
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Hartwell area 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 226-acre Hartwell area is centrally located within the Battle Road Unit, in the town of Lincoln. The focus of this landscape is a section of the original Battle Road and the Bloody Angle, a set of distinct curves in the road that witnessed intense fighting. This part of the Battle Road was bypassed in the early 1800s by the North Great Road (Route 2A) and is now part of the unpaved pedestrian-only Battle Road Trail. Among the historic houses along the Battle Road in the Hartwell area is the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, a restored Colonial-style house and inn built in 1732-1733 and now one of the park’s most popular tourist sites. It is surrounded by a small lawn and fronted by a row of mature maple trees and a stone wall, while nearby are a small enclosed pasture, a larger open field and orchard, and the McHugh Barn. Other historic resources in the Hartwell area include the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House, of which only the foundation and chimney now remains, the Captain William Smith House, and the Rego House, which is now a Ranger Station. Stone walls still line the Battle Road and demarcate 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 built in the Battle Road Unit when the region became suburbanized in the early- to mid-20th century. The park has constructed a parking lot and restroom along busy Route 2A, and trails and interpretive waysides that provide access to a vernal pool and other features off the Battle Road Trail. There are also several commemorative monuments and stone markers in the area.

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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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. In the early to mid-17th century, both sides of the road were agricultural fields that 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, with at least three in the Hartwell area. (CLR 2005: 9)

The Hartwells and Other Early Families:

The Hartwell family first settled in Middlesex County from Buckinghamshire, England in the 1640s. Sometime prior to 1692 Samuel Hartwell, Jr., a grandson of the original settlers, acquired land along the Battle Road in today's Lincoln Township. Samuel constructed a house on the property. Around the same time, Benjamin Whittemore amassed a large farm to the east of Samuel Hartwell, Jr., and Whittemore lived in what would become known as the Captain William Smith House. Little is known of the western side of the Hartwell area at this time except that the Brooks family acquired much land there at unknown dates. (Captain William Smith House Historic Structure Report--hereafter CWSHSR--1981: 14; Malcolm 1985: 71-72)

Land was transferred in the Hartwell area throughout the 18th century. In 1733, Samuel Hartwell, Jr. gave his son, Ephraim, the property upon which Ephraim would establish the Hartwell Tavern. In the 1760s Ephraim's son, Samuel III, began to farm the land and occupy the home of his grandfather, Samuel Jr., though Ephraim continued to own that property. Meanwhile, in 1753 Joseph Mason bought nine acres west of Ephraim Hartwell near the present-day Bloody Angle while the Brooks family continued to cultivate most of the land in the western portion of the Hartwell area. Sometime in the mid-1700s the Whittemore family sold what had become a 203-acre farm to Elizabeth and William Dodge. The Dodges gave 100 acres to daughter, Catherine Louisa, in 1770, and Catherine Louisa's

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

husband, William Smith, eventually amassed a 140-acre farm. All of the Hartwell area properties generally contained plow land, mowing, pasture, woodland, and orchard. (Samuel Hartwell House and Ephraim Hartwell Tavern Historic Structures Report--hereafter HSR--1968: 1-2; Historic Grounds Report--hereafter HGR--1971: 2-4; CWSHSR 1981: 18-19; Malcolm 1985: 53, 61)

The American Revolution:

On April 19, 1775, colonists fought British Regulars, engaging in what would become the first battle of the American Revolution. From Meriam's Corner the Battle of Lexington and Concord progressed east through the fields and around the homes of Hartwell area. It was in this area where some of the day's fiercest fighting took place around two bends in the road, known now as the Bloody Angle. At Bloody Angle, the Colonial Minute Men, fighting from behind boulders, stone walls, and trees, attacked the British troops slowing to round the bend during their retreat. Skirmishes continued at the Hartwell farms and headed further east. 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; Malcolm 1985: 56)

The Hartwell and Smith Farms:

By 1786 Ephraim Hartwell owned 186 acres of land in various locations. Upon his death in 1793, the deed to the older Hartwell homestead transferred to Samuel III. Ephraim left the tavern and its sixty-eight acre house lot to another son, John. The property then became known as the Deacon John Hartwell Farm. During John's tenure, the neighboring Mason farm was added to the Hartwell property. (Hartwell Area 1995: 8-9; Lincoln Tax Record, 1764 as cited in HSR 1968: 3; HGR 1971: 6-7)

In 1780, William Smith's father, Reverend William Smith, required his son and daughter-in-law to transfer their property rights to him, as the younger William Smith had apparently engaged in some financial misconduct. When the Reverend died in 1783, Catherine Louisa gained all rights to the property, and her husband disappeared from all tax assessments. The value of the Smith farm declined after the war, and Catherine would lease and sell property to various people until her death in 1824. (CWSHSR 1981: 20, 22, 26-27)

Rural Economy:

Between 1802 and 1806, portions of the Battle Road were straightened, by-passing historic sites such as the Bloody Angle and Hartwell properties. The portion of the realigned route through Lincoln was called 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. Fancy fruit orchards also replaced the apple orchards used for cider production, as drinking habits changed in the early 1800s. (CLR 2005: 10, 49-50, 53)

John Hartwell did not run a tavern and operated his land solely as a farm until his death in 1820, when

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

the estate passed to his widow and four children. John's brother, Samuel III, died in 1829, his property passing to his widow Mary. Both the Ephraim and Samuel Hartwell properties were sold outside the Hartwell family by 1873, ending a 140-year holding. (Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; Middlesex Registry of Deeds as cited in HGR 1971: 7-9)

Meanwhile, after Catherine Louisa Smith died in 1824, the William Smith House and land transferred to Catherine Louisa's daughter, Louisa Catherine. Various people would own the land before it was bought in 1890 by Mary and James Butcher, who made many changes to the property. The Butchers tore down the central chimney of the house and replaced it with two chimneys. They enlarged one of the ponds and divided it. Mrs. Butcher also had a summer house constructed on the property. One of the Butcher's descendants remembers an orchard located in front, or south, of the house and an old barn standing east of the house. (CWSHSR 1981: 27-30)

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 countryside. With the new residents came new homes, businesses, and residential roads. While a number of farms remained under cultivation, many more reverted to woodland. In the Hartwell area, the Smith and Hartwell properties remained open and cultivated throughout the early 20th century, while successional forest began to dominate much of the western portion of the area where the Brooks and Masons had resided. (CLR 2005: 11)

The Hartwell area land passed through many owners in the early 20th century. By 1921 the Butchers no longer owned the Captain William Smith house or farm, and Manuel Silva obtained the entirety of the Smith property by 1924. Silva converted the house into four apartments, graded the front driveway, diminished the size of the divided pond, and built several outbuildings. The old barn burned sometime during the 1930s. A barn on the Ephraim Hartwell site, then owned by the McHughs, was destroyed by a hurricane in 1938. Another barn was rebuilt on the original foundation the following year and is today called the McHugh barn. At some time a large addition was added to the west end of the Samuel Hartwell house. This property began to be used as a restaurant in 1925 and was called the Hartwell Farm Inn. (Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; Interview with Mrs. McHugh as cited in HGR 1971: 10; CWSHSR 1981: 30)

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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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 incorporating much of the Hartwell area. 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. Having already acquired the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern in 1959, the National Park Service acquired the Samuel Hartwell property shortly after the house burned down in 1968 and the Captain William Smith House in 1975. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the National Park Service restored the colonial appearance of the Hartwell Tavern and William Smith House and constructed the Samuel Hartwell ghost structure over the original foundations in 1985. (Administrative History—hereafter AH--2010: 206-208; Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; CLR 2005: 11)

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 Hartwell 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. One of the largest changes made to the Battle Road in the Hartwell area was the restriction of the road to pedestrian traffic. The asphalt was removed beginning in 1995, and the Battle Road Trail was constructed according to designs by the landscape architectural firm Carol R. Johnson Associates. While both the Hartwell area and Battle Road have been improved, large sections of the historic road underlie Route 2A, now a fast-paced two-lane commuter route which connects communities to the west with Boston and also provides direct access to the Hanscom Airfield and Air Force Base. (Battle Road CLI 2007: 5; CLR 2005: 11, 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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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 Hartwell area is 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, and 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 Hartwell area is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the periods of significance (c.1635 to 1959) with current conditions. Though

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

they have evolved over the years, many historic characteristics and features of the site are intact and help maintain the agricultural character of the area. The original route of the Battle Road, and particularly the curves called the Bloody Angle, still exist and are now part of the Battle Road Trail, a pedestrian and bicycling path closed to motor vehicles. Other roads present during the historic period of significance still exist in their original locations, helping to maintain the original layout and circulation pattern of the Hartwell area. The system of two to three foot-high stone walls also remain and serve as outlines to some of the fields that have been cleared of trees as part of field restoration. The open field just east of the Hartwell Tavern, for instance, is surrounded by stone walls and features a small restored orchard. Most notably, the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Captain William Smith House still stand in their original locations and have been restored to their Colonial appearances. Just northwest of the Hartwell Tavern, the 1939 McHugh Barn is currently receiving a new roof and other maintenance to restore its original appearance after a 2011 snow storm damaged the structure. Finally, foundations of various farm structures and house sites, such as the Samuel Hartwell House, remain in their original locations.

While historic characteristics and features remain in the Hartwell area, many changes have also occurred since 1959. As previously mentioned, only the Samuel Hartwell House foundations and chimney remain on the site, as the house burned down in 1968. A ghost structure has been built on the foundations to replicate the original shape of the house. In the 1990s, the Battle Road was turned into an unpaved trail, altering its function from a simple means of travel to a recreational and interpretive corridor. To support those uses, the National Park Service has added signage, benches, picnic tables, restrooms, and parking to the site, but these features are generally inconspicuous. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Most notably, the land use in the Hartwell area has evolved. In 1775 the Hartwell area was almost entirely made up of agricultural fields. Post-World War II, the Hartwell area contained fields, forest, and a number of ranch-style homes. Today, the Hartwell area contains mostly forest, and most of the ranch homes have been removed. However, though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, the Hartwell area retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The condition of the Hartwell area 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.

Site Plan

Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park



Overall plan of the Hartwell Area. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2012)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hartwell Area
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650041
Parent Landscape:	650037

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Minute Man National Historical Park -MIMA
Park Organization Code:	1820
Park Administrative Unit:	Minute Man National Historical Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

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

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscapes Inventory (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 Hartwell-related information found mostly in other National Park Service reports. In February 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 Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/18/2012
Date of Concurrence Determination:	11/29/2002

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park

SEP-18-2012 01:47P FROM:MMNH NHP CRC 1 978 318 7840 TO:816172235172 P.4

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

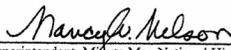
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 the Hartwell Area is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park

9.18.12

Date

Park concurrence was received on September 18, 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Hartwell area 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 town of Lincoln, Massachusetts. Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road meet within the Hartwell area at the bend known as the Bloody Angle, and both roads intersect with Route 2A as it runs east-west across the southern portion of the area. The approximately 226-acre Hartwell area includes 93 parcels, with four at the northern end and two at the southern end of the area being privately owned and containing about 30 acres.

The Hartwell area CLI boundary follows part of the Battle Road Unit boundary. The Avidyne Corporation is located directly north of the Hartwell area, with the Hanscom Field Airport and Air Force

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Base lying just north of Avidyne. The eastern side of the Hartwell area is bounded by the right-of-way containing Hanscom Drive, the entrance road to the Laurence G. Hanscom Field Airport and Hanscom Air Force Base. Neighborhoods run south, and Brooks Farm lies west of the Hartwell area.

State and County:

State: MA

County: Middlesex County

Size (Acres): 226.00

Boundary UTMS:

Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	310,624
UTM Northing:	4,703,025
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	310,719
UTM Northing:	4,703,212
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	310,887
UTM Northing:	4,703,181
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	310,894
UTM Northing:	4,703,121
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
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UTM Zone:	19

UTM Easting:	311,033
UTM Northing:	4,703,136
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	311,037
UTM Northing:	4,703,122
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UTM Zone:	19

UTM Easting:	311,103
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UTM Zone:	19

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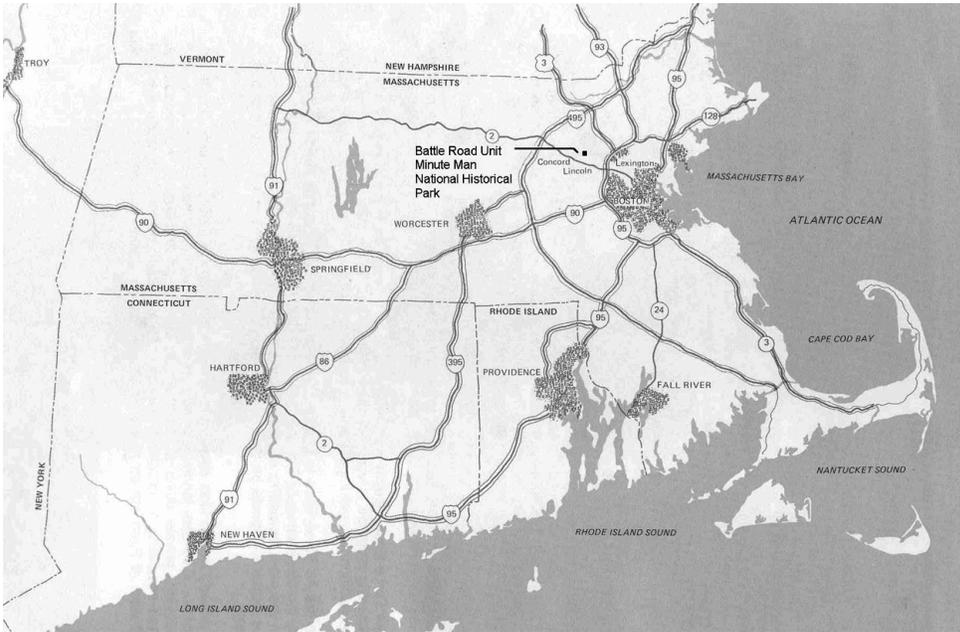
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Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park

Location Map:



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

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Hartwell area is named after the Hartwell family, who owned land in the central part of the area for about 140 years. Samuel Hartwell, Jr. established a farm in the area in the 1690s. In 1733 he gave land to his son, Ephraim, who later established the Hartwell Tavern. Ephraim's son, Samuel III (Sergeant Samuel Hartwell), eventually acquired Samuel, Jr.'s property. Another of Ephraim's sons, John, inherited Ephraim's homestead. Meanwhile, the Brooks and Mason families owned land in the western portion of the Hartwell area, and Captain William Smith had established a 140-acre farm in the eastern portion of the Hartwell area by the time of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. After passing through many owners in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House Site, and Captain William Smith House were all acquired by the National Park Service sometime during the 1960s or 1970s.

Type of Context: Physiographic

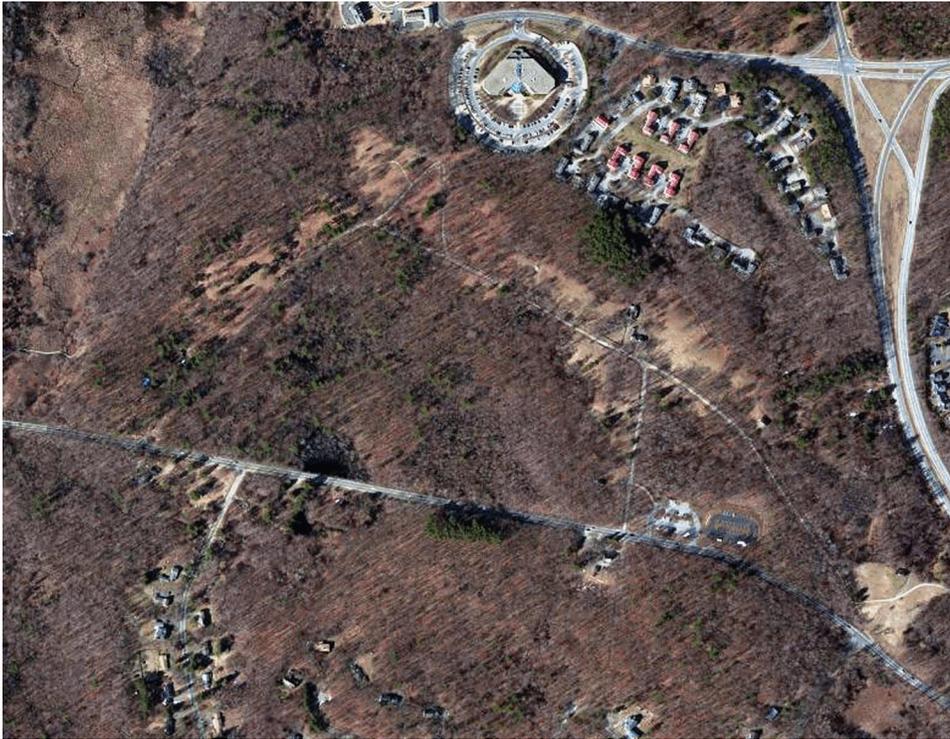
Description:

Minute Man NHP generally contains flat plains and low rolling hills composed of glacial till. The Hartwell area contains mostly forested uplands with soil that is now generally unsuitable for agriculture. To the south of the Battle Road in the central part of the Hartwell area is a low-lying vernal pool and wooded wetlands. The land in the western portion of the Hartwell area falls west to Elm Brook.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Hartwell area is located in Lincoln, Massachusetts. Within the Hartwell area, the original Battle Road, now the Battle Road Trail, curves around the northern portion of the area, while the North Great Road, or Route 2A, runs through the southern portion of the Hartwell area (see Regional Landscape Context graphic).



Aerial view of the Hartwell area in winter, with Avidyne Corporation to the north, Hanscom Drive to the east, and surrounding neighborhoods. (Bing Maps, Microsoft Corporation, Digital Globe, 2010)

Management Unit: Battle Road

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/18/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Hartwell area 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)

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement
Other Agreement: Conservation easements
Expiration Date: NA

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Conservation easements from the Town of Lincoln.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple
Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions
Explanatory Narrative:

The park grounds are open sunrise to sunset. The Hartwell Tavern is open May-October. Some private residences exist in the Hartwell area and are not open to the public

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Hartwell area 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 Hartwell area, contributing resources included the Captain William Smith House, Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Ephraim Hartwell Unidentified Foundation, Samuel Hartwell Property Stone Walls, and the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House Site/Shelter. Non-contributing resources included the Bierlich House, Janet Swartz House, Janet Swartz Garage, Moody (Moodey) House, Mrs. Edward Downing House, Rego 2-Car Garage, Rego Shed, Rego Coop, W.R. Barker House, and the W.R. Barker Garage. The SHPO suggested that additional research should be conducted on the Captain William Smith Retaining Wall, Captain William Smith Stone Walls, Ephraim Hartwell Tavern Area Stone Walls, Ephraim Hartwell Farm Stone Walls and Foundation, Rego House, Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole, and the Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation. 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 the Hartwell area included the Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (National Register map no. 87), Ephraim Hartwell Tavern (98), Ephraim Hartwell Tavern Site (99), McHugh Barn (100), Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House Site (101), Captain William Smith House (108), Rego House (105, now a NPS Ranger Station), and the Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole (101). 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 in the Hartwell area. Three contributing archeological sites were also described: Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site (86), Joseph Mason House Site (94), and the Captain William Smith House Site (109). Non-contributing features included the Moody (formerly Moodey) House (88), W.R. Barker House (89), W.R. Barker Garage

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

(90), Janet Swartz House (91), Janet Swartz Garage (92), Bierlich House (93, since demolished), Mrs. Edward Downing House (102, since demolished), Rego House Garage (106), James Russell House (107, since demolished), 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. The changes reflected the demolition of three non-contributing residences in the Hartwell area: the Bierlich House (93), Mrs. Edward Downing House (102), and the James Russell House (107).

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 the Hartwell area 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, the Hartwell area is considered “Entered-Documented.”

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Minute Man National Historical Park
NRIS Number:	66000935
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Name in National Register:	Minute Man National Historical Park (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
NRIS Number:	02001445
Primary Certification Date:	11/29/2002

National Register Eligibility

Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	5498 - 1502
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments
Facet:	Eastern Farmers
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	5498 - 1502
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments
Facet:	Hunters and Gatherers
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Colonial (1600-1730)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Federal (1780-1820)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Period Revivals (1870-1940)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Craftsman (1890-1915)
Other Facet:	None

Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The American Revolution
Facet:	War in the North
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	The Farmer's Frontier
Facet:	Farming the Northeast
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	1635 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	Regional Planning
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Other
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Commemoration
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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 / HARTWELL AREA

The Hartwell area is within the Battle Road Unit, the largest of the park's three 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,

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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:

The Hartwell area 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 Hartwell Area is part of the Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield. One of the locations where the British were ambushed was between two sharp curves in the original Lexington Road where the surrounding landscape of stone walls, tree cover, and large boulders provided excellent cover for the militia. The fighting at the northernmost curve, which later became known as the Bloody Angle, resulted in the deaths of eight British soldiers and was the second bloodiest clash, next to the battle at Menotomy, of the running battle of April 19, 1775. The area is one of the most significant places within the Battle Road Unit. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 12,16)

The area east of Bloody Angle also contains a collection of significant resources associated with the battle. Traces of the original road have been restored to their unpaved appearance and numerous stone walls mark the location of historic agricultural fields. Along the north side of the road are the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House Site, and Captain William Smith House. Militiamen took up positions behind the Hartwell Houses and outbuildings (not extant) and were able to fire with deadly effect straight into the British column. A party of grenadiers mounted an attack from the rear, and several militiamen were killed. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 16)

The Hartwell Tavern was constructed as the residence of Ephraim Hartwell about 1733 and functioned as a tavern between 1756 and 1787. The building and an associated open agricultural landscape to the east have been restored by the National Park Service. The remains of the Sgt. Samuel Hartwell site consist of a cellar hole and a prominent chimney stack. The building, which was constructed about 1693, burned in 1968. In 1986 the National Park Service erected a wood frame skeleton around the footprint of the foundation to provide visitors to the park a sense of the proportions of the house. The William Smith House was constructed by Captain William Smith of the Lincoln militia. Smith, the brother of Abigail Smith Adams, the wife of future President John Adams, was active in the day's events. He received warning of the British march on Lexington at about 2:00 a.m. from his neighbor Mary Hartwell, the wife of Sgt. Samuel Hartwell, and immediately sounded the alarm to muster his Lincoln minutemen. He and his troops participated in the battle at North Bridge, and Smith was one of the most vociferous of the officers present in favor of attacking the British there. (National Register

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

2002, Section 8: 3, 16)

Commemoration:

The Hartwell area 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. During the early part of the 20th century, visitation to the area 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. In the Hartwell area, the Colonial period Sgt. Samuel Hartwell house was converted into a restaurant by its owners. The house burned in 1968 and its remains are now protected under a shelter. 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. This included the removal of numerous 20th-century resources in the Hartwell area. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 17, 22-23)

Agriculture:

The Hartwell area is locally significant for its role in agricultural land uses that characterized 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)

The primary agricultural products from 18th century farms in the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington were grains such as corn, wheat, rye, barley, flax, and hemp. Orchards also yielded apples used for the large amounts of cider consumed in households and taverns. Cider was the local beverage, and small orchards had proliferated across the landscape by this period. At the Hartwell Tavern for instance, Ephraim Hartwell reported 40 barrels of cider in 1749, and in a later Hartwell inventory cider vinegar is noted. Cider was already being made in Concord during the 17th century, but during the 18th century it became the leading beverage throughout rural New England, replacing beer. This shift allowed for a more efficient use of the land because apples could be grown on marginal upland soils less suitable for grain. A number of orchards were located along Virginia Road in the Hartwell area during the Colonial period. During late 18th century, there were several thriving substantial farms within the park, including those of Joshua Brooks, Ephraim Hartwell, and Samuel Hartwell, although others were in decline due to overgrazing of pastures. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 41-42)

In the late 18th to early 19th century the town of Lincoln formed part of the rural periphery outside the Boston urban core area. It was located along an important east/west turnpike corridor (Concord Turnpike/Route 2). Most residents outside the small nucleated town center lived on farmsteads like those along Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A). Some farm products (corn, grain, wool, hides) were processed at local mills and tanneries. Agricultural products also found use in local taverns. With a total of 186 acres, the property owned by farmer and tavern keeper Ephraim Hartwell at the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Site was one of the largest land holdings in Lincoln during the post Revolution period of the 1780s. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 44)

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

In the early to mid-20th century, the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington became an outer suburb for the Boston metropolitan area, triggering a change in land use. Local farmers began to focus on market gardening, orchards, and dairy operations. Because these efforts concentrated on areas with better soils, worn-out upland pastures reverted to woodlands. Additionally, the advent of the automobile led to development of some older farms for residential uses, including parts of the original 18th-century Hartwell Farm. Suburbanization, increases in land prices, competition from more distant agricultural producers, and advances in farming practices combined to decrease the amount of acreage in active agricultural use. For the most part, local farmers could not afford to maintain their farms, and the local agricultural economy shrank, while the landscape became increasingly dominated by forests, residences, and roads. One of the farms that continued through the period in the Hartwell area was the McHugh farm on the Hartwell Tavern Site, which contained a piggery and produced poultry, vegetables, and fruit (corn, apples) by 1930. The McHugh barn is a modern period structure built to replace an older barn from 1830 that was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. However, after World War II, it too had succumbed to forest and development, including Hanscom Field. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 45-47)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

Architecture:

The Hartwell area is locally significant for dwellings representative of local building trends from the early 18th century through the mid-20th century. The earliest example of Colonial architecture in the park is the Captain William Smith House. It was probably constructed during the 1690s and was subsequently remodeled several times. In 1985 the National Park Service completed a careful restoration of the building to its Colonial period appearance. The Ephraim Hartwell Tavern is another significant example of early 18th-century Colonial architecture. It was constructed as a single-family residence around 1733 and functioned as a tavern between 1756 and 1787. Set within a recreated agricultural landscape of open fields and stone walls, and positioned along an unpaved stretch of historic Virginia Road, the Hartwell Tavern evokes a strong sense of its Colonial period appearance. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 23, 26-27)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION D

Archeology:

The Hartwell area is locally significant for numerous 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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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 in the Hartwell area include the Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site, significant as a well-documented and preserved location of a rural industry, and the Joseph Mason House Site, significant as an example of an 18th -century farmstead whose occupants were artisan/craftsmen. Other resources include the Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation, Ephraim Hartwell Site, and the Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 67-68)

State Register Information

Identification Number: LIN.F and LIN.G
Date Listed: 10/15/1966
Name: Minute Man National Historical Park

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Battle Site
Primary Current Use:	Outdoor Recreation
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Single Family House	Both Current And Historic
Lodge (Inn, Cabin)	Historic
Historic Furnished Interior	Current
Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Both Current And Historic
Agricultural Field	Both Current And Historic
Agricultural Outbuilding	Both Current And Historic
Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Both Current And Historic
Interpretive Trail	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Battle Road Unit	Current
Battle Road	Historic
Bloody Angle	Historic
Hartwell Tavern	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Significance Description:

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.

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, such as Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road in the Hartwell area. 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. (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 Hartwell area. 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 1600s, 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, one just south of the Hartwell site. During the 18th century, Colonial settlement would continue to alter the landscape of the Battle Road and Hartwell area. (CLR 2005: 9, 25)

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Hartwell Area Development, 1635-1699:

The Hartwell area history begins with William Hartwell and wife, Jasan, who settled in Concord from Buckinghamshire, England in the 1640s. The Hartwells had three children: John, Samuel, and Martha. Samuel's oldest child, Samuel, Jr., was born in 1666. Prior to his 1692 marriage to Abigail Stearnes, Samuel, Jr. acquired property along the Battle Road in Concord's East Quarter, which contained only private land and no "commons" after Concord's Second Division in the mid-1600s. Today, this area lies within Lincoln Township. (Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 8; Middlesex County Probate No. 10587 as cited in HSR: 1-2)

East of the Samuel Hartwell, Jr. house lot lay the property of Benjamin Whittemore. Around 1691 and 1697 Benjamin bought land from his neighbors and amassed a farm of 131 acres. At least some portion of this property was meadow, and Benjamin received two dwelling units from the previous landowners. The house that currently sits on this property was constructed either during the 1680s by an earlier landowner, or by Benjamin Whittemore around the time of his 1692 marriage to Esther Brooks. Now known as the William Smith House, this homestead marks the eastern limit of today's Hartwell area. (CWSHSR 1981: 14)

The western extent of the Hartwell area includes properties surrounding today's Bloody Angle. Little is known about this section before the 1700s. However, as the Battle Road was constructed, a portion of the landscape was excavated to reduce the steep slope of the road as it ran northeast towards the Bloody Angle. (CLR 2005: 24, 30)

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. (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-1700s. Local trades along the Battle Road included the Brooks Tannery, several blacksmith and locksmith shops, and a cider mill on the

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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, including the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern in Lincoln. (CLR 2005: 26, 35)

Existing roads were altered and improved throughout the 1700s 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. By 1748, the road width between Meriam's Corner and the Bloody Angle was narrowed. The section of road east of the Bloody Angle had probably been narrowed before that date. In 1773 the town of Lexington shifted the roadbed north where it ran near Fiske Hill (the eastern end of the Battle Road Unit). (CLR 2005: 29, 34)

Hartwell Area Development, 1700-1774:

While the Battle Road was altered throughout the 18th century, new roads were also constructed throughout the present-day Battle Road Unit. At least three roads within the Hartwell area were constructed during this period. In 1721 Concord laid out a two-rod (33 feet) driftway (a road along which cattle were driven to pasture or market) running northeast of the present-day Bloody Angle. Then called Bedford Road, this would eventually be known as the Old Bedford Road, and the name has been extended to the section of the Battle Road as it runs south from today's Virginia Road. In 1755, the town of Lincoln constructed a two-rod road from Ephraim Hartwell's house to the meeting house in Lincoln. This road is now called Bedford Lane. In the same year, the town constructed a road running south from the William Smith House and Battle Road 'at the corner of Mr. Ephraim Hartwell's wall.' Just east of Bedford Lane, this path is today's Bedford Road. (CLR 2005: 29-30; Malcolm 1985: 45)

While the Battle Road alterations and new road construction are well-documented throughout the 18th century, points of uncertainty exist in the Hartwell area history. The dates of particular actions, such as the construction of a house, may not be specified. The location of various structures, or even certainty of their existence, may only be conjectured. Despite these shortcomings, enough information exists for one to obtain a general idea of how the Hartwell area evolved before the Revolution.

Samuel, Jr. (hereafter called Samuel) and Abigail Hartwell raised seven children on their East Quarter property before Abigail's death in 1709. Samuel would eventually marry a woman named Experience at an unknown date, but all of Samuel's seven children were born of his marriage to Abigail. Samuel's youngest son, Ephraim, was born in 1707 and became a cordwainer, or shoemaker. Ephraim would father numerous children, including Samuel III, John, and Isaac, three sons who remained in the Hartwell area throughout their lives. (HGR 1971: 1; Middlesex County Probate No. 10587 as cited in HSR 1968: 1)

In 1733 Samuel Hartwell gave Ephraim eighteen acres of woodland and meadow just west of his own property. The land was then bounded by Battle Road to the south, Ebenezer Brooks' property to the west, and Samuel Brooks' property to the north. The property contained a new

house along the Battle Road, but Ephraim continued to use his father's barn, to which he added a northern portion. Samuel also gave Ephraim three acres of meadow to the north of Ephraim's home bordering Whittemore land to the east, part of an 18-acre parcel of meadow and upland bordering the Battle Road to the south and Samuel's land on the west, and six acres of plow land surrounding Folly Pond south of the Battle Road. When Samuel Hartwell died in 1744, all his Concord real estate transferred to Ephraim, including about 32 acres of orchard, pasture, and mowing land. This property was bounded south by Battle Road, east and north by Nathaniel Whittemore, and west by "the 'way' leading to Bedford." Samuel reserved a portion of the property's use for his widow, Experience, including one-half the lands, barn, and the easterly end of the older Hartwell house. Samuel's will listed Nathaniel Whittemore, Benjamin's second son, as the easterly neighbor. (Malcolm 1985: 59; Middlesex County Registry of Deeds and Middlesex County Probate No. 10587 as cited in HGR 1971: 2 and as cited in HSR 1968: 2)

Nathaniel Whittemore bought 102 acres of land from his father between 1728 and 1731. Both he and his older brother, Benjamin, Jr., obtained 40 additional acres from their father before the elder Benjamin's death in 1734. When Benjamin, Jr. died in 1735, his property passed to Nathaniel. (Whittemore Probate, Item #27, Widow's Dower and Mid. Deed 56:193 as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 16)

The land in front, or south, of the Whittemore House was called the "fore swamp," indicating the reason for why the house was located away from the road on a knoll. A 1735 inventory further describes the Whittemore property. The eastern portion consisted of about 13 acres of pasture and orchard extending from the Battle Road to a stump near the Ebenezer Lamson farm (Whittemore's eastern neighbor). Old clay pits, used to make bricks for the home's original chimney, were located at the northeastern portion of the house lot and included in a 25 acre parcel of meadow, plow land, and woodland. A cross fence and bridge existed near the clay pits. Below and north of the tract lay another seven-acre parcel of meadow and upland. A corn field in the western portion of the home lot was enclosed by both a stone wall and wood fencing, and a two-acre meadow existed behind this field. An orchard extended behind the house to the eastern border of the walled field. An old cellar was located east of the orchard, behind the house, touching a corner of plow land located at the northwestern corner of the property. In addition to the walled field, a stone wall marked the property's western boundary, and three more stone walls were also listed in the inventory. (Malcolm 1985: 55)

Esther, the elder Benjamin Whittemore's widow, lived on the property until her death in 1743. Upon her death, Nathaniel received the widow's dower of 7 3/4 acres, his holding then totaling 145 acres. Besides the house and items mentioned in the 1735 inventory, Nathaniel's property is known to have contained a barn, likely on the eastern side of the house, and a well. Between 1743 and 1758 Nathaniel increased his real estate holdings to 203 acres; he also added a second barn and possibly a second house to the property during this time. (Whittemore Probate, Item #27, Widow's Dower as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 16-17)

In 1750 Ephraim Hartwell bought about 106 acres in two parcels from John Brown, a Concord blacksmith. This purchase complicates the history of the Hartwell property, as both parcels

were located between the Samuel Hartwell and Whittemore homesteads, and one parcel contained a dwelling house. Possibly, that house was the same belonging to Samuel Hartwell, Jr., and Ephraim and Experience sold it after Samuel's death in 1744. No record of the transaction exists, and Ephraim's reason for buying back the house cannot be explained, but other suggestions as to the provenance of the house seem less plausible. In any case, this particular land purchase made up only a portion of the property Ephraim acquired between the mid-1700s and the Revolution. (Lincoln Tax Record, 1764 as cited in HGR 1971: 4; Middlesex County Registry of Deeds as cited in HSR 1968: 4-6)

Ephraim was industrious, and by 1754 he was labeled a "gentleman" rather than a "cordwainer." Though still a farmer, in 1756 Ephraim obtained an innkeeper's license and began operating his house as an inn. Though the house is today called the Hartwell Tavern, that name is a misnomer of more recent origin. An innkeeper's license permitted the holder to provide food, drink, and overnight accommodations, while a tavern owner's license limited services to providing only food and drink. Ephraim likely called his business the Hartwell Inn, or it may have been known only by its location. In any case, by 1774 Ephraim Hartwell had become one of the largest property owners in Lincoln. In her 1985, "The Scene of the Battle, 1775: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park," Joyce Lee Malcolm provides this assessment:

"In 1774 Ephraim was taxed for 20 acres of tillage, 37 acres of upland mowing, 2 acres of orchard, and 25 acres of pasture. He had the largest tract of tillage land in Lincoln at the time. The bulk of it was on the field south of Concord Road next to Folly Pond, a parcel from which he had given Samuel 6 acres of plow land. The 4-acre parcel bordering Bedford Lane was pasture land in 1775, part of the area known as the Great Pasture. Ephraim also owned another section of the Great Pasture west of this and probably opposite his homestead since the deeds of the properties bordering what is now Old Bedford Road give Ephraim Hartwell as the eastern abutter. The remainder of Ephraim's pasture and mowing was on his homestead lot, on his Lower Meadow and on his suburbs lot. The 1830 map shows no woodland in this area although when his father gave the land to Ephraim in 1734 there was some woodland. His stock in 1774 consisted of a horse, 6 oxen, 10 cows, 5 sheep, and 4 swine. He also owned a slave woman." (Malcolm 1985: 60)

This description clearly illustrates the multi-parcel extent of Ephraim Hartwell's Lincoln farm, and his 1774 assessment of £71 in real estate and £37 for personal property was the highest in Lincoln. Still, one may only conjecture as to what structures existed on Ephraim's property by the time of the American Revolution. His animals, along with those of his sons, John and Isaac, who lived with their father, would require extensive infrastructure. These would include a barn for the storage of feed, a stable for the animals' winter shelter, and a stable for the horses of inn patrons. Thus, the property must have contained a large barn with a stable on the lower story. As swine were not housed with other animals, a separate pig-house must also have been located on Ephraim's land. One may also assume that the property contained a chicken house and various buildings used to store farm tools and other items. (Lincoln Tax Record, 1764 and Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Book 39 as cited in HGR 1971: 2-4, 6)

Ephraim's son, Samuel III, began occupying his grandfather's (Samuel, Jr.'s) house sometime

during the 1760s, though Ephraim retained ownership of that property until his death in 1793. Although the transfer of property was not fully completed until Ephraim's will went into effect, Ephraim had described Samuel's property in a 1769 deed of gift. The main portion was a 10 3/4-acre parcel of upland and swamp with a dwelling house. It was bounded by the Battle Road to the south, Smith farm to the east, and by Ephraim Hartwell's land to the north and west. This shared western boundary began 'upon the back side of an old blacksmith shop' and was marked by a stone wall and rail fence, the fence marking the section closest to the road. Stone walls also marked the northern and eastern boundaries of Samuel's property. (Malcolm 1985: 56)

The 1774 Lincoln tax assessment indicates that Samuel III owned five acres of tillage, five acres of pasture, and five acres mowing land, which was probably located on the swampy land to the rear of the house lot. Part of the pasture was likely also located on the house lot, and the rest at the corner of Bedford and Battle Roads. Additionally, Ephraim had probably given Samuel the six acres of plow land south of the Battle Road by this time. Samuel III's livestock included a horse, 3 cows, 6 sheep, and 2 swine; he probably used his father's oxen. No full-sized apple orchards existed on Samuel's home lot in 1775, but he likely grew other crops. Due to his rank in the Lincoln Minute Men Company, Samuel III eventually became known as Sergeant Samuel, and his house became known as the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House. (HSR 1968: 3; Malcolm 1985: 57)

While the Hartwells retained and transformed their property during the mid-1700s, Nathaniel Whittemore sold his 203-acre farm to Elizabeth and William Dodge, who leased the property to Elizabeth Proctor, in 1758. In 1770 the Dodes moved to New Hampshire and granted Catherine Louisa, Elizabeth Dodge's daughter from a previous marriage, 100 acres of their Battle Road land. In 1771 Catherine married William Smith, Jr., the man after whom the house is now named. Smith was the only son of Reverend William Smith and brother of Abigail Adams (wife of President John Adams and mother of President John Quincy Adams). In 1774 William Smith's property was assessed for 16 acres of tillage, 35 acres of mowing land, and 50 acres of pasture land. He possessed one slave, and his livestock included two horses, two oxen, nine cows, four swine, and twenty sheep. Using money borrowed from his father, Smith bought 43 additional acres from the Dodes in the same year, bringing his total real estate holding to around 140 acres. The largest parcel was 40 acres and located between Bedford Lane and Bedford Road – bounded north by Battle Road, west by Ephraim Hartwell and Thomas Brooks, east by Aaron Brooks and Ephraim Hartwell, and south by Thomas and Aaron Brooks. A one-acre parcel was bounded north by Battle Road, east by Samuel Hartwell III, south by Aaron Brooks, and west by Bedford Road. The location of the final two acres is uncertain. (Mid. Deed 56:193, Mid. Deed 56:276, Mid. Deed 71:38- 39, Mid. Deed 76:36- 37, and Lincoln Assessment Records as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 18-19)

Other landowners in the Hartwell area included Joseph Mason and various members of the Brooks family. In 1753 Mason bought nine acres bounded south by the Battle Road, east and north by Ephraim Hartwell, and northwest by Bedford Road (today's Old Bedford Road as it runs north of present-day Virginia Road). As only foundations exist today, little is known about the exact location of Mason's farm structures and fields. However, a 1774 tax assessment

indicates that Mason owned three acres of tillage and six acres of pasture. He had a cow and would have been obligated to fence both it and his tillage fields. From the limited information available on Mason, it may be assumed that the northern portion of the Bloody Angle was open land. (Malcolm 1985: 61-63)

The Brooks family owned land along today's Old Bedford Road south of the Bloody Angle, where present-day Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road meet. Joshua Brooks owned the ten-acre parcel directly south of the angle (east of Old Bedford and south of Virginia), which included an orchard, mowing land, pasture, and woodland. The woodland seems to have been in the southern portion of the plot. This parcel was bounded by Ephraim Hartwell's property to the east. Just south of the ten-acre parcel was Joshua Brooks' 13-acre, Top of the Hill Pasture, which was also bounded by Ephraim Hartwell's property to the east and Thomas Brooks' land to the south. Thomas Brooks owned a two-acre plot called the Barren Orchard (an orchard of young trees not yet capable of bearing fruit) located just east of where the Battle Road turned sharply west. Thomas Brooks also owned a three-acre parcel called the Little Pasture, which was bounded by the Barren Orchard and Battle Road on the north, east by the Barren Orchard and Holt Pasture, south by land of Joshua Brooks, and west by Joshua's hog pasture. The hog pasture was a one-acre parcel that, despite its name, included a garden. It was bounded by Joshua Brooks' house lot to the west and by the Battle Road to the north. (Malcolm 1985: 71)

The Brooks and Mason properties were located east of present-day Old Bedford Road (Figure 1). To the west of the road lay the Tanyard Meadow, a long, approximately ten-acre pasture belonging to Thomas Brooks and named for the tanyard belonging to Joshua Brooks at the southern end of the meadow. The pasture was bounded northwest and west by land of Joshua Brooks, south by "the town way to Bedford" for 577.5 feet, southeast by "the way to Bedford" for 891 feet to the corner of a stone wall, northeast by a stone wall and land of Ephraim Hartwell 516 feet until reaching an angle that divided Hartwell's land from Joshua Brooks. The Brooks family house lots were located just outside the Hartwell area's western boundary. (Malcolm 1985: 72)

Battle Road and Hartwell Area Development, 1775-1783:

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 skirmishes took place in the Hartwell area. At the curve of the Bloody Angle, stone walls, boulders, and trees allowed the colonists to conceal themselves and attack the British as they slowed to round the bend during their retreat. Patriots fired upon the British column from all directions and inflicted several casualties. The British Regulars then remained under constant threat from long-range firing as they made their way east of the Bloody Angle. At the farms of Ephraim and Samuel Hartwell additional militia companies from nearby towns confronted the British. The colonists took positions behind the Hartwell houses and outbuildings, firing with deadly effect straight into the British column. Several militia men were

also killed in the skirmish. (Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; CLR 2005: 44-45)

No detailed accounts exist as to how the Hartwell area residents specifically acted in the battle. Ephraim was too old for active service at that time. However, he had gained the rank of Cornet in the local militia and was the “Sealer of leather” among the Lincoln town officers. Samuel Hartwell, III was a 40-year-old farmer, clockmaker, locksmith, and gunsmith by the time of the battle. Also a sergeant in the Lincoln Company of Minute Men, his skills must have served the colonial fighters well. By her own account, Samuel’s wife, Mary, participated in the day’s events by carrying news of the British advance to William Smith, a Captain in the Lincoln Company. Smith is said to have galloped to Lincoln Center to raise the alarm and assemble his men. (Lincoln Vital Records and Lincoln Town Records as cited in HSR 1968: 10; Malcolm 1985: 54, 56)

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. The effects of inflation are evident in the Hartwell area. Having been assessed £71 for real estate and £37 in personal property in 1774, Ephraim Hartwell was assessed £1000 for real estate and £662 for personal property in 1778. Thereafter his assessments were lowered, but not to pre-Revolution rates. (CLR 2005: 10, 46; Lincoln Tax Record as cited in HGR 1971: 4-5)

In 1779 Ephraim commissioned a survey of his own and Samuel III’s farmland. The resulting map indicates that Ephraim owned a mill and at least 20 acres south of Battle Road. Part of that area included a four-acre plot, bounded to the north by Battle Road and west by Bedford Lane, where Ephraim would eventually plant an orchard. He also owned a 15 3/4 acre parcel beginning east of Folly Pond (outside the Hartwell area limits), bounded south along what the 1779 map calls the long straight line and west on Aaron Brooks’ private road. Ephraim’s farm consisted of over 68 1/4 acres and fronted the Battle Road for 969 feet. Ephraim also owned a meadow of over 14 acres north of his house lot. On the other side of Bedford Road, indirectly opposite the meadow, he owned a 47 1/2-acre parcel. This area was called “the suburbs.” Ephraim owned his father’s old two-acre orchard along Battle Road. The orchard was surrounded by a stone wall and bordered Samuel III’s farm. (Malcolm 1985: 60)

The Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House, as indicated by the 1779 survey, fronted Battle Road for 363 feet. From Ephraim, Samuel received six acres of plow land south of Battle Road. A stone wall bordered this parcel on its eastern side. Also south of Battle Road and east of Bedford Road, Samuel owned a third parcel of 3 1/2 acres, bounded by a stone wall along its southern and western border. Samuel’s house lot contained his house, barn, and the old blacksmith shop bordering his father’s lot. The properties south of the Battle Road had no significant buildings. (Malcolm 1985: 56-57)

In 1780, William Smith’s father, Reverend William Smith, acquired 100 acres from the Dodges

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

and required his son and daughter-in-law to sign over the rights and title to their own property. The younger William Smith had apparently engaged in some financial misconduct to compel his father to take such action. In September 1783, Reverend William Smith died, left all his property to Catherine Louisa, and absolved the younger William Smith of all debts. Young William disappeared from all assessment records at this time and may have deserted the family. After 1783, the value of the Smith farm declined. (Lincoln Invoice Book and AFC, Elizabeth Smith Shaw to Mary Smith Cranch as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 20, 22)

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. In the Hartwell area these included Old Bedford Road, Bedford Lane, and Bedford Road. (CLR 2005: 35)

Three generations of Hartwells established two thriving farms and a tavern in the middle of the Hartwell area. To the east, the Whittemores assembled a large farm which the Smiths acquired before the Revolutionary War. The Hartwells and Smiths owned some of the largest properties along the road, each with houses, barns, tillage, meadow, pasture, woodland, and orchards. Considered a gentleman, Ephraim Hartwell also ran an inn, which would have required numerous structures and services to meet the needs of guests – pig and chicken houses, a stable for horses, etc. Additionally, in the western portion of the Hartwell area the Brooks owned much agricultural land. The Hartwells, Smiths, Brooks, and others would all play a role in the battle that started the American Revolution, and the war would affect those families and their land in the years to come. (CLR 2005: 35)

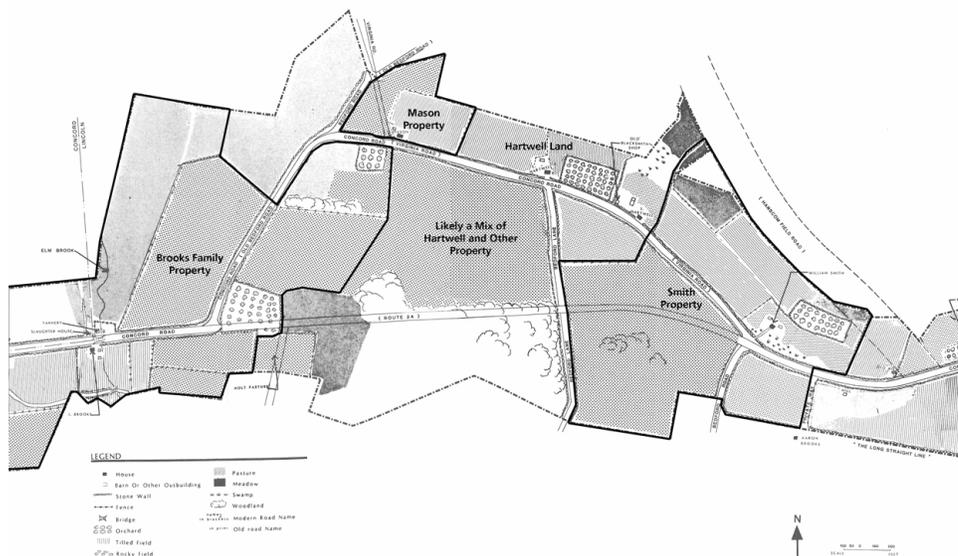


Figure 1. Hartwell area land use (circa 1775). (Composite of two maps from Joyce Lee Malcolm's *The Scene of the Battle*, 1775)

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-1800s 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 2). 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-1800s, and a 20th-century realignment of the turnpike influenced early planning of the present-day Minute Man National

Historical Park. (CLR 2005: 48, 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 large quantities of alcohol during the Colonial Period was acceptable, by the early 1800s 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)

Hartwell Area Development, 1784-1843:

Little is known about the evolution of the western portion of the Hartwell area during this period, but much information is available for the Hartwell and Smith sites. By 1786 Ephraim Hartwell had expanded his real estate holdings to approximately 186 acres. Ephraim wrote his will in this year, reserving a third of his dwelling house and cellars and the use of the well for his wife, Elizabeth. He also arranged to have Elizabeth provided with corn, rye, malt (barley), white beans, pork, beef, cider, and winter apples, all of which must have been grown on the family farm. From Ephraim's wording, we may assume that Ephraim and his wife resided in a new addition to the house, while Ephraim's son, John, occupied the older portion of the house with his family. Where Isaac lived by this time is unknown, but Samuel III continued to occupy his grandfather's home. (HSR 1968: 12-13; Malcolm 1985: 60)

Ephraim Hartwell died in 1793 at age 87, willing his 68 acre Hartwell Tavern house lot to his son, John, along with other real estate. The Ephraim Hartwell Tavern property became known as the Deacon John Hartwell Farm during John's ownership. The deed to the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House was finally transferred to Samuel Hartwell III. (Lincoln Vital Records and Middlesex County Probate No. 108560 as cited in HGR 1971: 5; Middlesex County Probate No. 10560 as cited in HSR 1968: 6-7)

In 1788, Catherine Louisa Smith began selling parcels of her land, the first being a six-acre pasture to Aaron Brooks. The 1791 tax record indicates that Smith's farm produced cider, corn, and rye, and the inventory also listed four cows. The 1792 tax record assessed Smith and her tenant, Jonas Pierce, Jr., for one dwelling house, a barn, a cider mill, four acres of tillage, four acres of English mowing, 12 acres of meadow, 15 acres of pasture, and 22 acres of unimproved land. Pierce possessed a horse, two oxen, three cows, and two swine, and grew

rye. (Lincoln Invoice Book, 1795 as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 26)

Catherine Louisa rented half her house and sold 100 acres to Benjamin Winship in 1794. This property lies east of the Smith homestead and was the same land that Reverend William Smith earlier bought from the Dodges in 1780. Catherine Louisa retained 100 acres of the original property willed to her by her father-in-law, which she rented to various tenants until her death in 1824. One of her tenants was William Caldwell, who kept up to 300 pigs on the farm along with other livestock. He also made cider and grew rye, barley, and corn. (Mid. Deed 122:467 and Federal Direct Tax 1798 as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 26-27)

Around 1804, the town of Lincoln reduced the width of the by-passed bend in the Battle Road running past the Hartwell Tavern to approximately one rod (16 1/2 feet). Also in 1804, no longer living on her land, Catherine Louisa sold Samuel Hartwell III “six and 3/4 acres of pasture land bounded northerly by Samuel Hartwell, westerly on the road to Lincoln, southerly on the road newly laid out (the North Great Road) and easterly on the Old road to Concord (the Battle Road).” Catherine Louisa Smith died in 1824 and left her property to her daughter, Louisa Catherine Smith. Sometime before that date, however, Catherine Louisa had rented her farm to another Hartwell man, Samuel’s brother, Abel. No record of Abel’s age or interaction with his father, Ephraim, can be provided. However, Abel is known to have raised livestock and grain on Smith’s land, where he lived, as a renter, until his death in 1856. The 1821 and 1831 tax records indicate that Abel had no acres of tillage, seven acres of English mowing, 25 acres of meadow mowing, 40 acres of pasture, 12 of woodland, and six acres of unimproved bottom land. He also had one dwelling house, one barn, and at least one other building. In 1831 Abel owned four oxen, seven cows, and 350 pigs. (It is clearly established...and Massachusetts State Tax as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 27)

John Hartwell died in 1820, having acquired the house lot of his western neighbor, Joseph Mason. Near the time of his death, John’s farm included a dwelling, barn, two unidentified buildings, a horse, five cows, and a chaise (carriage). The value of John’s house was half that of his brother Samuel III’s, but John’s barn was assessed at almost twice the value of Samuel’s. In 1829 Samuel Hartwell III died, reserving the western third of his house for his wife’s use. He asked that his widow, Mary, be supplied corn, rye, barley, white beans, cider apples and winter apples, pork and beef, along with some of the bees and hives. (Malcolm 1985: 57; Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Bk. 23:546-47 and Lincoln Tax Records, 1821 as cited in HGR 1971: 7)

John’s widow, Hepsibah, died in March 1837, and John’s four children begin to divide his estate in 1838. John’s granddaughter, Lydia, was granted certain rights to the property, and the deed that recorded the transaction indicates that existing structures included a cellar, sink room, wood house, chaise house, corn chamber, and well yard. (Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bk. 382:323 as cited in HGR 1971: 7-8)

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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

descendents 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-1800s. By the 1860s, immigrant families begin purchasing farms along the Battle Road, generally on marginal land or land abandoned by colonial descendents who had relocated to more fertile agricultural land in the Midwest. Both the Hartwell properties were purchased by Irishmen in the 1870s: the Ephraim Hartwell Farm by Edwin McHugh and the Samuel Hartwell Farm by John Dee. (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 1800s, 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 1800s, 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 1800s, 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)

Hartwell Area Development, 1844-1899:

Mary Flint Hartwell died in 1846 at the age of ninety-eight. Little is known about the fate of the Samuel Hartwell property before the 20th century, except, as mentioned above, that John Dee bought the property in the 1870s (Figure 3). More is known about the John Hartwell home

(Ephraim Hartwell Tavern), however. By 1856 John's son-in-law, Abijah Hoare Pierce, had bought up the property from John Hartwell's other heirs. By 1859 Abijah sold his property to his son Samuel H. Pierce. Samuel sold his land to Stephan C. Hanscom on March 6, 1873, eliminating all Hartwell holdings along the Battle Road. Hanscom sold the property to brothers Edward and Francis McHugh in 1875. (Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bk. 799: 317-18, Bk. 125: 38-39, Bk. 1372: 414 as cited in HGR 1971: 8-9; HSR 1968: 8; Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section on the Hartwell Tavern 1975: 91)

The mid- to late 1800s were years of intense real estate activity. Similar to the division and sale of the Hartwell property, the William Smith farm also changed hands multiple times. In 1854 Louisa Catherine Smith transferred the 100-acre Lincoln farm to her sister, Elizabeth Smith Foster. Upon Elizabeth's death, date unknown, her husband James Hiller Foster took possession of the land. He died in 1863, leaving the property to his daughter, Elizabeth Ann Foster, who occupied the William Smith House until her death in 1875. The house had been enlarged by this time. Foster's niece, Caroline M. Barnard inherited the estate and sold the house, though apparently not the land, to Samuel H. Pierce (Figure 4). Pierce occupied the home until 1890 when Barnard foreclosed on Pierce's mortgage. Barnard then sold the entire 100-acre property to Augustus Russ. Russ sold the land the very same day to Mary and James Butcher. (Probate of Elizabeth Ann Foster, Mid. Deed 1384:475, Mid. Deed 2023:201- 03, and Mid. Deed 2023:207 as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 28)

The Butchers made numerous changes to the William Smith House and land. They tore down the central chimney of the house and replaced it with two chimneys. They razed one addition to the house and constructed another, larger one. According to a 1980 interview with Mrs. Doris Hampson, the Butcher's granddaughter, Mary and James Butcher had enlarged a pond and divided it. The pond was located on the side of a hill on which Mrs. Butcher had a summer house. Mrs. Hampson also remembered an old barn standing east of the house and an apple orchard in front of the house. Blueberry patches and cranberry bogs apparently grew behind the house. At an unknown date, the Butchers removed an outbuilding behind the house and sold fifty acres of land. (Interviews...as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 29-30)

One of the most important landscape changes during the Rural Economic Period was the separation of portions of the original Battle Road from the North Great Road. The Hartwell area must have become much quieter after it was by-passed. With the ever-increasing efficiency of transportation, more people began to move into the area from Boston, and Irish immigrants became a visible presence as farm owners and laborers. Still, though the various former Hartwell properties changed hands numerous times, and the properties were altered, the land continued to be used mainly for agriculture, and the Battle Road and Hartwell area landscapes maintained their rural character.

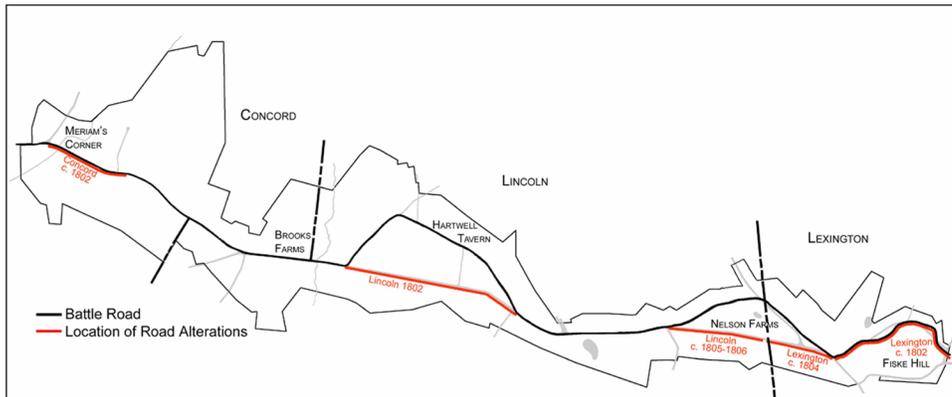


Figure 2. Map of the Battle Road Unit showing the location of road alterations as completed by the Towns of Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord, 1802 to circa 1806. (OCLP, 2005)



From a photo dating from the 1890's owned by Miss Fitch and Miss Poor

THE HOME OF SAMUEL AND MARY HARTWELL
Now called the Hartwell Farm and owned by Miss Marion Fitch and Miss Jane Poor.

*Figure 3. View looking northeast toward the Samuel Hartwell House in the 1890s. (Scanned from Frank Wilson Cheney Hershey's, *Heroes of the Battle Road*, 1930 (Lincoln Library))*



Figure 4. The William Smith House and property circa 1885. View from the Battle Road looking northeast. (Copied from original glass plate in A.W. Hosmer Collection at the Concord Free Public Library, Box No. 24, Plate No. 9)

SUBURBANIZATION OF THE BATTLEGROUND LANDSCAPE, 1900 - 1958

Battle Road Area Development, 1900-1958:

Dramatic landscape changes occurred during the early- and mid-1900s. 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, and, between 1924 and 1940, over half of the new house construction within the Battle Road area occurred along the by-passed section of road leading to the Hartwell Tavern and in a parcel near Fiske Hill. (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 the Massachusetts Bay. The by-passed section of road around Fiske Hill was significantly altered by 1930, and additional roads were also constructed by 1940. The highway and new roads supported ever increasing tourism. (CLR 2005: 79-82)

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

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

then as Arthur Shurcliff), 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)

Hartwell Area Development, 1900-1958:

While new homes were gradually built within the Hartwell area, successional forest began to

dominate much of the western side of the area. The eastern side and all the key historical properties (Bloody Angle, Hartwell, and Smith sites) remained under cultivation (Figure 5). Francis McHugh died in 1913, passing the Ephraim Hartwell farm to Edward's widow Mary, who retained the estate until her death in 1927. Little is known about the alterations made to the property before this date (Figure 6). Alterations made to the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell site are also uncertain, but Marion Fitch and Jane Poor began using the house as a restaurant in 1925, and they must have added various structures to the property (Figure 7). (AH 2010: 65; Middlesex County Probate as cited in HGR 1971: 9)

More is known of the William Smith House property history during this period. In 1902, the Butchers sold 2 3/4 acres with a dwelling house to Lizzie McPherson, who then sold the same tract to Charles O. Sargent in 1916. Sargent sold that tract to Manuel Silva on May 31, 1919. Also in 1919 the Butchers sold almost 5 1/2 acres to Jennie M. Pearson, which Pearson would sell to Silva in 1928. The Butchers also sold 39 acres to their son, Ralph, around 1920. (All sources as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 29)

Mary and James Butcher sold the William Smith House to John and Lena Primak in 1921. At this time the house had a long elm-lined driveway in the front yard. The divided pond and summer house still existed, and John Primak kept a blacksmith shop on the property. (Mid. Deed 4429:147; Mid. Deed 4627:182; and Interview with Mrs. Anna Moscka, as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 30)

By 1924, Manuel Silva had acquired the entirety of the William Smith property, operated a large garden farm, and raised hogs. He drastically altered the house, converting it into four apartments. Silva also graded the front driveway, diminished the size of the pond, and built several outbuildings, such as a wash house, a 2-car garage, and a 4-car garage (Figures 8, 9, and 10). The old barn burned sometime during the 1930s. Manuel Silva would die in 1945, leaving the William Smith property to his wife, Mary, and their children. (All sources as cited in CWSHSR 1981: 30)

Mary McHugh died in 1927, willing the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern property to her daughter Katherine F. McHugh. At this time the property was assessed at \$9,000. On May 27, 1927 Katherine F. McHugh sold all but three acres of the farm to her brother John and his wife Mary. In 1938 a barn and a shed on the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern property were destroyed by a hurricane. The barn may or may not have dated from a pre-Revolutionary period, and a modern structure was built just a year later on the site of the old "McHugh Barn." A hog-house and chicken-house are also known to have existed on the grounds around this time, along with a stone wall that surrounded the well yard west of the house. (All sources as cited in HGR 1971: 9-11)

The early to mid-20th century brought dramatic changes to the Battle Road landscape. Modern homes and businesses intermixed with the stone walls, orchards, and colonial homes. Only land with the most fertile soil remained under agricultural production, and woodlands began to succeed the abandoned fields. In the Hartwell area, structures on the Hartwell properties were lost, while the Silvas built numerous new structures on the Captain William Smith property. The

specific evolution of the western portion of the Hartwell area during this period is unknown, though new homes were surely constructed in the area.

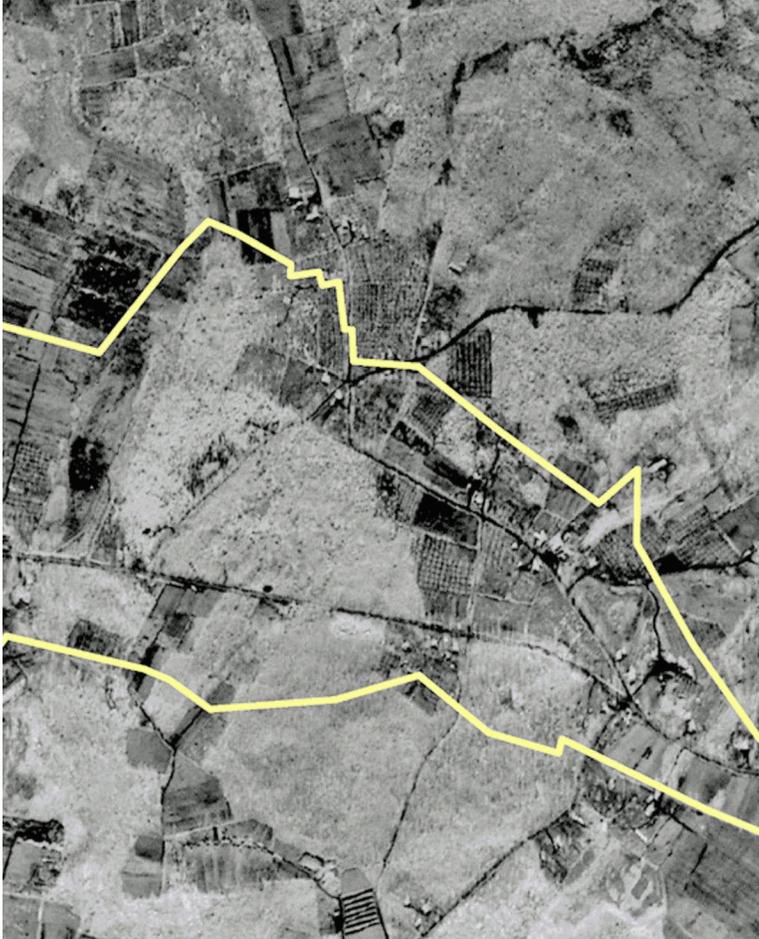


Figure 5. View of the Hartwell Area (bounded in yellow) in 1938. Successional forest dominates the western side of the area, while much of the eastern side is still under cultivation. (OCLP, 2005)



Figure 6. View looking northwest toward the Hartwell Tavern in 1904. (An Account of the Celebration by the Town of Lincoln Mass, April 23rd, 1904, of the 150th Anniversary of its Incorporation, 1905)

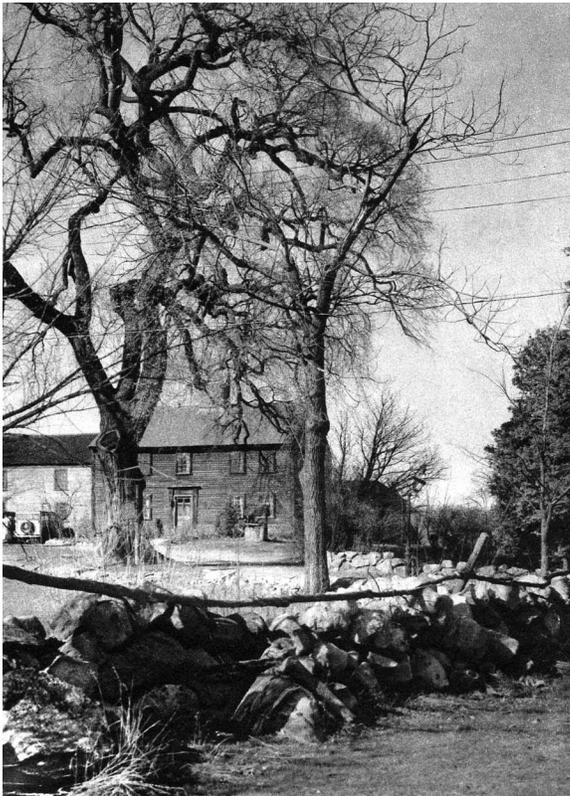


Figure 7. View looking northwest toward the Samuel Hartwell House, circa 1939. (Lexington and Concord: A Camera Impression, by Samuel Chamberlain, 1939)



HOUSE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH
Where Mary Hartwell took the alarm on the night of April 18th.

Figure 8. View looking north toward the William Smith House when it was owned by Manuel Silva in 1930. (Heroes of the Battle Road, 1930 (Lincoln Library))

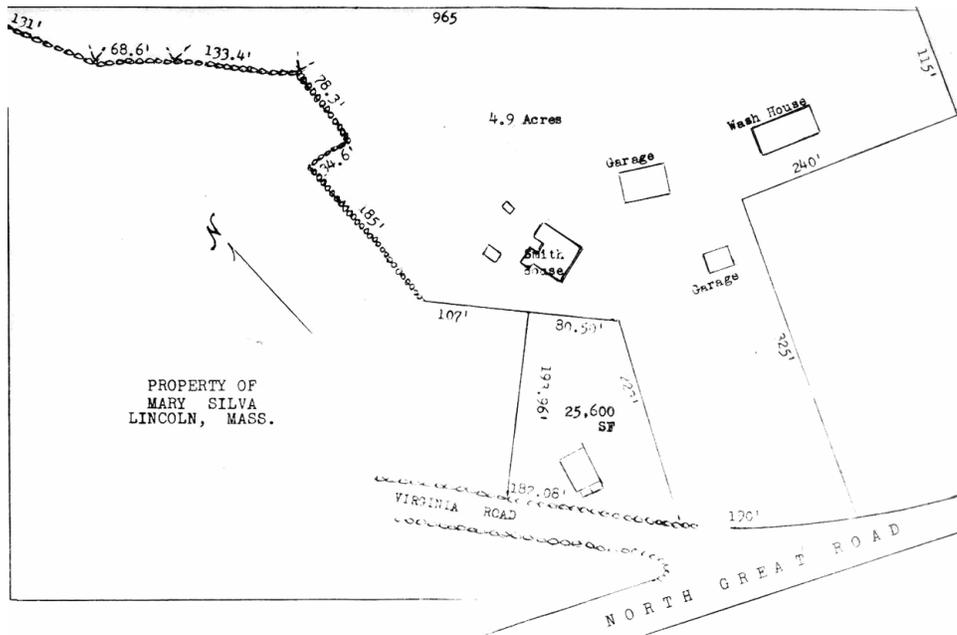


Figure 9. Parcel map of William Smith property during Mary Silva ownership, post-1945. The map shows the buildings Silva added to the property during his residency. (OCLP)



Figure 10. View of the Silva's four-car garage as it appeared in 1972. (OCLP)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1959 - PRESENT

Battle Road Unit and Hartwell Area Development, 1959-present:

On January 21, 1959, the BNHSC submitted the Interim Report to Congress. The federal

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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. In addition to the Nelson parcel, the enabling legislation encompassed lands along the Battle Road, such as the Hartwell area, and lands around the North Bridge. By this time the Hartwell area contained numerous suburban ranch-style homes and more forestland, though the eastern portion of the area still included land under cultivation (Figures 11 and 12). The park opened to the public in 1960 and several colonial properties and structures, such as the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Samuel Hartwell sites, were researched and documented during the 1960s and 1970s. The 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)

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 a pedestrian way along Old Bedford and Virginia Roads in the Hartwell area, and restoration of the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern to its Colonial appearance and conversion to historic house museum (Figure 13). Both the Samuel Hartwell and Captain William Smith houses would be altered to reflect the historic scene. It would be years before certain aspects of the plan were carried out, however, and changes made to the Hartwell area directly following the plan are unknown. Much of the Hartwell area had not yet been acquired. (CLR 2005: 107; Master Plan 1965: 8, 15)

As previously stated, the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House property served as a restaurant called the Hartwell Farm Inn between 1925 and February 18, 1968, when the house burned (Figure 14). Only a central chimney and portions of the walls were left standing, and the park soon bought the property. In the same year, 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 Captain William Smith House was slated for acquisition, and a portion of the Hartwell area was, or had already been, acquired. (Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; CLR 2005: 108; HSR 1968:8)

The 1968 report, like the 1965 Master Plan, also recommended that vehicular traffic be eliminated from the Battle Road in the Hartwell area and Fiske Hill, making way for foot traffic only. The blacktopped surface would be removed from these areas. Finally, the study discussed establishment of proposed historic motor trails within the park, which depended on the relocation of Route 2. The state transportation secretary would decline the hotly contested relocation in 1977, and transportation plans for the Hartwell area would not be carried out until the 1990s. (CLR 2005: 108-109)

While alterations to the Battle Road were stalled, much work on the Hartwell area houses was completed in the late 1970s and 1980s. With the intention of reflecting the Colonial flavor of the site while maintaining some post-1775 and 19th-century additions, the park selectively restored the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern between 1979 and 1981. Having also acquired the Captain William Smith House in 1975, between 1983 and 1984 the National Park Service restored the

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

house to its Colonial appearance, a task that included demolishing the two chimneys constructed by the Butchers and restoring the Colonial-era central chimney. Also in 1985, the park built the ghost structure surrounding the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House that may still be viewed today. (AH 2010: 206-208)

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.' It opposed a proposition to widen Route 2A and supported closing to traffic and restoring sections of the Battle Road to their 18th-century appearance. Sections proposed included Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road, the routes making up the Hartwell area. (CLR 2005: 110; Hartwell Area CLI 1995: 10; CWSHSR 1981: 30)

Implementation of the GMP goals began in the early 1990s and continues today. 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. The Bloody Angle and Hartwell sites may only be accessed on foot, for instance. 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 Hartwell area, including the removal of many non-historic homes. On February 7, 2007, roads approximately following the route of the April 19, 1775 British retreat were together designated the Battle Road Scenic Byway. Sometime in 2011, a snowstorm caused the McHugh Barn roof to collapse. The barn is now being repaired. (CLR 2005: 112; Battle Road CLI 2007: 84; Lexington Patch 2011)



Figure 11. View of the Hartwell Area in 1960. Separate house lots are visible along the Battle Road, and most contain ranch-style homes. (OCLP)



Figure 12. View looking north towards the property directly west of the Hartwell Tavern, circa 1960s. (OCLP)



Figure 13. View looking northwest towards the Hartwell Tavern in 1966. (OCLP)



Figure 14. View looking northeast towards the Samuel Hartwell House in 1963. (Jack Boucher for MMNHP)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Hartwell area 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 Hartwell area 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 historic characteristics and features of the site are intact and help maintain the agricultural character of the area. The original route of the Battle Road, and particularly the curves called the Bloody Angle, still exists and are now part of the Battle Road Trail, a pedestrian and bicycling path closed to motor vehicles. Other roads present during the historic period of significance still exist in their original locations, helping to maintain the original layout and circulation pattern of the Hartwell area. The system of two to three foot-high stone walls also remain and serve as outlines to some of the fields that have been cleared of trees as part of field restoration. The open field just east of the Hartwell Tavern, for instance, is surrounded by stone walls and features a small restored orchard. Most notably, the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Captain William Smith House still stand in their original locations and have been restored to their Colonial appearances. Just northwest of the Hartwell Tavern, the 1939 McHugh Barn is currently receiving a new roof and other maintenance to restore its original appearance after a 2011 snow storm damaged the structure. Finally, foundations of various farm structures and house sites, such as the Samuel Hartwell House, remain in their original locations.

While historic characteristics and features remain in the Hartwell area, many changes have also occurred since 1959. As previously mentioned, only the Samuel Hartwell House foundations and chimney remain on the site, as the house burned down in 1968. A ghost structure has been built on the foundations to replicate the original shape of the house. In the 1990s, the Battle Road was turned into an unpaved trail, altering its function from a simple means of travel to a recreational and interpretive corridor. To support those uses, the National Park Service has added signage, benches, picnic tables, restrooms, and parking to the site, but these features are generally inconspicuous. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Most notably, the land use in the Hartwell area has evolved. In 1775 the Hartwell area was almost entirely made up of agricultural fields. Post-World War II, the Hartwell area contained fields, forest, and a number of ranch-style homes. Today, the Hartwell area contains mostly forest, and most of the ranch homes have been removed. However, though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, the Hartwell area retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY

Location:

The Hartwell area includes a number of landscape features—buildings, structures, stone walls—that remain in their same locations as in the historic period of significance. Additionally, the Battle Road Trail follows the same route as the original Battle Road, and other roads in the Hartwell area continue to follow their original routes.

Design:

Throughout the historic period of significance, lands within the Hartwell area 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 many non-historic residences have been removed, and park restoration projects have improved several historic structures and sites. The most significant properties in the Hartwell area, the Colonial house sites and land surrounding the Bloody Angle, have been restored to their Colonial appearance 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:

The Hartwell area retains a rural, agricultural setting that was present throughout the period of significance, though some notable changes exist. In 1775 the Hartwell area was open, characterized by farm fields with few trees. By the mid-1900s much of the Hartwell area was forested, as the area lost its agricultural character and became almost entirely residential. A number of ranch homes were located along the Hartwell area roads at that time, and the Battle Road was paved. Today, the Hartwell area is mostly forested, though with enough houses removed and fields restored to suggest that the primary function of the area is agricultural rather than residential. The Battle Road is now part of the unpaved Battle Road Trail, a feature that enhances the rural character of the Hartwell area.

Materials:

Many original materials remain in the Hartwell area, and restoration work has included materials that approximate those of the Colonial era. The Hartwell Tavern and William Smith House both retain some original timber framing and clapboards, along with the bricks from their Colonial-era chimneys. Restoration work included reinforcing the foundations, walls, and floors of the houses, using traditional wood materials. The original central chimneys of either house had been replaced by two separate chimneys, but the National Park Service restored the central chimneys. The central chimney of the Samuel Hartwell House has been reinforced, and the foundation stones remain. Though the National Park Service rebuilt many stone walls with imported stones, some of the walls in the Hartwell area retain their original stones.

The only extant vegetation identified as being present during the historic period of significance is the three sugar maples located in front, or south, of the Hartwell Tavern. However, those trees were

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

planted sometime in the early to mid-1900s and do not necessarily reflect the Colonial vegetation layout. Of notable material evolution is the Battle Road, which was both unpaved and then paved during the period of significance. Today, the sections of the road that are included in the Battle Road Trail are unpaved, more closely approximating the materials of their 1775 form. However, as the Battle Road Trail was designed for recreational use and efficient drainage, the materials making up the trail today are not entirely the same as those making up the road in 1775. The sections of the Battle Road that lie under modern-day Lexington Road and Route 2A remain paved.

Workmanship:

The Hartwell area retains workmanship characteristic of its development throughout the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. The Hartwell Tavern and William Smith House were both restored in a manner and with materials that approximated those of the 18th century, and one part of the Hartwell Tavern, originally constructed in 1820, was restored to its early 19th-century appearance. Neither house exactly reflects its 1775 appearance, but the workmanship replicates Colonial period architecture. The Samuel Hartwell House Foundation chimney also reflects Colonial workmanship, and modern methods have been used to approximate the Colonial house frame. The original stone walls in the Hartwell area reflect Colonial workmanship. However, the reconstructed walls generally do not.

Feeling:

Because the Hartwell area retains Colonial buildings, stone walls, and agricultural fields, the historic feeling has been retained. Monuments and signage help reinforce where certain actions took place and how the colonists lived. The unpaved Battle Road Trail allows visitors to separate themselves from modern vehicular noises and high-speed travel along Route 2A. 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 houses, stone walls, agricultural fields, Battle Road Trail, and archeological ruins 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 April 19, 1775 events.

The section that follows presents an analysis of Hartwell area 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, the Hartwell area was covered almost entirely by forest. During the 17th and 18th centuries and at the time of the April 1775 battle, 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, some of which provided cover during the battle. Woodlands would overtake the area again once farm production declined and suburban homes were constructed along the Battle Road. The Hartwell area is still mostly forested today, and some of the large boulders still exist in their original locations. The woods and large boulders contribute to historic natural character of the Hartwell area.

Various natural water features exist towards the western portion of the Hartwell area. Elm Brook runs north/south almost at the western edge of the area. Wooded wetlands are located along Route 2A, east of Old Bedford Road. Finally, just north of the wetlands is a vernal pool, considered to be the most productive vernal pool in the park. According to a 1993 Management Plan to Balance Cultural and Natural Resources, the vernal pool and wooded wetlands are the habitat for a state-listed rare species and are part of the most intact interior wooded area of the park. The wooded wetlands and vernal pool contribute to the historic natural character of the site. (Garvin, et al. 1993: 132-135)

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Vernal Pool
- Feature Identification Number: 155981
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Woods
- Feature Identification Number: 155983
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Wooded Wetlands
- Feature Identification Number: 155985
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Large Boulders
- Feature Identification Number: 155987
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Land Use

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Before European settlement, the Hartwell area 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 only a small portion of woodland remained in the southern portion of the Hartwell area, below today's North Great Road (Route 2A) and west of Bedford Lane. The

rest of the Hartwell area was a mixture of tilled field, meadow, orchard, and a large amount of pasture. The largest acreage of meadow continued to be located in the northwestern portion of the area. Additionally, a very small amount of swampland existed in front, or just south, of the William Smith House, making that land unusable for agriculture. During the 20th century and particularly after World War II, the Hartwell area became mostly residential. Numerous ranch homes were constructed along the old Battle Road (today's Old Bedford and Virginia Roads), and woodlands began dominating former agricultural land.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today the Hartwell area is a mix of residential and recreational uses, though the National Park Service has removed almost all the suburban ranch homes. Some open meadow exists where the houses have been cleared, and the land surrounding the Hartwell Tavern and William Smith houses remains open. The property directly east of the Hartwell Tavern and that directly west of the William Smith House were both planted as orchard. However, only the land east of the tavern contains apple trees today. As the Battle Road has been turned into a trail, the Hartwell area is now used for recreation and contains picnic grounds, parking, and restrooms.

Interpretive activities and April 19, 1775 reenactments take place throughout the area, particularly at the Hartwell Tavern and William Smith House.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Early development within the Hartwell area occurred along the Battle Road, a route fully laid-out by 1666 that connected Concord residents with Boston. In the western portion of the Hartwell area, Battle Road construction involved the excavation of a hill where the road turned sharply north and headed towards the present-day Bloody Angle. The Brooks family owned land in that portion of the Hartwell area, and evidence of farm structures exists along the Battle Road. Other roads – Old Bedford Road, Bedford Lane, and Bedford Road – were constructed in the late 1600s and early 1700s to provide area residents with better access to nearby towns, pastures, and fields. The Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Samuel Hartwell House, and William Smith House were all constructed, west to east, just north of the Battle Road in the eastern portion of the Hartwell area. The adjacent farmland extended mostly north of the road, though the Hartwells and Smiths did own land south of the road as well. Fields, pastureland, and orchards were spread throughout the Hartwell area, with the orchards generally located near homesteads. A large meadow dominated the northwestern portion of the area. All the separate land uses were delineated by stone walls.

The Battle Road was greatly altered between 1802 and 1806, when sections of the road were widened and others, as in the Hartwell area, completely bypassed. The new alignment was called the North Great Road, and it diverted much traffic away from the northern part of the Hartwell area along the original Battle Road. When post-World War II suburbs extended into the Hartwell area, houses were mostly built along the old bypassed portion Battle Road. As the area became more residential, agricultural fields were succeeded by woodland.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Certain spatial organization elements remain intact while others have been altered. Woodland

extends across much of the Hartwell area today, so historic field and pasture patterns are not as visible across much of the site. However, most of the suburban ranch homes have been removed, reestablishing the open meadow and organic spatial organization of the land directly lining the Battle Road, which is visible from the Battle Road Trail. The land surrounding the Hartwell Tavern and William Smith houses remains open. Stone walls also 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.

As the Battle Road is now a trail, visitor services have been introduced into the Hartwell area. Parking lots are now located along the North Great Road (Route 2A) just east of Bedford Lane (Figure 15), but their overall impact on the site organization is minimal. Restrooms and a picnic area are located just west of Bedford Lane. Additionally, a small trail has been cleared in the center of the Hartwell area around a vernal pool.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 15. View looking northeast toward visitor parking along the North Great Road (Route 2A). (OCLP 2012)

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 future Battle Road Unit and Hartwell area. New roads, such as Bedford Lane and Bedford Road, were constructed in the early to mid-18th century 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, including one in the Hartwell area. 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. The by-passed Battle Road sections became secondary, less-traveled roads. Between 1920 and 1959 a number of secondary roads, including Sunnyside Lane in the Hartwell area, were constructed to connect to suburban residential properties. More recent construction included a major road connecting Hanscom Airfield/Air Force base to the North Great Road/Route 2A. This road, Hanscom Drive, lies just past the eastern boundary of the Hartwell area. 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 the Hartwell area heavily traveled. In the 1990s, after years of planning, the by-passed portion of the Battle Road in the Hartwell area was closed to motor vehicle traffic, stripped of its asphalt surface, and covered with stone dust. The road was made part of the Battle Road Trail in 2000, along which pedestrians and cyclists may view historic houses and restored fields and orchards (Figure 16). In the Hartwell area, the trail extends off the original road route to keep visitors clear of the highway and private residences. The Battle Road route is considered contributing to the site's historic character, along with the North Great Road and Bedford Lane, running north-south through the center of the site. The Battle Road Trail is non-contributing. Other non-contributing features include visitor parking areas, a short trail leading from the parking lots to Bedford Lane, and a small trail encircling the centrally-located vernal pool. The other Hartwell area roads constructed in and after the 18th century are still extant in their original locations, though the northern portions of Old Bedford and Virginia Roads (where they meet at the Bloody Angle) are now unpaved as well.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: * Battle Road (includes portions of present North Great Road (Rte 2A), Old Bedford Road, and Virginia Road) (1-173)

Feature Identification Number: 155989

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 919

Feature: Bedford Lane

Feature Identification Number: 155991

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Visitor Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 155993

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: * Battle Road Trail

Feature Identification Number: 155995
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail to Vernal Pool
Feature Identification Number: 155997
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Trail from Parking Lot to Bedford Lane
Feature Identification Number: 155999
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. View west toward the Battle Road Trail near the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)

Topography

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The pre-settlement topography of the Battle Road Unit consisted of undulating hills of glacial deposits and low wetlands. The Hartwell area contained a steep hill in its western portion, which was excavated during the construction of the Battle Road. Construction of houses and farm buildings likely required the alteration of the landforms, though exact changes made are generally unknown.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

The Hartwell area topography rises from Elm Brook at its western border and descends back towards Hanscom Drive towards the east. Depressions exist just west of the center portion of the area, where a vernal pool lies east of Old Bedford Road. Small hills exist throughout area as well.

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. In the Hartwell area were woodland, meadow, tilled fields, and pasture. Cider orchards were maintained in the early history of the Battle Road, with one located east of the Hartwell Tavern, another southeast of the William Smith House, and at least two orchards located in the western portion of the Hartwell area. 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 Battle Road Unit and Hartwell area. By 1959, about half of the Battle Road Unit was covered by woodland, and a large portion of the forest growth occurred in the Hartwell area.

Large trees were present in front, or south, of the Hartwell Tavern, Samuel Hartwell House, and William Smith House in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These are documented in photographs, and elms were known to have lined the drive leading from the William Smith House to the Battle Road. Ornamental vegetation was planted around both the Colonial and 20th-century ranch-style homes.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

The Hartwell area is mostly forested, with some open areas cleared as part of field restoration. Part of a system of fields located throughout the park, the Hartwell area fields contribute to the historic character of the Hartwell landscape. Where suburban homes were removed by the National Park Service, cedar trees and other conifers lead the successional forest growth (Figure 17). Forest exists south of the Bloody Angle, while conifers and other trees dot the more open areas north of the angle. East of the Hartwell Tavern, the historic homestead cider orchard has been replanted, though only seven small trees are currently present, and the orchard does not currently contribute to the historic character of the site (Figure 18). An orchard was also planted west of the William Smith House, but no evidence remains of it today. Behind the Hartwell Tavern, a kitchen garden has been planted and is used for interpretive programs. A large maple sits behind, or just north of the house and garden (Figure 19). Three maples also line the front yard along the Battle Road Trail (Figure 20). A mix of trees exist in the nearby open areas and enclosures. The remains of the Samuel Hartwell House sit in a forested area, while the William Smith House sits out in an open space of grass and shrubs.

Character-defining Features:

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Feature: * System of Fields (portions)

Feature Identification Number: 156001

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Orchard at Hartwell Tavern

Feature Identification Number: 156003

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. View looking southwest toward an open field where suburban houses were removed and a stone wall restored by the National Park Service. Cedars and other conifers lead the successional forest growth. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 18. View looking east toward a row of apple trees in the small orchard east of the Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 19. View looking west towards the kitchen garden, large sugar maple, and McHugh Barn behind the Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 20. View looking southwest towards the tavern sign and a row of three sugar maples in front of Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

At the time of the battle, at least four Colonial homes were located in the Hartwell area. These included the Joseph Mason House, Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, Samuel Hartwell House, and Captain William Smith House. A typical house lot consisted of a house, barn, and several outbuildings, though the specific building and structure count on each Hartwell area site is unknown. A blacksmith shop is known to have existed between the Hartwell Tavern and Samuel Hartwell House. Additionally, the Brooks maintained at least one structure on their Hartwell area land.

Additions and alterations were made to the Hartwell area houses over the years. During the McHugh ownership of the Hartwell Tavern during the late 1800s and early 20th century, hog and chicken houses are known to have existed on the site, along with a barn that burned down in 1938. A modern barn was constructed just a year later. A summer house was constructed on the William Smith property during either the late 1800s or early 1900s. Numerous outbuildings were also constructed around the William Smith property during the Silva ownership between the 1920s and 1940s. The house was converted into four apartments at this time. At some point, a large addition was made to the Samuel Hartwell House, and the Joseph Mason House disappeared at an unknown date. Between the early and mid-20th century numerous ranch-style residences 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.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Numerous changes were made to the Hartwell area buildings and structures after Minute Man NHP was established. The Samuel Hartwell House burned down in 1968, but a ghost structure was built around the surviving chimney in the late 20th century, and the site contributes to the historic character of the Hartwell area (Figure 21). Also during this period, the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and William Smith House were restored by the National Park Service to their Colonial appearance (Figures 22 and 23). Both contribute to the historic character of the area, as does the site of the Hartwell Tavern. The McHugh Barn is extant and is currently being repaired after a 2011 snow storm damaged the roof (Figure 24). Small sheds also sit on the Hartwell Tavern property, though their significance is undetermined. The Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation, located at the junction of Old Bedford Road and the North Great Road and set in a hillside, also contributes to the historic character of the Hartwell area.

Most of the area ranch homes have been removed, with just two remaining along Old Bedford Road, the Barker and Swartz houses and accompanying garages, both non-contributing to the historic character of the Hartwell area. The Moody House (a Dutch Colonial Revival), the Rego House (a Framed vernacular now used as a National Park Service ranger station), and garage both sit along Route 2A (Figure 25). The Moody House and Rego Garage are non-contributing, while the Rego House contributes to the historic character of the Hartwell area. Visitor restrooms now located in the central portion of the Hartwell area do not contribute to the historic character of the site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: * Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation (3-140-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156005

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40248

Feature: * Ephraim Hartwell Tavern (2-154-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156007

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 931

Feature: * Ephraim Hartwell Site (2-114-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156009

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40251

Feature: * McHugh Barn (2-154-B)

Hartwell Area
Minute Man National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number: 156011
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40029
Feature: * Sgt. Samuel Hartwell House Site (2-140-A)
Feature Identification Number: 156013
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 930
Feature: * Rego House (2-124-A)
Feature Identification Number: 156015
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40244
Feature: * Captain William Smith House (2-108-A)
Feature Identification Number: 156017
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 6553
Feature: * Moody House
Feature Identification Number: 156019
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: * W.R. Barker House
Feature Identification Number: 156021
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: * W.R. Barker Garage
Feature Identification Number: 156023
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: * Janet Swartz House
Feature Identification Number: 156025
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: * Janet Swartz House Garage

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number: 156027

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: * Rego House Garage

Feature Identification Number: 156029

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Visitor Restrooms

Feature Identification Number: 156031

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Shed at Hartwell Tavern

Feature Identification Number: 156033

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. View looking northeast toward the surviving chimney and ghost structure of the Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 22. View looking northeast toward Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 23. View looking northeast toward the Captain William Smith House as seen from the Battle Road Trail. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 24. View looking northwest towards the McHugh Barn as its roof is repaired after a 2011 snowstorm. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 25. View looking southwest from the North Great Road (Route 2A) toward the Rego House, now a National Park Service Ranger Station. (OCLP 2012)

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

In the 1600s, woodland cover prohibited expansive views across the landscape. By the 1775

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

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 rapidly cover the Hartwell area throughout early- to mid-1900s. Also blocking views by the mid-1900s were numerous contemporary homes and structures. When the park was established in 1959, about 50 percent of former agricultural fields were wooded.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today, several fields along the Battle Road are open and offer views into the surrounding landscape (Figure 26). Although woodlands have been cleared and many non-historic houses have been 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 the Hartwell area particularly, woodlands screen visitors from the Hanscom Airfield to the north and other surrounding neighborhoods.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View looking east from the Hartwell Tavern Site to the Battle Road. In other areas, views are limited by woodlands that have succeeded agricultural fields. However, the trees also screen contemporary structures. (OCLP 2012)

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The most visible small-scale feature in the Hartwell area 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 Hartwell area. 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. 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 the Hartwell area 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 the Hartwell area over the years, and the stone wall system today lines both sides of the Battle Road Trail. A stone retaining wall curves to the north corner of the Captain William Smith House. At the junction of Virginia Road and the North Great Road, the Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole is comprised of remnant stone walls within an overgrown landscape. All of the above features contribute to the historic character of the site.

As part of the Battle Road Trail project, the National Park Service erected four types of markers along the trail in 2000. Examples of the markers can be found in the Hartwell area. The Battle Road Markers are inscribed granite posts placed in pairs and connected with an iron chain. They are located where the road enters/exits Route 2A or at other intersections. The Milestone Markers are also granite posts and inscribed with the distance to Boston. The British Soldiers Grave Markers are plaques set into granite boulders and mark the approximate locations of British graves. The Archeological Site Markers are granite boulders inscribed with the name of the site (Figure 27).

Other small-scale features include a hanging, painted sign located in front, or just south, of the Hartwell Tavern. The provenance of the sign is not specified. West of the tavern sign exists a livestock enclosure with stone wall and rider fence. Informational signs, or waysides, were also located along the trail, informing visitors of the area history and April 19, 1775 events. To serve park visitors, benches, picnic tables, and trash cans are now located along Bedford Lane (Figure 28).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: * System of stone walls (Old Bedford/Virginia Road) (2-172-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156035

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40213

Feature: * System of stone walls (Virginia Road Area Boundary) (3-104-A)

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number: 156037

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40226

Feature: * System of stone walls (Ephraim Hartwell Tavern Area) (2-154-C)

Feature Identification Number: 156039

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40192

Feature: * System of stone walls (Ephraim Hartwell Farm) (3-160-C)

Feature Identification Number: 156041

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40191

Feature: * System of stone walls (Hartwell Farm Area) (2-161-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156043

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40190

Feature: * System of stone walls (Bedford Lane) (2-172-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156045

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40172

Feature: * System of stone walls (Samuel Hartwell Property) (2-140-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156047

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40193

Feature: * System of stone walls (North Great Road) (portions) (1-115-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156049

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40212

Feature: * System of stone walls (Captain William Smith Site) (2-108-C)

Feature Identification Number: 156051

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40222
Feature: * Captain William Smith House Retaining Wall (2-108-B)
Feature Identification Number: 156053
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40221
Feature: * Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole (2-161-A)
Feature Identification Number: 156055
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40252
Feature: Battle Road Markers
Feature Identification Number: 156057
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Milestone Markers
Feature Identification Number: 156059
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: British Soldiers Grave Markers
Feature Identification Number: 156061
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Archeological Site Markers
Feature Identification Number: 156063
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Hartwell Tavern Sign
Feature Identification Number: 156065
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Information and Wayside Signs
Feature Identification Number: 156067
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Hartwell Area

Minute Man National Historical Park

Feature: Livestock Enclosure at Hartwell Tavern

Feature Identification Number: 156069

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Rider Fences

Feature Identification Number: 156071

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Benches at Parking Lot

Feature Identification Number: 156073

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Picnic Tables

Feature Identification Number: 156075

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trash Cans

Feature Identification Number: 156077

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27. View looking west towards a mileage marker along the Battle Road Trail as it curves around the Bloody Angle. A monument to buried British soldiers appears in the background. (OCLP 2012)



Figure 28. View looking northwest toward the trailhead between visitor parking and Bedford Lane. (OCLP 2012)

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)

Four sites are identified in the National Register documentation for the Hartwell area: Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site, Thomas Brooks Farm Foundation, the Ephraim Hartwell Site, and the Samuel Hartwell Farm Cellar Hole (listed under small-scale features) (Figure 29). (National

Register 2002, Section 8: 67-68)

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: * Joshua Brooks Tanyard Site
Feature Identification Number: 156079
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: * Joseph Mason House Site
Feature Identification Number: 156081
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: * Captain William Smith Site
Feature Identification Number: 156083
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. View looking northeast toward the archeological ruin behind the Hartwell Tavern. (OCLP 2012)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Poor
Assessment Date:	09/30/1998
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	09/18/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Hartwell area 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.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Automobile Traffic
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	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.
Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Airplane Traffic
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Hanscom Airfield is located just north of the Battle Road Unit. The airport services private planes and small commuter airlines. Noise from overhead planes and from planes taking off and landing at the airfield compromises the experiences of visitors during interpretative programs at the Hartwell Tavern or hiking

along the Battle Road Trail.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: 01/01/1989

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory 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 Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/1989

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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