A promoted traffic congestion along the highway and residential development within Battle Road area. (CLR 2005: 89-95)

In 1955 the federal government established the Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC) for the purpose of exploring how to preserve the most important colonial properties in and around Boston. The BNHSC identified the entire Battle Road from Boston to Concord as significant. However, Route 128, which severed the Battle Road just east of Fiske Hill, was seen as 'the dividing line between the retrievable and irretrievable past,' and the commission only considered land west of I-128 as worthy of preservation. (BNHSC as cited in CLR 2005: 95)

In 1956, the BNHSC consulted with Arthur Shurcliff regarding their study. In a letter to the BNHSC, Shurcliff recommended preserving a portion of the road from 'Fiske Hill toward Concord,' and he made specific recommendations for features to remove, preserve, and construct. In January 1957 a conflict arose between the BNHSC and U.S. Air Force, as the Air Force was constructing a large military housing project near the Josiah Nelson farmstead. The BNHSC requested preservation of an eight-acre parcel including the Nelson home and a witness boulder. In May 1957, the Air Force reduced the housing project size, and the Under-Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI) requested that the parcel be transferred to the DOI. In 1958, the BNHSC completed an interim report for submission to Congress the following year. The report recommended establishment of a national historical park that would include the eight-acre parcel and four miles of the Battle Road from Meriam's Corner in Concord to Route 128 in Lexington. The park would be known as "Minute Man," and the National Park Service gained possession of the eight-acre parcel on December 8, 1958. (Shurcliff to BNHSC as cited in CLR 2005: 96-100)

Brooks Farm Area Development:

In 1905 three sisters, Mary L., Sarah W., and Alice M. Brooks (relationship to the other Brooks unknown), purchased the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property. In 1939 Alice Brooks and then co-owner Frank Ware sold the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property to Roy Peterson. The pre-1713 "old house" had already been removed. During the 1940s Peterson sold off parcels of the Joshua Brooks, Jr., and he sold the house in 1951 to Harry and Harriet Strum (Figure 10). (JHSR 2000: 5) In February 1906, Samuel Hartwell died, and Edward Rogers bought the Noah Brooks property from Samuel's heirs. (JHSR 2000: 5; NHSR 2000: 6)

After being sold two more times in the early 1900s, the Job Brooks farm was bought by Harold and Flora Keizer in 1915, and the Keizers ran a nursery on the property. The barn on the Job Brooks site burned sometime in the 1930s during the Keizer ownership. (JBHSR 1992:36)

In 1938 an arsonist set fire to the barn and carriage house on the Noah Brooks property and to the Samuel Brooks house across the Battle Road. Rogers eventually rebuilt the carriage house and constructed a smaller version of the barn on its original foundation. After Rogers' death in 1957, his two sons, David and Alfred, inherited the Noah Brooks farm and divided the property. (NHSR 2000: 6)

Added to Brooks Farm during this period was the vernacular-style Walter Beateay House, constructed between 1940 and 1946 west of the Samuel Brooks House. A garage was later added to the property, and the yard was filled with ornamental plants and planting beds. (National Register Section 7: 20, District Data Sheet)



Figure 8. Aerial view of the Brooks Farm in 1938. The site is mostly open and contains agricultural fields, but woodland surrounds the outer limits of the area. (OCLP)



Figure 9. View west toward the Samuel Brooks property north of the Battle Road/North Great Road in circa 1930. A roadside farmstand is visible in front, or south, of the house, and the property is called the Elm Paine Farm. (Concord Free Public Library)



Figure 10. View southwest toward the Joshua Brooks, Jr. house during the Strum ownership in the 1950s-1960s. (Lincoln Public Library, Brooks/Strum House)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1959 – PRESENT

Battle Road Unit and Brooks Farm Development:

On January 21, 1959, the BNHSC submitted the Interim Report to Congress. The federal government officially designated the eight-acre Nelson home parcel as a national historic site on April 14, 1959, and established Minute Man National Historical Park on September 21, 1959 through Public Law 86-321 (Figure 11). That same day, the Keizers sold the Job Brooks property to Reed O. Beharrell. The park opened to the public in 1960 and several colonial properties and structures were researched and documented during the 1960s and 1970s. Beharrell sold the Job Brooks property to the federal government on April 18, 1962 (Figure 12). David Rogers sold the land west of the Noah Brooks house lot to the government in 1963, and the Strums sold the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property to the government in 1964. All the properties were eventually studied, and the ensuing reports served as a foundation for preparation of the park's first master plan, which was completed in 1965 and adopted in 1966. (CLR 2005: 105-107; JBHSR 1992: 36; NHSR 2000: 6; JHSR 2000: 5)

The plan specified rehabilitation of the 1775 historic scene, including, stabilization, limited restoration, and selected reconstruction of period structures and related outbuildings, along with other historic features – stone walls, fences, farm paths, and public ways where appropriate. This included restoration and reconstruction of the exterior and rehabilitation of the interior of the Job Brooks House, making it open for self-guided tours. The Noah Brooks Tavern was identified for eventual park headquarters. A relocation of Route 2A was also proposed. Also in 1966 George Paine's grandson, Charles, sold the Samuel Brooks property to the United States. (CLR 2005: 107; Master Plan 1965; AH 2010: 134; SHSR 2000: 5)

In 1968 the National Park Service Office of Resource Planning prepared a special study that identified buildings and structures within the park boundary to be retained, removed, or demolished. The study also discussed establishment of proposed historic motor trails within the park, which depended on the relocation of Route 2. The state transportation secretary declined the hotly contested relocation in 1977. Meanwhile, Alfred Rogers, who owned the Noah Brooks Tavern, sold his land to the United States in 1974 while retaining a one-year life estate. The National Park Service obtained the Noah Brooks tavern property in 1975 and re-roofed the tavern in 1979. (CLR 2005: 108-109; NHSR 2000: 6; AH 2010: 204)

The park's first General Management Plan (GMP) was completed in 1989 and approved July 10, 1990. Besides addressing traffic problems, the GMP directed a 'selective restoration of the 18th-century environment [to] provide a flavor of the physical conditions on April 19, 1775 without requiring detailed replication of the entire landscape.' Among the proposed projects was the restoration of the Brooks houses. (AH 2010: 255; CLR 2005: 110)

Implementation of the GMP goals began in the early 1990s and continues today. Sometime in the 1990s the interior of the Job Brooks House was modified for archeological collections storage. In 1992, the park's boundaries were expanded and new land acquired. Construction of the Battle Road Trail began in 1995. The trail, designed by Carol R. Johnson Associates, includes segments of the historic Battle Road closed to automobile traffic. Additional landscape development included orchard and field restoration, removal of non-historic buildings and structures, and construction of visitor parking lots along Route 2A. Much work was completed in the Brooks Farm area, with the park completing significant rehabilitation work at the Samuel Brooks House, Noah Brooks, Tavern, and Joshua Brooks House between 2000 and 2002. On February 7, 2007, roads approximately following the route of the April 19, 1775 British retreat were together designated the Battle Road Scenic Byway. (AH 2010: 273, 308-309; CLR 2005: 112; Battle Road CLI 2007: 84)



Figure 11. Aerial view of Brooks Farm in 1960, showing trees within the site and a suburban neighborhood development east of the Brooks properties. (MIMA Library, photographic copy of original owned by Lexington Historical Society-Hancock-Clark House)



Figure 12. View north towards the Job Brooks House in 1961. The house has been altered, and the landscape contains ornamental vegetation commonly planted in the mid-1900s. (Land Use Parcel Photos)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Agricultural Outbuilding	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Historic Furnished Interior	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Interpretive Trail	No	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Hotel (Boarding House)	Lodge (Inn, Cabin)	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	No	Yes	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The park grounds are open sunrise to sunset.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

In 1996, a research report for the National Park Service Ethnographic Program entitled "In Praise of Sweet Corn: Contemporary Farming at Minute Man National Historical Park" was completed by Steven Parish.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for Brooks Farm include natural systems and features, land use, spatial organization, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Many of these characteristics have associated with them features that contribute to the site's overall historic setting significance and identity, as well as features that do not contribute. The features that do contribute were either present during the period of significance or are in-kind replacements of such historic elements.

The physical integrity of Brooks Farm is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the periods of significance (c.1635 to 1959) with current conditions. Though they have evolved over the years, many of the property's historic landscape characteristics and features are intact and help maintain the agricultural character of the area. The original route of the Battle Road still exists and is now part of the North Great Road (Route 2A), the road constructed between 1802 and 1806. Brooks Road still exists in its original location, helping to maintain the original layout and circulation pattern of Brooks Farm. Also reinforcing the original layout of the area is the system of stone walls marking the boundaries of agricultural fields, some of which have reverted to woods while others have been restored. Set within the mosaic of open land, orchards, and woods are the various Brooks houses that still stand in their original locations and have been restored to their Colonial and post-Colonial appearances. Other extant structures include barns and a carriage house. Foundations of various farm structures, such as the Charles Sawyer Barn Foundation, also remain.

While historic characteristics and features remain in Brooks Farm, many changes have also occurred. The Charles Sawyer Barn was lost to fire in the 1930s. In the 1990s, the Battle Road Trail was constructed behind, or north of, the Brooks houses, adding a recreational component and bolstering opportunities for interpretation of the area. To support those uses, the National Park Service added signage and parking to the site, but such features are generally inconspicuous. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Traffic volume and noise on Route 2A continues to detract from the agricultural character, but the suburban development that has occurred since 1959 in the Brooks Farm vicinity has largely spared the Brooks Farm area itself. Today, Brooks Farm contains a mixture of field and forest, and the fields are mostly open meadow and pasture rather than planted with crops. However, though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, Brooks Farm retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY

Location:

Brooks Farm encompasses a number of landscape features—buildings, structures, stone walls—that remain in their same locations as in the historic period of significance. Additionally, North Great Road (Route 2A) follows the same route as the original Battle Road in this area. Brooks Road also continues to follow its original route.

Design:

Throughout the historic period of significance, lands within Brooks Farm were transferred to numerous people, and the owners adapted their properties to their needs. Design integrity in the Battle Road Unit was diminished during suburban development during the mid-20th century, but non-historic residences have been removed, and park restoration projects have improved several historic structures and sites. All of the Brooks houses have been partially restored to their Colonial or post-Colonial appearances and therefore reflect the design-style of the mid-17th to late 18th centuries. The road and stone wall systems reflect their original designs, and the present road system closely follows the layout of the road system in the 18th century.

Setting:

Brooks Farm retains a rural, agricultural setting that was present throughout the period of significance, though some notable changes exist. In 1775 Brooks Farm was entirely open, characterized by farm fields with few trees. By the mid-1900s portions of Brooks Farm were dominated by orchards, while other areas were open lands or wooded. Suburban homes were located in and around Brooks Farm and the area lost some its

agricultural character. Today, modern houses have been removed and fields restored to suggest that the primary function of the area is agricultural rather than residential.

Materials:

Many original materials at Brooks Farm remain, and restoration work on the houses and walls has included materials that approximate those of the Colonial era. Of notable material evolution is the Battle Road, which was both unpaved and then paved during the period of significance. Today, the original route is paved as part of the North Great Road (Route 2A), but the nearby, unpaved Battle Road Trail more closely approximates the materials of the 1775 form of the Battle Road. There are also numerous trees that remain from the 1950s and some remnant orchard trees.

Workmanship:

Brooks Farm retains workmanship characteristic of its development throughout the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. The Samuel Brooks House, Job Brooks House, Noah Brooks Tavern, and Joshua Brooks House were all carefully rehabilitated, though the interiors of each structure were adapted to the needs of the park. The exterior of the Job Brooks House was restored to its 18th-century appearance, for instance, while the interior was adapted for use as a collection storage facility. The workmanship of the original stone walls is also still evident.

Feeling:

Because Brooks Farm retains historic buildings, stone walls, and agricultural fields, the historic feeling has been retained. Signage helps reinforce where certain actions took place and how the colonists lived. The location of the unpaved Battle Road Trail allows visitors to separate themselves from heavy traffic on the North Great Road. Additionally, though the density of tree coverage was much less in 1775, the trees help screen visitors from the sights of cars, modern structures, and the Hanscom Airfield.

Association:

The Colonial and historic post-Colonial houses, stone walls, agricultural fields, archeological ruins, and Battle Road route all help link the site to the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Monuments and signage provide information about the battle, reinforcing the association of the site with the events of April 19, 1775.

The section that follows presents an analysis of Brooks Farm landscape characteristics, their associated features, and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether each feature contributes to the area's National Register eligibility for the period of significance (c.1635 to 1959), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is non-contributing or undetermined.

In the tables of features that follow, features marked with an (*) are described in National Register documentation.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Prior to European settlement, Brooks Farm was covered almost entirely by forest. During the 17th and 18th centuries and at the time of the April 1775 battle, however, most trees had been cleared and the land converted into agricultural fields. As the trees were cleared, numerous boulders and smaller stones were pushed to the surface rose, some of which provided cover during the battle. Woodlands would overtake much of the area again once farm production declined and suburban homes were constructed along the Battle Road and surrounding areas. Brooks Farm contains both forest and field today, and some of the large boulders still exist in their original locations. The woods and large boulders contribute to historic natural character of Brooks Farm.

One notable natural water feature exists in Brooks Farm. Elm Brook runs north/south in the southern portion of the area along the eastern boundary. According to a 1993 Management Plan to Balance Cultural and Natural Resources, Elm Brook is the only well-oxygenated stream habitat in Minute Man and its wetland ecosystem supports a few rare species (Figure 13). The brook contributes to the historic natural character of the site. (Garvin, et al. 1993: 132-135)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Brooks Hill	156089	Contributing					No
Woods	156091	Contributing					No
Large Boulders	156093	Contributing					No
Elm Brook and Wetland Ecosystem	156095	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 13. View of Elm Brook as it runs east of the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House. (OCLP 2012)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Before European settlement, Brooks Farm was covered mostly in forest but the northwestern portion of the area was open field or meadow. By 1775, agriculture was the primary land use and very little woodland remained. Most of Brooks Farm was a mixture of tilled field, meadow, orchard, and pasture. The orchards were all located near the Battle Road next to the Brooks houses. During the 20th century and particularly after World War II, Brooks Farm gained more residential land use while losing some of its agricultural character. Woodlands began dominating former agricultural land.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today Brooks Farm is a mix of agricultural and recreational uses, with residential streets located just outside the area. Open meadow and pasture exists along Route 2A, surrounding the Brooks houses. Land directly west of the Samuel Brooks house contains apple trees as part of a small orchard. As the Battle Road Trail runs north of all the houses, Brooks Farm is used for recreation and interpretation and contains a small visitor parking lot near the Samuel Brooks house.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Early development within Brooks Farm occurred along the Battle Road, a route fully laid-out by 1666 that connected Concord residents with Boston. The Brooks family built houses and farm structures along the road in Brooks Farm, with the Samuel Brooks and Job Brooks houses located on the north side and the Noah Brooks Tavern and Joshua Brooks, Jr. House on the south side of the road. Brooks Road was also constructed in the early 1700s to provide residents with better access to nearby fields and towns. Fields, pastureland, and orchards were spread throughout Brooks Farm, with the orchards generally located near homesteads. The separate land uses were delineated by stone walls.

The Battle Road was greatly altered between 1802 and 1806, when the road was widened in the Brooks Farm area and incorporated into the new North Great Road. The improved road consequently increased traffic in the Brooks Farm area. In 1836, the North Great Road was altered (probably straightened) as it ascended Brooks Hill, in the western portion of Brooks Farm. Between 1933 and 1935 a by-pass to the Concord Turnpike (Route 2) was constructed in the western portion of Brooks Farm, diverting traffic away from Concord but leading it into the park. When post-World War II suburbs extended into and around Brooks Farm, houses and businesses were built along the North Great Road (Route 2A) and on the bypass connecting Route 2A with the turnpike. As the area became increasingly residential, agricultural fields were succeeded by woodland.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Certain spatial organization elements at Brooks Farm remain intact while others have been altered. Woodland extends across much of Brooks Farm today, but open field and pasture patterns are present, especially along either side of Route 2A. The land surrounding all the homes remains open, and stone walls continue to demark old property lines and former agricultural land. Notably, none of the historic houses have been moved, and the area roads have not been realigned. The Battle Road Trail now meanders through Brooks Farm, north of all the historic homes. Interpretive signs, or waysides, and a small parking lot near the Samuel Brooks House support this recreational and education use.

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Extending from Boston to Concord, the full length of the Battle Road was laid out by 1666, and development occurred along the road throughout the Brooks Farm area and what is now the park's Battle Road Unit. Brooks Road was constructed in 1736 to provide more efficient means of transportation to fields and nearby towns. In the early 1800s, sections of the Battle Road were straightened through the construction of two new road segments. The straightened road was called the North Great Road, a name by which it is known today, along with its designation as State Route 2A. In Brooks Farm, the North Great Road was simply built over the original Battle Road route. Traffic flow along the Battle Road/Route 2A increased significantly in the 1950s, after the construction of north/south Route 128/Interstate 95.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Route 128/Interstate 95 continues to divert increasing amounts of commuter traffic onto the North Great Road/ Route 2A, making the southern portion of Brooks Farm heavily traveled. Brooks Road is still located in its original location, though it has since been paved. The Battle Road Trail was constructed in the late 1990s north of the Brooks homes, and pedestrians and cyclists may view historic houses, restored fields, and orchards along it today. The Battle Road route is considered contributing to the site's historic character along with the North Great Road. The Battle Road Trail is non-contributing, as are the visitor parking area near the Samuel Brooks house and the short path leading to the main trail.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
* Battle Road (present North Great Road/Route 2A) (1-173)	156097	Contributing	000919		Location	63940	No
Brooks Road	156099	Contributing					No
By-Pass Road	156101	Contributing					No
* Battle Road Trail	156103	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	65167	Yes
Trail from Parking Area to Battle Road Trail	156105	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Parking Area	156107	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	64104	Yes

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The pre-settlement topography of the Battle Road Unit consisted of undulating hills of glacial deposits and low wetlands. Brooks Farm contained a hill (Brooks Hill) in its southwestern portion, which was excavated during alterations of the North Great Road. Construction of houses and farm buildings likely required the alteration of the landforms, though exact changes made are generally unknown. Land was certainly altered around the Charles Sawyer Barn (not extant) near the Job Brooks House and farm structures at the Noah Brooks Tavern.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Brooks Farm topography slopes down to Elm Brook at the eastern border of the site. Most of the area is flat, but manipulated landforms may be viewed around the foundations of the Charles Sawyer Barn and around the farm structures of the Noah Brooks Tavern.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

By 1775, with the exception of isolated woodlots retained for farm use, the landscape within the present-day Battle Road Unit had been cleared for agricultural use and orchard planting. The Brooks Farm area featured woodland, meadow, tilled fields, and pasture. Cider orchards were maintained in the early history of the Battle Road, with one located east of the Samuel Brooks House, another west of the Job Brooks House, and several others located elsewhere. Those orchards were gradually replaced by fancy fruit orchards, as cider drinking became less popular in the early 1800s. The configuration and types of agricultural uses and crops also changed over the years in response to changing markets, but the landscape remained primarily open into the mid- to late-1800s. By the turn of the 20th century, the landscape began to reforest as farmers abandoned worn-out fields and suburban households were built throughout the future Battle Road Unit and in the vicinity of the Brooks Farm area. By 1959, about half of the Battle Road Unit was covered by woodland, although much of the Brooks Farm area was open land and orchards.

Large trees were present in front of all the Brooks houses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These are documented in photographs. Ornamental vegetation was planted around the homes as the area became suburbanized in the mid-1900s. The Beateay House, constructed in the early 1940s, contained much ornamental vegetation and a garden area in the back yard north of the house.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Brooks Farm contains both field and woodland. Part of a system of fields located throughout the park, the Brooks Farm fields contribute to the historic character of the landscape (Figure 14). Ornamental vegetation has largely been removed as the historic homes were restored and surrounding landscape cleared. However, much of the ornamental vegetation at the Beateay House remains, although in a weedy, unmaintained state (Figure 15). As Brooks Farm was cleared of woodlands, historic field patterns and remnant orchards were uncovered (Figure 16). Old apple trees exist as part of a remnant orchard east of the Noah Brooks Tavern, and there are also remnant orchard trees west of the tavern. A mix of trees exist in the nearby open areas and enclosures.

A number of trees were recently cleared near the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House, which is the only home in the area to sit in a largely wooded setting (Figure 17). The other houses are situated in open areas with a limited number of trees and shrubs. Between 1999 and 2000 historically inaccurate vegetation was removed from the Samuel Brooks House. Minute Man NHP partners with outside organizations that harvest crops and maintain livestock on park land.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
* System of Fields (portions)	156109	Contributing			Asset	1026125	No
Remnant Orchards at Noah Brooks Tavern	156111	Contributing			Asset	35652	No
Ornamental Vegetation at Beatteay House	156113	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. View west toward a cattle pasture near Noah Brooks Tavern. This pasture is part of the system of fields maintained by the park and partner organizations. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 15. View northwest toward the front of the Beatteay House. The ornamental vegetation is growing unmaintained. (OCLP 2012)

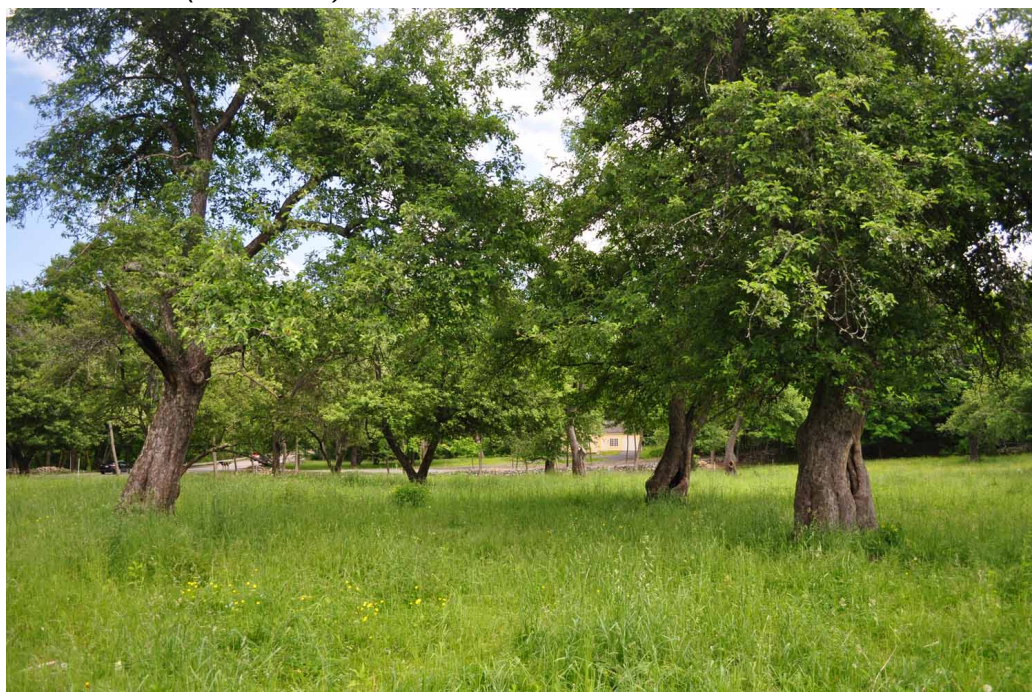


Figure 16. View east toward the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House from the remnant orchard near Noah Brooks Tavern. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 17. View west toward an area where trees have been recently cleared between the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House and Noah Brooks Tavern. (OCLP 2012)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

At the time of the battle, at least two Colonial homes were located in the Brooks Farm area – the Samuel and Job Brooks houses. In the 1780s and 1790s, the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House and Noah Brooks Tavern were constructed, both in the Federal style. A typical house lot consisted of a house, barn, and several outbuildings, though the specific building and structure count on each Brooks Farm site is unknown.

Additions and alterations were made to the Brooks houses over the years. An older home on the Joshua Brooks, Jr. property was demolished at some time. The Job Brooks property was turned into a Victorian-style estate in the late 1800s, and the elaborate Charles Sawyer Barn was constructed near the house. The barn burned down in the 1930s. A produce stand was built in front, or south, of the Samuel Brooks house in the early 20th century, and in the 1950s a barn was built north of the Samuel Hartwell House. Between the early and mid-20th century some ranch-style residences and small businesses were constructed as agriculture uses declined in the region and Boston suburbs expanded. The majority of house construction in the Battle Road Unit occurred along Fiske Hill and in the Hartwell area along the Battle Road, preventing Brooks Farm from losing its agricultural character.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The Brooks houses and the Walter Beatteay House contribute to the historic character of the site. Numerous changes were made to the Brooks Farm buildings and structures after Minute Man NHP was established. Noah Brooks Tavern was re-roofed, its exterior restored to its post-Revolution Federal appearance, and the complex of buildings and structures (the Samuel Hartwell Carriage House and Edward Rogers Barn included) was adapted for use as park headquarters (Figures 18 and 19). A shed was also built near the tavern as a shelter for cattle (Figure 20). The interior of the Job Brooks House was modified for collections storage (Figure 21). The foundation of the Charles Sawyer Barn also remains, as does a concrete remnant of a barn at the Samuel Brooks House (Figure 22).

Between 2000 and 2002 the park completed significant rehabilitation work on Noah Brooks Tavern, Samuel Brooks House, and Joshua Brooks House, with the tavern and Joshua Brooks House both requiring framing work (Figures 23 and 24). With the exception of the Beatteay House and Garage and a few outlying residences, suburban homes and business structures have been removed from Brooks Farm (Figure 25).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
* Walter Beatteay House (3-126-A)	156115	Contributing	101978		Location	64100	Yes
* Samuel Brooks House (3-115-A)	156117	Contributing	006547		Location	64102	Yes
* Job Brooks House (3-127-A)	156119	Contributing	000928		Location	64109	Yes
* Charles Sawyer Barn Foundation (3-127-B)	156121	Contributing	040175		Location	64111	Yes
* Noah Brooks Tavern (3-114-A)	156123	Contributing	006546		Location	64105	Yes
* Samuel Hartwell Carriage House (3-114-B)	156125	Contributing	040233		Location	64107	Yes
* Edward Rogers Barn (3-114-C)	156127	Contributing	040245		Location	64108	Yes
* Joshua Brooks, Jr. House (3-164-A)	156129	Contributing	006552		Location	64133	Yes
* Walter Beatteay Garage	156131	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Shed at Noah Brooks Tavern	156133	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Concrete Foundation at Samuel Brooks House	156135	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	64103	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18. View southeast toward Noah Brooks Tavern, Samuel Hartwell Carriage House, and Edward Rogers Barn. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 19. View north toward the back of the Edward Rogers Barn and a small cattle grazing area on the Noah Brooks Tavern property. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 20. View east toward the shed for cattle near the Noah Brooks Tavern. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 21. View northeast toward the Job Brooks House. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 22. View west toward the large Charles Sawyer Barn Foundation. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 23. View north toward the Samuel Brooks House. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 24. View south toward the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House, the only Brooks home in a wooded setting. The terrace is visible east, or left, of the house. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 25. View north toward the Walter Beatteay garage obscured by vegetation. (OCLP 2012)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

In the 1600s, woodland cover prohibited expansive views across the landscape. By the 1775 battle, however, extensive tree clearing to accommodate agricultural land uses had opened views in every direction. The openness allowed colonial militia and Minute Men clear view of the British retreating along the Battle Road. Trees would grow back starting in the late 1800s with the decline in agricultural use and cover portions of Brooks Farm throughout the early- to mid-1900s. Also blocking views by the mid-1900s were several contemporary homes and structures. When the park was established in 1959, about 50 percent of former agricultural fields were wooded throughout the Battle Road Unit, although much of the Brooks Farm area along either side of the North Great Road were open fields or orchards.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today, several fields along the Battle Road are open and offer views into the surrounding landscape. Although some woodlands have been cleared and non-historic houses and structures removed, trees still block expansive views in other areas. However, as much of the land around Minute Man NHP has been developed, this tree growth effectively blocks views of contemporary structures. In Brooks Farm, woodlands screen views from surrounding development.

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The most visible small-scale feature in Brooks Farm is the system of stone walls. While wood fences were initially used to demark property and prevent the movement of livestock, stone walls were eventually constructed throughout the Battle Road Unit and Brooks Farm. When trees were cleared to make fields, the insulating value of the topsoil was lost and stones were pushed to the surface, forcing farmers to pile the stones in the middle of fields and pastures. Soon, the farmers moved the stones to the edges of existing wood fences, forming tossed walls. Stone walls both confined livestock and protected orchards and crops from livestock, and also marked property boundaries. Stones were also used in the construction of retaining walls around the Noah Brooks and Joshua Brooks, Jr. areas.

During the Battle of Lexington and Concord, militia and minutemen used stone walls, boulders, and other objects as cover from British fire. After the war, as farming evolved and property use in Brooks Farm changed over the years, stone walls were demolished to enlarge fields and, later, to construct new house foundations. Also during the 20th century, before park operations were established in the area, many stones along the road were removed by people to be utilized at their yards in other locations. Many of these people were unaware that they were in a national park area and of the protected status of the stone walls.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Using imported stone, the National Park Service restored a number of stone walls in Brooks Farm over the years, and the stone wall system today lines both sides of the North Great Road (the original Battle Road route). Various original and restored stone walls run throughout Brooks Farm, marking the extents of old fields and homesteads. The stone walls in the Joshua Brooks terrace area include a barbecue and bird bath structure constructed at an unknown date (Figure 26). The stone walls and retaining walls contribute to the historic character of the site.

Some small-scale features in Brooks Farm do not contribute to the historic character. Wire-fence livestock enclosures are located near the Noah Brooks Tavern. Informational signs, or waysides, are also located along the trail, informing visitors of the area history and April 19, 1775 events.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
* System of stone walls (Noah Brooks Area) (3-114-D)	156137	Contributing	040178		Asset	1008109	Yes
* System of stone walls (Noah Brooks Retaining Walls) (3-114-E)	156139	Contributing	040179		Asset	1008112	Yes
* System of stone walls (Job Brooks Retaining Wall) (3-127-C)	156141	Contributing	040174		Asset	1008285	Yes
* System of stone walls (Samuel Brooks Property) (3-153-A)	156143	Contributing	040180		Asset	1008108	Yes
* System of stone walls (North Great Road) (portions) (1-115-A)	156145	Contributing	040212		Asset	1054519	No
* System of stone walls (Joshua Brooks Property) (3-164-C)	156147	Contributing	040176		Asset	1054527	Yes
* System of stone walls (Brooks Hill Area) (3-169-A)	156149	Contributing	040189		Asset	35014	Yes
* System of stone walls (Brooks Road) (3-170-B)	156151	Contributing	040173		Asset	35015	Yes
* System of stone walls (Joshua Brooks Terrace) (3-164-B)	156153	Contributing	040177		Asset	64824	Yes
Information and Wayside Signs	156155	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Livestock Enclosure Fences	156157	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View of the bird bath built into the stone wall at the Joshua Brooks, Jr. House. (OCLP 2012)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

As stated in the 2002 National Register documentation, archaeological research has served an important/key role in Minute Man NHP from its initial development in the early 1960s. Investigations have occurred at 23 archaeological sites and portions of historic roadways in seven sections in the park throughout a 23-year period, from 1963 to 1986. These studies located sites occupied in 1775 and a collection of a very large assemblage of artifacts which eventually received appropriate conservation and cataloging during a project begun by the National Park Service in 1983. Most of the sites were farmsteads or residences known or assumed to have been part of the setting for the events of April 19, 1775. Located in a village setting in the town center of Concord, the North Bridge vicinity and outlying rural areas along the Battle Road corridor in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, the sites had been occupied by persons involved in the events of April 19, 1775 or were the scene of particular incidents on that day. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 47)

In 1989 and 1990, an intensive level archaeological survey was conducted within Minute Man NHP by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Recent archaeological investigations in Minute Man NHP have been carried out on several historic period sites in compliance with Section 106 review. These surveys were done in advance of proposed construction or other alterations to the settings of these sites from 1994 to 1998. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 54-55)

At Brooks Farm, the Brooks House Site was identified as archeologically significant in the National Register documentation. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 67)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
* Brooks House Site	156159	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/16/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/16/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/25/2023

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to the effects of Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed. Planning and scheduling for this update will occur in FYs 2023-2024.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/18/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Brooks Farm landscape is "good." There is no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Brooks Farm landscape is "poor." The condition assessment for the Brooks Farm landscape is based on the loss of historic character and features that has taken place since the site's period of significance. The change in character that has developed has resulted in the park's inability to properly preserve and interpret the significance of the landscape. In addition features that do exist, such as historic roads and pathways, stone walls, foundations, historic viewsheds, and agricultural fields are currently in danger of being lost or damaged due to erosion, invasive vegetation, deferred maintenance, adjacent development, vandalism/theft or other influences.

The baseline information and condition assessment was established by David Uschold, CLI Coordinator, New England, OCLP, in September 1998 in consultation with Dan D'Attilio, Chief Ranger, MIMA, and Nancy Nelson, Superintendent, MIMA.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Impending development of a large building on a hillside southeast of the Noah Brooks Tavern just outside the park boundary threatens the visual quality of the historic landscape, which includes the early 19th century house, a barn, open fields, and remnant orchards.
2025: the proposed building was reduced in scale and a vegetation buffer has been retained.

Date Identified: 09/16/2025

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Automobile Traffic

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: State Route 2A runs through the center of the linear Battle Road Unit. Route 2A includes large sections of the historic Battle Road. The visual intrusion and noise created by heavy commuter traffic on the road compromises the visitor experience. The steady traffic also prohibits safe pedestrian access from the northern section of the park, which includes the visitor center and the Battle Road Trail, across Route 2A to the southern section of the park. As a result, the area south of Route 2A is underutilized; all visitor amenities and interpretative areas are confined to the area north of Route 2A.

Date Identified: 09/11/2012

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 1989-09-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

According to the 1999 report, "Environmental Assessment for 'Save Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes': Minute Man National Historical Park," the 1989 General Management Plan (GMP) was developed to accomplish the original goals set out by Congress in the park's enabling legislation. The GMP included the following management goals and objectives to "Protect, rehabilitate, and selectively preserve 18th- and 19th-century buildings for interpretation, visitor use and adaptive use for park purposes." This goal was to be accomplished through a program of rehabilitation, restoration, and maintenance of the Battle Road Unit's historic structures. An additional goal stated in the GMP was to "Protect and restore the historic scene of April 19, 1775, or the landscape and associated cultural resources in selected areas..." ("Environmental Assessment for 'Save Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes'" 1999: 2)

The 1999 report also specifically described rehabilitation of historic structures and historic landscapes as the preferred treatment alternative:

"The Preferred Alternative...will provide the greatest balance between rehabilitating the park's historic structures, rehabilitating their associated landscapes, improving interpretation of these resources and accommodating improved visitor access afforded by the Safe Visitor Access Trail (Battle Road Trail) while protecting the Park's natural and cultural features and providing a safe experience for visitors. Maintaining the fabric of historic structures and the cultural landscape; conservation of natural and archeological resources; and improving interpretive and education opportunities were the primary issues considered during the development and selection of this alternative. ("Environmental Assessment for 'Save Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes'" 1999: 4)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
CL-FMSS_crosswalk-MIMIA_BrooksFarm_CLIUpload.xlsx		Other Report
MIMA_Battle-Brooks-Fiske-Hart-JS-Meriam-Nelson-NB-Way_CLI Updates Notes_2025.pdf		

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