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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2012



Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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## 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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

**Inventory Unit Description:**

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

The 170-acre Jones/Stow Farm is located within the western portion of the Battle Road Unit, in the town of Concord (a small portion is also in Lincoln). At the Jones/Stow Farm, the original Battle Road route is incorporated into the North Great Road, or Route 2A. Numerous historic houses are situated along the north side of the road, the oldest of which are the Colonial style Farwell Jones (pre-1775) and Stow-Hardy (1786) houses. Other historic resources include the George Hall House (c.1865), foundation remnants of the Albano farm, buildings and structures associated with the Nowalk and Infrerra families, and an old cart path and small stone bridge that date to before the Revolutionary War. These resources are set within lawns and meadows dotted with shade trees and remnant orchards. Stone walls still outline the Battle Road and demarcate old agricultural fields. Some of the fields have been restored to their open condition, while others remain dominated by successional woodlands.

The Jones/Stow Farm is unique in that much of the area land has remained in agriculture use to the present day, while other components within the Battle Road Unit were heavily developed with suburban residences and businesses in the mid-20th century. The Jones/Stow Farm landscape retains its historic use and appearance through the retention of these agricultural activities and landscape elements such as stone walls. Visitors can experience this landscape by stopping at the two still-active produce stands or walking on the Battle Road Trail that passes close to the farms.

**HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

**Early Land Use and Colonial Settlement:**

For at least one thousand years prior to European settlement, Algonquian people planted crops, fished, and hunted along the Musketequid River (Concord River) in what would become known as the Concord Plantation, a portion of which now comprises the Battle Road Unit of Minute Man National Historical

## Jones/Stow Farm

### Minute Man National Historical Park

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Park. By the 1630s, diseases introduced by early European explorers had decimated the Native American population within the present-day Battle Road Unit.

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

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

#### The Stows, Farwells, Jones, and Other Families:

With his parents and siblings, Nathaniel Stow immigrated to Concord from England in 1640. Upon Nathaniel's death in 1684, son Nathaniel Jr. received unimproved fields of upland, meadow, and pasture within the present-day Jones/Stow Farm. Between 1684 and 1689, Nathaniel Jr. constructed a house, likely somewhere on the "five acres of meadow and all the upland in the Brickiln field from Francis Fletcher's line with two acres...bought of Sargent Richard Rice." John Farwell was Stow's abutter to the west. Farwell died in 1686 and left his property to his daughter Sarah's husband, John Jones. (Stow-Hardy House Historic Structure Report--hereafter OSHSR--2003: 11-12; Farwell Jones House Historic Structure Report--hereafter FJHSR--1973: 3-4)

Nathaniel Stow, Jr. died on November 12, 1724. Stow's estate was distributed to three sons, with Joseph inheriting the Jones/Stow Farm house lot and buildings on land that included ten acres of upland and meadow. Meanwhile, John Jones died in 1726, leaving his wife Sarah one half of the homestead and one half to his son Bartholomew. At a later, unknown date, John's eldest son, Ensign John, inherited the land that once belonged to Bartholomew. Around 1760, Ensign Jones' son, Farwell, started paying taxes on the property. Around the same time, Joseph Stow married Olive Jones, the daughter of John Jones. (OSHSR 2003:13-15; FJHSR 1973: 5, 9; Malcolm 1985: 92; The Barn at Farwell Jones House Structural Assessment Report--hereafter BFJSAR--2004: 7)

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In the 1770s Jones/Stow Farm was occupied by four primary families. Samuel Fletcher, Jr. owned 48 acres abutting the western side of Farwell Jones' land. On the 1771 Concord tax roll Farwell Jones was assessed for a dwelling house and 40 acres of tillage, meadow, and pasture. He had more tilled land and a much larger orchard than his neighbors. East of Jones, Joseph Stow owned a modest farm that included a dwelling house, an orchard, three or four acres of tillage, five to twelve acres of mowing land, nine or ten acres of pasture, and five or seven acres of meadow. Stow died in 1772, and Olive Stow continued to occupy the house with her two children, Sarah and Nathaniel. Occupying the eastern boundary of the Jones/Stow Farm was the Wheeler family, who rented property spanning both the Jones/Stow and Brooks farms. (OSHSR 2003: 15-17; Malcolm 1985: 86-89, 92, 94)

#### 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 as British soldiers retreated along the Battle Road. The exact involvement of anyone living in the Jones/Stow Farm area is unknown. Though the fighting in this area was limited to one day, the war would continue until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. At the Jones/Stow Farm, a new house was constructed on the Olive Stow property in 1786. (CLR 2005: 9-10; Malcolm 1985: 56; National Register Additional Documentation 2006 Section 8: 1)

#### Rural Economy:

Between 1802 and 1806, portions of the Battle Road were straightened, by-passing historic sites in the Hartwell and Nelson Farm areas. In the Jones/Stow Farm, the Battle Road was not significantly altered, but it was incorporated into the new route 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. Tracts of vegetable gardens and dairy herds were plentiful along the Battle Road during this time. As drinking habits changed in the early 19th century, fancy fruit orchards also replaced apple orchards used for cider production. (CLR 2005: 10, 49-50, 53)

Farwell Jones died on December 29, 1802. His daughter, Hannah, and her granddaughter, Catharine Wright, eventually became the last Jones family members to occupy the Farwell Jones estate. Abel Moore, the guardian of Hannah and Catharine, sold the Farwell Jones property to William Rice in 1838 to clear Hannah's debts. (FJHSR 1973: 11-17; BFJSAR 2004: 10)

Meanwhile, Olive Stow died in 1811. Sarah Stow was, by then, Sarah Hardy, and she eventually shared the house lot and dwelling with son, Isaac. Isaac and Sarah Hardy's combined interests in the Olive Stow Farm were sold in August 1834 to Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam, ending the occupancy of the farm by Stow family members. The property would be transferred to multiple owners throughout the 19th century before the 20-acre Stow-Hardy House lot was purchased at an auction by Frank S. Smith, who called the place Elm Farm and sold "fancy [live]stock." Smith sold the 20-acre house lot to Charles A. Sawyer on October 17, 1887. (OSHSR 2003: 20-28)

The Farwell Jones property was also transferred numerous times before James R. Carty bought it in 1891. By this time the house had been remodeled. At that time the property included a 45-acre parcel, a 15-acre meadow, and a 15-acre lot. Buildings included a house, barn, and shed. Merton Carty, James' son, purchased the Olive Stow farm on December 21, 1899. He was assessed for a house, barn, and shed. (BFJSAR 2004: 10-11; OSHSR 2003: 28)

In addition to the Jones and Stow properties, the George Hall House was also built at the very western boundary of Jones/Stow Farm around 1865. Formerly known as the Perry House, the Greek Revival building was accompanied by both a garage and shed that stood slightly west of the area boundary. (National Register 2002 Section 7: 17-18)

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 farms reverted to woodland, others were cultivated by European immigrant farmers. Transportation to Boston was enhanced in the 1890s when large portions of the Battle Road were improved and incorporated into Massachusetts's first state highway system. The improvements 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. The Jones/Stow Farm generally retained its agricultural character, however. (CLR 2005: 11)

In 1903 James Carty built a wood-framed dairy barn joined to the Farwell Jones House by a connecting structure. Carty more than doubled his livestock herd by the spring of 1904, when he was assessed for four horses, 35 cows, and 3 yearlings. He sold the Jones property in 1907. (BFJSAR 2004: vii, 11-12)

George Williams, a farmer and milk dealer, purchased the 20-acre Olive Stow farm on May 12, 1917. The property passed through various owners before Mary Tavilla purchased it in 1936. An existing barn and shed on the Olive Stow farm were demolished between 1937 and 1945. A new barn was constructed by 1945. In 1945 Hagop Hovagimian purchased the Olive Stow farm from Tavilla. (OSHSR 2003: 29, 31)

The Farwell Jones and Olive Stow properties were not the only farms located in the area during this period. West of the Farwell Jones property the Albano family owned a farm and ran a produce stand, and built a Craftsman style house and garage in 1915. East of the Stow-Hardy House and directly west of the eastern boundary of Jones/Stow Farm, the Inferrera family constructed a Dutch-Colonial Revival style house in c.1927 and established a farm with farm stand. Inferrera family members later added a garage, chicken coop, field shed, and greenhouse. (National Register: Section 7: 20, District Data Sheet)

The Nowalk family from Poland purchased the Farwell Jones farm in October 1946, naming it

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Maplewood Farm. Sometime during or perhaps a short time before the Nowalk ownership, a garage, six-bay tractor shed, and a cottage were added to the Farwell Jones property. The Nowalk family operated a dairy and grew crops, including sweet corn, potatoes, and strawberries that they sold at a roadside stand. They altered the barn and constructed a metal silo on a concrete base. The structure connecting the Farwell Jones house and Carty Barn was demolished between 1946 and 1947. A milk house was built on the Farwell Jones property in 1951. (CLR 2005: 94; BFJSAR 2004: vii, 12)

#### Early Preservation Efforts and Minute Man National Historical Park:

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

Public Law 86-321 established Minute Man National Historical Park on September 21, 1959. The law resulted from the efforts of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, appointed in 1955 by the federal government to investigate the possibility of establishing a coordinated program between federal, state, and local governments to preserve the most important colonial properties in and around Boston. Both the Farwell Jones and Olive Stow farms were within the park's boundaries, and both were acquired in the mid-1970s, though the owners of each retained usage rights that lasted for 25 years. The National Park Service has since completed some restoration work on the houses and farm structures. Sometime during the new millennium, the National Park Service also demolished some of the structures on the Albano and Inferrera farms. (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 Jones/Stow Farm 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. Beginning in 1995, the Battle Road Trail designed by the landscape architectural firm Carol R. Johnson Associates was built, a portion of which passes through the Jones/Stow Farm. The North Great Road, or Route 2A, is now a fast-paced two-lane commuter route that connects communities 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 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 Jones/Stow Farm lies within the Battle Road Unit, the largest of the park's four discontinuous units, and contains part of the historical Battle Road along which colonial militia pursued and attacked the

retreating British during the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Numerous historic buildings, structures, stone walls, monuments, and over 800 acres of former farm land contribute to the military, commemorative, agricultural, architectural, archeological significance of the Battle Road Unit under National Register criteria A, C, and D.

#### ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Jones/Stow Farm 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 still exists and is now part of the North Great Road, or Route 2A. The land use pattern of fields and woodlands still remains, some of which is defined by extant stone walls, the pre-1775 Ox Pasture Stone Bridge, and secondary roads such as the Ox Pasture Path and Shadyside Avenue. The historic Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses have been restored to their Colonial period appearances, while various residences and farm structures associated with the Albano, Hall, Nowalk, and Inferrera families still exist.

While historic characteristics and features remain in the Jones/Stow Farm area, many changes have also occurred since 1959. All that remains on the Albano property is the produce stand; the house, garage/apartment, and barn are now only foundations. The greenhouse at the Inferrera farm has also been demolished. Manuel Drive and the houses along it were constructed in the 1960s, which introduced a suburban character to the area, and the unpaved Battle Road Trail was constructed north of the various farm properties, introducing a recreational use into the site. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Finally, where Jones/Stow Farm once contained only fields, around half of the area is today dominated by woodland, and the trees camouflage many of the old stone walls. Though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, the Jones/Stow Farm area retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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

**Site Plan**



### Property Level and CLI Numbers

**Inventory Unit Name:** Jones/Stow Farm  
**Property Level:** Component Landscape  
**CLI Identification Number:** 650039  
**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 Jones/Stow Farm is one of seven component landscapes within the Battle Road landscape. The other components are Meriam's Corner, Brooks Farm, Hartwell area, Paul Revere site, Nelson Farm area, and Fiske Hill.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A draft Level II CLI was completed in 1995 for the Battle Road unit of MIMA. That draft was revised and entered into the CLI database during FY2000.

This CLI is partly based on Deborah Dietrich-Smith's "Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Battle Road Unit: Minute Man National Historical Park," completed in 2005. The CLR was produced through extensive research of primary and secondary source materials, including town meeting reports, historic structure reports, and various photographic collections. This CLI incorporates CLR text with Jones/Stow Farm-related information found mostly in other National Park Service reports. In June 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](mailto:terrie_wallace@nps.gov).

### Concurrence Status:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>         | Yes        |
| <b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b> | 09/18/2012 |
| <b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>       | 11/29/2002 |

### Concurrence Graphic Information:

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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SEP-18-2012 01:47P FROM:MINA N+P CRC 1 978 318 7840 TO:816172235172 P.3

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY  
CONCURRENCE FORM

Jones-Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jones-Stow Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

  
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Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park      Date      9.18.12

*Park concurrence was received on September 18, 2012.*

**Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:**

**Revision Date:** 11/10/1999

**Revision Narrative:**

As a result of construction efforts related to the Battle Road's new access trail, the condition of the Jones/Stow Farm has been improved. Features in threatened condition have been stabilized and the overall condition has been improved to "good" (Dattilio/Uschold, 11/99).

**Geographic Information & Location Map**

**Inventory Unit Boundary Description:**

Jones/Stow Farm is an irregular-shaped area within the park's Battle Road Unit. It is located along the North Great Road, or Route 2A, in the town of Concord, Massachusetts. The approximately 170-acre property includes 16 parcels, all owned by the National Park Service.

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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The Jones/Stow Farm CLI boundary follows parcel lines within part of the Battle Road Unit boundary. The northwestern portion of Jones/Stow Farm is limited by water and suburban residential streets. The most eastern portion of Jones/Stow Farm stops at Shadyside Lane. The southern and western bounds of Jones/Stow Farm run along either stone walls or long-established parcel lines. A number of houses located along Manuel Drive are located just outside the western boundary of Jones/Stow Farm just above the North Great Road.

**State and County:**

**State:** MA

**County:** Middlesex County

**Size (Acres):** 170.00

**Boundary UTMS:**

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,970      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,814    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,890      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,870    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,950      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,041    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,812      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,073    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,912      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,240    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,932      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,861    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,826      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,867    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,800      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,752    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,752      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,747    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,703      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,785    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,485      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,801    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,293      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,609    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,380      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,493    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,250      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,211    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |

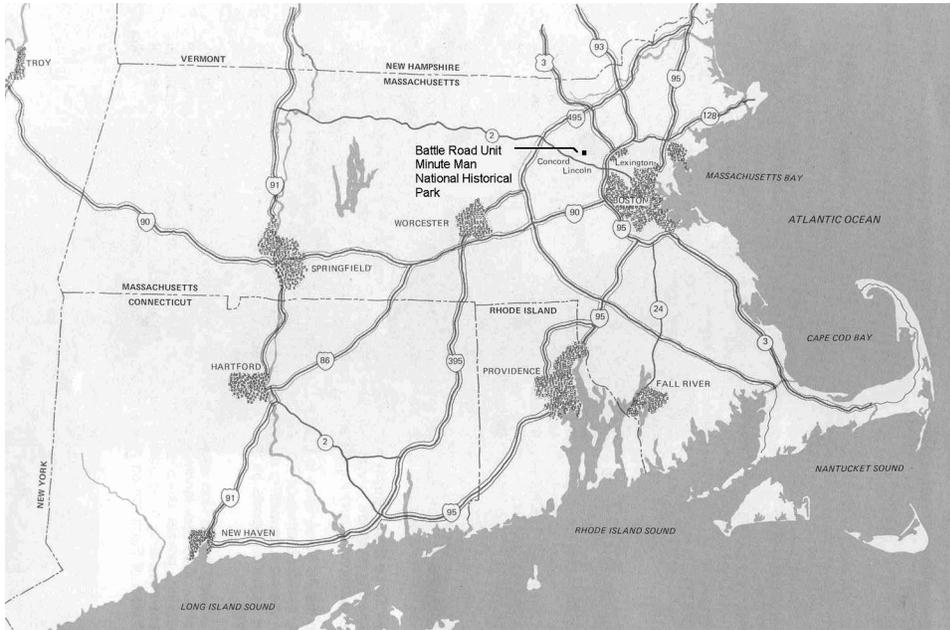
|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,378      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,703,182    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,192      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,849    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,493      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,590    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,599      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,735    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,625      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,731    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,662      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,715    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,683      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,678    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,731      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,666    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,859      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,817    |
| <b>Boundary Source Narrative:</b> | Google Earth |
| <b>Type of Point:</b>             | Area         |
| <b>Datum:</b>                     | NAD 83       |
| <b>UTM Zone:</b>                  | 19           |
| <b>UTM Easting:</b>               | 309,945      |
| <b>UTM Northing:</b>              | 4,702,753    |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

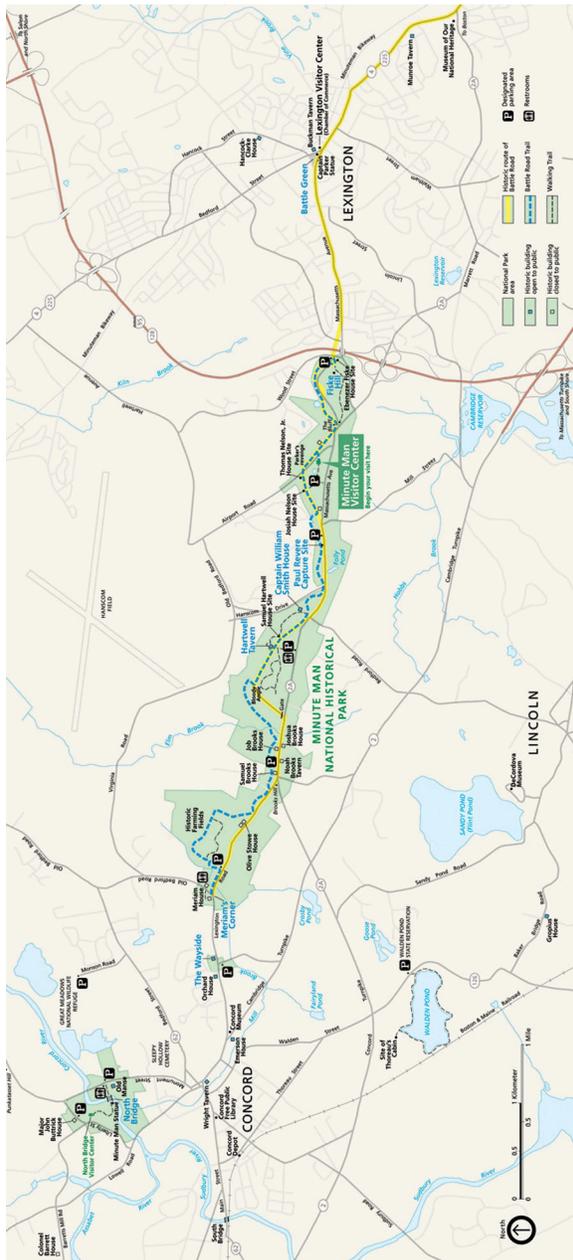
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**Location Map:**



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

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park



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

**Regional Context:**

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

The Jones/Stow Farm is named after the Jones and Stow families, connected by marriage, who owned the majority of land in the area in 1775. John Farwell and Nathaniel Stow both established farms in the mid-1600s. John Farwell's daughter Sarah married John Jones, the grandfather of Farwell Jones. Nathaniel Stow's property eventually passed to his grandson, Joseph Stow, who married Olive Jones (Farwell's sister). As Joseph Stow died in 1772, the house is named after Widow Olive Stow. Other families moved in and out of the area over the years. After passing through many owners in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Jones/Stow area farms were acquired by the National Park Service by the 1970s, though descendants of the original owners still occupied the homes into the new millennium.

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

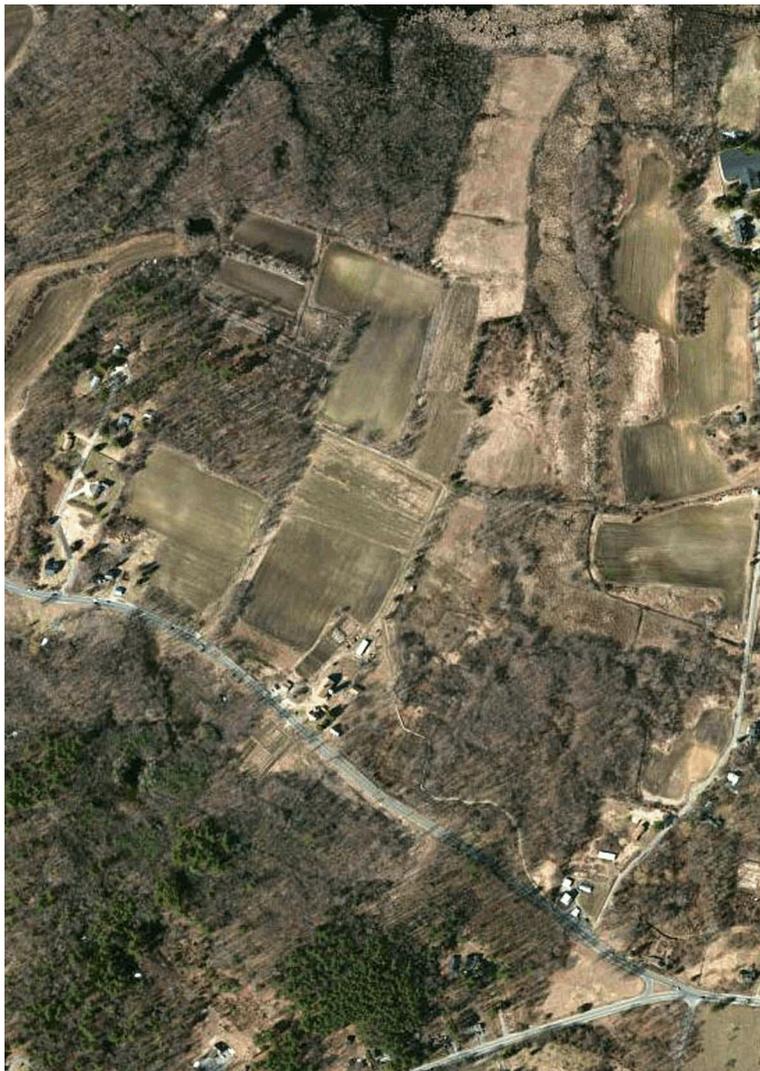
**Description:**

Minute Man NHP generally contains flat plains and low rolling hills composed of glacial till. The Jones/Stow Farm is fairly flat and is the largest area within the park most suitable for agriculture based on soils and current land use/cover. Some wetlands do exist in Jones/Stow Farm but do not contain rare wildlife species.

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

The Jones/Stow Farm is located primarily in Concord, Massachusetts. Within the farm area, the original Battle Road is now part of the North Great Road, or Route 2A, which runs through the southern portion of Jones/Stow Farm (see Regional Landscape Context graphic). The Battle Road Trail is located north of the historic farms.



*Aerial view of Jones/Stow Farm in winter, with fields extending from from the Battle Road to the north. The Farwell Jones and Olive Stow farms are located just below the center of the image. (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 Jones/Stow Farm falls under the same management category as the Battle Road Unit, 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)

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

In 1996-1997, consultations between the National Park Service and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (SHPO) identified numerous contributing and non-contributing resources in the park. Within the Jones/Stow area, contributing resources included the Farwell Jones House, Widow Olive Stow House (now Stow-Hardy House), Ox Pasture Stone Bridge, Ox Pasture Path, and Ox Pasture Stone Walls. Non-contributing resource included the Edward Nowalk Produce Stand, Edward Nowalk Cottage, Edward Nowalk 1-Car Garage, Edward Nowalk 6-Bay Tractor Shed, D.Inferrera House, D.Inferrera Farm Garage, D.Inferrera Farm Stand, D.Inferrera Farm Coop, D.Inferrera Farm Greenhouse, D.Inferrera Farm Field Shed, and Olive Stow House Barn (now Hovagimian Barn). The SHPO suggested that additional research should be conducted on the Albano House, Albano Garage/Apartment, Albano Barn Foundation, Albano Produce Stand, Farwell Jones Dairy Barn and Silo (now James Carty Barn and Nowalk Silo), Infererra Area Stone Walls, Perry House (now George Hall House), Perry House Garage, Perry House Shed, Perry Farm Produce Stand, and Perry Farm Stone Walls. 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 Jones/Stow Farm included the Perry House (National Register map no. 50, now George Hall House), Albano House and Garage/Apartment (59, since demolished), Albano Produce Stand (60), Albano [Barn] Foundation (61), Farwell Jones House (62), Dairy Barn and Silo (63, now James Carty Barn and Nowalk Silo), Edward Nowalk Garage (64), Edward Nowalk 6-Bay Tractor Shed (66), Edward Nowalk Cottage (67), Olive Stow House (68, now Stow-Hardy House), Garage (69, now Hovagimian Barn), Ox Pasture Stone Bridge (70), D.Inferrera House (71), D.Inferrera Farm Stand (72), and D.Inferrera Farm Garage (73). Portions of other

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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contributing features that spanned all four park units—the Battle Road, system of stone walls, and system of fields—were also identified in the Jones/Stow area. No contributing archeological sites were described. Along with portions of the Battle Road Trail, non-contributing features included the Perry Garage (51, since demolished), Perry Shed (52, since demolished), House at 50 Manuel Drive (53), House at 82 Manuel Drive (55), Shed at 82 Manuel Drive (56), Edward Nowalk Produce Stand (65), D.Inferrara Farm Field Shed (74), D.Inferrara Farm Coop (75), and the D. Inferrara Farm Greenhouse (76, since demolished).

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 two non-contributing features just west of Jones/Stow Farm: the shed and garage associated with the George Hall House.

Through a series of emails in January 2009 between the park and the NPS 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 Jones/Stow Farm 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 Jones/Stow Farm area is considered “Entered-Documented.”

**Existing NRIS Information:**

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Name in National Register:</b>  | Minute Man National Historical Park |
| <b>NRIS Number:</b>                | 66000935                            |
| <b>Primary Certification:</b>      | Listed In The National Register     |
| <b>Primary Certification Date:</b> | 10/15/1966                          |
| <b>Name in National Register:</b>  | Minute Man National Historical Park |
| <b>NRIS Number:</b>                | 02001445                            |
| <b>Primary Certification Date:</b> | 11/29/2002                          |

**National Register Eligibility**

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

**Period of Significance:**

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

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

**Area of Significance:**

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

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 / JONES/STOW FARM AREA

The Jones/Stow Farm area is within the Battle Road Unit, the largest of the park's four discontinuous units, which 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

## Jones/Stow Farm

### Minute Man National Historical Park

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military, commemorative, agricultural, architectural, and archeological significance of the Battle Road Unit under the National Register criteria A, C, and D.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

##### Military History:

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

The Jones/Stow Farm is part of the Battle of Lexington and Concord Battlefield. After a fight at Meriam's Comer, the British proceeded east along the road to Lexington, passing several farmsteads, including those belonging to Farwell Jones and his sister, the Widow Olive Stow, before being halted again by an attack from militiamen positioned on Brooks Hill. The Farwell Jones House and the neighboring Stow-Hardy House were part of a complex of farms established in the late 17th century. Because of its 1786 construction date, the Stow-Hardy House is not significant in the area of military history. However, despite subsequent remodeling of the Farwell Jones House and the addition of several 19th- and 20th- century agricultural outbuildings, the buildings and their setting within an open agricultural landscape contribute significantly to the interpretation of the battle. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 15)

##### Commemoration:

The Jones/Stow Farm 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. Although there are no battlefield memorials or monuments at the Jones/Stow Farm, during the early part of the 20th century, visitation to this and other areas began to increase, leading to the erection of roadside stops along the Battle Road, both in and outside of the future park, and the improvement of roads throughout the area. With the creation of the park, the National Park Service began a multi-decade program of “restoring” the character of the park to its 1775 appearance. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 17, 22-23)

##### Agriculture:

The Jones/Stow Farm is locally significant for its role in agricultural land uses that characterized Concord, 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. The Ox Pasture Stone Bridge is an example of a small fieldstone bridge built on an unimproved cart path or farm road. It appears to have been built before 1775 and could be a source

of information on rural land use and the system of secondary roads and cart paths. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 37,41)

In the 18th and 19th centuries, this area supplied agricultural products to both the Boston urban core and local population. Some farms declined due to overgrazing and depletion of soils, while others prospered. Farmers also transitioned from a subsistence system to commercial market opportunities. In the first quarter of the 20th century there was a decrease in agriculture on local farms, but market gardening was still carried out. The Albano Produce Stand, D. Inferrara House and Farm Stand, and the James Carty Barn and Nowalk Silo are examples of farm properties in Concord that were involved in market gardening and dairying during the modern period. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 43-44,46)

Following World War I, major marketed crops from the region came under increasing competitive pressure. Refrigerated shipments of produce from other parts of the country began to cut into the local production and distribution of these goods. Dairy shifted to larger, mechanized operations of cheaper land. The hay market declined with the advent of the automobile. The automobile was also responsible for increased suburban and commercial development of the region, resulting in higher real estate prices. Increased land prices and expanding suburbanization as well as competition from more distant producers led to a decline in the amount of acreage in active agricultural use. For the most part, local farmers could not afford to maintain their farms, and the local agricultural economy shrank, while the landscape became dominated by forests, residences, and roads. The towns of Concord, Lincoln and Lexington became an outer suburb for the Boston metropolitan area and there was an increase in residential development. However, farm stands were in seasonal operation along major roads and highways in the three towns such as Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 46-47)

#### NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

##### Architecture:

The Jones/Stow Farm area is locally significant for dwellings representative of local building trends from the early 18th century through the mid-20th century. The Stow-Hardy House was constructed in 1786 and is one of several buildings in the district that retains a relatively high degree of Colonial period integrity. The Farwell Jones House was built c.1775 and remodeled extensively around 1870, but retains the general massing and exterior elements that identify it as a Colonial period dwelling. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 27)

An example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is the D. Inferrera House, built c.1927. It has a front-facing gambrel roof with large shed dormers on the east and west slopes. A hip roof veranda wraps around the façade and east side. It has square column supports and porch and a knee wall. Although the building has been altered by the application of synthetic siding and the enclosure of the porch bays with glass windows, it retains its overall appearance to a relatively high degree. The 1915 Albano House was the sole example of the Craftsman style in the Battle Road historic district, but was recently demolished and only the foundation remains. (National Register 2002, Section 8: 31,34)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION D

Archeology:

According to the 2002 National Register documentation, the Jones/Stow farm area is not significant for any specific archeological sites.

**State Register Information**

**Identification Number:** LIN.F and LIN.G  
**Date Listed:** 10/16/1966  
**Name:** Minute Man National Historical Park

**Chronology & Physical History**

**Cultural Landscape Type and Use**

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Site

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

|                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Primary Historic Function:</b> | Battle Site                          |
| <b>Primary Current Use:</b>       | Outdoor Recreation                   |
| <b>Other Use/Function</b>         | <b>Other Type of Use or Function</b> |
| Single Family House               | Both Current And Historic            |
| Agricultural Field                | Both Current And Historic            |
| Barn                              | Both Current And Historic            |
| Woodlot/Forest (Managed)          | Both Current And Historic            |
| Interpretive Trail                | Current                              |

**Current and Historic Names:**

| <b>Name</b>      | <b>Type of Name</b> |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Battle Road Unit | Current             |
| Battle Road      | Historic            |
| Jones/Stow Farm  | Current             |

**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.

**Chronology:**

| <b>Year</b>    | <b>Event</b>     | <b>Annotation</b>  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| 10000 BC       | Farmed/Harvested | Human habitation begins in the region 12,000 years ago.  |
| AD 600 - 1630  | Farmed/Harvested | Algonquian people inhabit the area, planting crops and constructing fishing weirs along the Musketequid River (Concord River).   |
| AD 1635        | Established      | Puritans establish the Concord Plantation along the Concord River. This marks the beginning of European settlement and agricultural development.   |
| AD 1636        | Land Transfer    | By 1636, Concord Plantation begins allocating house lots along the base of an east-west ridgeline (known today as Revolutionary Ridge). This initial apportionment of land in Concord became known as the First Division.                  |
|                | Developed        | By 1636, a four-rod (66') wide road runs parallel to the east-west ridgeline, bisecting the First Division house lots.   |
| AD 1640        | Expanded         | In the early 1640s, Cambridge extends its western border to the eastern edge of the Concord Plantation. The extended area is known as Cambridge Farms.   |
|                | Settled          | Nathaniel Stow immigrates to Concord, MA from England in 1640.   |
| AD 1652 - 1663 | Land Transfer    | Between 1652 and 1663, Concord Plantation distributes additional acreage during the town's Second Division of land. When completed, house lots extend throughout the entire plantation, including within the present-day Battle Road Unit. |
| AD 1656        | Land Transfer    | Nathaniel Stow purchases a house lot, dwelling, and other land near Mill Brook.  |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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|                |               |  |
|----------------|---------------|--|
| AD 1666        | Developed     | By 1666, the road bisecting the first Division house lots is extended west through the entire length of the present-day Battle Road Unit. The Bay Road (as it was known during early colonial times) is the primary route between Concord and Boston.                          |
|                | Settled       | John Farwell's presence in Jones/Stow Farm is established by this time.  |
| AD 1684        | Land Transfer | Nathaniel Stow's home is located in town near Mill Brook, which he leaves upon his death in 1684 to his widow, Martha, and son, Ebenezer. To son Nathaniel, Jr., the elder Nathaniel bequeaths unimproved fields of upland, meadow, and pasture, with no identified buildings. |
| AD 1684 - 1689 | Built         | Between 1684 and 1689, Nathaniel Stow, Jr. constructs a house, likely somewhere on the "five acres of meadow and all the upland in the Brickiln field." His neighbor to the east is Thomas Woolly.   |
| AD 1686        | Land Transfer | John Farwell dies, leaving his property with a house to his daughter Sarah's husband, John Jones. John Farwell's wife must come to an agreement with her daughter and son-in-law a year later if she wishes to continue living there.  |
| AD 1704 - 1719 | Land Transfer | In 1704 Nathaniel Stow, Jr. buys his brother Ebenezer's homestead near the Mill Brook with its dwelling house, barn, and 15 acres of upland and meadow. In 1719, Nathaniel sells the property to his son, Joseph.  |
| AD 1694        | Land Transfer | Samuel Fletcher Senior inherits the Samuel Fletcher home from his father Francis.  |
| AD 1700        | Altered       | By 1700, thirty percent of the Concord Plantation forests have been cleared.   |
| AD 1713        | Established   | Cambridge Farms separates from Cambridge and incorporates as the town of Lexington.  |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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| AD 1716 | Platted        | A survey of the Battle Road in Concord indicates the width of the road increased east to west from four rods (66') to ten rods (165'). The survey indicates that a fence and gate border Nathaniel Stow's property along the Battle Road, and a stone wall separates the Stow property from eastern abutter Daniel Brooks. The survey did not extend into Lexington.   |
| AD 1720 | Developed      | Concord men order the layout of a two-rod (33') road from the southeast corner of John Jones's house lot and on the west side of Nathaniel Stow's property at the Battle Road north and easterly to the "Brickiln Field."  |
| AD 1722 | Land Transfer  | In 1722, Samuel Fletcher, Sr. sells the barn and surrounding plowland, standing south of the Battle Road across from the house, to Nathaniel Billings and Nathaniel Ball respectively.   |
| AD 1724 | Land Transfer  | Nathaniel Stow dies on November 12, 1724. An inventory of Nathaniel Stow's estate includes a 10-acre house lot with a house and barn, along with other parcels of land in Concord and Lincoln. Nathaniel's estate is divided into three parts and distributed to sons Joseph, Thomas, and Benjamin. Joseph receives the house lot and buildings on land that includes ten acres of upland and meadow, bounded west and north by the road to the Brickiln Island, east by Daniel Brooks, Jr. and John Stow, and south by John Stow and the Battle Road. Joseph is apportioned other land as well. At this time, Joseph relocates his family from the Mill Brook house to the present-day Olive Stow farm. |
| AD 1726 | Land Transfer  | John Jones dies, leaving his wife Sarah one half of the homestead and adjacent land and one half to his son Bartholomew. John's eldest son, Ensign John Jones, receives other properties including an orchard south of the Battle Road.  |
|         | Land Transfer  | Joseph Stow sells the Mill Brook homestead to Eleazar Melvin.  |
| AD 1729 | Purchased/Sold | Samuel Fletcher, Jr. inherits the house and orchard from his father, Samuel, Sr.   |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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| AD 1738        | Platted        | A survey of the Battle Road (Country Road then) in Lexington indicates the width of the road varies between four rods (66') and seven rods (116') from the Concord-Lexington town line to the Ebenezer Fiske house (western end of present-day Battle Road Unit).  |
| AD 1738 - 1745 | Land Transfer  | Bartholomew Jones dies on September 16, 1738. His wife remarries in 1745 and leaves Concord, so the Farwell Jones property transfers to Bartholomew's eldest daughter, Ruth, who probably shares it with Sarah Farwell Jones. Upon Ruth's later, unrecorded death, the property is assumed to be transferred to her uncle, Ensign John Jones, the father of Farwell Jones. |
| AD 1754        | Established    | The town of Lincoln is established. Included within its boundary are the portions of the Concord Plantation and the town of Lexington within the present-day Battle Road Unit.   |
| AD 1760 - 1762 | Land Transfer  | Farwell Jones appears to have become responsible for the family farm, paying taxes beginning in 1760. His father, Ensign John, dies in 1762.   |
| AD 1769        | Land Transfer  | Abner Wheeler and wife Elizabeth Hunt likely start to rent a house, barn, and property bequeathed to Eleazer and Mary Brooks. This land is located north of the Battle Road at the eastern boundary of the Jones/Stow Farm.  |
| AD 1770        | Developed      | About 25 house lots are located along Battle Road. The typical house lot is 60 to 80 acres, includes a barn, several outbuildings, orchard, and small garden.  |
| AD 1771        | Developed      | Samuel Fletcher, Jr., Farwell Jones, Joseph Stow, and Abner Wheeler all own property, west to east, in the Jones/Stow area.  |
| AD 1772        | Land Transfer  | Joseph Stow dies in 1772. His lots include a ten-acre home lot, plus other parcels. Olive Stow continues to occupy the house with her two children, Sarah and Nathaniel. She is appointed guardian of her two children along with her brother John Jones, Jr.  |
| AD 1773        | Purchased/Sold | The town of Lexington purchases land along the north side of the Battle Road for road realignment.   |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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|----------------|--------------------|---|
| AD 1775        | Farmed/Harvested   | By 1775, all cultivatable land within the present-day Battle Road Unit supports subsistence crops of Indian corn, rye, and other grains.  |
|                | Military Operation | On April 19, 1775, colonists engage in battle with British Regulars, starting the American Revolutionary War. Colonial minutemen and militia confront the British troops along the entire length of the road from Concord to Boston.  |
| AD 1781 - 1782 | Land Transfer      | Ebenezer Hardy marries Sarah Stow, Olive's daughter, in either 1781 or 1782. The couple lives in the Stow house with Olive and Nathaniel.   |
| AD 1786        | Altered            | The original Stow-Hardy House has been demolished, and a new structure is built in 1786.  |
| AD 1802 - 1806 | Altered            | Between 1802 and c.1806, the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington realign portions of the Battle Road to provide more efficient travel between Concord and Boston. Subsequent chronological entries will refer to the road as realigned 1802 - c.1806 as the North Great Road.  |
| AD 1802        | Land Transfer      | Farwell Jones dies on December 29, 1802, leaving his entire estate to his only child Hannah, whose husband Calvin Wright gains full control of the estate.  |
| AD 1803 - 1818 | Land Transfer      | Calvin dies intestate on July 27, 1803. Only in 1818 does a committee award half the estate to the widow, Hannah, and one fourth to each daughter. One daughter, Sylvia, receives land not associated with the Jones property. Hannah and daughter, Katharine, eventually divide the house, barn, and adjacent land in half. The property is about 26 acres at this time. |
| AD 1806        | Developed          | The Cambridge Turnpike (known today as Route 2) is built south of the Battle Road (outside the Battle Road Unit).   |
| AD 1820        | Farmed/Harvested   | Beginning in 1820, pasture clearing and hayfield planting significantly increased along the Battle Road, to support larger cattle herds.  |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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| AD 1826        | Land Transfer    | Ebenezer Hardy dies. No probate documents are executed for him, as he likely leaves no significant property. Ebenezer's son Isaac jointly shares the house lot and dwelling with mother Sarah and uncle Nathaniel Stow. As Nathaniel holds 2/3 of the property, but his new court-appointed guardian, Nathan Brooks, oversees the property.  |
| AD 1828        | Land Transfer    | A property auction is held for Nathaniel Stow in 1828 to finance his expenses and pay his debts. Isaac Hardy is the high bidder, buying property bounded north by the lane on land then of late Farwell Jones and the Bricklin lot, east by the lane to land of Captain Nehemiah Flint's, south by land of Flint, Asa Brooks, and the Battle Road, and west by the road. The lot contains twelve acres with a dwelling, barn, and out houses.  |
| AD 1830        | Farmed/Harvested | As a result of the temperance movement of the early 1800s, the consumption of hard cider decreases. Farmers within the present-day Battle Road Unit begin to replace cider orchards with fancy fruit orchards.   |
|                | Land Transfer    | John Gooch conveys his rights in the property in April 1830 to Edward Flint, the guardian of both young Katharine and her grandmother Hannah, who has already been declared a Spendthrift. Flint clears the title of Katharine's interests by conveying the property to Ephraim Meriam in August of the same year. Meriam quit claims the property back to Flint on September 9, 1830. Flint does not hold interests in any of the properties of the Wright-Gooch estate but was acting for his charges to clear the titles for subsequent action. |
| AD 1830 - 1835 | Land Transfer    | Abel Moore, a Concord businessman, is appointed guardian of Hannah and Katharine, succeeding Edward Flint. Luther Haven is renting the property at this time and until 1835.   |
| AD 1831        | Land Transfer    | Nathaniel Stow dies, and the remainder of his property is auctioned. Isaac Hardy's dwelling is described as located near the real estate to be sold, and Isaac is again the high bidder, acquiring two thirds interest in the lots.  |
| AD 1832 - 1838 | Land Transfer    | Abel Moore maintains Hannah Wright's estate and pays for her keep, but the property has to be sold in 1838 to William Rice to extinguish Hannah's debts.   |

Jones/Stow Farm  
 Minute Man National Historical Park

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| AD 1834 - 1835 | Land Transfer    | Isaac and Sarah Hardy's combined interests in the Olive Stow Farm are sold on August 9, 1834 to Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam.   |
| AD 1835        | Land Transfer    | John Maynard Walkup purchases the former Olive Stow Farm from Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam on January 26, 1835. The farm includes a 20-acre house lot with dwelling house, barn, and out houses, plus a 4-acre Brickiln lot, a 29-acre Brickiln island lot, and a 15-acre lot in Lincoln. |
| AD 1838        | Land Transfer    | Charles Bartlett purchases a portion of the former Olive Stow property from John Walkup on April 10, 1838. The sale includes two parcels: the 20-acre house lot and what is described as a 39-acre Brickiln island lot.  |
| AD 1841        | Land Transfer    | Charles Bartlett sells the 20-acre house, the 39-acre Brickiln island lot, and a five-acre parcel that had been formerly owned by Ebenezer Hardy to Lewis P. Bartlett.   |
| AD 1842        | Land Transfer    | Rice sells the Farwell Jones farm to Cephas Houghton in 1842.  |
| AD 1845        | Land Transfer    | Houghton sells the Farwell Jones farm to Maria Swan, who becomes Maria Hatch upon marrying Darius Hatch later that year.   |
| AD 1850        | Farmed/Harvested | By the mid-1800s, only ten percent of forest lands remain.   |
|                | Farmed/Harvested | By the 1850s, farmers along the road begin adapting farm buildings, structures, and field configurations to support commercial agricultural production. Crops raised are sold to neighboring industrial towns.   |
| AD 1860        | Settled          | By the 1860s, immigrant families (of Irish descent being the most prevalent) begin purchasing farms along the Battle Road on marginal land or land abandoned by colonial descendents who have relocated to more fertile agricultural land in the Midwest.                                      |
| AD 1862 - 1872 | Land Transfer    | The Olive Stow property is sold three more times starting in 1862 before just the single 20-acre house lot is sold to Joseph A. McArthur on January 1, 1872.   |

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|----------------|------------------|---|
| AD 1864        | Land Transfer    | After having passed as a three-parcel property from William Rice and Ephraim Meriam through numerous owners, only one parcel of the Olive Stow farm is sold on January 1, 1872, from Wright Smith to Joseph A. McArthur. The parcel is the 20-acre house lot. |
| AD 1879 - 1881 | Land Transfer    | Darius Hatch, the owner of the Farwell Jones property, dies around 1879 and leaves the property to his wife, Maria. She conveys it to son, Ephraim Hatch, on April 6, 1881. The house is greatly altered by this time.  |
| AD 1884        | Land Transfer    | In 1884, after transferring between multiple owners, the 20-acre Stow-Hardy House lot is purchased at an auction by Frank S. Smith, who calls the place Elm Farm and sells “fancy stock.”   |
| AD 1887        | Land Transfer    | Smith sells the 20-acre Stow-Hardy House lot to Charles A. Sawyer on October 17, 1887. Sawyer perhaps never occupies the farm.  |
| AD 1890        | Farmed/Harvested | By the late 1800s, woodlands cover approximately forty percent of the western half of the present-day Battle Road Unit. Farm acreage decreased geographically onto better soils, such as the eastern half of the present-day Battle Road Unit.                |
|                | Land Transfer    | By the late 1800s, middle-income Boston merchants and businessmen begin purchasing agricultural land within the present-day Battle Road Unit for homes.   |
| AD 1891        | Land Transfer    | Ephraim Hatch conveys the Farwell Jones property to James R. Carty, a farmer. The property encompasses a 45-acre parcel, a 15-acre meadow, and a 15-acre lot. Buildings include a house, barn, and shed.  |
| AD 1895 - 1898 | Developed        | In the mid-1890s, the Massachusetts Highway Commission (the nation’s first state highway commission) prepares layout plans for a state road that extends through the present-day Battle Road Unit.  |
| AD 1899        | Land Transfer    | Merton Carty, James’ son, purchases the Olive Stow farm on December 21, 1899. He is assessed for a house, barn, and shed.   |

Jones/Stow Farm  
Minute Man National Historical Park

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| AD 1903 - 1904 | Built         | A barn is built on the Farwell Jones property for farmer James Carty in 1903 near an older barn of unknown date that is demolished by 1904. This structure is a wood-framed dairy barn and is joined to the house by a connecting structure.   |
| AD 1907        | Land Transfer | George and Mary Williams buy the Farwell Jones property from James Carty in 1907.  |
| AD 1915        | Built         | The Albano house, garage, and produce stand are constructed in the western portion of Jones/Stow Farm.   |
| AD 1917        | Land Transfer | George Williams purchases the 20-acre Olive Stow farm on May 12. Williams is a farmer and milk dealer.   |
| AD 1921        | Land Transfer | Frank and Sadie Draper purchase the Farwell Jones farm in 1921.  |
| AD 1924        | Established   | Massachusetts Governor Channing H. Cox establishes the nine-person Commission on the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Revolution (The Commission) to recommend a commemorative program for the 150th anniversary of the opening battles of the American Revolution.  |
|                | Planned       | The nine-person Commission appointed by Governor Cox recommend establishment of a permanent memorial honoring the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the American Revolution. In consultation with Landscape Architect Arthur Shurtleff (later known as Arthur Shurcliff), commission members examine sites along the Battle Road for a proposed Memorial Highway.  |
| AD 1925        | Planned       | In January 1925, Arthur Shurtleff submits a report to The Commission in which he recommends preserving nearly two miles of the original Battle Road that include the two large bends in the road bypassed in the early 1800s. He also recommends acquisition of four hundred feet or more on each side of the road to preserve the character of the rural road. The state does not act upon Shurtleff's recommendations. |
| AD 1927        | Built         | The Colonial Revival style Inferrera House is constructed c.1927.  |

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| AD 1927 - 1928 | Land Transfer    | Joseph Tavilla purchases the 20-acre Olive Stow farm from George Williams on April 8, 1927. The Williams family assumes a mortgage and remains in residence on the farm.   |
| AD 1928        | Land Transfer    | Biagio Cacciola purchases the Olive Stow farm from Joseph Tavilla on January 4, 1928. The transaction includes two mortgages. The land includes a 19-acre house lot and one-acre store lot.  |
| AD 1930 - 1940 | Altered          | Middlesex County realigns a significant section of the Battle Road at Fiske Hill to provide safer passage for auto users, and additional roads are constructed in the area by 1940.  |
| AD 1930        | Farmed/Harvested | In comparison to the 1880s U.S. Census, the 1930 census includes a more ethnically diverse immigrant population. Family nationalities include Irish, Canadian, German, Italian, Swedish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Armenian, and Dutch. Many of these families operate farms and roadside produce stands. |
| AD 1933 - 1935 | Developed        | A by-pass road diverting traffic from North Great Road (known today as State Route 2A) to the Concord Turnpike (Route 2) is built just west of Brooks Road.  |
| AD 1936        | Land Transfer    | Biagio Cacciola forfeits on his 1928 mortgage of the Olive Stow property. His farm is sold at public auction in January 1936 to Mary Tavilla.  |
| AD 1937 - 1945 | Land Transfer    | An existing barn and shed on the Olive Stow farm are demolished between 1937 and 1945. A new barn is constructed by 1945.  |
| AD 1941        | Built            | Construction of the Laurence G. Hanscom Airfield starts. The airfield borders the northern boundary of the present-day Battle Road Unit.   |
| AD 1945        | Land Transfer    | The Drapers sell the Farwell Jones property to William Huntoon and W. James Boudreau in 1945.  |
|                | Land Transfer    | Hagop Hovagimian purchases the Olive Stow farm from Mary Tavilla. Hovagimian is a farmer and egg dealer.   |

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| AD 1946        | Land Transfer | The Nowalk family from Poland purchases the Farwell Jones farm in October 1946, naming it Maplewood Farm. The family operates a dairy and grows crops, including sweet corn, potatoes, and strawberries that they sell at a roadside stand. They alter the barn and construct a metal silo on a concrete base. |
| AD 1946 - 1947 | Demolished    | The structure connecting the Farwell Jones house and Carty Barn is demolished.   |
| AD 1950        | Built         | In the early 1950s, the federal government completes construction of Interstate 128, the first limited access highway in Massachusetts. Easy access to the highway from Route 2A promotes residential development within the present-day Battle Road Unit.   |
| AD 1951        | Built         | A milk house is built on the Farwell Jones property.   |
| AD 1955        | Established   | The federal government establishes the Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC) to investigate the possibility of establishing a coordinated program between federal, state, and local governments to preserve the most important colonial properties in and around Boston.                           |
| AD 1956        | Planned       | The BNHSC consults with Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff (formerly known as Arthur Shurtleff) regarding their study. In a letter to the BNHSC, Shurcliff recommends preserving a portion of the road from “Fiske Hill towards Concord.”  |
| AD 1958        | Planned       | The BNHSC completes an interim report to Congress in June 1958. The report recommends establishment of a national park, to be known as “Minute Man.” The proposed park would include four miles of the Battle Road from Meriam’s Corner in Concord to Route 128 in Lexington.                                  |
|                | Built         | A metal silo is constructed on the Farwell Jones property circa 1958.  |
| AD 1959        | Planned       | On January 21, 1959, the BNHSC submits the Interim Report.   |

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|                | Established | On April 19, 1959, the federal government officially designates an eight-acre unit in today's Nelson Farm Area as a national historical site.   |
| AD 1959 - 1960 | Established | On September 21, 1959, Public Law 86-321 establishes Minute Man National Historical Park. The park boundary also includes the eight-acre parcel designated as a national historic site six months earlier, along with the Farwell Jones and Olive Stow properties. The park opens to the public in 1960.  |
| AD 1960        | Planned     | The first official park boundary study is completed. The report delineates minimum park boundaries within a 750-acre limit specified in the enabling legislation.   |
| AD 1960 - 1980 | Established | Between the 1960s and 1970s several colonial properties and structures are researched and documented. The reports serve as a foundation for preparation of the park's first master plan.  |
| AD 1962        | Planned     | The 1960 boundary study is revised. The study also recommends removing through traffic from the Battle Road and rerouting it south of the park.   |
| AD 1965 - 1966 | Planned     | The park's first master plan is formally adopted. The plan specifies rehabilitation of the 1775 historic scene. It also proposes relocation of Route 2A.  |
| AD 1968        | Planned     | The National Park Service (NPS) Office of Resource Planning prepares a special study that identifies buildings and structures within the park boundary to be retained, removed, or demolished. Although most late-19th century/20th century buildings are removed as recommended in the report, the agricultural structures on the Farwell Jones farm remain. The Stow-Hardy House and the Farwell Jones house are identified for future acquisition. The study also discusses establishment of proposed historic motor trails within the park. |
| AD 1970        | Built       | A bathroom with a shower is constructed on the Farwell Jones property.  |
| AD 1972 - 1973 | Built       | A concrete-stave silo is constructed on the Farwell Jones property, replacing the metal silo that collapsed in the same year.   |

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| AD 1975        | Land Transfer | Mr. Hovagimian sells 16.67 acres of his Concord farm on October 30, 1975. The sale includes the historic farmhouse and later barn. Mr. Hovagimian reserves for himself and his family the right to use and occupy a portion of the property for a period of 25 years, subject to terms and conditions with the park. This portion of the property includes the dwelling house and barn. |
| AD 1976        | Land Transfer | By 1976, the park has acquired 656 acres within the proposed 750 acre park.   |
|                | Land Transfer | Anna Nowalk, now a widow, conveys 64.07 acres of her farm, with buildings, to the United States on June 3, 1976 for \$400,000. The conveyance is subject to a 25-year reservation for the use and occupancy of 6.94 acres, which includes the dwelling house, barn, farm stand, and other structures.   |
| AD 1977        | Planned       | The state transportation secretary declines relocation of Route 2.  |
| AD 1980 - 1981 | Altered       | The dairy operation on the Farwell Jones farm ceases between 1980 and 1981, and the barn is then used to store hay.   |
| AD 1990        | Planned       | The park's General Management Plan, approved in July 1990, recommends restoration treatment for the Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses. The park's reach extends into fields behind the Stow-Hardy House. (AH 2010: 255, 264)  |
| AD 1992        | Land Transfer | The park's boundaries are expanded and new land is acquired.  |
| AD 1994        | Land Transfer | Both Mrs. Nowalk and her son Edward die in 1994, and the reservation is assumed by Mrs. Nowalk's daughter, Helen Marchocki.   |
| AD 1995        | Built         | Construction of the Battle Road Trail begins. Designed by Carol R. Johnson Associates, the trail spans the entire length of the Battle Road Unit from Meriam's Corner to Fiske Hill.  |

Jones/Stow Farm

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| AD 1998 - 2000 | Land Transfer | Mr. Hovagimian dies on March 4, 1998. His son, Albert, continues to reside in the house for the remaining two years of the family's 25-year reservation, until 2000. |
| AD 2001        | Land Transfer | The NPS takes full possession of the Farwell Jones property when Helen Marchocki's residence ends in August 2001.  |
|                | Demolished    | The Perry House Garage and Shed, though just west of the Jones/Stow Farm area, are demolished.   |
| AD 2007        | Established   | February 7, 2007 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts designates the Battle Road Scenic Byway.  |
| AD 2010 - 2012 | Demolished    | The Albano house and connected structures are demolished. The produce stand remains however. The Inferrera farm greenhouse is also demolished during this period.    |

**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. For the purposes of this document the term “Battle Road” is used when describing the road as it existed in the 17th and 18th centuries. The road configuration formed between 1802 and 1806, which by-passed the Hartwell and Nelson areas, is called the North Great Road. All other roads are called by their present-day names.

PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD, to 1634

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

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

By the early 17th century, Algonquian people had inhabited the area along the Musketequid River, today’s Concord River, for about a thousand years. Native Americans cleared forest land by fire, and the women planted corn seeds among the dead trees, which were removed from the fields as they fell. Native American men fished in the spring, and people gathered tubers, wild rice, and cranberries from the wet grassy meadows along the river to supplement their diets. In autumn, the men hunted in forests that covered ninety percent of the future Concord Plantation. 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. During the 18th century, Colonial settlement would continue to alter the landscape of the Battle Road and Jones/Stow Farm. (CLR 2005: 9, 25)

##### Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1635-1699:

With his parents and siblings, Nathaniel Stow immigrated to Concord from England in 1640. He

purchased a house lot, dwelling, and other parcels of land near Mill Brook from Lidiyah Fletcher around 1656. Upon Nathaniel's death in 1684, son Ebenezer inherited the Mill Brook home, and son Nathaniel Jr. received unimproved fields of upland, meadow, and pasture, with no identified buildings, within the present-day Jones/Stow Farm. Between 1684 and 1689, Nathaniel Jr. constructed a house, likely somewhere on the "five acres of meadow and all the upland in the Brickkiln field from Francis Fletcher's line with two acres...bought of Sargent Richard Rice." A 1685 land sale between Sargent Rice and Nathaniel Stow shows John Farwell as an abutter to the west. A lot east and adjacent to Nathaniel Stow's property was purchased in 1689 by Thomas Woolly. (Stow-Hardy House Historic Structure Report--hereafter OSHSR--2003: 11-12)

John Farwell was located in the Jones/Stow Farm area from at least 1666. A land transaction from that year described John Farwell as the eastern abutter to William Taylor, who owned four acres in the "Brick-kiln Field." Farwell died in 1686, with his will stating that he had received his lands from his father Henry. John Farwell left his property with a house to his daughter Sarah's husband, John Jones. John Farwell's wife was allowed to live in the house at least another year, when she would have to come to an agreement with her daughter and son-in-law to continue living there. (Farwell Jones House Historic Structure Report--hereafter FJHSR--1973: 3-4)

#### 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, *A Fruitful Legacy*, cider was the beverage of subsistence before potable water. (CLR 2005: 26, 28; Dolan 2009: 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 Jacob Whittemore farm. Taverns began to replace Puritan churches as centers of civic influence. Local colonists and travelers visited taverns to rest, drink, and discuss politics. Four

taverns were located along the Battle Road. (CLR 2005: 26, 35)

Existing roads were altered and improved throughout the 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. In 1720 Concord men order the layout of a two-rod (33feet) road running from the southeast corner of John Jones's house lot (on the west side of Nathaniel Stow's property at the Battle Road) north and easterly to the Brickiln field. 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; OSHSR 2003:13)

Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1700-1774:

Samuel Fletcher was located in the most western portion of the present-day Jones/Stow farm. In 1722 Fletcher sold a barn and surrounding plowland, standing south of the Battle Road across from the house, to Nathaniel Billings and Nathaniel Ball respectively. Fletcher died in 1729, and his namesake, Samuel, Jr. inherited the house and orchard. (Malcolm 1985: 94)

Meanwhile, Nathaniel Stow died on November 12, 1724. An inventory of his estate included a ten-acre house lot with a dwelling and barn, along with other parcels of land in Concord and Lincoln. Livestock included six oxen and one yearling steer, six cows, four heifers and four calves, one old horse, one old mare, six swine, and 17 sheep. A road survey revealed that a fence and gate bordered the property along the Battle Road, and a stone wall separated Stow's land from eastern abutter Daniel Brooks. Nathaniel Stow's estate was divided into three parts and distributed to sons Joseph, Thomas, and Benjamin. By this time Joseph had already purchased the Mill Brook home from his father, but Joseph also inherited the Jones/Stow Farm house lot and buildings on land that included ten acres of upland and meadow. This property was bounded west and north by the road to the "Brickiln Island," east by Daniel Brooks, Jr. and John Stow, and south by John Stow and the Battle Road. Joseph was apportioned other land as well. At this time, Joseph relocated his family from the Mill Brook house to the present-day Olive Stow estate. (OSHSR 2003:13-14)

John Jones died in 1726, leaving his wife Sarah one half of the homestead and adjacent land and one half to his son Bartholomew. John's eldest son, Ensign John Jones, received other properties, including an orchard south of the Battle Road. (FJHSR 1973: 5) In the same year, Joseph Stow sold the Mill Brook homestead to Eleazar Melvin. All of Joseph Stow's children died by 1730, leaving only Joseph and his wife Elizabeth. (OSHSR 2003: 14)

Bartholomew Jones died on September 16, 1738. His wife remarried in 1745 and left Concord, so the Farwell Jones property transferred to Bartholomew's eldest daughter, Ruth, who probably shared it with Sarah Farwell Jones. Upon Ruth's later, unrecorded death, the property was assumed to be transferred to her uncle, Ensign John Jones, the father of Farwell Jones. (FJHSR 1973: 5, 9; Malcolm 1985: 92)

A 1746 inventory noted the presence of a barn, lean-to shop, and a workshop on the Farwell

Jones property. North of the house was a lot called Long Meadow, in which the Joneses owned nine acres. Much of the Jones farm lay south of the Battle Road and included plowland which bordered the road, along with mowing and fresh meadow. The family orchard, between three quarters and one acre in size, was located directly across the Battle Road from the house. Jones was also listed as an abutter to the Ox Pasture, located south of the Battle Road in Lincoln. (Malcolm 1985: 92-93)

Elizabeth, Joseph Stow's wife, died in 1757. On June 14, 1759 Joseph married Olive Jones, the daughter of his western neighbors John and Anna Jones. They eventually had two children. Just next door, Farwell Jones appears to have become responsible for the family farm, paying taxes beginning in 1760. His father, Ensign John, died in 1762. (OSHSR 2003: 15; FJHSR 1973: 9; The Barn at Farwell Jones House Structural Assessment Report--hereafter BFJSAR--2004: 7)

Occupying the eastern boundary of the Jones/Stow Farm was the Wheeler family, who rented property spanning both the Jones/Stow and Brooks farms. In 1769 Abner Wheeler and wife Elizabeth Hunt started to rent a house, barn, one acre orchard, and other property from beneficiaries of the Jacob Taylor estate, with the house situated close to the Battle Road. The barn was probably situated west of the house, and the orchard was located north of the house and barn. A wall ran along the Battle Road, forming the southwestern boundary of Wheeler's property, and other fences and walls would have surrounded the various land uses. The Concord tax of 1771 assessed Abner Wheeler for six acres of pasture, two of tillage, and eight acres of meadow, with portions of each abutting the Battle Road a short distance. Wheeler had one horse, two cows, two swine, and produced a modest five barrels of cider. (Malcolm 1985: 86-89)

West of Wheeler, Joseph Stow owned a modest farm, though he likely rented a 35-acre tract once belonging to Jacob Taylor just west of Wheeler's land. In 1771 his farm included a dwelling house, an orchard of one half to one acre that produced between three and seven barrels of cider a year. He also possessed three or four acres of tillage land that produced rye and Indiana corn, five to twelve acres of mowing land that produced between two to six tons of hay, nine or ten acres of pasture that supported two to four cows, and five or seven acres of meadow land. Joseph earned a small income by from the town by teaching school during the winter months. (OSHSR 2003: 15)

Farwell Jones was Joseph Stow's abutter to the west. On the 1771 Concord tax roll Jones was assessed for a dwelling house, ten acres of tillage, eight acres of upland meadow, 16 acres of fresh meadow, and six acres of pasture – 40 acres total. The house stood on a four acre parcel and was L-shaped. Jones had a modest stock of animals: one horse, four cows, a pig, and a pair of oxen, but he was taxed for an impressive 20 barrels of cider. He had more tilled land and a much larger orchard than his neighbors. (Malcolm 1985: 92)

Finally, Samuel Fletcher, Jr. owned property abutting the western side of Farwell Jones' land. Samuel had 48 acres in Concord – eight acres of tillage, 12 of pasture, four acres of upland meadow, five acres of fresh, or lowland meadow, and over an acre of orchard just south of the

Battle Road across from the house. The farm stock included four oxen, 11 cows, two goats or sheep, and two horses. The house sat on a four acre parcel, bounded south by the Battle Road. (Malcolm 1985: 94)

Joseph Stow died in 1772. His lots included the 10-acre home lot, plus parcels in a chestnut field, the Brickiln field, and the Brickiln island. Most likely, the house had not been substantially altered since it was built in the late 1600s. Olive Stow continued to occupy the house with her two children, Sarah and Nathaniel. With her brother John Jones, Jr., Olive was appointed guardian of her two children. Olive's brother, Farwell Jones, lived next door to the west (Figure 1). (OSHSR 2003: 16-17)

Battle Road and Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1775-1783:

On April 19, 1775 colonists engaged in battle with British Regulars, widely recognized as the opening shots of the American War of Independence. Colonial minutemen and militia confronted the British troops along the entire length of the road from Concord to Boston, part of which became known as the Battle Road, but the exact involvement of anyone living in the Jones/Stow Farm area is unknown. The Revolutionary War continued until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, with men from the Battle Road area towns participating in numerous campaigns. Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington all supplied specific quotas of men and requested goods to the colonial army, bringing financial hardship to these local economies. Money paid to soldiers and for the purchase of army supplies necessitated higher taxes, and extensive wartime printing of paper money resulted in inflated prices. (CLR 2005: 10, 46)

Meanwhile, in 1777 Farwell Jones married Hannah Hosmer. They had one child, young Hannah. Ebenezer Hardy married Sarah Stow, Olive's daughter, in 1781 or 1782. The couple lived in the Stow house with Olive and Nathaniel. In 1782 Nathaniel was declared insane and appointed a guardian, with Ebenezer Hardy and Olive Stow serving as legal providers. Because Ebenezer and Sarah had many children, the household was a large one. A new house was built on the Olive Stow site in 1786. (BFJSAR 2004: 8; OSHSR 2003: 18; National Register Additional Documentation 2006, Section 8: 1)

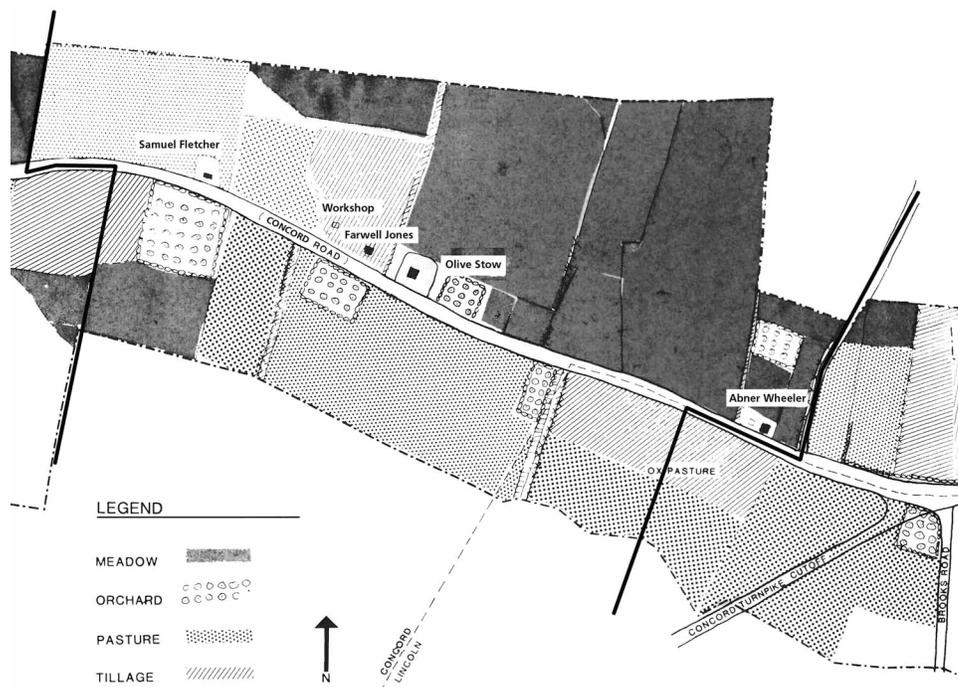


Figure 1. Jones/Stow Farm land use (c.1775). The thick black lines mark the component boundaries. (Joyce Lee Malcolm's *The Scene of the Battle*, 1775)

#### 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 road was not altered as it ran through the Jones/Stow Farm, but that section of road, along with the straightened sections and other portions of the 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. 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)

Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1784-1843:

Between 1784 and 1798 the Stow-Hardy House was significantly enlarged or otherwise improved. Olive did not remarry and died in Concord at age 87 in 1811. (OSHSR 2003: 18, 20)

Farwell Jones died on December 29, 1802, leaving his entire estate to his only child Hannah, whose husband Calvin Wright gained full control of the estate. Calvin died intestate on July 27, 1803. Only in 1818 did a committee award half the estate to the widow, Hannah, and one fourth to each daughter. One daughter, Sylvia, received land not associated with the Jones property. Widow Hannah and daughter Katharine eventually divided the house, barn, and adjacent land in half. The property was about 26 acres at this time. Katharine Wright married John Gooch, May 20, 1821 and had a daughter, Catharine, in February 1822 before dying in September of that year. Young Catharine became the ward of Edward Flint. (FJHSR 1973: 11-14)

Ebenezer Hardy died in 1826. No probate documents were executed for him, as he likely left no significant property. Ebenezer's son Isaac jointly shared the house lot and dwelling with mother, Sarah, and uncle, Nathaniel Stow. Nathaniel owned two thirds of the estate, but his new court-appointed guardian, Nathan Brooks, oversaw the property. In 1827 Brooks inventoried Nathaniel Stow's property: a Brickiln island lot of 29 acres, a Brickiln lot of four acres, ten acres of meadow, a two acre house lot, the house, barn, and other buildings, and some acreage in Lincoln. A property auction was held for Nathaniel Stow in 1828 to finance his expenses and pay his debts. The auction was held at the Olive Stow property, now called

Olive Stow Farm. Isaac Hardy was a high bidder, buying property bounded north by the lane on land of the late Farwell Jones and the Brickiln lot, east by the lane to land of Captain Nehemiah Flint's, south by land of Flint, Asa Brooks, and the Battle Road, and west by the road. The lot contained twelve acres with a dwelling, barn, and out houses. (OSHSR 2003: 20-21)

In April 1830 John Gooch conveyed his rights in the Farwell Jones property to Edward Flint, the guardian of both young Katharine and her grandmother Hannah, who had already been declared a spendthrift. Flint cleared the title of Katharine's interests by conveying the property to Ephraim Meriam in August of the same year. Meriam quit claimed the property back to Flint on September 9, 1830. Flint did not hold interests in any of the properties of the Wright-Gooch estate but was acting for his charges to clear the titles for subsequent action. Later in the same year Abel Moore, a Concord businessman, was appointed the new guardian of Hannah and Katharine, succeeding Edward Flint. Luther Haven was renting the property at this time and until 1835. Hannah was probably living with her other daughter, Sylvia, in Acton at this time. (FJHSR 1973: 14, 16)

Nathaniel Stow died in 1831, and the remainder of his property was auctioned. Isaac Hardy's dwelling was described as located near the real estate to be sold, and Isaac was again the high bidder, acquiring Nathaniel's two thirds interest in the lots. (OSHSR 2003: 22)

Hannah Wright was penniless and in debt by 1832. Abel Moore maintained her estate (the Farwell Jones property) and paid for her keep, but the land had to be sold in 1838 to William Rice to extinguish Hannah's debts. Rice sold the Farwell Jones farm to Cephas Houghton in 1842. (FJHSR 1973: 17; BFJSAR 2004: 10)

Meanwhile, Isaac and Sarah Hardy's combined interests in the Olive Stow Farm were sold on August 9, 1834 to Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam of Concord. Both Isaac and his mother Sarah were dead by the next year. John Maynard Walkup purchased the former Olive Stow Farm from Nathaniel Rice and Ephraim Meriam on January 26, 1835. The farm included a 20-acre house lot with dwelling house, barn, and outhouses, plus a four-acre Brickiln lot, a 29-acre Brickiln island lot, and a 15-acre lot in Lincoln. Charles Bartlett purchased a portion of the former Olive Stow Farm/Olive Stow property from John Walkup on April 10, 1838. The sale included two parcels: the 20-acre house lot and what was described as a 39-acre Brickiln island lot. Charles Bartlett sold the 20-acre house, the 39-acre Brickiln island lot, and a five-acre parcel that had been formerly owned by Ebenezer Hardy to Lewis P. Bartlett on May 1, 1841. (OSHSR 2003: 22, 24)

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 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 rolling, 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. (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)

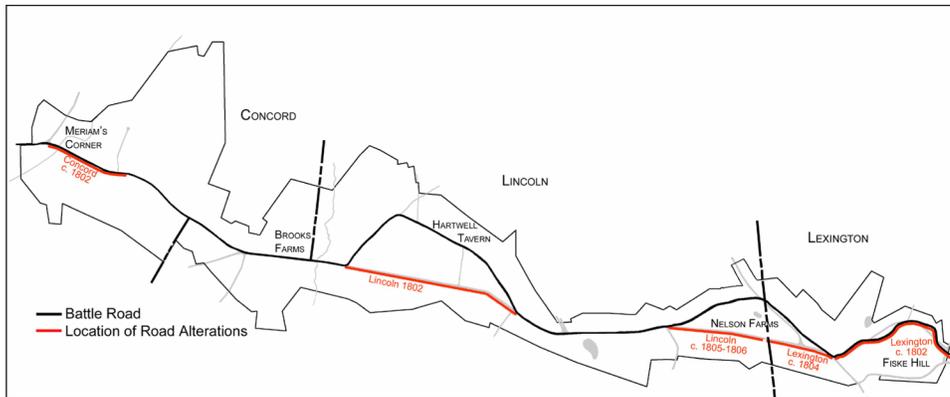
#### Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1844-1899:

In 1845, Cephas Houghton sold the Farwell Jones farm to Maria Swan, who became Maria Hatch upon marrying Darius Hatch later that year. Darius died around 1879 and left the property to Maria. She conveyed it to her son, Ephraim Hatch, on April 6, 1881. The house was greatly altered by this time. (BFJSAR 2004: 10; FJHSR 1973: 18)

Meanwhile, the Olive Stow property was sold three more times starting in 1862 before just the single 20-acre house lot was sold to Joseph A. McArthur on January 1, 1872. In 1884, after transferring between multiple owners, the 20-acre Stow-Hardy House lot was purchased at an auction by Frank S. Smith, who called the place Elm Farm and sold “fancy [live]stock.” Smith

sold the 20-acre Stow-Hardy House lot to Charles A. Sawyer on October 17, 1887. Sawyer perhaps never occupied the farm. (OSHSR 2003: 25, 27-28)

In 1891 Ephraim Hatch conveyed the Farwell Jones property to James R. Carty, a farmer. The property encompassed a 45-acre parcel, a 15-acre meadow, and a 15-acre lot. Buildings included a house, barn, and shed. Merton Carty, James' son, purchased the Olive Stow farm on December 21, 1899. He was assessed for a house, barn, and shed. (BFJSAR 2004: 10-11; OSHSR 2003: 28)



*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 c.1806. The Jones/Stow Farm area was unaffected, except perhaps by an increase in traffic. (OCLP)*

#### 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, though Jones/Stow Farm still retained its overall agricultural character (Figure 3). (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

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)

Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1900-1958:

James Carty owned at least four horses, 15 cows, and four one-year-old calves in 1902. He

built a new barn in 1903 and demolished an older barn in 1904. The new structure was a wood-framed dairy barn and was joined to the house by a connecting structure. Carty more than doubled his herd by the spring of 1904, when he was assessed for four horses, 35 cows, and 3 yearlings. He added a bull by 1905. George and Mary Williams bought the Farwell Jones property from James Carty in 1907. Frank and Sadie Draper purchased the Farwell Jones farm in 1921. (BFJSAR 2004: vii, 11-12)

Meanwhile, George Williams purchased the 20-acre Olive Stow farm on May 12, 1917. Williams was a farmer and milk dealer. He likely improved the house, as the house assessment rose significantly. Joseph Tavilla purchased the 20-acre Olive Stow farm from George Williams on April 8, 1927. The Williams family assumed a mortgage and remained in residence on the farm. Biagio Cacciola purchased the Olive Stow farm from Joseph Tavilla on January 4, 1928. The transaction included two mortgages. The land included a 19-acre house lot and one-acre store lot. Cacciola eventually forfeited on his mortgage of the Olive Stow property. His farm was sold at public auction in January 1936 to Mary Tavilla. An existing barn and shed on the Olive Stow farm were demolished between 1937 and 1945. A new barn was constructed by 1945. On June 29, 1945 Hagop Hovagimian purchased the Olive Stow farm from Mary Tavilla (Figure 4). Hovagimian was a farmer and egg dealer. (OSHSR 2003: 29, 31)

Frank and Sadie Draper sold the Farwell Jones property to William Huntoon and W. James Boudreau in 1945. The Nowalk family from Poland purchased the Farwell Jones farm in October 1946, naming it Maplewood Farm (Figures 5 and 6). Sometime during either the Draper or Nowalk ownership a garage, six-bay tractor shed, and a cottage was added to the Farwell Jones property. The Nowalk family operated a dairy and grew crops, including sweet corn, potatoes, and strawberries that they sold at a roadside stand. They altered the barn and constructed a metal silo on a concrete base. The structure connecting the Farwell Jones house and Carty Barn was demolished between 1946 and 1947. A milk house was built on the Farwell Jones property in 1951. (CLR 2005: 94; BFJSAR 2004: vii, 12)

The Farwell Jones and Olive Stow properties were not the only farms located in the area during this period. West of the Farwell Jones property the Albano family owned a farm and ran a produce stand. The Albanos built a Craftsman style house and garage in 1915. East of the Stow-Hardy House and directly west of the eastern boundary of Jones/Stow Farm, the Inferrera family constructed a Dutch-Colonial Revival style house in c.1927 and established a farm with farm stand (Figures 7 and 8). Inferrera family members later added a garage, chicken coop, field shed, and greenhouse. (National Register: Section 7: 20, District Data Sheet)



*Figure 3. Aerial view of Jones/Stow Farm in 1938. The site is mostly open and contains agricultural fields, but woodland encroach upon the outer limits of the area from the northwest and southwest. (OCLP)*



*Figure 4. View north towards the Stow-Hardy farm in circa 1960, when it was owned by Hagop Hovagimian. (MIMA Library)*



*Figure 5. View east toward the Nowalk's Maplewood Farm stand, barn, and Farwell Jones house in the background in circa 1960. (MIMA Library)*



*Figure 6. View northeast toward the Farwell Jones house and barn as owned by the Nowalks in circa 1960. The Nowalks constructed the metal silo visible in the background. (MIMA Library)*



*Figure 7. View toward the Inferrera family farm stand, date unknown. (MIMA Library)*



*Figure 8. View of the Inferrera family in one of their fields, date unknown. (MIMA Library)*

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1959 - PRESENT

Battle Road Unit and Jones/Stow Farm Development, 1959-present:

On January 21, 1959, the BNHSC submitted the Interim Report to Congress. The federal government officially designated the eight-acre Nelson home parcel as a national historic site on April 14, 1959, and established Minute Man National Historical Park on September 21, 1959 through Public Law 86-321. In addition to the Nelson parcel, the enabling legislation encompassed lands along the Battle Road, such as the Farwell Jones and Olive Stow farms, and lands around the North Bridge. By this time Jones/Stow Farm contained fewer orchards and fields, more forestland, and more modern farms. Suburban homes and businesses developed along Route 2A and other roads just outside Jones/Stow Farm (Figure 9). The park opened to the public in 1960 and several colonial properties and structures were researched and documented during the 1960s and 1970s. A 1963 appraisal identified eight buildings on the Farwell Jones/Nowalk Farm: a dwelling, a barn with silos, garage, milkhouse, chicken house, wagon shed, old roadside stand, and a new roadside stand, all situated on the southerly side of the subject land north of the Battle Road. The Stow-Hardy House was photographed by the Historic American Building Survey in 1963. Meanwhile, the park's first master plan was completed in 1965 and adopted in 1966. (CLR 2005: 105-107; BFJSAR 2004: 12; OSHSR 2003: 32)

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.

The Olive Stow and Farwell Jones houses were both proposed to be restored. (CLR 2005: 107; Master Plan 1965)

In 1968, the National Park Service Office of Resource Planning prepared a special study that identified buildings and structures within the park boundary to be retained, removed, or demolished. Although most late-19th century/20th century buildings were removed as recommended in the report, the agricultural structures on the Farwell Jones farm were left alone. The Olive Stow and Farwell Jones houses were identified for future acquisition. 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. (CLR 2005: 108-109)

While alterations to the Battle Road were stalled, some work on the Jones/Stow Farm buildings and structures were completed in the late 1970s and 1980s. A bathroom with a shower was constructed on the Farwell Jones property in 1970. In 1972 a concrete-stave silo was constructed on the Farwell Jones property, replacing the metal silo that collapsed in the same year. (BFJSAR 2004: vii)

Mr. Hovagimian sold 16.67 acres of the Olive Stow farm on October 30, 1975. The sale included the historic farmhouse and later barn. Mr. Hovagimian reserved for himself and his family the right to use and occupy a portion of the property for a period of 25 years, subject to terms and conditions with the park. This portion of the property included the dwelling house and barn. Anna Nowalk, by then a widow, conveyed 64.07 acres of the Farwell Jones farm, with buildings, to the United States on June 3, 1976 for \$400,000. The conveyance was subject to a 25-year reservation for the use and occupancy of 6.94 acres, which included the dwelling house, barn, farm stand, and other structures. The dairy operation on the Farwell Jones farm ceased between 1980 and 1981, and the barn was then used to store hay. (OSHSR 2003: 33; BFJSAR 2004: vii, 25)

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.' Restoration treatment was recommended for the Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses. The park boundaries were also extended into fields behind the Olive Stow home. The GMP opposed a proposition to widen Route 2A and supported closing to traffic and restoring sections of the Battle Road to their 18th-century appearance. (CLR 2005: 110; Administrative History--hereafter AH--2010: 255, 264)

In 1994, both Mrs. Nowalk and her son Edward died, and the reservation was assumed by Mrs. Nowalk's daughter, Helen Marchocki. Mr. Hovagimian died on March 4, 1998, having lived 53 years on the Olive Stow property and working as a farmer and caretaker. His son, Albert,

continued to reside in the house for the remaining two years of the family's 25-year reservation, until 2000. The National Park Service took full possession of the Farwell Jones property when Helen Marchocki's residence ended in August 2001. (BFJSAR 2004: vii, 25; OSHSR 2003: 34)

Meanwhile, 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 trail runs north of the homes in the Jones/Stow Farm area. 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 Jones/Stow Farm area, including the removal of the Albano house and connected structure and the Inferrera farm greenhouse between 2010 and 2012. Just outside but connected to the Jones/Stow area, the Perry House garage and shed were both demolished. On February 7, 2007, roads approximately following the route of the April 19, 1775 British retreat were together designated the Battle Road Scenic Byway. (CLR 2005: 112; Battle Road Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2007: 84)



*Figure 9. Aerial view of Jones/Stow Farm in 1960. Compared to the 1938 aerial, there is more woodland towards the northwestern portion of the area, and there are fewer orchards. To the southwest along the Route 2A bypass is suburban development. (OCLP)*

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Jones/Stow Farm area include natural systems and features, land use, spatial organization, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. 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 the Jones/Stow Farm 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 still exists and is now part of the North Great Road, or Route 2A. The land use pattern of fields and woodlands still remains, some of which is defined by extant stone walls, the pre-1775 Ox Pasture Stone Bridge, and secondary roads such as the Ox Pasture Path and Shadyside Avenue. The historic Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses have been restored to their Colonial period appearances, while various residences and farm structures associated with the Albano, Hall, Nowalk, and Inferrera families still exist.

While historic characteristics and features remain in the Jones/Stow Farm area, many changes have also occurred since 1959. All that remains on the Albano property is the produce stand; the house, garage/apartment, and barn are now only foundations. The greenhouse at the Inferrera farm has also been demolished. Manuel Drive and the houses along it were constructed in the 1960s, which introduced a suburban character to the area, and the unpaved Battle Road Trail was constructed north of the various farm properties, introducing a recreational use into the site. Though some stone walls have remained untouched, many have been reconstructed with imported stones. Finally, where Jones/Stow Farm once contained only fields, around half of the area is today dominated by woodland, and the trees camouflage many of the old stone walls. Though the landscape has not returned completely to its Revolutionary War appearance, it retains a rural and agricultural character. As such, the Jones/Stow Farm area retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### INTEGRITY

#### Location:

The Jones/Stow Farm area encompasses a number of landscape features that were present during at least the historic period of significance. Those features—buildings, structures, stone walls—remain in their same locations as in the historic period of significance. Additionally, the Battle Road route is present within the North Great Road (Route 2A).

#### Design:

## Jones/Stow Farm

### Minute Man National Historical Park

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Throughout the historic period of significance, lands within Jones/Stow Farm were transferred to numerous people, and the owners adapted their properties to their needs. Design integrity was diminished during the mid-20th century by suburban development, but many of the non-historic additions, ornaments, and structures have been removed. Additionally, park restoration projects have improved several historic structures and sites. The most significant properties in the Jones/Stow Farm area, the Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses, have been restored and retain their Colonial period appearances, while the D.Inferrera House still represents the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The road and stone wall systems reflect their original designs, as does the Ox Pasture stone bridge.

#### Setting:

The Jones/Stow Farm area retains a rural, agricultural setting that was present throughout the period of significance, though some notable changes exist. In 1775 Jones/Stow Farm was open, characterized by farm fields with few trees. By the mid-1900s some of the area was forested, and the Battle Road was incorporated in the North Great Road and paved. Modern residences were also constructed in and around the area. Today, the Jones/Stow Farm area still contains woodlands, but enough fields have been retained to suggest that the setting is still primarily agricultural.

#### Materials:

Though much of the Jones/Stow Farm area was altered throughout and after the historic period of significance, some original materials remain, and restoration work has included materials that approximate those of the Colonial and later eras. The Stow-Hardy House retains some original timber framing and was restored to its Colonial appearance using traditional wood materials. Other houses and structures built or remodeled later in the period of significance still retain their original materials. The National Park Service has rebuilt many stone walls with imported stones, but some of the walls in the Jones/Stow Farm area retain their original stones. Of notable material evolution is the Battle Road (now part of the North Great Road), which was both unpaved and then paved during the period of significance.

#### Workmanship:

The Jones/Stow Farm area retains workmanship characteristic of its development throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries. The Stow-Hardy House was restored in a manner and with materials that approximated those of the 18th century. Other houses and structures, such as the James Carty Barn, still exist almost as originally constructed.

#### Feeling:

Because the Jones/Stow Farm area retains buildings present during the period of significance, stone walls, and agricultural fields, the historic feeling has been retained. The unpaved Battle Road Trail allows visitors to separate themselves from modern vehicular noises and high-speed travel along the North Great Road. Additionally, though the existing forest was not present in 1775, the trees help screen visitors from the sights of cars and modern structures in and around the area.

#### Association:

The Colonial houses, stone walls, and agricultural fields all help link the site to the Battle of Lexington

and Concord.

The section that follows presents an analysis of Jones/Stow Farm 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 Jones/Stow 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, boulders and smaller stones were pushed to the surface, some of which provided cover during the battle. Woodlands would overtake part of the area again once farm production declined and suburban homes were constructed along the Battle Road. The Jones/Stow Farm area retains much of its agricultural use today, though, with the fields, woods, and boulders all contributing to the historic character of the site. Also contributing are wooded wetlands located along Route 2A, east of the Olive Stow property. The wetlands do not contain any rare species.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Feature:                       | Woodlands      |
| Feature Identification Number: | 156161         |
| Type of Feature Contribution:  | Contributing   |
| Feature:                       | Large Boulders |
| Feature Identification Number: | 156163         |
| Type of Feature Contribution:  | Contributing   |
| Feature:                       | Wetlands       |
| Feature Identification Number: | 156165         |
| Type of Feature Contribution:  | Contributing   |

#### **Land Use**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Before European settlement, the Jones/Stow Farm area was covered mostly in forest. By

1775, agriculture was the primary land use. The Jones/Stow Farm area was a mixture of tilled field, meadow, orchard, and pasture. The largest acreage of meadow was located in the northeastern portion of the area. During the 20th century and particularly after World War II, the Jones/Stow Farm area became slightly more residential, but much of its agricultural character was retained.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today the Jones/Stow Farm area is a mix of agricultural, residential and recreational uses, with agriculture being the most prominent. Farm fields are visible around the Jones and Stow properties on both sides of North Great Road (Route 2A). The fields extend north to the upper boundary of the area. Woodlands generally dominate the land south of North Great Road and the land in the northwestern portion of the area. To support recreational use, the Battle Road Trail was constructed north of the farm structures. At the western boundary of the area are two modern residences along Manuel Drive, and another modern residence is located just within the most southeastern boundary of the Jones/Stow Farm area.

**Spatial Organization**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Early development within the Jones/Stow Farm area occurred along the Battle Road, a route fully laid-out by 1666 that connected Concord residents with Boston. In 1775 Samuel Fletcher, Jr., Farwell Jones, Olive Stow, and Amos Marrett all owned properties, with houses and structures, along the Battle Road from west to east. Fields extended throughout the area, separated by stone walls. Throughout the period of significance, families moved in and out of Jones/Stow Farm, altering the organization of buildings, structures, and fields.

The Battle Road was greatly altered between 1802 and 1806, when sections of the road were widened, as in Jones/Stow Farm, and others completely abandoned and bypassed. The new alignment was called the North Great Road. When post-World War II suburbia extended into the future Battle Road Unit, houses were built along Manuel Drive at the western boundary of the area. Some agricultural fields were succeeded by woodland. However, the Albano, Nowalk, and Inferrera families had all previously established farms in the area, keeping fields, walls, and the general agricultural character of the area intact. Presumably, some small ditches, lanes, and driveways were built to support the various farms. Shadyside Avenue was built sometime between 1920 and 1959 along the eastern boundary of the site to connect suburban residences with Route 2A.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Certain spatial organization elements at the Jones/Stow Farm remain intact while others have been altered. Those remaining include the farm houses and structures, stone walls and fields, and the Battle Road/North Great Road route. However, woodland now extends across northwestern and southeastern parts of the Jones/Stow Farm area today, so historic field and pasture patterns delineated by stone walls are not as visible. Modern homes are present in the western portion of Jones/Stow Farm. Additionally, the Battle Road Trail now winds around to the north of all the farm structures, giving visitors a different experience of the area than residents would have had years ago from the Battle Road itself. Wetlands are located just east

of the Olive Stow property.

### **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 Jones/Stow Farm area. Presumably, small lanes were built around the area farms in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. One lane, the Ox Pasture Path, lead over the Ox Pasture Stone Bridge constructed during the Colonial era in the southern portion of Jones/Stow Farm.

In the early 1800s, sections of the Battle Road were widened and others straightened. The new alignment was called the North Great Road, a name by which it is known today, along with its designation as State Route 2A. Between 1920 and 1959 secondary roads, including Shadyside Avenue in the Jones/Stow Farm area, were constructed to connect to suburban residential properties. Traffic flow along the Battle Road/Route 2A increased significantly in the 1950s, after the construction of north/south Route 128/Interstate 95 east of the Battle Road Unit.

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 Jones/Stow Farm area heavily traveled (Figure 10). In the 1990s and into the new millennium the unpaved Battle Road Trail was planned and constructed throughout the Battle Road Unit. It weaves through wetlands as a boardwalk in the eastern portion of the Jones/Stow Farm area (over the wetland) and behind the farms and houses (Figure 11). The trail keeps pedestrians and cyclists away from busy Route 2A. The Battle Road route and the North Great Road contribute to the site's historic character, along with Shadyside Avenue. The Battle Road Trail and Manuel Drive are non-contributing.

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature: \* Battle Road (present North Great Road/Route 2A) (1-173)

Feature Identification Number: 156167

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 919

Feature: \* Ox Pasture Path (3-175-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156169

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40216

Feature: Shadyside Avenue

Feature Identification Number: 156171

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Manuel Drive

Feature Identification Number: 156173

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* Battle Road Trail and Boardwalk

Feature Identification Number: 156175

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 10. View west toward a stone wall on a steep incline in the southeastern portion of Jones/Stow Farm. The North Great Road (Route 2A) is visible down the hill. (OCLP, 2012)*



Figure 11. View southeast toward the boardwalk portion of the Battle Road Trail. (OCLP, 2003)

### **Topography**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The pre-settlement topography of the Battle Road Unit consisted of undulating hills of glacial deposits and low wetlands. 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 Jones/Stow Farm area topography slopes down toward a creek or ditch in the northwestern portion of the area. The land is low and wet just east of the Stow-Hardy House before rising steeply in the southeastern portion of the site (see Figure 10).

### **Vegetation**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

By 1775, with the exception of isolated woodlots retained for farm use, the landscape with the present-day Battle Road Unit had been cleared for agricultural use and orchard planting. Within the Jones/Stow Farm 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 Stow-Hardy House, one south of the Farwell Jones House, and one South of Samuel Fletcher's home. Those orchards were gradually replaced by fancy fruit orchards, as cider drinking became less popular in the early 1800s. The configuration and types of agricultural uses and crops also changed over the years in response to changing markets, but the landscape remained primarily open into the mid- to late-1800s. By the turn of the 20th century, the landscape began

to reforest as farmers abandoned worn-out fields and suburban households were built throughout the future Battle Road Unit and Jones/Stow Farm area. Large trees were present in front, or south, of the Farwell Jones, Olive Stow, and Inferrera houses in the early- to mid-20th centuries, as evidenced in photographs. Ornamental vegetation was planted around all the area homes at some point, particularly during the mid-20th century.

**Post-historic and Existing Conditions:**

The Jones/Stow Farm area still contains much farmland today, though about half of the acreage is covered by woodland that succeeded the crops in the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. Part of a system of fields located throughout the park, the Jones/Stow Farm area fields contribute to the historic character of the landscape (Figure 12). Just east of the James Carty Barn, a peach tree and apple tree provide evidence of the orchards that used to exist in the area (Figure 13). Ornamental plants are located around the various houses, particularly the Farwell Jones and Inferrera houses.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: \* System of Fields (portions)
  - Feature Identification Number: 156177
  - Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Fruit Trees
  - Feature Identification Number: 156179
  - Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
  
- Feature: Ornamental Vegetation
  - Feature Identification Number: 156181
  - Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 12. View south toward a small field just across from the Farwell Jones House.  
(OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 13. View north toward a peach tree near the Farwell Jones/Nowalk pig pen. The Nowalk 6-Bay Tractor Shed is visible in the background. (OCLP, 2012)*

### **Buildings and Structures**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

At the time of the battle, at least four Colonial homes were located in the Jones/Stow Farm area. These belonged to Samuel Fletcher, Farwell Jones, Olive Stow, and Amos Marrett. A typical house lot consisted of a house, barn, and several outbuildings, though the specific building and structure count on each site is unknown.

Additions and alterations were made to the Jones/Stow Farm area houses over the years. The Fletcher and Marrett homes were both demolished at unknown dates. The Stow-Hardy House was replaced in 1786 with a new, though still Colonial style, structure, and the Farwell Jones House was extensively remodeled in the 1870s. Around that time, the Greek Revival-style George Hall House was constructed in the most western portion of the area. In 1903, the James Carty Barn was constructed just north of the house. In the early to mid-20th century, the Albano and Inferrera houses and a few farm structures were constructed on the western and eastern ends of Jones/Stow Farm. Both families constructed and ran farm stands. The Hovagimian Barn was added behind the Stow-Hardy House in 1945, and the Nowalk family built various structures – a metal silo, garage, tractor shed, and cottage – on the Farwell Jones property in the early 20th century as well.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Numerous changes were made to the Jones/Stow Farm area buildings and structures after Minute Man NHP was established. Most notably, Manuel Drive and some houses were constructed at the western boundary of the area in the 1960s, one with a shed (Figure 14). Also, a number of buildings and structures have been demolished. At the Albano Farm, only the produce stand exists today, contributing to the historic character of the site (Figures 15 and 16). The Inferreras added a field shed, coop, and greenhouse to their farm in the late 20th century, but the greenhouse is no longer extant and the other structures do not contribute to the historic character of Jones/Stow Farm. On the Farwell Jones property, then called Maplewood Farm, the Nowalks constructed their produce stand around 1960 (Figure 17). It is still used as a farm stand today but also does not contribute to the historic character of the site. The Farwell Jones and Stow-Hardy Houses were both identified for restoration at one time, and the Stow-Hardy House was restored to its Colonial appearance (Figures 18 and 19). These houses, plus the James Carty barn and Nowalk silo, the Nowalk garage, tractor shed, cottage, and the Hovagimian Barn contribute to the historic character of the site. The George Hall House is extant and contributes, as do the Inferrera House, farm stand, and garage (Figures 20 and 21).

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature: \* George Hall House (4-103-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156183

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40028

Feature: \* Albano Produce Stand (4-102-D)

Feature Identification Number: 156185

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 101972

Feature: \* Albano [Barn] Foundation (4-102-C)

Feature Identification Number: 156187

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40246

Feature: \* Albano Garage/Apartment Foundation (4-102-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156189

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40232

Feature: \* Albano House Foundation (4-102-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156191

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40231

Feature: \* Farwell Jones House (4-101-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23167

Feature: \* James Carty Barn and Nowalk Silo (4-101-B)

Feature Identification Number: 156195

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40241

Feature: \* Edward Nowalk Garage (4-101-D)

Feature Identification Number: 156197

Jones/Stow Farm  
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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 280102  
Feature: \* Edward Nowalk 6-Bay Tractor Shed (4-101-E)  
Feature Identification Number: 156199  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 280106  
Feature: \* Edward Nowalk Cottage (4-101-F)  
Feature Identification Number: 156201  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 280110  
Feature: \* Stow-Hardy House (3-120-A)  
Feature Identification Number: 156203  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 23166  
Feature: \* Hovagimian Barn (3-120-B)  
Feature Identification Number: 156205  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 232641  
Feature: \* D. Inferrera House (3-118-A)  
Feature Identification Number: 156207  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 101976  
Feature: \* D. Inferrera Farm Stand (3-118-C)  
Feature Identification Number: 156209  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 101977  
Feature: \* D. Inferrera Farm Garage (3-118-B)  
Feature Identification Number: 156211

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 280115

Feature: \* D. Inferrera Field Shed

Feature Identification Number: 156213

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* D. Inferrera Farm Coop

Feature Identification Number: 156215

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* D. Inferrera Greenhouse Foundation

Feature Identification Number: 156217

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* Edward Nowalk Produce Stand

Feature Identification Number: 156219

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* House (50 Manuel Drive)

Feature Identification Number: 156221

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* House (82 Manuel Drive)

Feature Identification Number: 156223

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: \* Shed (82 Manuel Drive)

Feature Identification Number: 156225

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 14. View northeast toward a non-historic house at 82 Manuel Drive. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 15. View northeast toward the Albano Produce Stand, the only extant structure on the Albano Farm. Foundations of the house and garage/apartment are visible in the background left and the foundation of the barn in the background right. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 16. View northeast at the Albano barn foundation. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 17. View northeast across the North Great Road to the Nowalk Produce Stand near the Farwell Jones House. The stand is still in use today. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 18. View northeast toward the Farwell Jones House, James Carty Barn, and Nowalk Silo. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 19. View northeast toward the Stow-Hardy House. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 20. View west toward the Greek Revival-style George Hall House. (OCLP, 2012)*



*Figure 21. View northwest toward the D. Inferrera Farm Stand and D. Inferrera House, where a few small ornamental plants are still present. The top of the farm coop is visible in the right background. (OCLP, 2012)*

### **Views and Vistas**

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

In the 1600s, woodland cover prohibited expansive views across the landscape. By the 1775 battle, however, extensive tree clearing to accommodate agricultural land uses had opened views in every direction. The openness allowed colonial militia and Minute Men a 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. However, many of the farm fields in the Jones/Stow Farm area were retained, and expansive views across the fields to the tree line were available north of the Battle Road.

**Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:**

Today, the fields lining the northern side of the North Great Road offer views into the surrounding landscape (Figure 22). South of the road, woodlands generally restrict views except where small farm fields are located. However, as much of the land around Minute Man NHP has been developed, tree growth effectively blocks views of contemporary structures.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 22. View north towards larger fields surrounding the Farwell Jones house and farm structures. (OCLP, 2012)*

**Small Scale Features**

**Historic Conditions (through 1959):**

The most visible small-scale feature in the Jones/Stow Farm 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 Jones/Stow 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. Stone was also used to build bridges and crossings, such as Ox Pasture Stone Bridge that provided access across a ditch or creek for oxen and farmers.

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 Jones/Stow Farm area changed over the years, some 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 at the Jones/Stow Farm area over the years, and the stone wall system today lines both sides of the North Great Road, where the Battle Road was originally located. A series of stone walls are also located in the northwestern and southeastern portions of the area. The Ox Pasture Stone Bridge is approximately nine feet in length, nine feet wide, and six feet in height. It consists of a large slab of uncut rock atop fieldstone abutments (Figure 23). Finally, a pig pen is located at the Farwell Jones property, just east of the James Carty Barn (Figure 24).

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: \* Ox Pasture Stone Bridge (3-175-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156227

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40254

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

Feature Identification Number: 156229

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40212

Feature: \* System of stone walls (Inferrera Area) (3-163-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156231

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40198

Feature: \* System of stone walls (George Hall) (4-126-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156233

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40219

Feature: \* System of stone walls (Ox Pasture) (3-175-A)

Feature Identification Number: 156235

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40217

Feature: Pig Pen

Feature Identification Number: 156237

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Figure 23. View of the Ox Pasture Stone Bridge. (List of Classified Structures, n.d.)*



*Figure 24. View north towards a pig pen just east of the James Carty Barn. Behind the pen are peach and apple trees. East of the pen is the Hovagimian Barn. (OCLP, 2012)*

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 09/30/1998

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Jones/Stow Farm is inventoried as a component landscape of MIMA's Battle Road Unit, one of seven sites that define the unit of the park. The condition of the Jones/Stow Farm landscape was assessed as "fair" in 1998. That condition assessment for the Jones/Stow Farm landscape was based on the loss of historic character and features that had taken place since the site's period of significance. The change in character that developed had resulted in the park's inability to properly preserve and interpret the significance of the landscape. In addition features that do exist, such as historic roads and pathways, stone walls, foundations, historic viewsheds, and agricultural fields were currently in danger of being lost or damaged due to erosion, invasive vegetation, deferred maintenance, adjacent development, vandalism/theft or other influences.

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

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 11/10/1999

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

As a result of construction efforts related to the Battle Road's new access trail, the condition of the Jones/Stow Farm has been improved. Features in threatened condition have been stabilized and the overall condition has been improved to "good" (Dattilio/Uschold, 11/99).

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 09/18/2012

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Other

**Other Impact:** Automobile Traffic

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | Internal   |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | 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. |
| <b>Type of Impact:</b>       | Other  |
| <b>Other Impact:</b>         | Airplane Traffic   |
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | Both Internal and External   |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | 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:** 09/01/1989

### 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:** 09/01/1989

## Bibliography and Supplemental Information

## Bibliography

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**Year of Publication:** 2005  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP)
- Citation Author:** Dolan, Susan  
**Citation Title:** Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places  
**Year of Publication:** 2009  
**Citation Publisher:** National Park Service (NPS), OCLP
- Citation Author:** Earth Tech  
**Citation Title:** The Barn at the Farwell Jones House: Structural Assessment Report, Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2004  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS
- Citation Author:** Harrington, M. K., et al.  
**Citation Title:** National Register of Historic Places Documentation: Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2002  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, National Register (NR)
- Citation Author:** Harris, Earl R.  
**Citation Title:** The Farwell Jones House, Minute Man NHP, Historic Structure Report Part II: Historical Data Section  
**Year of Publication:** 1973  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS

- Citation Author:** Gavrin, Beth J., et al.  
**Citation Title:** A Management Plan to Balance Cultural and Natural Resources: The Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) Case Study  
**Year of Publication:** 1993  
**Citation Publisher:** Massachusetts Agriculture Experiment Station
- Citation Author:** Malcolm, Joyce Lee  
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**Year of Publication:** 1985  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources
- Citation Author:** National Park Service  
**Citation Title:** Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Battle Road, Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2007  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, OCLP
- Citation Author:** National Park Service  
**Citation Title:** Environmental Assessment for “Save Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes”: Minute Man National Historical Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1999  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS
- Citation Author:** Weinbaum, Paul  
**Citation Title:** National Register of Historic Places Supplementary Listing Record: Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2002  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, NR
- Citation Author:** Wallace, Terrie  
**Citation Title:** National Register of Historic Places Additional Documentation: Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2006  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, NR

**Citation Author:** Wallace, Terrie and Lou Sideris  
**Citation Title:** Review Comments of CLI 8-7-12 draft  
**Year of Publication:** 2012  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS

**Citation Author:** Yocum, Barbara A.  
**Citation Title:** Olive Stow House Historic Structure Report: Minute Man NHP  
**Year of Publication:** 2003  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, Northeast Region, Building Conservation Branch

**Citation Author:** Zenzen, Joan  
**Citation Title:** Bridging the Past: Minute Man NHP Administrative History  
**Year of Publication:** 2010  
**Citation Publisher:** NPS, Northeast Region History Program