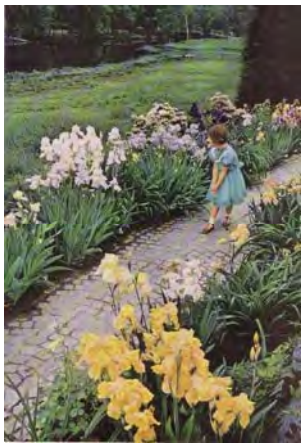
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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for the Buttrick House Gardens

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts



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Concord, Massachusetts

Introduction

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis & Evaluation

Treatment

Prepared by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, a program of the National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office in partnership with Student Conservation Association.

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2010

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Cover Photo: National Geographic Magazine, May 1959

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We are also grateful to the Concord Free Public Library for providing us access to historic photographs of the Buttrick Gardens held in the William Munroe Special Collections, and for providing permission to use images from these collections in this report.

We also recognize the primary contribution of Ms. Rose Marques and Ms. Jacqui Johnson who worked with the Olmsted Center through a partnership with the Student Conservation Association during the course of this project. Both Ms. Marques and Ms. Johnson enthusiastically dedicated themselves to conducting the research, and preparing the written and graphic materials. Completing this report would have not been possible without their tireless efforts.

FOREWORD

The Buttrick House Gardens are the outdoor setting for the 1911 Georgian style dwelling that overlooks the battlefield of Lexington and Concord. Park managers at Minute Man National Historical Park have deliberated for years how to define a meaningful role for the 20th century Buttrick House Gardens within the larger mission of the park, focused on the events of April 19, 1775. During the late 1950s, the Buttrick House Gardens were a celebrated local showplace. After the National Park Service acquired the property in the early 1960s, the dwelling was adapted for use as a visitor center. The gardens remained relatively well- cared for until the late 1970s, when perennial funding constraints led to a period of deferred maintenance. From the 1990s to the present renewed, but still inadequate, investments in the gardens were made. Significantly, in 2009, a major rehabilitation of the Buttrick Gardens was made possible by funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The preliminary research related to this Cultural Landscape Report was vital in guiding that work and its completion will surely ensure that the park has sound guidance for the future maintenance of these beautiful and compelling historic public spaces.

The Cultural Landscape Report for the Buttrick House Gardens summarizes the garden's history, documents current conditions, analyzes what is significant, and charts a practical plan for rehabilitation. The recommendations detailed in this report articulate a landscape treatment philosophy that reconciles the passage of 136 years of Buttrick family history with the park's primary mission to preserve the historic landscapes, sites, monuments and structures associated with the opening battle of the American Revolution. These recommendations focus on recapturing the well- tended overall character of the gardens in the late 1950s, which will inform our funding requests, provide direction for our day- to- day landscape operations and maintenance, and enhance our visitors' understanding of the park's cultural landscape.

The park sincerely appreciates the high degree of professionalism and the ongoing commitment of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in the preparation of this report. Special thanks are due to Rose Marques and Jacqui Johnson for their work. It will help guide our efforts to ensure that the gardens will continue to improve and to remain an important feature of the landscape for generations to come.

Nancy Nelson
Superintendent
Minute Man National Historical Park

INTRODUCTION

Located within Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Massachusetts, the Buttrick Gardens are a unique feature within the park. The gardens are a small portion of the twentieth century Buttrick Designed Landscape, so-named in National Register of Historic Places documentation. This area includes the Stedman Buttrick House, now the North Bridge Visitor Center, caretaker's cottage, carriage house, and surrounding grounds. Walkways and terraces throughout the gardens provide varied views to the nearby Concord River and the commemorative, reconstructed North Bridge, where, in April 1775, the British soldiers marched at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The Buttrick Gardens reflect the influence of a number of designers, including landscape architects Charles Wheeler and Harold Hill Blossom, and homeowner Stedman Buttrick Jr.

Prior to the construction of the Stedman Buttrick House, the site was primarily used for agricultural purposes. The earliest garden features on the site date to 1911, when construction on the Stedman Buttrick House began and the first plan for the landscape was drawn. Over the next fifty years, the gardens expanded and became nationally renowned for their beauty and as a showcase for prize-winning iris and daylily cultivars. In 1962, the National Park Service purchased the Buttrick Estate, including the designed landscape, to be included in Minute Man National Historical Park for the site's association with the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and the Buttrick family. While the primary mission of the park is to interpret the events of April 19, 1775, the Buttrick Gardens represent the Buttrick family's development of the site up to 1959. The gardens were maintained to reflect the influence of the Country Place Era, dating from the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century, during which wealthy landowners commissioned designers to create large formal estates.

During the past several years, the gardens have deteriorated. The once lush plantings have become sparse and unattended. Being an atypical twentieth century feature of Minute Man National Historical Park, the Buttrick Gardens do not easily fit into the park's commemorative and interpretive themes that focus broadly on the origins of the American Revolutionary War. The perceived inconsistency with established park themes has resulted in park resources being directed toward other priorities, leading to a decline in the appearance of the gardens, with deteriorating walls, overgrown plants, and haphazard pathways. Through recent funding efforts, the park is taking action to return the gardens to their former well-maintained character.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Buttrick Gardens* is to serve as the primary treatment document for the gardens and as the primary tool for their long-term management. It provides treatment guidance within the context of the site's history and significance, extant historic features, and current planning objectives and management goals. In addition to providing specific, targeted treatment tasks to address immediate identified issues, this document recommends an overall treatment philosophy and principles to guide future treatment decisions.

The study area of this report, referred to here as the Buttrick Gardens, is a portion of the larger twentieth century Buttrick Designed Landscape (Figure 0.1). Beyond the Buttrick Gardens, the Buttrick Designed Landscape encompasses a larger area, including the Stedman Buttrick House, now serving as the North Bridge Visitor Center, the former caretaker's cottage, former carriage house, and surrounding grounds. The designed landscape is located within the Buttrick Estate, an area that was historically composed of both the designed area and surrounding meadows, located in the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park (Figure 0.2).

The study area of this report is located south of the North Bridge Visitor Center, extending from Groton Road Trail to the west to the Concord River on the east. Four distinct areas compose the gardens including the formal garden, sunken garden, terrace garden, and west slope garden (Figure 0.3). The primary area is the central formal garden, oriented north-south and located just south of the Visitor Center on axis with the house. Two long, linear planting beds, bordered by brick pathways and L-shaped planting beds define the formal qualities of this area. The intimate sunken garden, located on axis with, but a level lower than the formal garden, also features a geometrical design subdivided by symmetrical bluestone paths dividing the space into multiple planting beds.

Informal gardens are located to the east and west of the north-south central axis. The terrace gardens to the east are composed of a series of paths and terrace areas set among informal plantings that descend the slope to the Concord River. This area also features a single long flight of garden stairs on the northern end of the area leading eastward to the river. To the west of the formal gardens is the west slope garden, extending down to Groton Road Trail. This garden contains informal plantings along a bluestone path connecting the formal garden to the road.

The *Cultural Landscape Report for the North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park,* completed in 2004, provides a site history for the unit and comprehensive treatment for historic features. The 2004 report also identified the formal garden area as a feature requiring additional research. The following

report provides a more detailed and focused documentation and treatment for the Buttrick Gardens as recommended in the 2004 report.

This report is also in response to the funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act that the park received to rehabilitate the Buttrick Gardens. The history, analysis and treatment recommendations proposed in this report should serve to guide the construction projects in progress on the site.

The methodology used in this report follows *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (1998). The treatment guidelines and tasks are consistent guidelines established by the National Park Service *Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management* (1999), *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996).

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized into four chapters beginning with a detailed history of the evolution of the Buttrick Gardens, followed by documentation of the existing conditions, an analysis and evaluation of the integrity of the formal gardens with respect to the historic period of 1635 to 1959, and treatment guidance for the ongoing management of the garden. Additional detailed information is included in appendices. The contents of the four chapters are summarized below:

Chapter 1: Site History synthesizes information on the gardens extracted from previous cultural landscape reports and includes historic plans, photographs and a 1911 period plan. The period plan identifies, as best as possible using historical documentation, the historic vegetation and circulation present in the garden at the time when the National Park Service acquired it.

Chapter 2: Existing Conditions provides a narrative overview of the garden area as it currently exists. Contemporary site operations and features are described including circulation, topography, and vegetation. Photographs and an existing conditions plan supplement the narrative.

Chapter 3: Analysis and Evaluation summarizes existing National Register documentation for the property and evaluates the condition of key features and their contribution to the significance of the landscape.

Chapter 4: Treatment describes the preservation strategy for management of the Buttrick Gardens. It includes a framework for treatment that establishes a treatment character date, a preferred treatment of rehabilitation, and an overall philosophy that guides the individual treatment tasks. The treatment tasks are presented by landscape characteristics and include tasks for buildings and structures, circulation, vegetation, and small-scale features. The narrative

treatment tasks are supplemented by annotated treatment plans and photographs to illustrate selected tasks, and tables providing a recommended palette of bedding plants.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING DOCUMENTATION

Information about the content, arrangement, and character of the Buttrick Gardens during the historic period is gleaned from a number of historic sources, including historic photographs, garden plans, real estate appraisals, and oral histories. These sources offer valuable primary information about the formal gardens and provide detailed documentation of conditions at the end of the historic period. These sources, however, have their limitations and cannot answer every potential question regarding the Buttrick Gardens. The following text describes the primary sources relied upon for the treatment recommendations, the conclusions that can be drawn from them, and the areas where these sources are inconclusive.

Cultural Landscape Reports

The Buttrick Gardens were included in the *Cultural Landscape Report for North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park,* prepared in 2004 by Deborah Dietrich-Smith of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The study focused on the North Bridge Unit, including a site history, and an analysis and evaluation of features. This report isolated the garden as a feature requiring additional research and did not focus on the gardens.

Historic Photos

A number of historic photos remain from the historic period, beginning in the 1930s and extend to the end of the period of significance in 1959. Significant among these are the photos taken for National Geographic in 1959 and photos taken by real estate appraisers prior to the sale of the Buttrick estate to the National Park Service. This documentation shows changes in vegetation, circulation, and spatial layout. The photographs are particularly important for determining the historic character at the end of the c. 1959 period of significance.

These photographs supplement other documentation from the period because there are limitations on the information they provide. While many pictures are available of the gardens, the majority were taken from similar angles, leaving gaps in the interpretation of the gardens as a whole. Other limitations include those photographs in black and white, which reveal no information on flower color. In addition, many photos are not clear enough to identify the plant material definitively.

Historic Garden Plans

A number of surveys and garden design drawings survive from the historic period, including the first plan prepared for the site, Charles H. Wheeler's November 1911 "*Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq. Concord, MA.*" This plan proposed a geometrical flower garden south of the house that was under construction, with four straight walking paths among the five rectangular planting beds. Other recommendations included a curvilinear walk of stepping stones down the eastern slope to the Concord River.

Also available are landscape architect Harold H. Blossom's series of design drawings for the site, including the August 1923 "*Topographical Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick Esq. Concord, MA,*" the September 1923 "*Preliminary Plan of Gardens*," and the 1925 "*Perennial Planting Plan*." These plans made alterations to the design proposed by Wheeler, reducing the number of flower beds, adding a sunken flower garden, and formalizing the staircase down to the river.

The other plan of the site accomplished during the historic period is a site survey entitled "*Topographic Plan – Buttrick Property*" prepared in 1928 by H.F. Bryant and Son.

While the topographical surveys are informative, the other plans are more illustrative than informational, as some of the homeowners never implemented the proposed designs. The gardens to the east and west of the formal gardens, constructed by Stedman Buttrick Jr. and the garden caretakers, are not documented.

Following the acquisition of the Buttrick property, the National Park Service prepared a detailed survey of the site. These plans included a topographical study and a site plan, as well as both plan and photographic documentation of materials, plantings, and site elements as they appeared in the project area in 1963.

Appraisal Inventories

When the National Park Service acquired the Buttrick property in 1962, a number of appraisals and inventories were prepared for the property, documenting site features and vegetation. These documents are valuable for documenting the state of the site when it transferred to the federal government.

Oral Histories

A number of interviews have been conducted over the years with people who knew and experienced the gardens when they were well maintained by the Buttrick family. These include interviews with people who lived on the property,

including Stedman Buttrick III, whose father completed much of the work in the eastern terraces and the western garden, and Linda Christiansen Luosalo, the daughter of garden caretaker Axel Christiansen. Other interviews providing pertinent information include those with Ken and Aggie Waite, members of the Connecticut Iris Society who visited the gardens, and John Bordman, who grew up close to the Buttrick estate in the 1940s and 1950s.

The interviews with Buttrick and Luosalo are particularly useful. These first-hand accounts provide a detailed picture of what the gardens were like in their prime, and the personal and social uses of the gardens. Two interviews conducted with Stedman Buttrick III, reveal much about the gardens, particularly the construction of the terrace and western gardens, added by his father after World War II. Buttrick also spoke about the formation of Minute Man National Historical Park and the transfer of the property to the National Park Service.

Linda Christiansen Luosalo was the daughter of Axel Christiansen, who was the caretaker for the gardens from the early 1950s until 1977. Luosalo grew up on the property, providing her with distinct memories of the site as it appeared when it was acquired by the National Park Service. In addition to citing the favorable impression that the gardens made on visitors, she recalls the more personal uses of the site, such as the use of the tennis courts and pool by the Buttrick family, her own wedding ceremony on the grounds, and the bicentennial events of 1976.

RELATIONSHIP TO PARK PLANNING

The framework for park management is provided by planning documents, written in 1965 and 1989. These documents define the park's purpose and provide broad management guidance. Each updated master plan supersedes previous plans.

Minute Man National Historical Park released the 1965 Master Plan shortly after the acquisition and site survey of the Buttrick Gardens in 1963. The plan addressed three units within the park: the North Bridge Unit, the Wayside Unit, and the Battle Road Unit. This plan focused on visitor use, land acquisition, site interpretation, and resource conservation. The Master Plan specified the re-use of the Stedman Buttrick House as the North Bridge Visitor Center, which opened in June 1967, and approved construction of an eighty-car parking lot on the grounds within the Buttrick Designed Landscape.

In December 1965, the National Park Service Philadelphia Planning and Service Center prepared an "Interim Development" plan for the North Bridge Unit, to act upon recommendations outlined in the Master Plan. These plans provided greater specification regarding the North Bridge Visitor Center and parking lot, as well as a trail between the North Bridge and the North Bridge Visitor Center.

The park replaced the 1965 Master Plan with a General Management Plan in September 1989, responding to regional growth and changes in the environment surrounding the park. The 1989 plan presented park goals and objectives including protecting and preserving cultural resources throughout the park, as well as enhancing the visitor experience through development of trails, site interpretation, and visitor services. The overall goal of the 1989 plan was to approximate the cultural environment that existed in 1775 and to protect associated historic resources in order to assist visitors in understanding the social and political events leading to the Revolutionary War.

In the North Bridge Unit, the 1989 General Management Plan focused mainly on studying the flow of vehicles and people through the unit. A short description of the area, listed as *Formal Gardens at the Buttrick Estate*, was included in an appendix listing the park's cultural resources. The plan did not directly address any treatment of the Buttrick Gardens as a cultural resource.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Buttrick House property is a landscape with over three hundred years of well-documented history, beginning with the Buttrick family's purchase of the land in 1637. Between 1637 and 1962 the land remained in the Buttrick family who transformed the landscape from a deciduous forest to a highly designed and maintained landscape. This designed landscape evolved under the guidance of landscape architects as well as the Buttrick family, and eventually served as a showcase for prize-winning irises and daylilies, and specimen trees.

These gardens are a contributing resource to the Buttrick Designed Landscape, which is significant as an example of a twentieth-century designed landscape, and for its association with landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom. Because of competing needs for scarce maintenance resources, the integrity of the Buttrick Gardens became diminished following acquisition of the property by the National Park Service. Due to recent efforts funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the gardens are receiving additional attention.

Treatment measures proposed for the Buttrick Gardens are intended to supplement the current rehabilitation efforts, recommending pruning and removal of overgrown or invasive species, the re-establishment of historical plantings, and stabilization and preservation of existing features. Other recommendations in this report, such as labor intensive maintenance activities and additional infrastructure are beyond the parks current capacity yet are included in this report.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

While the features of the garden date to the early twentieth-century, the gardens were developed within the Buttrick property as a whole. The following summarizes the history of the Buttrick estate from its beginnings in 1637 to the present.

Buttrick Family

The Buttrick family occupied the land starting in 1637 when William Buttrick purchased the land from the local Native Americans, and cultivated it for farming. It was on this land that William built the family 'homestead,' located on the site of the current Buttrick house. The land was passed down through eight generations of the Buttrick family, during which time the primary use of the surrounding land remained agricultural. For a brief genealogy of the Buttrick family, see Appendix B.

Stedman Buttrick Sr.

Stedman Buttrick Sr., son of William Buttrick, was the first in his family to develop the landscape for purposes other than agriculture. Receiving the land in 1910, he hired Boston architect James Purdon and landscape architect Charles Wheeler to design a new home and surrounding grounds. Landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom prepared subsequent designs including a topographical study and alterations to the already existing garden spaces. It was during this time the formal gardens and the sunken gardens were added to the landscape, although alterations may have occurred at a later date. In his will, Stedman Buttrick Sr. set up a trust for the estate.

Stedman Buttrick Jr.

Stedman Buttrick Jr., son of Stedman Buttrick Sr., received the land upon his father's death in 1925. Buttrick Jr. had one of the greatest impacts on the development of the gardens. Beginning in 1925, he commissioned Harold Hill Blossom to create a detailed planting plan for the sunken garden, as well having a topographic survey conducted of the estate by H. F. Bryant & Son. He was also instrumental in the implementation of the post-WWII terrace gardens on the steep slope to the east of the formal garden, and the informal gardens to the west. Stedman Buttrick Jr. and his family were the last members of the Buttrick family to live on the property.

National Park Service

In 1962, the National Park Service began the process of acquiring the land from the Buttrick family for inclusion in Minute Man National Historical Park. The first acquisitions included the Buttrick house, the Battle Lawn estate, Flint Field,

and Honeysuckle Island. The 1965 Master Plan specified the use of the Stedman Buttrick House as the North Bridge Visitor Center (which opened in June 1967). The subsequent 1989 General Management Plan identified "Preservation" for the primary buildings within the Buttrick Designed Landscape, but remained silent regarding the choice of a consistent historic preservation treatment approach for the gardens.

The use of the Stedman Buttrick House as the visitor center ensured the survival of the gardens as the setting for the building; however, this was not accompanied by sufficient resources to adequately maintain the gardens, and funding and allocations of staff were understandably directed elsewhere given the prioritization of the park's Revolutionary War themes. These circumstances led to deferred maintenance and over time to the gradual deterioration of the gardens' vegetation, structures, and walks. Through recent funding, remedial work has occurred on the site, stabilizing structures and caring for vegetation.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

As part of Minute Man National Historical Park, the study area of this report derives its primary significance as part of the expansive Lexington and Concord battlefield, the landscape surrounding Concord's North Bridge being among the most significant locations in American history. Secondarily, the Buttrick Gardens contribute to the significance of the Buttrick Designed Landscape as identified in National Register of Historic Places documentation prepared for Minute Man National Historical Park. Owing to the survival of important views and vantage points from the twentieth century gardens to the historic North Bridge and Muster Field sites, it remains possible today, despite the overlay of twentieth century gardens and features to imagine how the battle unfolded on April 19, 1775.

As a part of the National Historical Park, the Buttrick Gardens site possesses significance under National Register criteria A, C, and D as well as criteria considerations F and G. The study area shares with the surrounding and adjacent landscape national significance in the areas of Military History, Commemoration, and local significance in the areas of Archaeology, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Buttrick Designed Landscape and the Buttrick Gardens derive significance under the Criteria C (properties that embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master) for its connection with the Country Place Era of landscape design and the work of landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom.

The period of significance begins in 1635, which includes the Buttrick family settling the land in 1637 and extends to 1959, covering the years during which the gardens were established.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND INTEGRITY

Today numerous features comprise the Buttrick Gardens, including walks, retaining walls, railings, steps, walkways. In addition to these features, the garden contains several varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbaceous perennial plantings. Due to many years of either deferred maintenance, the site has fallen into a state of decline, compromising its integrity. The spatial organization of the gardens remains intact, with four main areas, defined by the design style, and often separated by low walls. Many of the tree and shrub plantings on the site date to the historic period, but have become overgrown and lost their historic form. Other features of the site, including the walls, walkways, and steps were in varying states of deterioration, but due to recent repair, most have been restored to their historic condition.

The decline of the vegetation, walkways and structures in the site diminish the historic integrity both of the site and of the larger landscape. Recent efforts have repaired many of the masonry elements, and have led to the pruning and care of overgrown vegetation.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT

Choosing among *preservation, rehabilitation, restoration* and *reconstruction*, as the four historic preservation treatments defined by the Secretary of the Interior, rehabilitation is the historic preservation treatment approach recommended in this report for application toward the study area. Owing to excellent early 1960s National Park Service documentation of this site, and also to the 1959 end-date of the commemorative period specified in National Register documentation, this report recommends the application of 1959 as an objective and consistent reference date for treatment choices involving the replacement of missing features, and toward the specification of a list or palette of appropriate garden plantings. This proposed reference date coincides with the year that the National Park Service established Minute Man National Historical Park and the end-date of the commemorative period. Although the park did not subsequently acquire the Buttrick Gardens until 1962, placing the treatment date at 1959 allows for consistency within National Register documentation and existing park themes. No significant changes occurred in the gardens between 1959 and 1963 when the gardens where thoroughly documented by the National Park Service.



Figure 0.1. Enlarged map of the North Bridge Unit, showing the portion of the site containing the 20th-century Buttrick Designed Landscape and the Buttrick House Gardens. Delineation of the Designed Landscape is based on the scope of a 1963 National Park Service survey documenting plantings and garden features (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation; hereafter OCLP, 2010).



Figure 0.2. Map showing Minute Man National Historical Park, with the North Bridge Unit, containing the Buttrick House Gardens, indicated (Minute Man National Historical Park 2010).

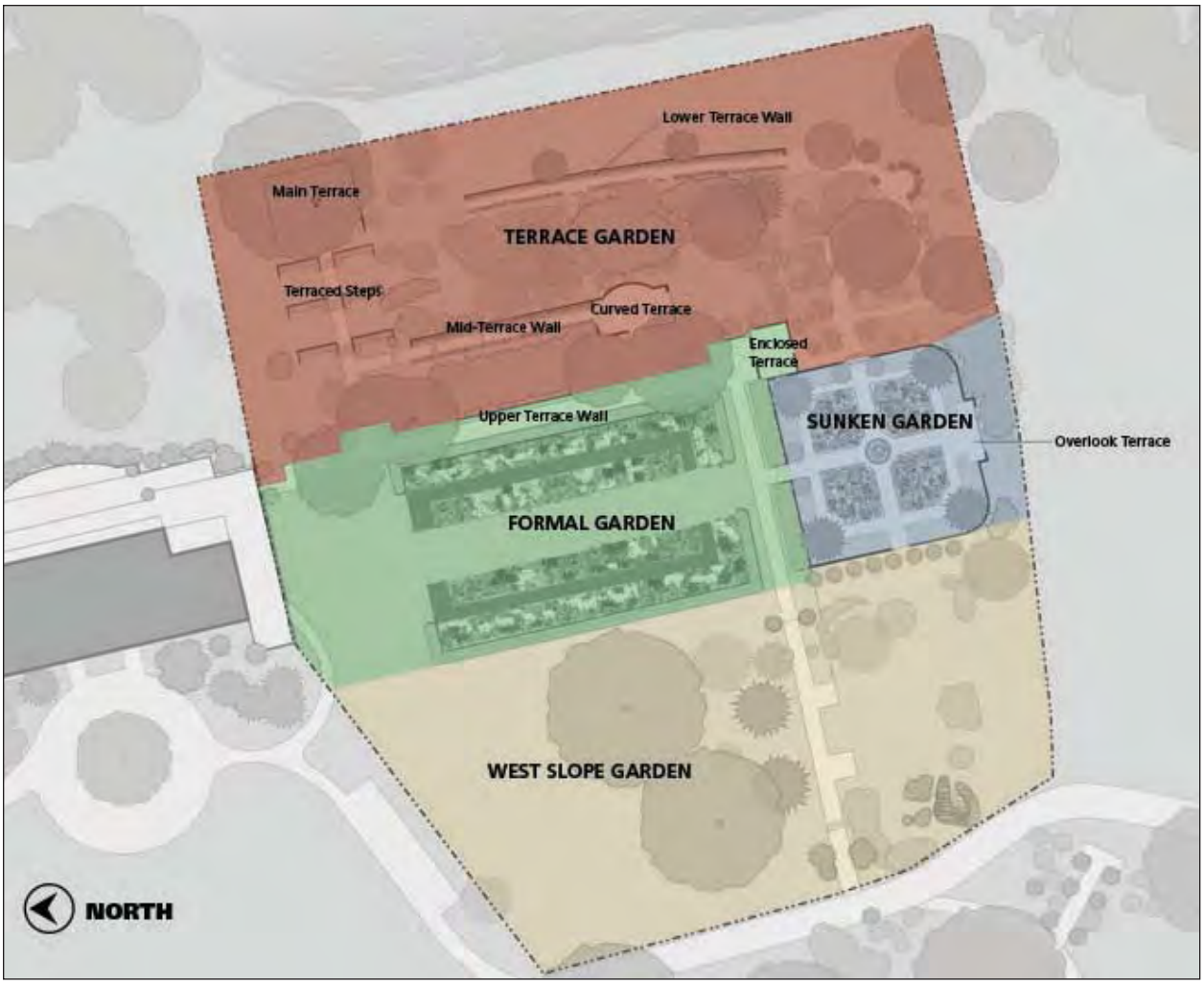


Figure 0.3. Map of the study area of this report, identifying the four different garden areas, not to scale (OCLP 2010).

1. SITE HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY TO 1911

The advance and retreat of the Pleistocene glacier shaped the region within which the Buttrick Gardens exist today. The lands were later worked and managed by Native Americans for hundreds of years until the 1600s when English colonists, specifically the Puritans, arrived. Among the first settlers were William Buttrick and his family. The family built their agricultural homestead on a hilltop overlooking the Concord River. The Buttricks eventually became one of the most prosperous and respected families in the region. Most well known of the Buttricks is Major John Buttrick who gave the order to fire "the shot heard round the world" during the American Revolution. During the war, the serene agricultural lands became battlefields. Following the war, construction of the Buttrick estate reshaped the former Buttrick farm into a country estate, featuring ornamental gardens, scenic overlooks, and picturesque drives.

ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Tens of thousands of years ago the southward advance of glacial ice shifts gathered and dragged beneath it broken pieces of rock that scratched bedrock surfaces and created the smooth rounded hills that are seen throughout the Concord area. In the last glacial retreat, the bedrock hills of the Concord region protruded through stagnant ice blocks that were separated from the receding ice sheet.[1] More than 15,000 years ago, for short periods during and after the recession of the glacier's southern edge, some areas were covered by shallow lakes, such as Lake Concord.[2] The Buttrick Gardens lie within the nutrient-rich geological depression of the former glacial lake.[3] The advance and retreat of the glacier shaped the landscape that was later managed by Native Americans for thousands of years. The combined Sudbury/Assabet/Concord River drainage basin was a center of prehistoric Native American settlement ca. 9500 to 400 BP (Before Present) (Figure 1.0).[4]

By about 8,000 years ago, an expansion of a temperate deciduous forest composed of oak, maple, ash, birch, and beech occurred during the general timeframe of the Early Archaic period.[5] A gradual change in the composition of the southeastern New England forest then transpired about 4,700 to 3,000 years ago. During that time, hemlock declined and a diverse oak-dominant forest with hickory, beech, yellow birch, and a number of other deciduous tree species became established.[6] A time of gradual climactic cooling began about 4,000 years ago and continued for the next millennium. The fourth millennium BC may have been a general period of environmental stabilization when hunter-gatherers in

southern New England developed settlement and subsistence strategies based on intensive use of localized resources in various group territories.[7] Around 1,600 to 1,000 years ago, the most intense areas, particularly on many moderate to large riverine zone sites, indicate fishing stations. Such areas would have been near the North Bridge section of today's Minute Man National Historical Park.[8] The Native Americans camped on the hilltop overlooking the Concord River, and are believed to have gathered food in the wet meadows bordering the river and to have grown crops in a field partially located within the North Bridge area. In the Buttrick area, the early landscape in the 1600s would have been open forest and meadows. An open pine forest covered about a third of the land in today's North Bridge Unit west of the Concord River prior to European settlement.[9]

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT AND THE REVOLUTION

The area was first settled by English colonists, the Puritans, in the 1630s. Concord was on the settlement frontier of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was established in 1635 and expanded in 1655.[10] The land currently within the North Bridge Unit of the park, to the north of the town center, was among the first areas in Concord to be settled. In 1636, the town began allocating land among its inhabitants. Early house lots were generally within a half mile of the town meetinghouse as ordered by the Massachusetts General Court. Most of the early households complied with the order, but some families settled just outside the perimeter, including the family of William Buttrick. Those beyond the perimeter built their homes on a ridgeline bordering the western bank of the Concord River.[11] By 1775, all land within the North Bridge Unit was settled and cleared for dwellings and agriculture. Seven house lots were located within the unit, including five on the western ridgeline and two on level ground east of the river.[12] A farm road, later improved and known as Groton Road, crossed the river via the North Bridge and connected settlers on both sides with the meetinghouse.[13] Small farms with open fields characterized the majority of the area.[14] Around 1775, the area was tilled fields to the north and meadows to the south (Figure 1.1). However, on the morning of April 19, 1775, this peaceful agricultural landscape became part of the first battlefields of the American Revolutionary War (Figure 1.2). The Buttricks were at the forefront of the first skirmish.

The Buttricks of Concord

William Buttrick was born in England in 1616 and moved to the American colonies, arriving in Boston on June 7, 1635. He is believed to have arrived in Concord sometime between 1635 and 1636. His most important civic responsibility was to serve as an official witness to the contract made between the local Native Americans and British colonists who, in 1637, purchased six square miles of land for the town. William and three other witnesses certified that the land had indeed been purchased and that Concord land-holders had legal right to

it. William and several of his sons worked as farmers. Over time they increased their land holdings, and by 1663 William held 215 acres. After William's death in 1698, his son, Samuel, born in 1655, moved into the family homestead, located on the current site of the Buttrick house. Samuel later fathered a son, Jonathan, in 1690. It was Jonathan's son, Major John Buttrick, who is the best known of the Buttrick family.[15] (See Appendix A – Selected Genealogy of the Buttrick Family.)

Born in 1731, John Buttrick lived in a house at 231 Liberty Street built by his father Jonathan that replaced a house built by the original William Buttrick. This house is located directly north of the study area located on the opposite side of Liberty Street from the current Stedman Buttrick House. The lands within the study area were owned by Ephraim Buttrick. Ephraim owned thirty-five taxable acres of tillage, pasture, and meadow. It is very likely that in 1775 and thereafter they planted corn and rye on the tilled land.[16]

John Buttrick participated actively in town affairs and held a number of minor offices. He was also second in command to Colonel James Barrett in the Concord militia. On April 19, 1775, with Barrett at the town center, Buttrick was at the head of the troops at the North Bridge, commanding the militia soldiers and coordinating the defense of the bridge.[17] On that morning, he gave the order to fire on the British, the shot that became known as "the shot heard round the world."[18] A century later, in 1875, the Buttrick family would deed a plot of land to the town of Concord for the commemorative bronze Minute Man statue at the North Bridge.[19]

Major John Buttrick died in 1791. The land associated with the project area later passed to later Buttrick descendents. According to the 1830 "Plan of the Town of Concord, Mass. in the County of Middlesex," the land was owned by J & S Buttrick.[20] It may be presumed that this label indicates John's son Colonel Jonas Buttrick and his son Stedman Buttrick (Figure 1.3). While the land use is not definitively known during the 1830s, it is presumed that the acres continued to be farmed.

In 1850, Stedman Buttrick built a farmhouse perpendicular to Liberty Street overlooking the hillside and river, located just north of the project area. The property may have included at least three outbuildings, but their exact locations are unknown.[21]

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF BUTTRICK HILL

The American economy experienced unparalleled growth following the American Civil War, expanding the numbers of Americans considered as wealthy. The expansion of railroads to rural areas and an increase in leisure time

of the affluent due to the Industrial Revolution allowed these newly rich Americans to establish and embellish rural properties with extensive formal gardens that exhibited balance, symmetry, and spatial hierarchies.[22] The Country Place Era, as it came to be known, was a period between c.1870 and 1930 when the design of country homes (often called "country places") dominated the country's architecture and landscape architecture professions.[23]

Landscape architects became increasingly involved in collaborative work on country residences. Garden design shifted from gardenesque and natural design to the Neoclassical and Beaux-Arts designs. Largely influenced by the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition and Charles Platt's (1861-1933) popular 1894 book, *Italian Gardens*, Neoclassical design was characterized by formality, symmetry, axes, and ornament.[24] Around the same time, specifically between 1890 and 1914, the Arts and Crafts Movement sprang from British reaction to industrialization, mass production, and removal of the worker from the products of labor. In part, the movement promoted the idea of harmony between culture and nature, favoring an informal naturalism (in contrast to the naturalistic or picturesque style that idealized nature). John Ruskin and William Morris were leaders and supporters of the movement's concepts. The Arts and Crafts Movement in the landscape was characterized by naturalized asymmetrical plantings, respect for natural site conditions, and the use of native plants and vernacular building materials.[25] Taken together within the rural setting, Neoclassicism provided the formal structure within the landscape, while the Arts and Crafts principles provided the integration with the surrounding natural landscape through the use of landscape elements, such as rustic hand-laid stone walls and mixed perennial borders.

During the mid-nineteenth century, Concord's rural character was changing. Its production of agricultural and dairy products, once strictly for local use, expanded to supply larger markets in urban areas, such as Lowell and Boston, due to the arrival of regional rail lines in the area.[26] Beginning in 1879, descendents of the colonists who had fought in the battle at the North Bridge transformed a significant portion of the agricultural landscape overlooking the battleground into suburban country estates. One of these would be the Buttrick Estate – sitting high above the Concord River with a large house, carriage house/stable, a cottage, formal entrances, gardens, and landscaping.[27]

Construction of House and Original Garden

In the United States, a renewed interest in classical Roman and Grecian architecture developed after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. At the event, a consortium of the most prominent architects, landscape architects, and sculptors of the day designed a model city based on classical

precedents. The Classical Revival style, or Neoclassicism, became a favored design for early twentieth-century commercial and government buildings. Later, during the 1910s and 1920s, the style was frequently selected for larger dwellings as well.[28] In the landscape, Neoclassic design was characterized by formality, symmetry, axes, and ornament, all of which would be implemented in the Buttrick Gardens.

Around the 1880s, the hilltop was the site of the Buttrick farmhouse, then owned by William Buttrick. While the farmhouse still stood on the top of the hill, the agricultural lands stretched south and east to the Concord River (Figure 1.4). The agricultural land along the river was specifically used as an orchard ca. 1890 (Figure 1.5). The area also featured a canoe landing where William Brewster, the first president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, may have moved his boathouse ca. 1892 (Figure 1.6).[29]

In 1910, William's son, Stedman Buttrick Sr. (the second descendent by that name), became the sole owner of the Buttrick farm. The same year he purchased additional land, including abutting land from Mary E. Davis along Liberty Street.[30] Soon after acquiring the property, Buttrick Sr. hired Boston architect James Purdon to design a house, which some later considered a mansion, and to lay out the estate on the rise of land above the Concord River, informally called Buttrick Hill. The Purdon plan proposed the location of buildings, the entrance, and service drives. The plan required the removal of a stone wall, farm buildings, and a portion of an extensive orchard growing along the top and on the western slope of Buttrick Hill. Regrading was also necessary.[31]

In 1911, construction began on the 2.5-story Classical Revival-style house near the former dwelling of Stedman Buttrick Sr., atop Buttrick Hill overlooking the river, transforming a significant portion of the agricultural landscape overlooking the battleground into a suburban estate.[32] The layout of the structures and grounds were noted on a 1911 plan of the property entitled "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass.," which also showed that no development had occurred to the south or east of the house in the area of the future gardens (Figure 1.7). In the same year, Buttrick hired Charles H. Wheeler, a landscape architect from Framingham, to prepare a planting plan for the estate.

Wheeler's Landscape Design

Wheeler designed a rectangular flower garden south of the proposed house, and regraded the land for a rectangular plot southwest of the house identified in later plans as a tennis court (other recommendations were made for areas beyond the scope of this report). In the plan entitled "Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass., 1911," Wheeler designed five long rectangular flowerbeds,

bordered by a hedge on all sides (Figure 1.8). Four straight walking paths among the beds ran north-south, with another two running east-west. A curvilinear walk of stepping stones meandered down the eastern slope toward the river. The clay tennis court west of the flower garden was proposed to be fenced in and draped with vines. To the north and east sides of the court, plantings of English privet, lilacs, and barberry were recommended in addition to the lilacs that were already in the area. While it is known that the formal flower garden and tennis court were built, the exact date of construction is not known. It is also not known if any other recommendations from the plan were implemented, including Wheeler's concept of a four-square formal flower bed to the northwest of the front of the house, near the road. [33]

Wheeler's plan included landscape elements that ranged from formal gardens to chicken houses, but featured no unifying design element for the sprawling estate.[34] It would take the introduction of Boston landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom to join architecture and land.[35]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1911

The Buttrick landscape changed from agricultural to suburban estate with the building of the Buttrick house and gardens beginning in 1911 (Drawing 1.0). This transition was signaled by the addition of three new components that redefined a part of the land for leisure and aesthetic enjoyment. First and foremost, the formal rectangular flowerbed on axis with the house's southern elevation stretched in a north-south orientation on the upper-most level, and led the eye south to visually connect with the meadow and river beyond. Second, located to the west of the flowerbed was a clay tennis court enclosed in wire fence and covered in a green screen of vines. Third, leading from the garden to the east was a curvilinear walking path that traversed the sloping terrain and led to the river. The organization of these three spatial elements – clustered together to the south and southwest of the house – established a new and lasting recreational character for the Buttrick landscape.

The plantings for the rectangular garden and tennis court added new vegetation to the landscape. The formal beds likely consisted of perennials and perhaps annuals, while the entire geometric composition was enclosed by a hedge. The tennis court's fence was draped in climbing vines, with plantings of English privet, barberry, lilacs, and cedars to the north and east sides of the court.

While these new landscape features occupied the level hilltop, the remaining undeveloped land naturally sloped east down toward the Concord River, over ledge outcroppings and across the narrow stretch of flat marshlands at the river's edge. The natural features to the south consisted of meadows sloping to the

marshlands. The site's topography rose west of the river to a height of about fifty-five feet.

Circulation in the project area included straight paths to navigate the rectangular flowerbeds, and a curvilinear path of stepping stones from the northeast corner of the formal garden to the river. Views along this path and throughout most of the grounds on the upper level were open to the river to the east. Views from the house and grounds were open across the flower garden to the south. The planting to the east of the tennis court may have obscured some ground views to the south and likely most views from the flower garden to the west.

Small-scale features in the project area included the wire fence surrounding the tennis court, and stepping stones forming the curvilinear path to the river. However, there is no documentation to suggest that any statuary, seating, water features, buildings, or other structures were present in the project area at this time.

ENDNOTES

[1] Arthur J. Latham and Winston Yelland, "Lexington and the Ice Age," Town of Lexington, www.lexingtonma.org/clc/Publications/Ice%20Age.pdf.

[2] Robert R. Shrock, "The Last Billion Years of the Geological History of the Town of Lexington" (Lexington: Citizens for Lexington Conservation, Inc., 1984.), 3.

[3] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 9-12.

[4] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 54-55.

[5] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 56.

[6] National Register of Historic Places , Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 57-58, quoting Gaudreau and Webb, 1985.

[7] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 57-58, quoting Dincauze, 1980.

[8] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 61.

[9] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 9-12.

[10] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 7, 2; Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 9-12.

[11] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 13.

[12] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 5.

[13] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 21-22.

[14] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 7, 2.

[15] Susan J. Hoben, unpublished article, 18 December 2000.

[16] Joyce Lee Malcolm, *The Scene of the Battle, 1775; Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Cultural Resources Management Study, No. 15* (U.S. Department of the Interior: Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, 1985), 118-120.

[17] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 13-14.

[18] Susan J. Hoben, unpublished article, 18 December 2000.

[19] Robert T. Cochran, Jr. and M. Woodbridge Williams, "Concord Iris Garden," *The National Geographic Magazine*, May 1959, 712.

[20] Barbara Yocum, *Olive Stow House, Historic Structure Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts* (Lowell, Massachusetts: National Park Service, Northeast Cultural Resources Center), 31.

[21] *General Management Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts* (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, September 1989), 106.

[22] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 72, 74.

[23] John E. Auwaerter and George W. Curry, *Cultural Landscape Report for the Mansion Grounds, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, Volume 1: Site History* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2005), 49-52.

[24] John E. Auwaerter, *Cultural Landscape report for the Mansion Grounds, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, Volume 1, Site History,* (Boston: National Park Service, 2005), 103-104.

[25] Barbara A. Yocum, *The House at Glenmont, Historic Structure Report, Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, New Jersey, Volume 1,* (Lowell, MA: U.S. Department of the Interior, Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, 1998), 104-105.

[26] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 44.

[27] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 6.

[28] National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 8, 32.

[29] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 54.

[30] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 72.

[31] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 72.

[32] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 67.

[33] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 72, 74.

[34] Nancy Butman, untitled discussion presented at the Seeds and Weeds garden club, Buttrick Mansion, Concord, MA, 1993.

[35] Nancy Butman, untitled discussion presented at the Seeds and Weeds garden club, Buttrick Mansion, Concord, MA, 1993.



Figure 1.0. This map shows the area of the Sudbury/Assebet/Concord River drainage basin. The Concord River is formed by the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers, near the Concord town center (USGS Massachusetts-Rhode Island Water Science Center).

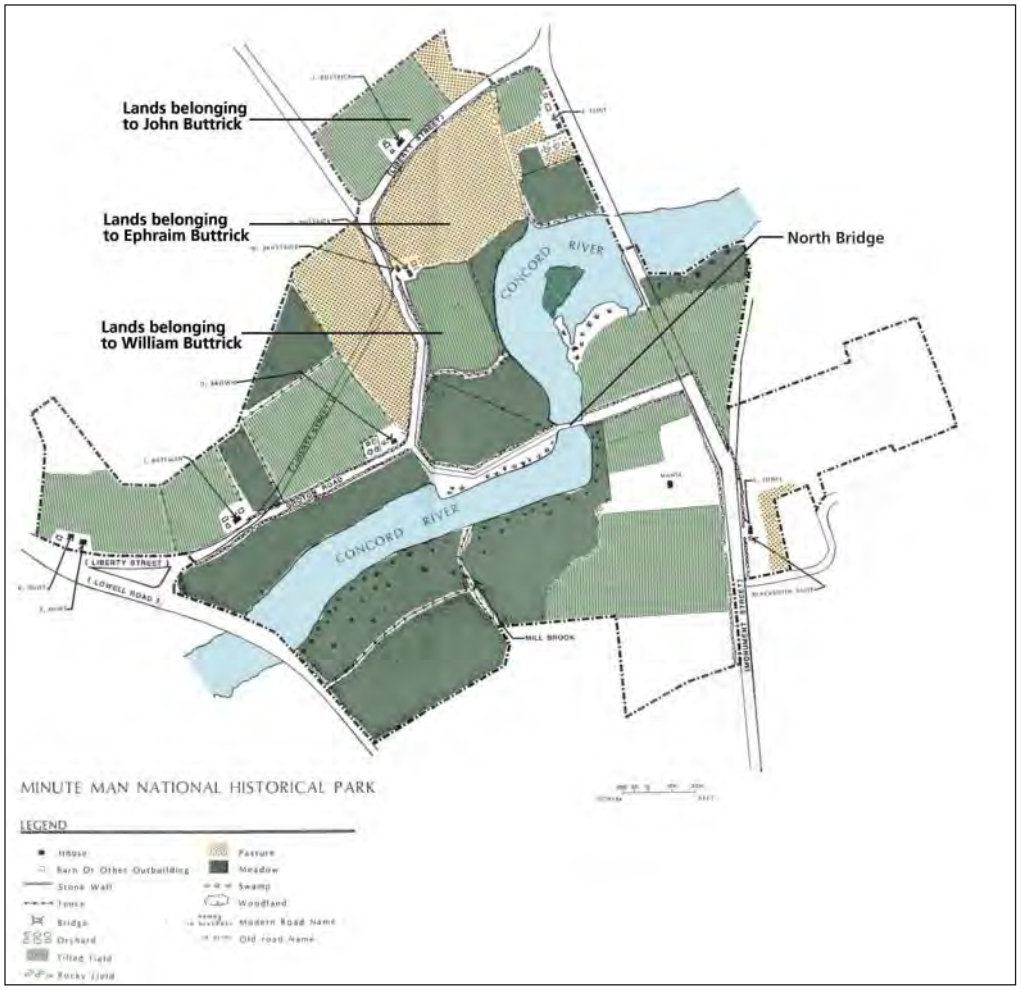


Figure 1.1. This 1775 map shows land uses in the area that would become the National Historical Park. The future site of the Buttrick Gardens was being used as either pasture or meadow lands (*The Scene of the Battle, 1775,* Joyce Lee Malcolm, 1985; Rendered and annotated by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [hereafter OCLP], 2010).



Figure 1.2. This illustration of the Revolutionary War battle at the North Bridge depicts the rural and agricultural character of the landscape in 1775 (*The Scene of the Battle, 1775,* Joyce Lee Malcolm, 1985, Rendered by the National Park Service).

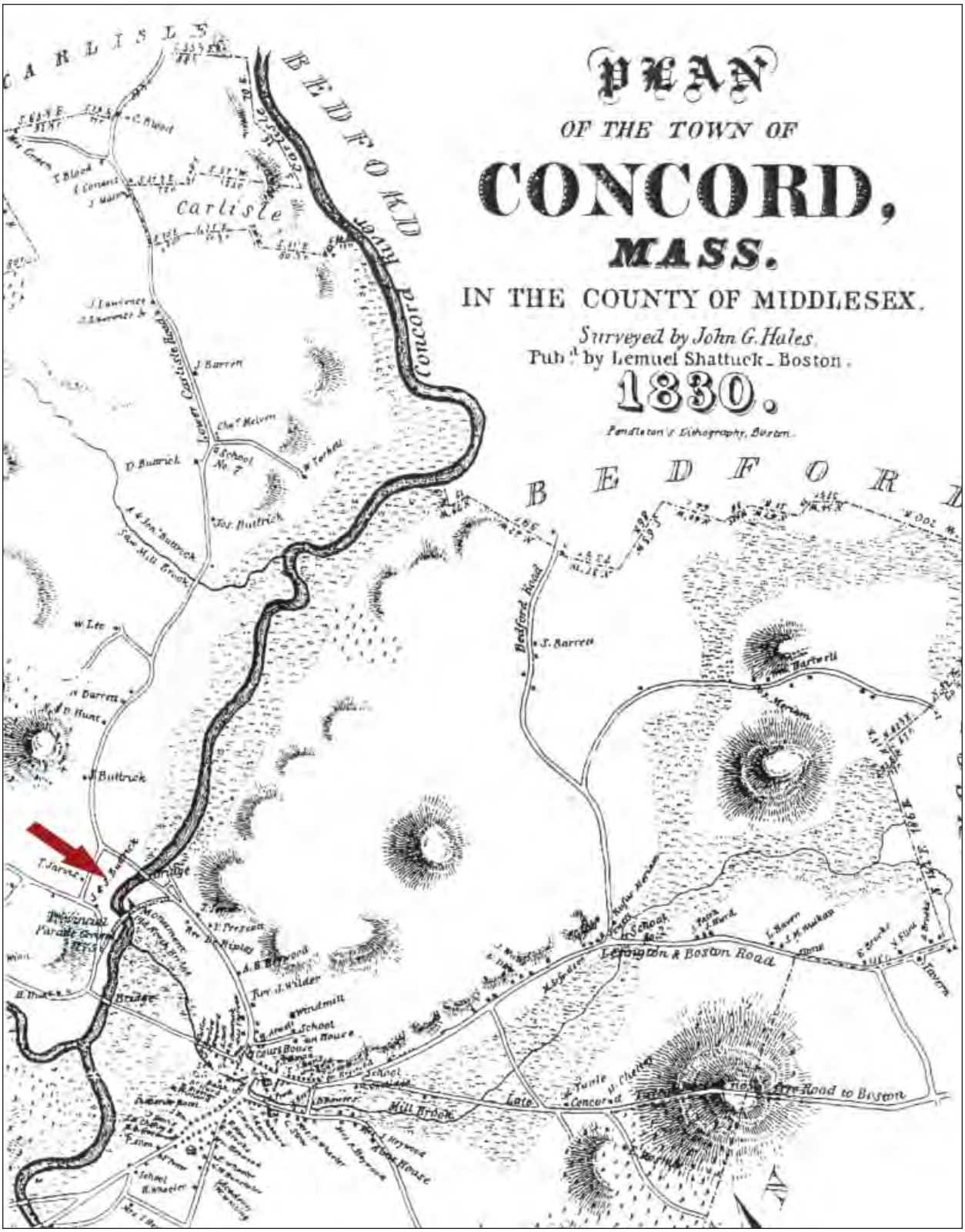


Figure 1.3. This "Plan of the Town of Concord, Mass." indicates that circa 1830 the Buttrick lands were owned by Colonel Jonas Buttrick and his son Stedman Buttrick. While the land use at this time is not definitively known, it is presumed that the acres continued to be agricultural (*The Scene of the Battle*, 1775, Joyce Lee Malcom, 1985; Annoted by OCLP, 2009).



Figure 1.4. This image c. 1880-1888 shows a view looking north across the Concord River to the Buttrick farm and William Buttrick's house. The agricultural land that stretches toward the river, and that the Minute Man statue is to the right (MIMA Photographic Collection, Box 12, #34307, MIMA Archives, as cited in *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*, 2004).



Figure 1.5. This image looking northwest across the Concord River shows the Buttrick farm and the Buttrick house, owned at this time by William Buttrick. Note the orchard growing along the hillside ("North Bridge Neighbors" by Ruth Wheeler, as cited in *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*, 2004).



Figure 1.6. An engraving of the battleground depicts a boathouse (far right) that may have been the one moved to the Buttrick landing, north of the North Bridge on the west side of the Concord River (Engraving appeared in George B. Bartlett's *The Concord Guide Book,* as cited in *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*, 2004).

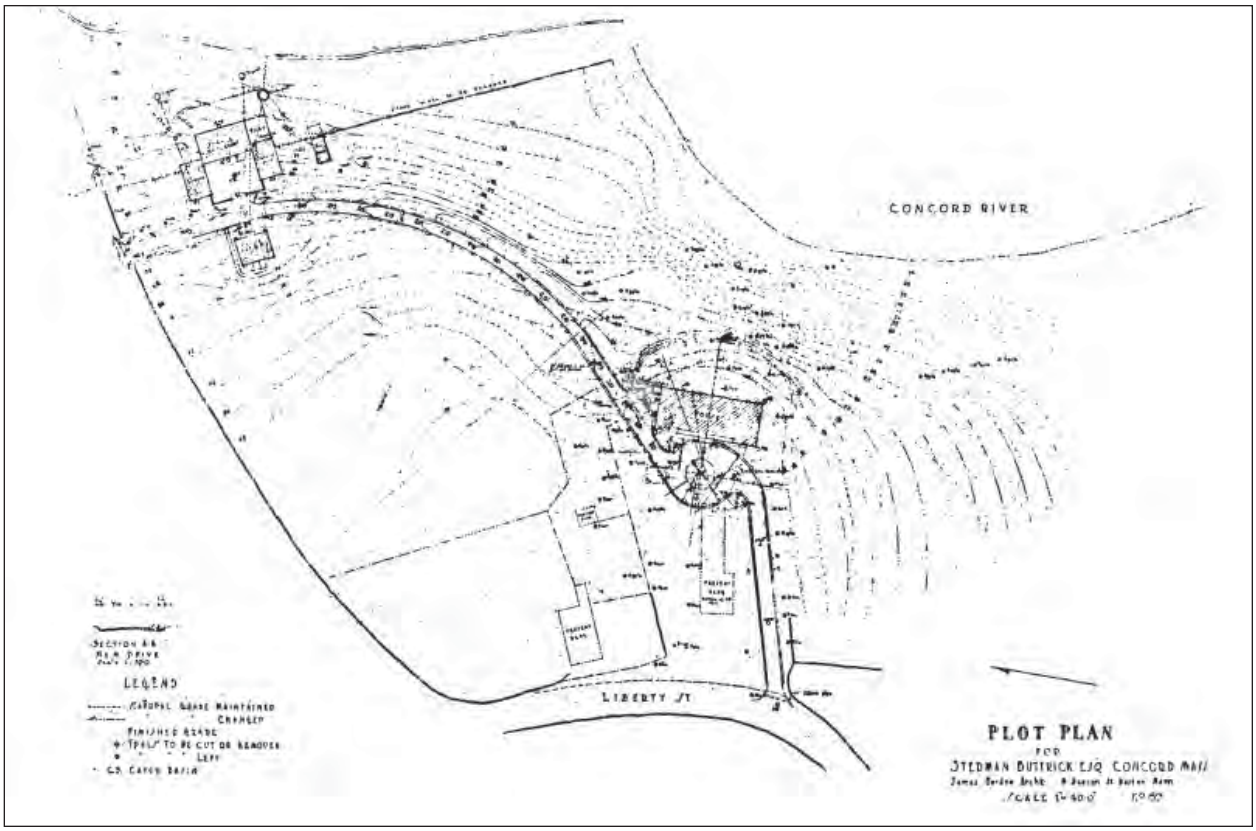


Figure 1.7. In 1911, following Stedman Buttrick Sr.'s sole ownership of the property, a plan entitled "Plot Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass." was created and showed the layout of the property along with the lack of development to the south and east of the house (NPS-19, Box 3 , Roll 8, National Archives and Records Administration, Waltham, MA, as cited in *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*, 2004).

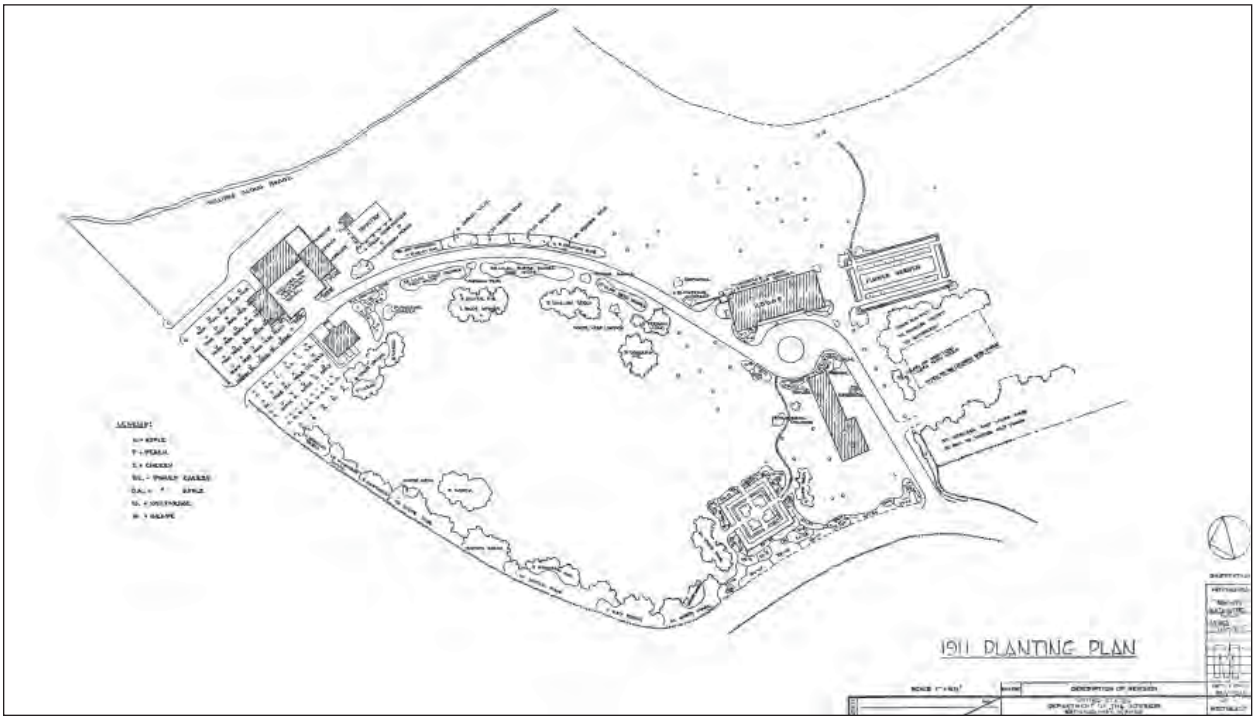
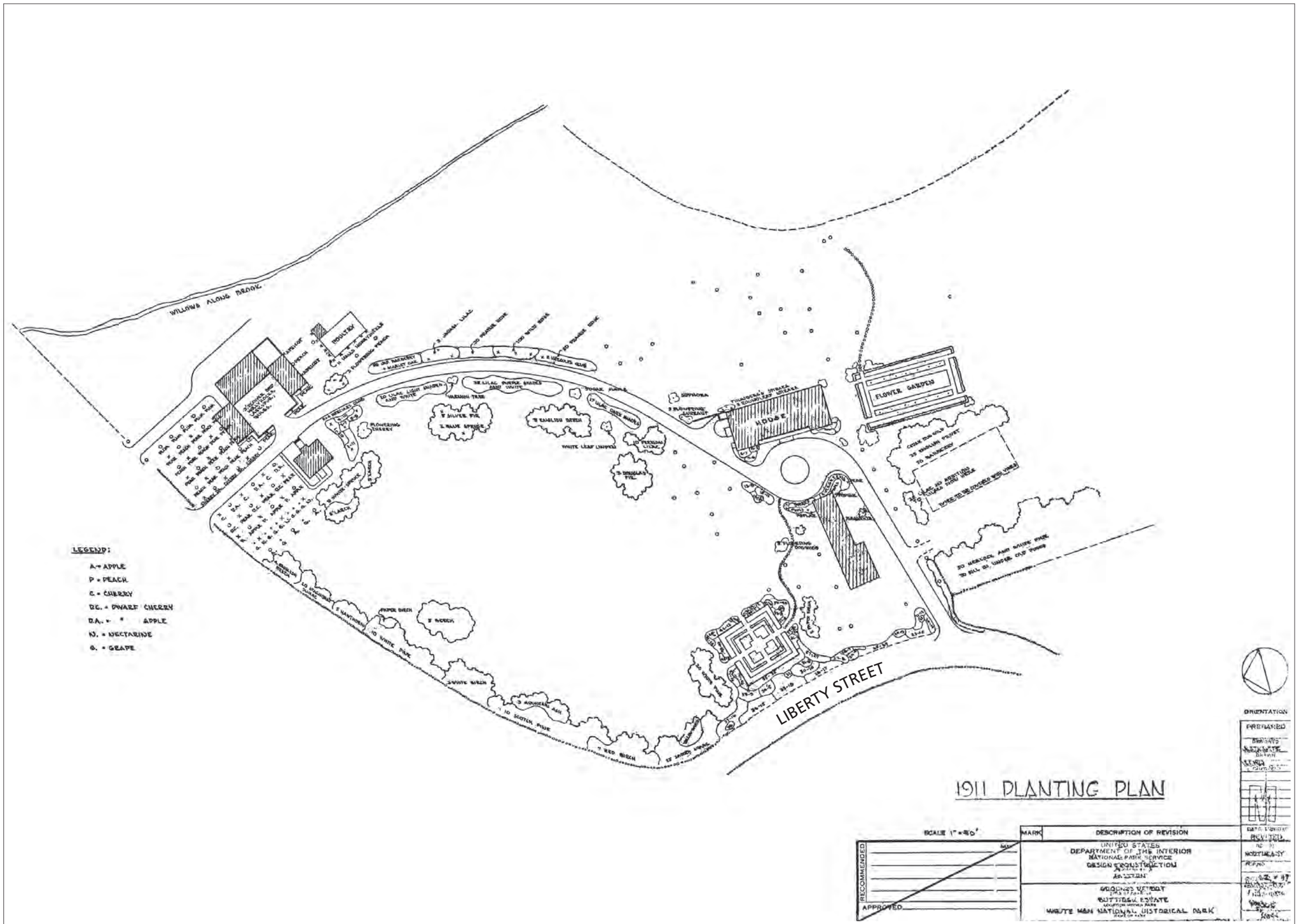


Figure 1.8. This plan originally entitled "Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass., 1911," and retraced by Sherman Hollander in 1963 as "1911 Planting Plan," shows how Charles H. Wheeler designed the Buttrick grounds and included a formal rectangular flower garden to the south of the house, a curvilinear path down the east slope to the river, and a tennis court to the southwest of the house (MIMA 24472, *Grounds Report, Buttrick Estate, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA*, 1964).



Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park

Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Period Plan, 1911

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass., 1911 (MIMA 24472).
   Traced by the National Park Service, 1963 for inclusion in the Grounds Report for the Buttrick Estate, Minute Man National Historical Park.
2. Grounds Report, Buttrick Estate, Minute National Historical Park, Concord, MA, 1964.

Drawing not to scale

Drawing 1.0

DEVELOPMENT OF ESTATE AND GARDENS, 1912 TO 1928

Following construction of the Buttricks' Classical Revival home and creation of Wheeler's formal gardens, Boston landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom enhanced the existing Buttrick landscape. Continuing in the Neoclassical style, he further developed the property with formal gardens generally using geometric forms. Blossom made changes to the rectangular beds, added a sunken garden, and improved the steep eastern slope. In essence, Blossom's design and organization of landscape elements tied together the house, the gardens, and the river. His improvements formed the early organization of a lasting composition for the Buttrick Gardens' landscape.

CREATION OF THE LOWER GARDEN AND TERRACES

Sometime after 1911, a formal rectangular garden and tennis court were built based on landscape architect Charles H. Wheeler's designs, which set the direction for the garden's future evolution. It is not clear whether additional landscape features were added and dismantled over the decade that followed. However, by 1923, Stedman Buttrick Sr. was working with landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom to make improvements to the Buttrick landscape, including the design of new garden areas. Blossom's contributions included alterations to Wheeler's rectangular flowerbed, a new lower formal garden, and improvements to the steep eastern slope.

Life and Work of Harold Hill Blossom

Harold Hill Blossom was born on October 6, 1879 in Brooklyn, New York.[1] As a youth, he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic and Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. He went on to earn his undergraduate degree from Amherst College, graduating in 1902 with special training in horticulture. He earned his master's degree in landscape architecture from Harvard University's Landscape Architecture School in 1906.[2]

Following travels in Europe, he pursued his professional life, working twelve years for the Olmsted Brothers at their firm in Brookline, Massachusetts. Among his responsibilities, he fulfilled the roles of designer and supervisor of construction. While employed there, he worked on the San Diego and Seattle expositions and assisted with the planning and development of subdivision and park projects as well as many gardens and private estates, including one for Mrs. E.R. Behrend in Newport, Rhode Island, and another for Alexander J. Hemphill in Spring Lake, New Jersey.[3]

In 1919, Blossom opened his own office in Boston on Washington Street and later moved to Milk Street.[4] He specialized in the design of private grounds and gardens, but provided a wide range of other professional work. Of special note, he worked on the estates of Edwin S. Webster in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts; the John N. Brown property in Newport, Rhode Island; the home of Henry Lapham in Brookline; the property of A.C. James also in Newport; and, specifically in 1919 and 1920, on F.L. Higginson's Harbor Court property, again in Newport.[5] His professional work covered the usual variety of landscaping issues, but his specialty was in plant materials: their form, qualities, habits, groupings and associations, and coordination with other forms – both natural and architectural.[6]

His professional associations and activities included teaching courses at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women in Groton, Connecticut, and at the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He became a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) in1914 and served as Boston Chapter President from 1930 to 1931. He often served on juries for exhibited works of landscape architects and committees formed by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects.[7] He published articles, including one in *The Garden Magazine* in 1918, providing his expertise on color groupings of rhododendrons; and another article examining the theories of Andrew Jackson Downing. He earned the gold Medal of Honor in Landscape Architecture from the Architectural League of New York City in 1923.

Blossom's Proposed Landscape Improvements

Blossom's approach to organizing the landscape focused on the concept of interconnected "garden rooms." Although enclosed gardens had been part of landscape history since ancient times, Neoclassicism renewed interest in their spatial qualities by promoting classical forms and design concepts. Blossom's work on the Buttrick property included not only distinct garden rooms but also an enclosed sunken garden.

In 1923, Blossom developed two plans that showed an evolution of Wheeler's earlier designs and an expansion of the Buttrick gardens overall. In August, Blossom's "Topographic Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass. – August 1923" modified Wheeler's formal rectangular beds, reducing the number of beds to two along the inner sides of the hedge (Figure 1.9). The beds likely held an informal combination of flowering annuals and perennials. The hedge in Blossom's plan enclosed three sides of these garden beds. The northern side of the garden had a low flower bed proposed. Running north-south parallel to each flowerbed on the interior side were narrow planting

beds, each reserved for a row of seven cedars. Between the cedar rows at the center of the garden was a wide grass panel, replacing Wheeler's central flower bed. Outside the northeast corner of the garden was a planting of roses. Discrepancies appear between available versions of the August 1923 plans. One of the most noticeable is the inclusion of a brick wall on the north and south sides of the formal garden. The north wall extends to the main terrace lower on the eastern slope. The wall on the south side has two access points from the flagstone path; from here one crosses the turf panel and descends the stairs to the lower garden area.

One of Blossom's most prominent contributions to the design was his provisions for a round sunken garden, on axis with the rectangular flower garden on the level above. The flowerbeds were divided into a formal classic arrangement of four squares created by a turf cross-path, running east-west and north-south. Wheeler had also previously proposed a similar four-square garden to the west of the house adjacent to Liberty Street. Whether Wheelers garden was ever built is unknown; it does not appear on plans showing the area in 1928. Blossom proposed that his sunken garden feature an overlook terrace on the southern side to take in the view of the meadows and the North Bridge. A rose garden was proposed along the circumference and was to be bound to the north by a retaining wall. The wall divided this garden room from the upper garden's rectangular beds. Blossom's design navigated the elevation change between the upper and lower gardens with a set of steps that ended at the retaining wall, which was lined with new rectangular planting beds on its north side to the right and left.

Blossom's design also enhanced the eastern slope with a longer series of steps that navigated a portion of the east slope, thereby preparing for the future evolution of the slope as a garden room. A straight path of stepping-stones led towards the river's edge, bypassing the pump house and pump overflow areas to the south.

Rural properties of the wealthy during this time were characterized by a large land holding, views, areas for entertainment and recreation, as well as for solitude and rest. Further, a country property might incorporate elements of a gentleman's farm even if the enterprise were never financially successful.[8] The Buttrick estate had all these, including components that echoed the historic agricultural uses of the Buttrick lands. To the southwest of the lower garden, Blossom included areas for a vegetable garden and an asparagus bed, while to the southeast he incorporated an area for grape vines and a hot bed. Numerous apple trees are noted along the eastern slope, some running in a north-south line and others in an east-west.

By September 1923, Blossom had altered, or perhaps refined, his earlier plan. This plan entitled "Mr. Stedman Buttrick, Concord, Mass., Preliminary Plan of Gardens" was based on the previous topographic plan but showed changes to the earlier features (Figure 1.10). The upper garden's rectangular planting beds now each accommodated eight cedars, and the north side was to be enclosed with a hedge and either a fence or wall. The southern side of the garden was altered from a hedge to a fence. Flagstone was specified for all the walking paths adjacent to the flowerbeds. In the sunken garden, at the center of the circle in the turf walk was now proposed a sundial as a focal point, and a secondary ring of walkways around the garden. All the paths in this lower garden were changed to gravel with stone edging, rather than turf. The reason for this alteration is unknown. Shelter houses were to be built at both the east and west entrances of the garden. Fences or walls enclosed the lower garden on all sides. A tree was added in both of the north corners of the sunken garden, slightly altering the adjacent walkway.

A river overlook terrace was proposed to the southeast of the formal gardens and offered a seat with open views to the river to the east. Open views to the south were noted from the overlook terrace on the south side of the sunken garden and to the east from the long north-south flagstone walk that ran along the east side of the formal beds.

Navigation of the eastern slope was expanded to include a large, main terrace closest to the river, more sets of steps, a landing about half way along the ascent, and a gated landing at the top of the flight. The main terrace was open to the north and connected to the river via a portion of the previously proposed stepping stone path and new steps that curved east toward the canoe landing. The long flight of steps connected with the flagstone walkway that formed the north border of the formal garden. From the top of the flight, a low stone wall bordered a flagstone path that ran north-south on the east side of the formal upper garden's beds. At its south end, the path opened onto a terrace that descended via steps to the south.

According to Nancy Butman, a local landscape designer and historical garden researcher: "These plans…show clearly how Blossom tied the house to the garden and the garden to the river – creating the lower garden at the same time. In a single, fairly simple stroke, he unified many of the isolated design features of the 1911 garden, took greater advantage of the views and consolidated the gardens away from the front of the house preserving their sense of privacy."[9] Blossom's plans organized the disparate spaces and maximized the use of topographic features and varying elevations (Figure 1.11).

Additional Landscape Improvements

Stedman Buttrick Sr. died in August of 1925, leaving the property to his son, Stedman Buttrick Jr. (or Stedman Buttrick II), an investment banker in Boston, Massachusetts. In his will, he called the property "the homestead," a name used by his descendents thereafter and one indicating a dislike for the term "mansion."[10] Stedman Jr. expanded the estate by purchasing the neighboring "Battle Lawn" estate and renaming it "Overlea."

In a 2005 interview, his son, Stedman Buttrick III, recalled how his father and mother disliked the Buttrick house structure: "It was functional, it was well built, but it lacked any charm, they thought. The house itself was solid but lacking in any architectural imagination, and they didn't like the house. The land, on the other hand, the property…was considered unique in the first place [because of constant Buttrick ownership since the 1600s]."[11] It is quite possible that the extensive gardens were intended as compensation for the house's shortcomings.

Just prior to his death, in the spring of 1925 Stedman Sr. commissioned Blossom to create a detailed planting plan for the lower sunken garden (Figure 1.12). The plan, "Mr. Stedman Buttrick, Concord, MA, Planting Plan for Perennials," dated May 27, 1925, called for the garden beds to be filled with a wide variety of perennials and annuals, including: iris, lilies, delphiniums, poppies, primroses, lupines, columbine, Iceland poppies, campanula, phlox, peonies, hollyhocks, cosmos, clarkia, browallia, asters, and zinnias. Whether this exact planting was ever implemented is unknown, but at least some of these plants were incorporated in the beds. The plan also showed further changes from his previous drawings. *Juniperus virginiana* were planted in each of the four corners of the sunken gardens, and the walking paths were reduced to only one around the inner garden. The cross paths running north-south from the steps to the overlook and east-west between the two gated entrances appear to have been redesignated as turf. The shelter houses no longer appeared in the revised plan, and there is no evidence to suggest that these were ever constructed.

A topographic plan, entitled "Topographical Plan, Buttrick Property, 6/6/23, Rev. 1928," no longer showed the asparagus bed or the vegetable garden (Figure 1.13). However, a ledge outcropping was noted in the same general area. The rectangular flower beds shown in the upper garden were returned to an L-shape. A brick wall was also added to the west of the lower sunken garden. The rose garden noted in the lower garden was apparently never planted though it appeared consistently in plans through 1928. Other landscape elements and features remained the same, including the location of the 1911 tennis court.

Many of Blossom's recommendations were realized based on his 1923 and 1928 plans, confirmed through later photographs. The upper garden's long L-shaped beds were implemented, along with the corresponding cedar rows. The beds were bordered with a hedge. The sunken garden was enclosed and built with a grass cross path and south-side overlook. Steps between the upper and lower gardens were constructed as were the new planting beds on the upper level along the retaining wall that divided these two garden rooms. The main terrace closest to the river at the foot of the east slope was implemented and enclosed as proposed.

According to Stedman Buttrick III in a 1997 oral history, "The two formal upper gardens… were started by my grandfather [Stedman Buttrick Sr.]. Everything else was my father's. The gardens were his favorite. There was some expansion in the late '30s and early '40s, but most of the lower terraces and the beds heading down toward what was 'Overlea,' were from my father's efforts."[12]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1928

With the addition of an enclosed sunken garden and the formalization of the descent toward the river on the eastern slope, the Buttrick lands' use was becoming ever less characterized by rural farming and ever more by pleasure grounds (Drawing 1.1). The grounds in the project area were spatially organized into a series of Neoclassic garden rooms that accommodated the hilly topography on the upper and lower elevations, and were connected by an axis and turf paths between them. Fences, steps, walls, and water spigots were among the small-scale features. No constructed water features, buildings, or structures were completed in the project area at this time.

Vegetation and circulation on the site constituted a significant change in the landscape. The new planting beds in the sunken garden were filled with choice perennials and annuals, adding more color and interest to the landscape. With low vegetation existing generally throughout the site, views and vistas remained open to the Concord River and across the meadow to the North Bridge. Views from the overlook terrace in the sunken garden were open to the meadows and the North Bridge beyond. Circulation on the site consisted of walking paths laid out in geometric shapes through both formal gardens, in addition to connecting walkways between them. A wagon road cut across from the northwest corner of the tennis court toward the south.

ENDNOTES

[1] "Harold Hill Blossom," http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rentechie/I475.html.

[2] The Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, Biographical Data form, 7 December 1977.

[3] The Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, Biographical Data form, 7 December 1977.

[4] Client file (National Park Service: Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site).

[5] The Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, Biographical Data form, 7 December 1977; The Cultural Landscape Foundation, Pioneer Queries, http://www.tclf.org/pioneers/query_1.htm.

[6] Edward Clark Whiting, "Harold Hill Bloom" (American Society of Landscape Architects: Histories Project, 20 September 1977), 1.

[7] The Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, Biographical Data form, 7 December 1977.

[8] Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball, *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* (Boston: Hubbard Educational Trust, 1959), 248.

[9] Nancy Butman (Seeds and Weeds garden club slideshow presentation, Buttrick Mansion, Concord, MA, 1993).

[10] Stedman Buttrick, III, Concord Oral History Program, interviewed by Renee Garrelick, 17 April 1997.

[11] Stedman Buttrick, III, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 3.

[12] Stedman Buttrick, III, Concord Oral History Program, interviewed by Renee Garrelick, 17 April 1997.

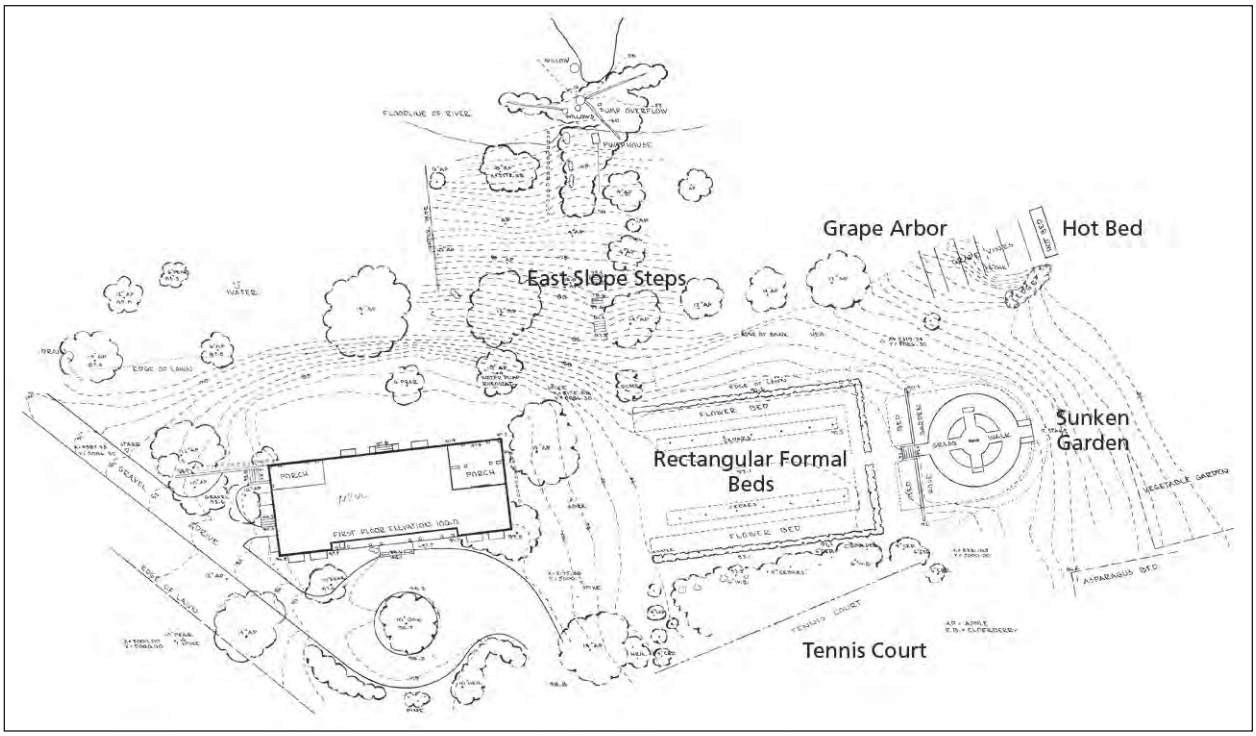


Figure 1.9. This "Topographic Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick Esq., Concord, Mass. – August 1923" designed by Harold Hill Blossom, and retraced by Slatkavitz of the National Park Service in 1963, shows alterations to Wheeler's earlier design for the rectangular garden. It also shows the addition of a sunken garden, hot bed, grape arbor, and three flights of steps along the east slope. (MIMA NHP Archives, MIMA 24473; *Grounds Report, Buttrick Estate, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts*, 1964; Annotated by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [hereafter OCLP], 2009).

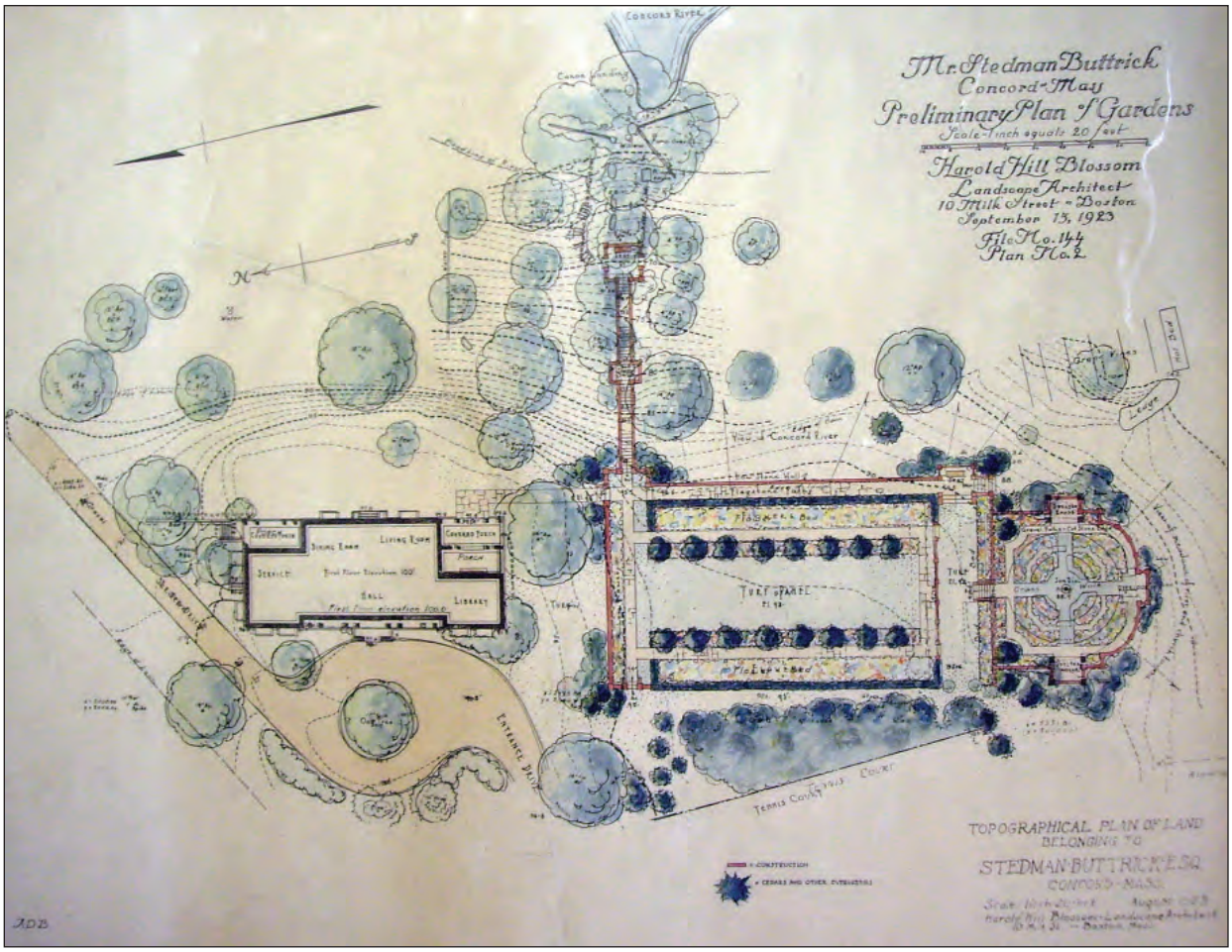


Figure 1.10. Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom provided the "Preliminary Plan of Gardens" to Stedman Buttrick in 1923. The design reconfigured the formal garden, added the sunken garden (right), and extended the stairway to the east toward the Concord River. These would be enduring elements of the landscape layout (MIMA NHP Archives, MIMA 24473).

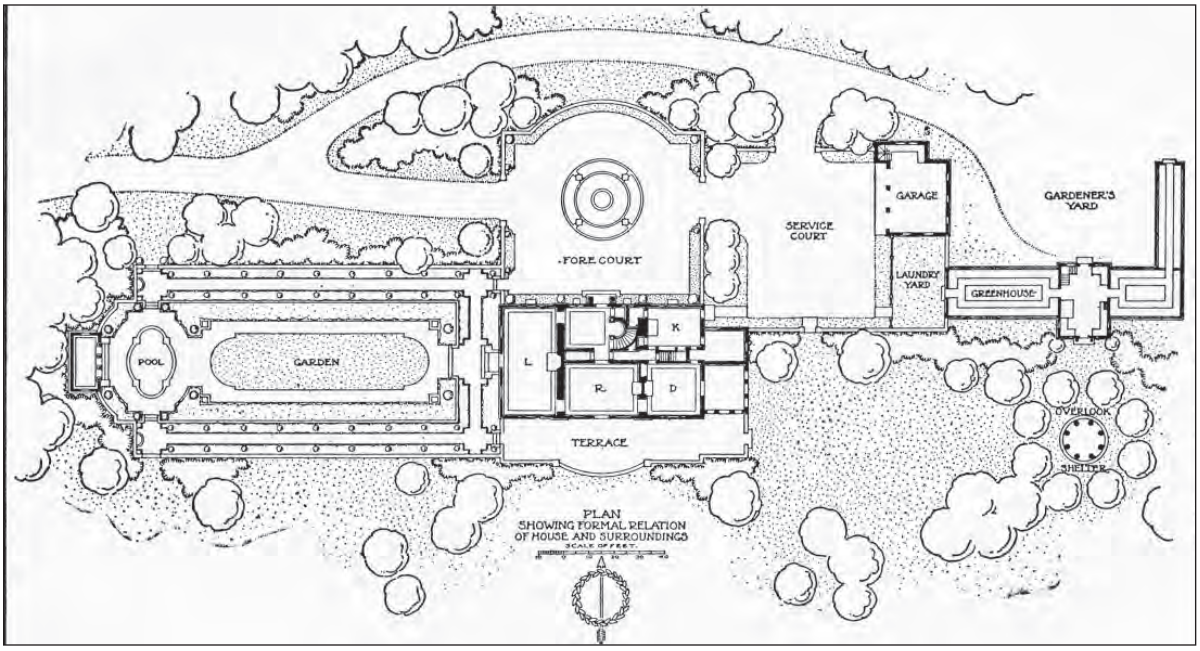


Figure 1.11. This illustration from *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* by Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball shows a general example of how different elements of an estate can be combined. A striking resemblence exists between this sketch and the Buttrick estate layout, looking west (*An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*).

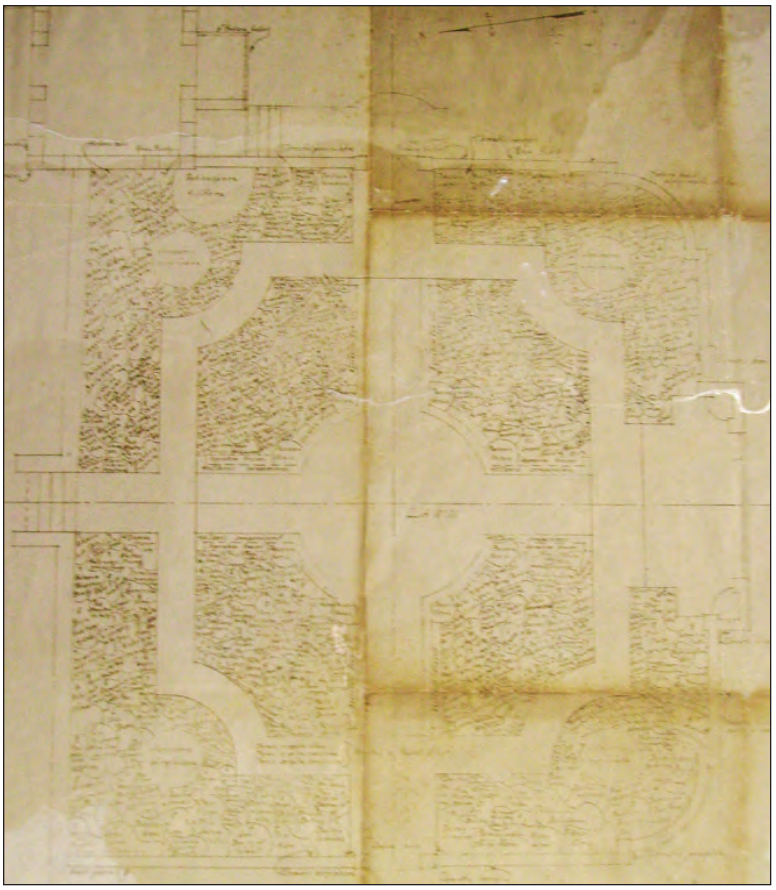


Figure 1.12. Blossom's "Planting Plan for Perennials" in 1925 shows a profusion of perennials and annuals proposed for planting in the sunken garden (MIMA NHP Archives, MIMA 24471).

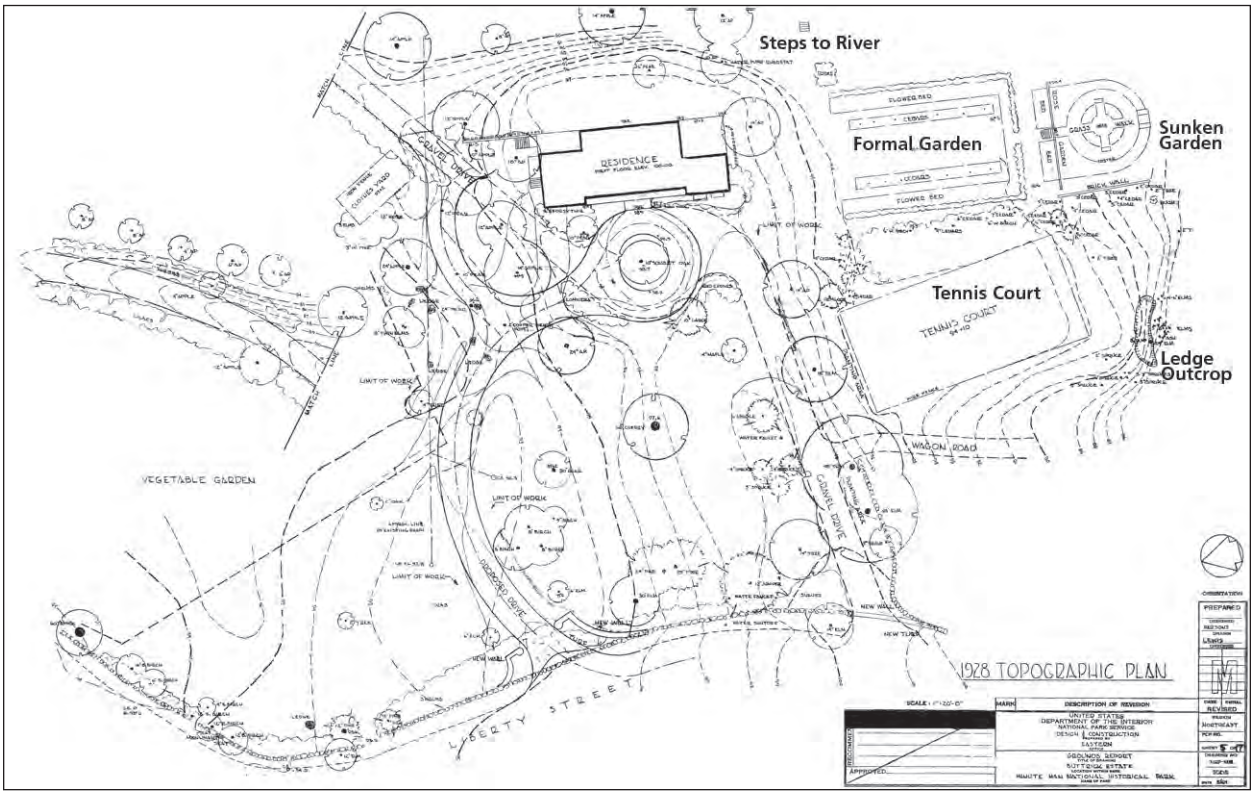
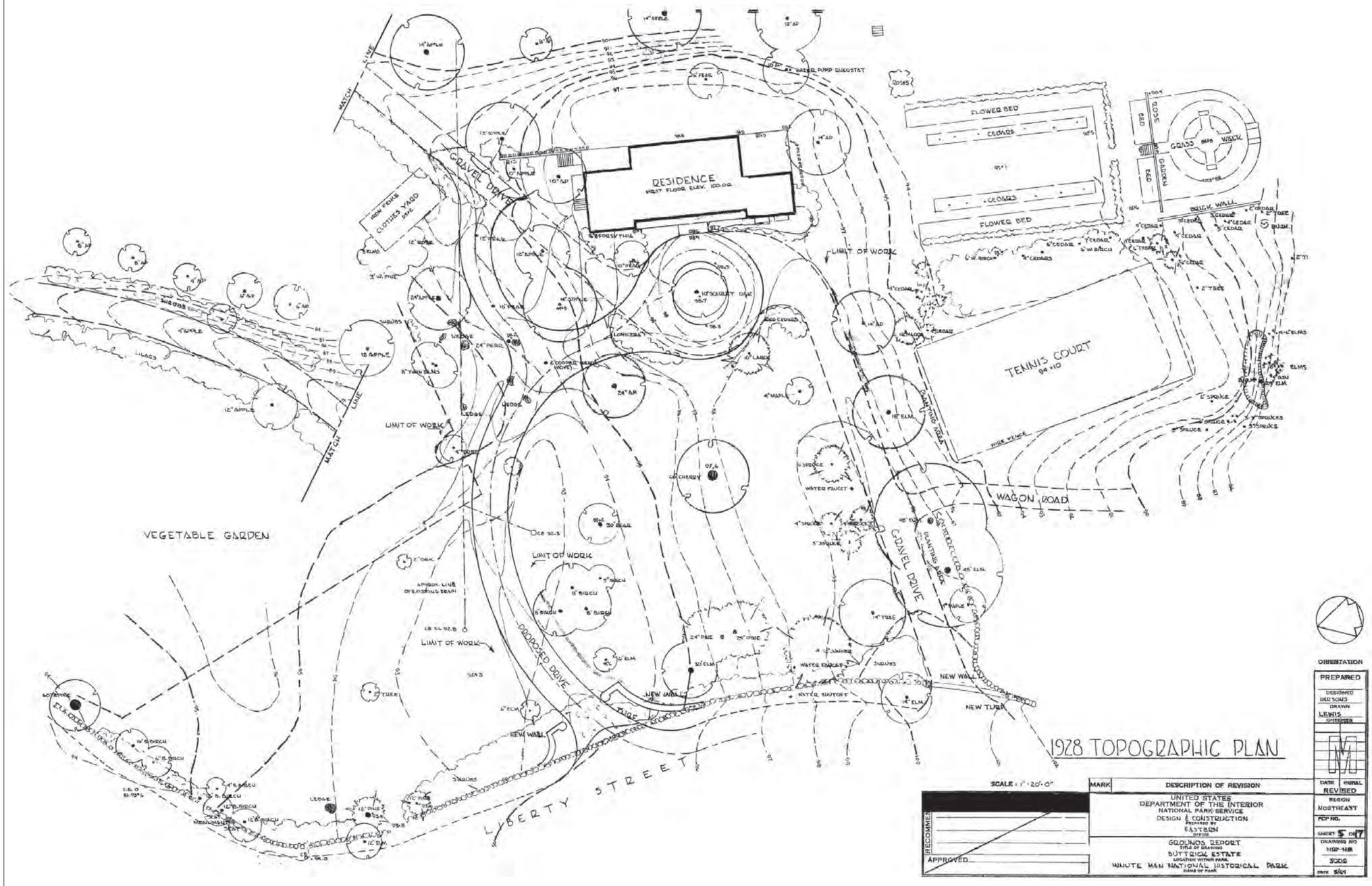


Figure 1.13. This "Topographic Plan, Buttrick Property" dated 1923 and revised in 1928, shows the removal of the vegetable garden and asparagus bed, the notation of a ledge outcrop in that same area, and modifications to the rectangular garden (MIMA NHP Archives, MIMA 24466; *Grounds Report, Buttrick Estate, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts*, 1964; Annotated by OCLP, 2009).



Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park

Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Period Plan, 1928

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Topographical Plan, Buttrick Property, 6/6/23, Rev. 1928 Traced by the National Park Service, 1964 for inclusion in the Grounds Report for the Buttrick Estate, Minute Man National Historical Park

Drawing not to scale

Drawing 1.1

ENHANCEMENT OF ESTATE GARDENS, 1929 TO 1962

Following Stedman Buttrick Jr.'s acquisition of the property, he made some improvements, including enhancing the eastern slope with planted terraces and building a swimming pool on the western side of the property. He also began propagating bearded irises and daylilies as a hobby. Buttrick's efforts became nationally recognized for his extensive collection of these plants and for his many introductions of varieties into the industry. During these years, the Buttrick Gardens reached the height of their excellence – both in landscape design elements and in horticultural significance.

PLANTINGS IN THE BUTTRICK GARDENS, 1930s

In the 1930s, the landscape grew up into maturity through careful and regular maintenance, while retaining its underlying design principles. A classical pergola above a terrace, next to the river overlook, helped to enclose the terrace during the early 1930s (Figure 1.14). The rafters were wooden beams, and their supporting columns were brick with wooden lattice spanning between only the corner columns. The exact date of the pergola's construction is not known, nor is the date of its removal. However, it was extant in the landscape through at least the mid 1930s. It is unclear whether Landscape Architect Harold Hill Blossom suggested or designed the pergola, and whether the pergola ever supported vegetation. However, rhododendrons were planted on the lower level at the base of the terrace's walls to grow and encircle the terrace with blossoms.

During the 1930s, the landscape was relatively open and featured singular specimen trees and informal tree groupings. The manicured landscape was also punctuated by vertical elements in the form of tall cedars, offering definition of garden spaces without complete seclusion from surrounding areas. As the cedars matured, some were removed from the formal gardens; the seven or eight cedars in each of two rows were reduced to three in each. The formal gardens evolved during the 1930s, with a subtle shift toward more formality. Early in the decade, for example, flagstone paths were generally softened with small creeping plants planted in the crevices between the stone slabs. In the latter part of the decade, those plants had been removed in the sunken garden. Herbaceous perennials planted along the top of the garden's retaining wall were replaced with clipped hedges, perhaps to more closely mirror those surrounding the formal rectangular gardens (Figures 1.15-1.18). In the sunken garden's beds, the loose edging plants along the quadrant borders were replaced with low hedging materials, likely boxwood (Figure 1.19). Similar to changes in vegetation, the east and west entrances of the sunken garden began the decade with iron gates of a simple, vertical bar design. By c. 1935, the gates had been replaced with an ornate pair.

Throughout garden beds in the study area, choice perennials and annuals were densely planted, even as an underplanting beneath the row of cedars in the rectangular beds parallel to the formal perennial beds. Perennials included phlox, delphinium, peonies, lilies, and especially Stedman Buttrick Jr.'s favored irises and daylilies.

Iris Propagation and Renowned Varieties

In the mid 1930s, Stedman Buttrick Jr. began growing and propagating irises, eventually establishing about 200 varieties of bearded irises in his garden beds (Figure 1.20). The process required carefully brushing pollen from one iris onto the stigma of another choice hybrid.[1] This cross-pollination, repeated hundreds of times each year, sped nature's process of creating new varieties of iris. Then additional work to maintain and protect the irises continued throughout the year. In the hot summer, after the irises bloomed, two- or three-year-old clumps of iris were divided and replanted in new locations. In November, the beds required additional winter protection, so a layer of wild hay cut from areas along the Concord River was placed over the beds.

From a crop of 400 iris seedlings, Stedman Buttrick Jr. might have saved only three that showed improvement over their predecessors. Of those, he cut the rhizomes into smaller sections for planting; these plants then duplicated the original blooms.[2]

"My father entered [iris] competitions so we always were having the Horticultural Society and so forth," remembered Stedman Buttrick III in an interview. "The gardens were getting visited all the time."[3] One visitor was author and passionate landscape gardener Edith Wharton, who came to the Buttrick Gardens periodically. As acquaintances, she and Stedman Buttrick Jr. never discussed her writing; their conversations were always about landscaping. Regardless of his visitors, according to Stedman Buttrick III, his father had created a showcase more for himself than anyone else. [4]

"[Buttrick Jr.] enjoyed looking at his creations, his iris. He had most of them named," said Linda Christiansen Luosalo, whose father served as estate caretaker from 1950 to 1977. "He enjoyed his time outside."[5]

PRE- AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

A large part of the evolution of the Buttrick Gardens took place between World War I and World War II. A particularly dynamic element of the garden during this period was the construction of the terraced gardens along the eastern slope, developed during the 1940s. No evidence has been discovered to suggest that

Buttrick Jr. worked with a designer to build the narrow terraces along the east facing hillside. Rather, it appears that Buttrick took Blossom's 1920s concept (which included the distinctive staircase), and furthered it himself by planting the hillside and building narrow stepped terraces running parallel to the slope. It is presumed that the water feature, or grotto, in the southeastern portion of the study area was built around the same time that the terraces were expanded. The upper gardens continued as before with few significant changes during this time.

A new grass tennis court was built to the north of the house c. 1941-1942. However, due to labor constraints during the war, the court was not as well maintained as it might otherwise have been. According to Stedman Buttrick III, the court wasn't used often.[6] He recalled that the clay court to the southwest of the house was dismantled and its surface reused to replace the grass tennis court, north of the house (Figure 1.21). Portions of the old clay court area were eventually transformed into lawn, plantings, and a rectangular swimming pool.

World War II likely delayed some development plans. "[But] there was a spate of activity after the Second World War," said Buttrick in a 1994 interview. "Great changes were made."[7] Expansion of the gardens and paths mainly took place following the war, ca. 1945 and 1946. The concrete swimming pool is believed to have been constructed ca. 1949-1950.[8] The pool measured fifteen by thirty-seven feet with a sloping bottom to provide for varying depths of water. It was surrounded by a bluestone terrace (Figure 1.22). "[The pool] was more aesthetic than it was practical," said Buttrick.[9]

Another post- World War II water feature, a rock garden, or grotto, was built just east of Groton Road and to the southwest of the house in the mid to late 1940s. It is presumed that the steps and paths in this area were created about the same time. This is likely to be the rock garden that Buttrick attributed to his mother.[10]

By the 1950s, the turf cross-path in the sunken garden had been replaced with flagstone and a circular fountain had been added at its center (Figure 1.23). In the middle of the fountain pool was a small statue of a boy spouting water from his mouth. Stone eagle statues were added on either side of the overlook.

The Buttrick Gardens Reach Their Apex

By the 1950s, the gardens had become nationally known for its extensive iris collection (Figure 1.24).[11] The grounds, under the careful stewardship of gardener Henry Murray, received praise for their beauty. A *National Geographic* article published in 1959 described the "magnificent irises blooming along the river. Flowering shrubs and majestic trees, their peaceful beauty the product of thirty years' planning and hard work, climbed an easy slope…"[12] The article

noted the flowering azaleas and rhododendrons on the hillsides and the tall columnar juniper accenting the vistas. Iris beds flanked walking paths throughout the terraced gardens right down to the lowest level at the river (Figure 1.25). Masses of peonies and columbine wove their way through the iris beds. Statues flanked either side of one of the planted paths (Figures 1.27-1.28). The intervening lawns were lush. In an oral history, Linda Christiansen Luosalo, concurred:

"Everyone to visit the Buttricks' said that the grass was like green velvet. You'd step and your foot would sink into the grass. It was just so beautiful…and the rhododendrons…it was just really a beautiful place."[13]

At about this time, the gardens and grounds had reached their zenith in development, beauty, and recognition (Figure 1.26). Buttrick's passion for irises, as well as daylilies, led to his becoming a well known horticulturist with many iris and daylily introductions to his credit, most of which date from the late 1950s to early 1960s.[14] Overall, the attractive grounds, including the gardens, had become so extensive that they required the attention of five to six full-time laborers. In addition to the flower gardens, tennis court, and pool, the family also maintained hayfields, vegetable gardens, and livestock elsewhere on the property. The crops were grown for the family's use from the 1930s to the 1950s, and cows, horses, chickens, and pigs were typically found on the farm during the1940s and 1950s at varying times.[15] However, by the 1950s, the laborers on the estate were aging, and the level of maintenance of the gardens began to decline.[16] In retrospect, it might perhaps seem like a sign that the height of the estate's development was also coming to an end.

National Park Service Acquires the Buttrick Gardens

On September 21, 1959, Congress passed legislation creating the Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) intending to preserve the resources associated with the battles of Lexington and Concord.[17] But it wasn't until 1962 that the government began to acquire land from the Buttricks. Eventually, the Buttrick house and grounds were the most prominent resources in the North Bridge Unit of the park.[18] Through the acquisition, the National Park Service came to own a manicured landscape that included the two formal perennial gardens, a swimming pool, two rock gardens, three fountains, seven patios and overlooks, hardscape walkways, and various terraced garden s (Figures 1.29-1.30).

At this time, the rectangular flowerbeds continued to have only three cedars planted in each parallel bed. The three brick terrace walls perpendicular to either side of the long staircase leading to the main terrace on the eastern slope were covered with creeping euonymus. Two stone benches were located at the

northeast and southeast corners (Figure 1.31). When exactly these seats were added or removed is unknown.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1962

The natural features of the land supporting and surrounding the Buttrick homestead were constant contributors to the beauty of the property, which reached its apex during this period (Drawing 1.2). The project area appears to have been arranged in three distinct clusters – one, the terrace gardens on the eastern slope; second, the formal gardens south of the main house, including the sunken garden; and, third, the west slope gardens including the rock garden (grotto) and swimming pool area to the southwest of the house. Overall, the land continued to be used as pleasure grounds, and this use intensified with the expansion of the terraces on the eastern slope and the addition of the swimming pool in the southwest portion of the project area. The land was also used for specialized horticultural purposes, specifically iris and daylily hybridization, and as a showcase for new varieties and introductions.

The organization of spaces within the project area remained similar to previous years, but the construction of the pool and its surrounding bluestone terrace added a new garden "room" for recreational purposes. The walkway leading to and from the pool provided a new element to the site's circulation system and an axial connection to the formal gardens. Circulation patterns also expanded in the terrace gardens as the slope developed. Both curvilinear and straight walkways were built through the new garden areas.

While no buildings were added to the project area, structures, constructed water features, and small-scale features were added. Fieldstone and concrete block retaining walls comprised the majority of structures introduced at this time. The site now featured the swimming pool, a formal circular fountain at the center of the sunken garden, and two rock gardens (grottos) equipped with water features at this time – one in the southwestern portion of the project area and the other on the southeastern slope. Small-scale features included additional terraces, iron railings, stone benches, and granite, brick, and fieldstone steps.

Vegetation increased and matured but did not obstruct views of surrounding points of interest in the adjacent landscape, such as the North Bridge and the Concord River. The eastern slope was developed and planted with flowering shrubs, such as rhododendrons, and trees, including many flowering dogwoods and crabapple trees. Boxwood lined the interior flowerbed quadrants in the sunken garden, and a euonymus hedge was used to line the beds above the sunken garden's north retaining wall. Numerous planting beds, including the

formal ones, were filled with choice perennials and, most importantly, prize-winning iris and daylily varieties introduced by Stedman Buttrick Jr.

Views and vistas continued to be open to the Concord River, despite the increase in vegetation. The views across the eastern slope were clear to the North Bridge but enhanced by the manicured plantings of irises, perennials, and rhododendrons along and on the terraces. Views from the formal gardens south were framed by tall cedars but open to the meadows and river. Views from the upper level down to the main terrace were open to the river beyond. A framed view was also available from the swimming pool east toward the formal gardens. The overlook terraces provided open views above the surrounding, low vegetation.

ENDNOTES

[1] Robert T. Cochran, Jr. and M. Woodbridge Williams, "Concord Iris Garden," *The National Geographic Magazine*, May 1959, 708.

[2] Robert T. Cochran, Jr. and M. Woodbridge Williams, "Concord Iris Garden," *The National Geographic Magazine*, May 1959, 711.

[3] Stedman Buttrick, III, Concord Oral History Program, interviewed by Renee Garrelick, 17 April 1997.

[4] Stedman Buttrick, III, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 5.

[5] Linda Christiansen Luosalo, interviewed by Douglas P. Sabin, 4 May 1992, 10.

[6] Stedman Buttrick, III, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 3.

[7] Stedman Buttrick, III, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 3.

[8] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 95.

[9] Stedman Buttrick, III, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 3.

[10] Stedman Buttrick, III, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 3.

[11] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 92.

[12] Robert T. Cochran, Jr. and M. Woodbridge Williams, "Concord Iris Garden," *The National Geographic Magazine*, May 1959, 705.

[13] Linda Christiansen Luosalo, interviewed by Douglas P. Sabin, 4 May 1992, 11.

[14] In general, Buttrick's iris introductions were either white or shades of blue and lavender. Nancy Butman (Seeds and Weeds garden club slideshow presentation, Buttrick Mansion, Concord, MA, 1993).

[15] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, *Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 95.

[16] Stedman Buttrick, III, Concord Oral History Program, interviewed by Renee Garrelick, 17 April 1997.

[17] Public Law 86-321; National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 2002, Section 7, 1.

[18] National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 2002), Section 7, 5.



Figure 1.14. In this ca. 1935 image, looking east, a pergola is seen enclosing a terrace next to the river overlook terrace above the sunken garden. The pergola may have been built earlier. Note the pergola's construction with lattice between the corner pillars and wooden rafters overhead, and also the garden's iron gates. (Photograph courtesy of Stedman Buttrick. Photographic copy in the MIMA library).



Figure 1.15. Likely taken in the early 1930s, this photo (looking southwest) illustrates the lavish plantings in the sunken garden and along the retaining wall. Note the flowering plants used as an edging for this garden. Note also that the gate is of a simple iron design at this time (Used with Permission of the Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 1.16. Ca. the late 1930s the sunken garden's beds were formally designed but informally planted. Here the view continues to be open to the south toward the meadow and Concord River (Used with Permission of the Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 1.17. The sunken garden on the lower level has been enclosed by a clipped hedge similar to the one opposite encircling the formal rectangular garden beds. This photo, taken ca. 1935, shows the horizontal hedges contrasting with the vertical cedars, and ivy-covered steps connecting the two gardens. Note the Buttrick house in the background, view looking north (Photograph courtesy of Stedman Buttrick. Photographic copy in the MIMA library).



Figure 1.18. A view from the sunken garden looking north toward the Buttrick House, after the mid 1930s. Note the neat hedges and also the loss of cedars on the upper level in the formal garden. These once numbered seven or eight in either row (Used with Permission of the Concord Free Public Library).



Figure 1.19. View of the sunken garden looking south, likely the early 1940s, shows the clipped hedges as edgings, the blooming perennials, and the open views from the overlook terrace (Photograph courtesy of Stedman Buttrick. Photographic copy in the MIMA Library).



Figure 1.20. Image of Harry Crowell, one of the three gardeners the Buttricks employed. Stedman Buttrick Jr. (1901-1969) turned his attention to propagating irises in the 1930s. He established about 200 varieties in his gardens (National Geographic Magazine, May 1959).



Figure 1.21. Original aerial photograph of the Buttrick Gardens area, taken by M.S. Reed on September 11, 1938, shows the project area and the proximity to the Concord River. Note the formal gardens and sunken garden, the hot bed (to the far right), and the clay tennis court which was later removed. Also note that the cedars on either side of the rectangular beds no longer mirror each other. A photographic copy was produced in 2005 (MIMA NHP Library).

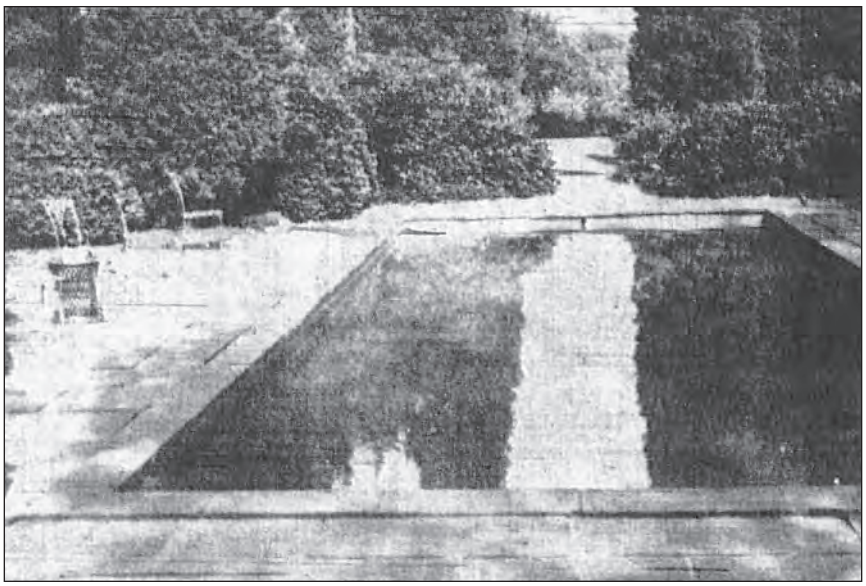


Figure1.22. View of the pool area in 1963 looking east, showing the water feature on axis with the walkway leading to the formal gardens (MIMA NHP Archives).



Figure 1.23. Ca. the late 1940s or 1950s, the view looking south through the sunken garden showed a wide open view to the overflowing spring river, a fountain at the center of the garden, the removal of the turf cross-path, and a new flagstone path at the center (Real Estate Appraisals, MIMA Lands Files).





Figures 1.24, 1.25. At left, irises and rhododendrons bloom in the formal garden area in the spring of 1958. At right, an image from *National Geographic* captures not only the beauty of the terraced gardens in 1959 but also the delight of visitors who enjoyed it. Note the open view to the North Bridge at top right (Photograph courtesy of Sue Buttrick. Published in National Geographic Magazine, May 1959).



Figure 1.26. An aerial view of the Buttrick estate shows the manicured gardens to the south of the main house, including the formal rectangular garden beds, the sunken garden, and the terraced gardens ca. 1959 (National Geographic Magazine, May 1959).



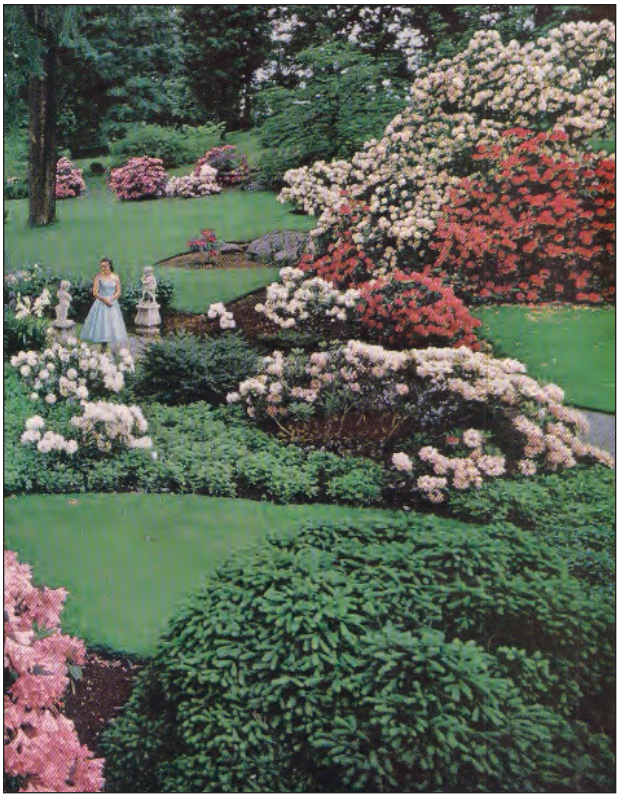


Figure 1.27, 1.28. At left, image from *National Geographic* shows the eastern slope blooming in rhododendrons and irises. Note the beds nearly bordering the turf walking path. At right, a companion image shows the blooming hillside as well as statuary that marked the transition from turf path to crushed stone or some other medium (National Geographic Magazine, May 1959).



Figure 1.29. Looking north, this view ca. 1961 of the rock garden, or grotto, to the southwest of the house shows both naturalistic plantings as well as more formal elements, such as the cedars, in the background (Real Estate Appraisals, MIMA Lands Files).



Figure 1.30. Looking northeast, this view of the terrace gardens ca. 1961 shows the planted eastern slope down to the Concord River. Note also the main terrace with the mature oak tree at its center (Real Estate Appraisals, MIMA Lands Files).



Figure 1.31. This image of the steps leading down the eastern slope to the main terrace shows the retaining walls on either side of the steps covered in neatly trimmed vegetation ca. early 1962. Note also the clear view to the river and the stone benches on the terrace (Real Estate Appraisals, MIMA Lands Files).

CONCORD RIVER

HOUSE TERRACE

STEDMAN BUTTRICK HOUSE

Perennial Beds

Perennial Beds

Perennial Beds

Swimming Pool & Terrace

Grotto

Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Period Plan, 1962

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA
3. 2009 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls
- Water Feature

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale
2. For plant key, reference Appendix C

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 1.2

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP, 1963 TO PRESENT

With the acquisition of the Buttrick property, the National Park Service also took possession of a valuable collection of irises and daylilies along with the well-tended Buttrick Gardens. With funding priorities focused on the park's battlefields, garden plantings became overgrown, and invasive vines and weeds took root. Volunteer efforts were unable to maintain the grounds regularly or to reverse the landscape's, leaving many of the once-well-cared-for gardens to grow nearly wild.

GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF THE BUTTRICK GARDENS

At the park's inception in 1959, suburban Concord, Massachusetts included both residential and commercial development.[1] To assemble land within Minute Man National Historical Park, the National Park Service would need to acquire hundreds of small tracts from individual land owners.[2] In total, the park eventually covered 967 acres in the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington (Figure 1.32), and comprised of three discontinuous units.

The North Bridge unit, which included the Buttrick Gardens, covered about 114 acres of historic farmland divided by the Concord River.[3] The National Park Service's first acquisitions within the North Bridge Unit occurred in 1962 from the Buttrick family and included the Buttrick property, Battle Lawn estate, Flint Field, and Honeysuckle Island.[4] By the end of the decade, the National Park Service had acquired an additional thirty-five acres within the unit, including the Major John Buttrick houselot.[5] The Buttrick homestead itself – including the Liberty Street property and the Major John Buttrick house and fields toward Estabrook Woods – constituted approximately 100 acres.[6]

In general, the townspeople of Concord felt positive about the National Park Service's acquisition of the land, including the Buttrick Gardens. According to Stedman Buttrick III, they saw the action as a way to protect the land and thought the park would be an asset to their community. As for the Buttrick homestead, Buttrick III recalled that the family considered donating the property to the National Park Service, but the sale was necessary because of issues surrounding beneficiaries. Other concerns came from the older members of the family, according to Buttrick III: "I think once the older generation, that is, my father's two living sisters, saw that nobody could maintain [the property] in the family, they were very pleased with the idea."[7]

With the Buttrick property, the National Park Service acquired a number of garden rooms, including seven patios with connecting walks and stairs (Figure

1.33). One of the terraces was the upper patio on the western side of the house featuring the built-in swimming pool. The flagstone in the patios and walkways was set in sand and loam, with exotic plants growing between the slates.[8]

At the time of acquisition, a complete inventory of all garden plantings was prepared. The list cited about 136 plant types, including old varieties of phlox, lilies, peonies, and especially iris and daylilies.[9] In September of 1962, an estimate was provided for the value of the collections. The iris collection of 6,804 hybrid tubers was valued at $15,000 and noted for being a recipient of many horticultural awards (Figures 1.34-1.35). The daylily collection was composed of a total of 6,247 hybrid bulbs, valued at $20,000 and noted as recipient of many awards, including the Presidents Cup in 1962. Narcissus and daffodil bulbs, along with choice perennials, were planted in various beds and considered to add great value and beauty to the property. These were valued at about $1,000.[10] The property was considered to be heavily landscaped and covered with large shade trees, including white birches, beech trees, elms, maples, oaks, large shaped cedars, and an estimated 400 to 500 flowering and evergreen shrubs (Figures 1.36-1.37).[11]

CHANGES TO THE BUTTRICK LANDSCAPE

After acquiring the property, the National Park Service altered the landscape, both through action and inaction. For example, the agency restored Groton Road, which had been removed during the historic period.[12] In 1965, Minute Man National Historical Park released their Master Plan, specifying the use of the Stedman Buttrick House as the North Bridge Visitor Center (which opened in June 1967) and approved construction of an eighty-car parking lot on the grounds. The re-use of the former dwelling as a visitor center for the park inevitably encouraged additional visitors to stroll through the gardens.[13] The National Park Service removed the swimming pool and surrounding flagstone terrace, and the path segments leading to and from the pool were connected through the former pool space. In addition, the rock garden, or grotto, area to the southwest of the house began to disappear beneath unmanaged vegetation.

"We thought [the Park Service] would maintain [the gardens] reasonably well," said Buttrick III. "We knew they couldn't. . .maintain them at such a level as they had been, but we thought they would be maintained for a while, and indeed [they] were – at least the upper and lower gardens, the more formal settings."[14] Even a decade later, in the 1970s, the beauty of the gardens continued to inspire many visitors, and the grounds were considered a "national treasure."[15]

Decline of the Buttrick Gardens

Other visitors in the 1970s began to understand that the park was allocating its limited funding to preserve the battlefields rather than tend the flower gardens.[16] The National Park Service had struggled with the Buttrick house and gardens since the 1962 acquisition because the role of the gardens lacked clarity within the mission of Minute Man NHP. The park had been primarily established to commemorate historic battles and to protect historic battlefields, but the Buttrick house and gardens had been built in the mist and on the grounds of that national story. Politically, demolition of the large brick dwelling was out of the question, but many still believed the grounds of the Buttrick house and garden should be returned to its historic 1775 character. Meanwhile, the building and grounds told a separate story, that of the consistent ownership of the Buttrick family over generations, the family's role in the Revolutionary War, and Buttrick's subsequent contributions to the country's nursery industry. The importance of Buttrick family history was overshadowed by the historic importance of the area as the starting point of the American Revolutionary War.

As the quandary continued in the 1970s, only three landscape maintenance staff were employed to care for the entire three-unit Minute Man NHP in Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln. Successive budget reductions meant that garden maintenance took a lower priority, relative to the other park grounds. Coupled with these events, the 1970s also marked an increase in environmental awareness. This sensitivity led to the promotion of native landscapes and the use of fewer pesticides. In 1970, the first Earth Day celebrated the planet and the environment and began to promote sustainable practices. This movement may have had an impact on previous activities and thinking once prevalent in the high-maintenance Buttrick Gardens.

A lack of clarity on the purpose of the Buttrick house and gardens continued. By 1990, the park stopped tending the gardens altogether.[17] Without the previous level of care the iris collection had been receiving, the irises weakened. Grass paths through the terraced gardens eventually were eliminated in favor of pavement, such as concrete, to further reduce maintenance efforts. Rhododendrons were damaged by pests, and plants that were not mulched against winter's cold died.[18] In addition, the park removed most of the columnar cedars, while allowing other trees to grow, eventually obscuring previously open views down to the river.[19] According to Stedman Buttrick III, his father – and creator of a majority of the garden spaces – had seen and commented on the gardens under National Park Service ownership before his death in 1969. "My father's…major comment was that the trees were getting too big. But he…never complained about the gardens."[20]

When Stedman Buttrick III himself visited the gardens again in 1994, he found them different from his recollection. The overcrowding and growth of the plants, along with the restoration of Groton Road, significantly changed the character of the landscape he remembered.[21]

Harry Braid served as the park's grounds supervisor from 1992 to 1998. According to Braid, the gardens were already in decline when he arrived. "We had only one gardener to maintain them and his experience was [as] limited as mine," noted Braid. "I was told that there were more important things to do in the park. The reasoning was that these gardens were not part of the history of the park, the Battlefield and Battle Road were." However, he notes that his supervisor at the time, Larry Gall, was "all for the gardens." [22]

Volunteer Efforts at the Buttrick Gardens

In the early 1990s, Larry Gall organized a volunteer effort through the Concord Garden Club to assist with garden maintenance. While the effort may have been short-lived, it may account for the comments made by some visitors at that time. Samantha Wilson, noted "many shrubs…beautifully landscaped, terraced gardens… [and] magnificent displays of peonies and gas plants [*Dictamnus*]. Due to funding problems, [the gardens] had lost their glory…[but] they are being brought back."[23]

According to Braid, regular volunteer efforts to assist with maintenance work were limited, but they helped sporadically with pruning and dividing.[24] However, volunteer efforts were not enough to keep the gardens from reverting to a wild natural state.[25]

In 1994, the park undertook additional efforts to rejuvenate the plantings. At the time, the landscape was overgrown, and many of the original plant materials had deteriorated or died. The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation drafted an existing conditions plan and other plans to support the park's desire to rejuvenate the gardens and replace some of the plants.

By 2001, writer and visitor Joyce Miller found the gardens overgrown and nearly unrecognizable.[26] She compared the state of the gardens with her earlier visit in the 1970s and found that "the plants are thin and unhealthy looking; there are only a few blossoms, paving bricks are missing or broken; [and] wrought iron gates are sagging or gone."[27]

Volunteer efforts to help maintain the gardens were recorded in 2001 and 2002, although as late as 2005 and 2006, the gardens still appeared sparsely planted and

unkempt (Figures 1.38-1.39). In May 2009, the Buttrick Gardens were selected by the Massachusetts Arborists Association to receive volunteer tree pruning services from certified arborists in celebration of National Arbor Day. In early summer, the park appropriated funds to address additional garden issues, including the poor condition of masonry – both retaining walls and pathways – throughout the gardens. An inventory of existing trees and shrubs was also conducted at this time partially through that funding. In a coordinated effort in August 2009, youth volunteers led by staff from the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation's Branching Out program began removal of weeds and invasive plants that were smothering desirable plants in the sunken garden, terraced gardens, and other spaces, which by now had grown nearly wild. Some evergreens were also replaced (Figures 1.40-1.41).

ENDNOTES

[1] National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 2002, Section 7, 2.

[2] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, "Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 103.

[3] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, "Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 1.

[4] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, "Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 1.

[5] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, "Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 130.

[6] Stedman Buttrick IV, Concord Oral History Program, interviewed by Renee Garrelick, 17 April 1997.

[7] Stedman Buttrick, IV, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 2.

[8] Willard C. Bodge, "Real Estate Appraisals for the Buttrick Estate" (Boston, 1962), 12-13.

[9] Nancy Butman (Seeds and Weeds garden club slideshow presentation, Buttrick Mansion, Concord, MA, 1993).

[10] Daniel P. Curtin to Willard C. Bodge, Letter, 10 September 1962.

[11] Willard C. Bodge, "Real Estate Appraisals for the Buttrick Estate" (Boston, 1962), 26.

[12] Stedman Buttrick, IV, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 8.

[13] Deborah Dietrich-Smith, "Cultural Landscape Report, North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park" (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, January 2004), 173.

[14] Stedman Buttrick, IV, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 3.

[15] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.

[16] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.

[17] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.

[18] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.

[19] Stedman Buttrick, IV, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 6.

[20] Stedman Buttrick, IV, interviewed by Joan Zenzen, 23 November 2005, 3.

[21] Stedman Buttrick, IV, Interviewed by Douglas Sabin, National Captioning, LLC, 6 July 1994, 8.

[22] Harry Braid, "The Gardens and How They Declined," *The Concord Magazine* (June, July, August 2002).

[23] Samantha Wilson, "The Somewhat Secret Garden at the North Bridge," *The Concord Magazine* (June 1998).

[24] Harry Braid, "The Gardens and How They Declined," *The Concord Magazine* (June, July, August 2002).

[25] "The Gardens and How They Were Cleaned," *The Concord Magazine* (June, July, August 2002).

[26] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.

[27] Joyce Miller, "What Happened to the Buttrick Estate Garden?," *The Concord Magazine*, September/October 2001.



Figure 1.32. A map of Minute Man National Historical Park shows the three units that today comprise the entire park: The North Bridge Unit (within which lie the Buttrick Gardens), the Wayside Unit, and the Battle Road Unit (Minute Man National Historical Park website, annotated by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [hereafter OCLP]).



Figure 1.33. A 1961 view of the curved terrace to the east of the house. In this view looking north, note the clear view to the house and short plantings around the terrace and along the path heading north (center of photo) (Real Estate Appraisals, MIMA Lands Files).



Figure 1.34 1.35, 1.36. The iris collecton extended to various beds within the Buttrick Gardens, as shown in this photos from the early 1960s. The image at left shows the formal rectangular garden beds in bloom, while the center image shows the sunken garden beds awash in various iris hues. The image at right shows blooming iris and flowering rhododendrons (MIMA Park Archives).



Figure 1.37. This image ca. the early 1960s shows the lushly planted borders along the terrace walkways, the flowering shrubs, and the canopy of shady trees. (MIMA Park Archives).



Figure 1.38. Despite voluteer efforts in 2001 and 2002, the gardens remained largely unmaintained. This photo taken in June 2005, looking south in the formal gardens, shows that although there are ample iris plantings, the outer planting bed is sparsely planted (OCLP, 2005).



Figure 1.39. A photo taken of the sunken garden looking north in May 2006. Sparse plantings, weeds in the cracks of the walkways, and the overgrown junipers can all be seen (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 1.40. In August of 2009, members of the Branching Out program, administered by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, worked throughout the Buttrick Gardens areas to weed, clear, and help maintain the grounds. The efforts were made in advance of planned restoration efforts. Here workers address weeds in the sunken garden. Note the invasive purple loosestrife growing in the meadow between the overlook and the North Bridge (OCLP, 2009).



Figure 1.41. In order to save irises found in certain gardens from harm during the upcoming restoration work, workers dug them up and planted them in temporary beds south of the present maintenance building, protecting the rhizomes from harsh winter weather (OCLP, 2009).

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter provides a narrative overview of the existing (2009) landscape characteristics including the overall distinguishing traits of the landscape of the study area of this report, along with a description of the site's setting and its current uses. The landscape characteristics for this site include Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Circulation, Topography, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, Small-Scale Features, Constructed Water Features, and Archeological Features. Documentation for the chapter is based on field observations. Existing conditions are graphically depicted in accompanying photographs and on one plan that illustrates the location and distribution of vegetation in the gardens (Drawing 2.0).

The study area consists of four garden areas: The formal garden, the sunken garden, the terrace gardens on the east slope descending to the river, and the west slope gardens on the southwest side of the house (Figure 2.0).

LANDSCAPE SETTING

The Stedman Buttrick house and its associated gardens are part of the Buttrick Designed Landscape located within the Buttrick Estate within the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park, approximately eighteen miles northwest of Boston in the town of Concord, Massachusetts. The gardens in the study area are primarily located to the south and east of the house – a brick two-and-one-half story Classical Revival-style mansion built between 1911-1913 atop a hill (sometimes informally referred to as Buttrick Hill), overlooking the Concord River.

The undulating estate grounds slope to the east toward the Concord River, to the south toward the open fields and the river beyond, and to the west toward Liberty Street. This report focuses on the estate's gardens, including the trees, shrubs, ornamental plantings, terraces, steps, paths, walls, and small-scale features. The study boundary extends to the Concord River on the east, to the Buttrick house to the north, the Groton Road Trail to the west, and the open fields on the south.

THE BUTTRICK GARDENS LANDSCAPE

The following description of the Buttrick House Gardens is organized by landscape characteristics, which are tangible aspects that define a landscape's overall appearance and help clarify an understanding of its cultural value.

Landscape characteristics are composed of landscape features, which are the smallest unit in the evaluation process.[1] Landscape characteristics associated with the gardens include: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Circulation, Topography, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, Small-Scale Features, Constructed Water Features, and Archeological Features.

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

This characteristic includes natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, such as geology, hydrology, climate, flora, and fauna. As a designed landscape, the study area does not display many of the natural topographical features. The presence of Buttrick Hill is still seen, the crest sitting at 167 feet above sea level. The eastern slope of the hill, which now accommodates the terrace gardens, is the steepest slope in the site, rising at an eighteen percent grade. The major natural system that can still be seen is the Concord River, located just east of the study area.

The study area is located in close proximity to the Great Meadows Wildlife Refuge in Concord and animals are likely present in the wooded environs. Deer are the most evident fauna in the study area, grazing on many of the gardens' plant materials, including yews (*Taxus sp*.).

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The spatial organization characteristic addresses the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual association in a landscape creating ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The study area exists on different planes, taking advantage of the sloping site and displaying different styles – from open expanses to intimate enclosures, from the formal to the wild. Surrounded by a short privet hedge, the formal gardens on the upper level feature rectangular beds that lead the eye to the sunken garden on a lower level to the south (Figure 2.1). The hedges neither obstruct views nor impinge on the openness of the area. The formal and sunken gardens are connected by a flight of five concrete steps. The intimate sunken garden, essentially a garden room, is enclosed by hedges and walls, focusing the visitor's attention on the surrounding fields, river, and historic North Bridge beyond. The visual connection between this garden and the scene that stretches from the overlook is striking and purposeful. The enclosure's privacy and peace is in stark contrast to the openness of the field and its bloody history. In the opposite direction, the sunken garden also provides a visual connection with the house to the north through the formal gardens above, although the visual connection is greatly narrowed by the enclosing hedges (Figure 2.2). These garden spaces complement each other visually as coordinating axial components of the designed landscape.

Beyond the sunken garden's east gate, an intimate brick terrace above is enclosed by a low brick sitting wall and the vegetative canopy of mature trees around three sides (Figure 2.3). This terrace exists on the level of the formal (upper) garden, providing a visual connection to both the rectangular perennial beds and the sunken garden below.

The organized design of the formal and sunken gardens dissipates as visitors proceed farther from the house to the east and south. The terrace gardens become wilder as visitors descend the eastern slope. The four terrace gardens retain a connection to the formally managed landscape in that they are built at stepped intervals and arranged in a rectangular shape running parallel along the hillside. The walks traversing the terraces are linear until the visitor arrives at the southeastern footpaths – both planned and spontaneous – that wind their way through the wooded wilder area. Within the terraced gardens, two overlook terraces provide an open expanse within this area that is densely enclosed by vegetation, most of which are either mature or overgrown. The lower or main terrace serves as an overlook to the river below and has a sense of overhead enclosure provided by the shady canopy of a large white oak tree growing in the middle of the earth and brick terrace (Figure 2.4). Just below this terrace, the landscape becomes even less formal before it blends into the waterside wildness of the river's edge. The other overlook terrace southeast of the house is a mid-level, curved terrace that offers an open resting area, although the views are blocked (Figure 2.5). Overall, the formal lines and geometric shapes of the gardens above give way to naturalistic elements in the southeastern section, inspired by the flowing river to the east. The straight hardscape paths in the formal areas are exchanged here for curvilinear trails of granite setts or earth through the wooded areas to the south.

The slope to the west of the formal garden on the upper level is an open expanse dotted with mature shade trees and evergreens. Its arrangement of space and plantings is mostly informal, except for two pairs of evergreens that flank the straight bluestone path at the steps. The path leads west from the formal areas and ascends a small flight of three granite steps that were severely settling into the underlying soil, but have been recently reset, providing a level walking surface (Figure 2.6). Farther west, the path descends three sets of bluestone steps with two landings; together the flights comprise eleven steps (Figure 2.7).

To the east, the river generally acts as a dividing line as do the terrace walls that separate one stepped level from another down the eastern slope toward the river. Another division, the gravel Groton Road Trail provides a visual and physical

demarcation separating the areas most enjoyed by users to the east and the less tended areas that border Liberty Street to the west.

CIRCULATION

Circulation is a characteristic that describes the elements that constitute systems of movement in the landscape. Short walking trails – made of bluestone, granite sets, or trodden earth, laid out in a formal and straight or informal and curving – provide visitors a means to experience the landscape, particularly through the wooded areas on the lower terraces and slopes to the east. Certain trails, especially Groton Road Trail, are used regularly by walkers, joggers, and dog-walkers.

Bluestone paths and stair landings are generally found in the more formal areas of the gardens. One such path runs north-south along the east side of the formal gardens (Figure 2.9). Another creates the circular walk through the sunken garden (see Figures 2.2-2.8). The stairs connecting the formal gardens and the sunken garden are concrete and exhibit deteriorating cracks in the risers (Figure 2.10). Other bluestone paths form the traverse through the terraced gardens, one of which connects to the curved bluestone terrace. These paths were reset in either late 2009 or 2010 as part of the Recovery Act rehabilitation, which leveled the paths, secured loose stones, and removed vegetation growing between the stones.

Through the formal gardens, brick walks are laid out between the perennial beds and the privet hedge. Between the bricks, where soil exists, there are, weeds grow (Figure 2.11). Leading from the formal gardens to the curved terrace is a unique set of brick steps, set in a half circle pattern and coordinated with a bluestone path (Figure 2.12).

Paths with granite setts (which look similar to cobblestones) are in the east and south portions of the terrace gardens. These paths curve in a picturesque style through the trees and are set in arched patterns on some landings. However, many of the granite setts are missing or covered with organic debris, particularly at the edge of certain paths (Figure 2.13). These steps were reset in either late 2009 or early 2010, re-leveling the steps and restoring the geometric pattern within granite edging (Figure 2.14). In addition, some fieldstone is used for steps and other walking surfaces in the east and south areas (Figure 2.15).

In addition to the formal paths in the terrace gardens are social trails created by visitors trying to access the understory of trees and shrubs. In many areas, these trodden earth paths cause soil compaction around the surrounding vegetation.

The west slope gardens are bordered by the Groton Road Trail, which is just outside the project site boundary. The main path through this garden area is the flagstone walk with concrete steps. This walk runs east-west from the formal garden through the west slope garden. Historic earthen paths, once overgrown by weeds were discovered in the area of the grotto.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by man-made changes (natural landforms are part of Natural Systems and Features). The topography of the study area takes full advantage of the site's naturally hilly terrain, unlike the Buttrick house, built on the peak of the existing hill without regard for the topography. The garden design incorporates the slopes, cutting into the hill to create a series of level terraces descending to the Concord River. These provide rectangular planting beds and a stepped presentation for trees and shrubs.

The design of the southern and western slopes takes advantage of the topography. The southern slope was cut and leveled to form the sunken garden, which ultimately became a viewing platform toward the North Bridge. The elevation drops just beyond this bluestone overlook terrace, creating the feeling of a promontory. Lastly, the west slope down toward Groton Road Trail traverses the elevation change gracefully with a series of bluestone and brick steps (see Figure 2.7).

VEGETATION

Vegetation includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants introduced in the landscape. Plants that occur naturally are generally addressed under Natural Systems and Features. The vegetation at the study area is generally most intensely planted around the perimeter of the project site, with an established canopy of mature trees enclosing the relative openness of the ornamental gardens on the upper and lower levels.

Certain large trees not only define spaces but also provide a unique character. Among these are the mature white oak in the center of the main terrace at the lower northeast level, and the mature cherry tree (*Prunus sp.*) that lends form and structure to the back (west) of the curved terrace at mid level. Although in declining health, the eastern red cedars (*Juniperus virginiana L.)*, planted in each of the four corners of the sunken garden, define the space on the vertical plane. Other plantings, such as the yew hedge running outside of the sunken garden's north wall, provide a visual dividing line and announce a transition into a new

garden room (see Figure 2.2). A weeping hemlock spreads majestically in the lower terrace gardens and underscores the area's character of maturity and mystery. Such large, established specimens stand witness to the grandeur of the garden in its former days.

The formal garden within the center of this site has structured, ornamental gardens enclosed by a hedge. The privet (*Ligustrum*) hedge surrounding the beds is regularly clipped to maintain its geometric shape; goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) grows beneath it and in some areas of the beds; however, maintenance efforts try to keep the goutweed under control in these beds. The ornamental gardens include colorful perennials during the growing season (see Figure 2.0). The perennials in the formal garden's rectangular beds include irises (*Iris sp.*), peonies (*Paeonia sp.*), daylilies (*Hemerocallis sp.*), phlox (*Phlox sp.*), columbine (*Aquilegia sp.*), and gas plants (*Dictamnus sp.*). These are desirable species that have been purposely tended in these beds. Joe-pye-weed (*Eupotorium sp.*) appears to be an established perennial but is actually a volunteer plant. The desirable perennials are sparsely planted, indicating that some plants have been removed or have died out. The bare earth between groupings allows weeds to take hold throughout the mulched beds, especially goutweed. Some vines, oxalis (*Oxalis spp.*) and crabgrass (*Digitaria*) are among the other weeds here. Daylilies growing along a narrow strip to the east of the formal garden, on the opposite side of the bluestone path, seem to choke out many of the potential weeds (see Figure 2.9).

In addition to its eastern red cedars in the garden corners, the sunken garden has a limited number of shrubs and a mix of perennials in its beds. In the northeast corner of the garden, a small group of rhododendrons exist beneath and behind the cedar. The plant is unique in the sunken garden and misplaced, but its purpose is to provide blossoms both in the sunken garden and to the enclosed terrace above. Perennials include phlox, daylilies, irises, and peonies. These plants, again in sparse groupings, must compete with a plethora of weeds that have become overgrown, most notably jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis Meerb*). Because of weeds and overgrown specimens, such as the cedars, the sunken garden has lost the appearance of tight control generally associated with a formal planting in a four-square design (Figure 2.16). Just beyond the retaining wall on the southern side of the sunken garden, vines – like black swallow wort (*Cynanchum nigrum*) – have nearly overtaken the junipers at the foot of the overlook terrace.

The terrace gardens are perhaps the most overrun with weeds, volunteer trees, invasive vines, and other undesirable vegetation (Figure 2.17). These plants grow up through the trees, shrubs, and perennials (such as daylilies), and throughout

the ground plane beneath them. Many of the specimen trees have reached or passed maturity, blocking views and – coupled with weeds, vines, and volunteers – creating a tangle of vegetation. In addition, some desirable groupings, such as those of rhododendrons (*Rhododendron sp.*) or junipers (*Juniperus sp.*), have grown into large masses and now compete with and crowd out other plantings. Meanwhile, desirable trees have grown to maturity and in many cases are shading out other specimen trees or desirable shrubs. This results in a relatively high number of leggy plants, uneven growth, or declining health as plants struggle to adapt to the competition for limited sun. A number of trees have hazardous limbs and a good deal of deadwood; many have large cavities in the trunk or structural branches. Perennial beds lining the walks along the lower and mid terrace walls host daylilies and some other perennials but are shaded by mature plants around them and have weeds within them.

Certain areas are predominately covered by one particular weed. For example, on the northeast slope from the house down to the river, an infestation of black swallow wort dominates. Beneath the mature cherry tree in the terrace gardens to the southeast of the formal gardens, goutweed dominates as a groundcover (see Figure 2.12).

In the west slope gardens, the same issues prevail: shading of plant materials due to mature growth of larger specimens and pervasive weeds and invasives. The mature cedars to the north of the walkway are in decline in large part due to the shading of mature oak trees in the area. The columnar junipers that flank either side of the steps closest to the formal garden were replaced twice in 2009. The flowering dogwoods and crabapples in this garden area require pruning. A large holly blocks the view from the benches to the meadows to the south. The grotto at the foot of the hill is heavily planted with shrubs such as rhododendrons and junipers on the upper level, but the entire area is overrun with weeds and invasive vines. Even the grotto itself has been overtaken by weeds. Paths that were once visible around the grotto have disappeared under vegetation.

Overall, vegetation at the study area falls generally into two categories at either end of the spectrum – too sparse or too overgrown. In addition, invasive weeds and vines permeate the grounds throughout all the planting areas. Among the weeds are: goutweed, black swallow wort, deadly nightshade (*Atropina belladonna*), oxalis, crabgrass, and wild mustard (*Brassica sp.*).

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

This characteristic addresses three-dimensional constructs in the landscape; buildings are constructs for human shelter, while structures are not designed for human shelter. No buildings are present within the project site. However, nine

retaining walls provide the structural engineering system that underlies the four terrace gardens on the east slope descending toward the river (Figures 2.18-2.19, 2.20). These vary in materials and include concrete block and brick with stone caps. Enclosing the sunken garden are five separate walls, including those that support and enclose the overlook terrace. Lastly, a continuous wall creates an enclosed terrace in the southeast area of the project site. This wall, which serves as a retaining wall below, is as a sitting wall for the brick terrace (Figure 2.21).

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views and vistas are the prospects created by a range of vision in the landscape. The mature and overgrown vegetation of the study area has obscured most views to the surrounding landscapes. Views of the southern open fields, the Concord River, and the North Bridge are entirely blocked from the formal gardens on the upper level. This view only opens to the visitor who stands on the overlook terrace in the sunken garden. The overlook here continues to provide a view of the landscape below. From the sunken garden, there is a view north to the Buttrick House. Previously narrowed by overgrown yew bushes, pruning of the shrubs has reopened the view (see Figures 2.2-2.10).

In the terrace gardens to the east, two overlook terraces have diminished views because of the overgrown vegetation, mature specimens, and volunteer species. The main terrace to the northeast provides a significantly obstructed view of the river through vegetation (Figure 2.22). The view to this terrace from the top of the stairs that lead to it is framed by the bigleaf wintergreen euonymus (*Euonymus fortune* 'Vegetus') that are planted on either side of the stairs (Figure 2.23). The curved bluestone terrace to the southeast has an almost completely obstructed view due to vegetation, primarily the overgrown weeping hemlock, and provides only glimpses of the river (Figure 2.24).

Two benches are located along the lower path in the terrace gardens, intended as stopping points to take in the views of the river. However, overgrown vegetation along the river has blocked the intended views (Figures 2.25-2.26).

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

These elements provide detail and diversity combined with functional and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Two significant small-scale features include the stone benches in the study area located on the path along the lower terrace wall to the east, closest to the river in the terrace gardens. Unfortunately, their use as a stopping point to take in views of the river is nullified by vegetative overgrowth (Figures 2.25-2.26). However, the benches still offer a respite to visitors walking along the terraces. In the sunken garden, two corner seats are

built into the recessed corners of the overlook terrace's southern wall. Two additional modern wooden benches are located on the south side of the bluestone path that connects the upper gardens to the west slope gardens (Figure 2.27).

Rustic fences are featured on the southern portion of the site, just to the west of the sunken garden (see Figure 2.27). This post-and-rail fence runs east-west along a portion of the main bluestone path that connects the formal garden area with the west slope. Two smaller portions of similar fencing exist at the foot of the overlook terrace (Figure 2.28).

Two types of signs are located in the study area. A small directional sign is located at the base of the stairs that leads from Groton Road Trail toward the formal gardens (Figure 2.29). In addition, three informational waysides are located at the southern edge of the overlook terrace in the sunken garden to interpret the history of the fields, river, and North Bridge as viewed from the overlook (Figure 2.30). These waysides stand behind a section of a recently refurbished, decorative, cast-iron railing.

Other cast-iron railings are found on a number of additional terraces or viewing platforms. The main terrace in the northeast corner of the terrace gardens features a section of iron railing installed in each of the three brick walls (Figure 2.31). These wrought-iron railings, which over time had begun to deteriorate, were recently replaced with similar fixtures. Along the curved terrace, an iron railing provides security and a visually unobtrusive barrier along the terrace's curved edge. On its northern end, the corner portion of this railing has sunk and is no longer level (Figure 2.32). At the eastern end of the bluestone path that forms the southern border of the formal gardens, another section of iron railing provides safety and transparency to the grounds (Figure 2.33). This railing, which had begun to rust and separate from itself along the top, has also been recently replaced.

A number of cast-iron gates, though regularly open, help to separate spaces (or garden rooms) throughout the gardens. A single cast-iron gate, approximately two feet high, is located at the top of the steps in the northeast portion of site (see Figure 2.23). At the sunken garden, a set of 6-foot-tall double gates are incorporated in both the east and west walls of the garden, helping to enclose this garden room without cutting it off from the rest of the landscape (Figure 2.34). A single gate, approximately two feet high, exists at the top of a set of steps that ascend from the sunken garden's east side up to the enclosed terrace on the upper garden level. This gate is coordinated with cast-iron railings that edge the

stairs for safety (Figure 2.35). Another gate is located to the north of the large cherry tree at its base, but this gate is currently removed.

An underground utility box covered by a metal lid is encircled by loose brick and located at the southern end of the formal garden outside the beds to the west of the western privet hedge (Figure 2.36).

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES

This characteristic includes built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions. Two constructed water features are present today in the landscape but are presently inoperative. One is known as the rock garden, or grotto, on the southwestern edge of the project site, adjacent to Groton Road Trail (Figure 2.37). This feature is built into the side of the hill and has a large rock basin below. This water feature purports a naturalistic connection with its informal setting. The other rock fountain built into the back of a hill is located in the southeast area of the project site. This feature is nestled beside a granite-sett path that creates a slightly more formal setting (Figure 2.38).

ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

This characteristic includes above-ground remains related to historic and prehistoric land use. Unless used for interpretation of the landscape, subsurface archeological resources are beyond the scope of this report.

ENDNOTES

[1] Robert Page, Cathy Gilbert, and Susan Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource and Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998).



Figure 2.0. Map of the study area of this report, identifying the four different garden areas (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.1. View looking south, the rectangular formal garden beds lead the eye toward the sunken garden. Note the openness of the area, bordered by enclosing vegetation (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.2. Looking northwest, the sunken garden is spatially connected to the formal gardens on the upper level by a flight of steps and north wall. Note work underway on perimeter brick wall (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.3. An intimate terrace to the east of the sunken garden. This view, looking southeast, also shows moss and weeds growing between the brick terrace floor, the gate and stairs leading to the sunken garden, and the vegetation around three walls of the terrace (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.4. This view looking east on the lower terrace shows the three stemmed white oak at the center, the surrounding brick walls, the cast-iron railing, blocked views of the river below, brick surface at the top right and left corners of the terrace, and the turf surface of the rest of the terrace (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.5. The curved overlook terrace, looking east, has an obstructed view of the river, a flagstone surface, cast-iron railings. Note also the weeds growing on the slope, bottom right. This image is post treatment of terrace feature (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.6. View looking west, this flagstone path leads from the formal garden areas toward Groton Road Trail. Note the three sinking granite steps, the evergreens flanking them, weeds between the flagstones and competing with the evergreens in the lower right, and leggy plants on the right growing into the path (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.7. View looking east, these bluestone steps traverse the landscape's topographic changes with eleven steps in three flights. Note the overgrown shrubs on either side of the path and the weeds growing around and on the steps (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.8. The sunken garden offers a view to the fields below and to the Concord River and North Bridge beyond. The promontory that forms this viewing platform has three informational waysides on the opposite side of the cast-iron railing. While some daylilies and other perennials are still visible, these once formal gardens have been overtaken by weeds (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.9. A flagstone path runs north-south to the east of the formal gardens. Daylilies line the retaining wall to the right. Junipers cover the slope to the right of the wall. A privet hedge on the left divides the formal gardens from the walking path (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.10. Concrete steps lead between the sunken garden and the formal gardens above. Note the narrowed view to the Buttrick house due to the encroaching hedges and the deterioration to the steps and flagstone terrace surface (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.11. Looking south, this view of the west beds within the formal gardens show perennials, including daylilies, iris, and peonies. Weeds grow between the bricks that form the walkway between the beds. A privet hedge surrounds the beds on two sides. This pattern is mirrored on the opposite side (east) with an additional two perennial beds (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.12. These semicircular brick steps are unique to the gardens. In this view looking west, the steps lead up from the curved terrace toward a second set of steps. In the background is the privet hedge that runs north-south enclosing the formal gardens. Note the goutweed and vines that have taken over this area somewhat shaded by a mature cherry tree (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.13. View looking east, fieldstone steps lead down to a cobblestone terrace that has recently been reset, restoring the historic pattern. Organic debris clutters the steps and vegetation encroaches upon them as well. Note the five yews seen here that have been either heavily pruned or browsed by deer (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.14. Some sets of stairs in the southeastern area of the gardens are missing their cobblestone treads but still have their cobblestone risers. The cobblestone treads seen in this image have recently been reset (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.15. Picturesque fieldstone steps are a complementary element to the natural surroundings (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.16. View looking southeast, weeds encroach on either side of the path through the terraced garden beds (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.17. View looking south, vegetation and weeds encroach on either side of the path through the terraced garden beds. Note also this terrace's retaining wall at left and the concrete steps traversing the topography of the land (OCLP 2010).



Figures 2.18, 2.19, 2.20. Images show views of different retaining walls: the promontory in the sunken garden (left), of the retaining wall that supports the curving terrace (middle), and of the fieldstone wall that connects with the brick enclosure wall in the sunken garden. The site contains various types of wall, including brick, concrete block, and fieldstone (OCLP 2009 2010).



Figure 2.21. This wall, view looking northwest, is a brick sitting wall for the enclosed terrace above, but it rests on a fieldstone retaining wall below (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.22. The view from the main terrace to the river is partially blocked by overgrown vegetation (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.23. In this east-looking view, vegetation encroaches upon the pathway and steps that lead from the upper level, through the terrace gardens, down to the lower terrace. The white oak in the center of the terrace can be seen at center (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.24. View from the curved terrace showing the blocked views to the river due to overgrown vegetation (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.25. View of stone bench along pathways in the lower terrace gardens (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.26. Views from the benches placed along the paths in the terrace gardens have had their views obstructed by vegetation (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.27. This view looking south shows two modern wooden benches on the left and right, and a rustic post-and-rail fence (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.28. Remnant plantings appear in the landscape below the promontory, south of the sunken garden (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.29. One type of sign in the project area is this small directional sign at the foot of the west stairs leading visitors to the landscape features on the upper level (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.30. The overlook terrace in the sunken garden provides views to the North Bridge along with three wayside signs that interpret historic events (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.31. Decorative cast-iron railing helps to break the monotony of the brick walls enclosing the lower terrace, and to strengthen the visual connection between the terrace and the river below. Note the white oak on the left in the center of the terrace (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.32. The railing on the curved terrace exhibits signs of deterioration, including rusting and a sinking section of rail, seen above center. This view looks north toward the Buttrick house (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.33. Facing east, this viewing terrace is the terminus of the flagstone walking path that traverses from the more formal areas on the east side of property to the less formal plantings on the west. It has decorative railing that is rusting. The view of the river is mostly blocked by vegetation. Note the mature cherry tree (top left) that shades the terrace, the privet hedge on the left that encloses the formal gardens, and the yew hedge on the right that encloses the sunken garden. (OCLP 2009.)



Figure 2.34. Iron gates on both the east and west sides of the sunken garden. Remnant pieces of a rustic fence appear in the landscape below the promontory, south of the sunken garden. (OCLP 2010)



Figure 2.35. This iron gate sits atop a flight of steps that connect this enclosed terrace on the upper level to the sunken garden on the level below. The gate is associated with the cast-iron railings that edge the stairs for safety (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.36. A utility box exists to the west of the privet hedge that borders the formal garden. This photo, looking north, shows that box outside the west hedge. (OCLP 2009).



Figure 2.37. This water feature in the southeastern portion of the project site has a set of steps leading by it from the left, giving the feature a more formalized setting (OCLP 2010).



Figure 2.38. The grotto to the east of Groton Road Trail has weeds growing around and in it. This view faces northeast (OCLP 2009).



Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Existing Conditions May 2010

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010
Matthew Quirey, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale
2. For plant key and descriptions, reference Appendix D

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 2.0

3. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

This chapter provides a summary analysis of the historical significance of the study area of this report and an evaluation of its historic character based on the findings of the site history and existing conditions chapters. The analysis and evaluation have been developed according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the National Park Service's *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (1998). This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section examines the historical significance of the landscape according to the *National Register Criteria for the Evaluation of Historic Properties*. Included within this is a summary of existing National Register documentation for Minute Man National Historical Park; recommendations; a statement of significance for the study area that includes the period of significance and areas of significance; and an evaluation of historical integrity according to the seven aspects defined by the National Register. The second section evaluates the landscape by comparing historic and existing conditions for the purpose of defining historic character and updating the list of contributing and non-contributing landscape features. This section also describes major features that have been removed since the end of the historic period.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The National Park Service evaluates the historical significance of properties through a process of identification and evaluation defined by the National Register of Historic Places program. According to the National Register, historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property can be found to have significance on a national, state, or local level and must meet one or more of the following criteria to be considered eligible for the National Register:

A. association with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
B. association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
D. has yielded, or may yield, information important to that study of history or prehistory.[1]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As part of the Minute Man National Historical Park, the study area derives its primary significance as a part of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The battlefield marks the beginning of the American Revolution and is among the most significant locations in American history.

The placement of monuments and plaques for commemoration began with the dedication of the nearby Battle Monument in 1836. The significance of this place in the area of commemoration culminated with the creation of Minute Man National Historical Park in 1959. Comprising a portion of the historic battlefield, the Buttrick Designed Landscape is locally significant as a work of design and construction. It was designed in the early twentieth century, during the Country Place Era, and embodies elements associated with that design period.

The following section discusses landscape related areas of significance applicable to the study area within the Buttrick Designed Landscape located in the North Bridge Unit of the Minute Man National Historical Park. Minute Man National Historical Park possesses significance under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D, having national significance in the areas of Military History, Commemoration, and Literature. The following information regarding significance for the study area is derived from the Minute Man National Historical Park National Register documentation and the *Cultural Landscape Report for North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*.

National Register Criterion A: *Military History*

Minute Man National Historic Park is significant under Criteria A for the association with the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, as is the entire North Bridge Unit. The area that is now the Buttrick Designed Landscape and the study area of this report is part of the historic battlefield. Although greatly changed since 1775, the study area overlooks the reconstructed North Bridge, the focal point of the battle, providing the site with a connection to the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Interpretation on the site also provides information about the events that transpired there during the Revolutionary War.

National Register Criterion C (Design/Construction): *Landscape Architecture, Architecture*

Minute Man National Historical Park has significance in both landscape architecture and architecture. The park contains a large number of historical buildings, specifically thirteen Colonial-period dwellings, the nineteenth century Federal-style John Nelson and Gowing-Clark houses, and the twentieth century Dutch-Colonial Revival Burke House and the Craftsman-style Albano House.

The North Bridge unit also contains historic structures and landscapes, namely the Buttrick Designed Landscape.

The Buttrick Designed Landscape is considered a cultural resource of the park, for its landscape design. Within the landscape, several buildings contribute to the Buttrick property landscape including the Stedman Buttrick House, the carriage house, and the Caretaker's cottage. The landscape of the study area is significant in the field of landscape architecture, at a local level, for the design work of landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom. Blossom, a one-time employee of the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture firm, specialized in the design of private estates and gardens. In addition to the Buttrick property, Blossom also designed gardens for estates in Brookline, Massachusetts and Newport, Rhode Island. Another landscape architect, Charles Wheeler was also associated with the design of the land, however, many of his proposals were never implemented.

The garden design, completed near the end of the Country Estate Era (c. 1880-1920s), exhibits many characteristics of the period, including axial relationships, extensive ornamental detailing (including the wrought-iron railings found throughout the site), architectural use of plantings, and views from overlooks and terraces. Features that contribute to the significance in the area of landscape architecture include terraces and formal masonry walls; roads, drives, and stone footpaths; specimen trees and shrubs.

National Register Criteria D: *Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

At Minute Man National Historical Park, between 1963 and 1986, archeologists conducted twenty-three archaeological studies across the park in order to locate sites occupied in 1775, resulting in the collection of a number of artifacts for conservation and cataloguing. Studies in the North Bridge Unit investigated the location of historical roads, identifying a cobblestone roadway, a causeway, and the former Groton Road. Within the Buttrick Designed Landscape, studies meant to discover Groton Road also uncovered an eighteenth century domestic site with a filled cellar and wells, which was attributed to William Buttrick. No archeological studies have been done within the Buttrick Gardens, but discovery of archeological features surrounding the site imply that it may yield historical information. Although significant, the archeological resources of the site are beyond the scope of this report.

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although documenting significance in the area of architecture is beyond the scope of this cultural landscape report, the Stedman Buttrick House is locally significant in the area of architecture as an example of a Classical Revival

building, as established by the National Register documentation. Other buildings achieving architectural significance include the Buttrick Caretaker's Cottage and the Buttrick Carriage House, both examples of Colonial Revival. The significance of these buildings is included in the existing National Register listing for Minute Man National Historical Park. The following chart lists the areas of significance as relevant to the Buttrick Gardens.

EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE	PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Buttrick Gardens	
National Register Criteria A	
Military	1775
National Register Criteria C	
Landscape Architecture/Landscape Design	1911-1959
National Register Criteria D	
Archeological Potential	1655-1959

Table 1: Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. In order for a property to retain its integrity, it must possess the essential characteristics and features that characterized it during the period of significance. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To retain integrity, a property must possess the aspects that best convey a sense of a particular time and place. This section focuses specifically on the study area of this report, examining the extent to which the gardens have retained their integrity.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The study area of this report, including the Stedman Buttrick house and associated gardens, is located within the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park, approximately eighteen miles northwest of Boston in the town of Concord, Massachusetts. Today, the study area contains features present during the historical period, still situated in the original locations. These features continue to evoke the formal design qualities intended by the two landscape architects to work on the site, Charles Wheeler and Harold Hill Blossom. The formal gardens designed by Charles Wheeler, the first landscape architect to make recommendations for this property, exist today although later

plans have modified the design. Harold Hill Blossom, the second landscape architect on the site, added the sunken garden, which exists in the same location. Elements added by the Buttrick family that remain in the same location include the terraced gardens on the eastern slope of the site, and the grotto to the south west of the site. These existing elements allow the site to retain the integrity of location.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The study area of this report continues to exhibit the characteristics of a formal garden intended by Charles Wheeler and Harold Hill Blossom and their designs. The formal garden and sunken garden still exhibit geometric forms and a strong central axis, although the vertical plane of the area, originally created by columnar Junipers, has been lost. Areas of the site, such as the terrace gardens, which were designed as a picturesque area, retain that design intent. These features preserve the design integrity of the period of significance.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Historically, the lands that comprise the study area occupied an agricultural area. Around the turn of the century, the context immediately surrounding the property became suburban. As this shift within the study area occurred, other areas in Minute Man National Historical Park also became more residential, altering the broad setting. With the creation of the park in 1959, the National Park Service intended to restore the park to a landscape setting similar to how it appeared in 1775, at the time of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Since National Park Service acquisition of the property, the most noticeable change within the immediate setting of the gardens is the growth of vegetation surrounding the gardens, which obstructs many of the intended views from the site. Overall, the study area retains the integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The characteristics and features of the study area suffer from severe changes in material over the years. Some of the site's paths and walkways that used to be made of turf are now bluestone. Many of the walls and railings found throughout

the gardens have been replaced recently, but have been replaced in kind. The columnar junipers that defined the vertical space and created a sense of enclosure in the formal gardens have been removed. Much of the vegetation that once grew in the formal gardens, especially the wide selection of irises and daylilies, no longer exists. Larger features in the gardens, the pool and the tennis court, were also removed. Even with the removal of many of the original materials on the site, the property still retains its material integrity through replacement with similar materials.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

At the time that the National Park Service acquired the study area of this report, the property showed high levels of workmanship in well-maintained planting beds, paths, steps, retaining walls and seating throughout the site. Over time, the maintenance of this property has declined, leading to a deterioration of many features. Many of the crafted items in the study area have recently been rehabilitated in an effort to restore the craftsmanship that was present at the time of National Park Service acquisition. Rehabilitation includes stabilization of the retaining walls, both in the terrace gardens and the sunken garden, repairing or rebuilding stairs throughout the site, replacing the iron-railing details in places where the railings were failing. The plantings still do not reflect the workmanship of the end of the period of significance. The columnar junipers, which once defined the formal garden spaces have either been removed or have not been pruned to maintain their intended form. Plantings in the informal areas of the gardens have become overrun with weeds and invasive plants, and unattended plantings have grown to obstruct important views. With the deterioration that has occurred, the study area currently does not retain the integrity of workmanship from the period of significance, despite recent rehabilitation efforts.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

At the beginning of its lengthy historic period, the study area was largely characterized by its agrarian setting. Charles Wheeler's plan for the site, drawn in 1911, began the shift to a more formal character for the gardens, reinforced by Harold Hill Blossom's later designs. The symmetry, main axis, and geometric planting beds all contribute to the feeling of formality in both the formal garden and the sunken garden. The terrace gardens project a picturesque feeling, with

winding cobblestone stairs, a stone grotto, and informal plantings. The west slope gardens combine the formal and picturesque feelings with a pathway on an axis (previously more defined by the presence of a pool), amongst informal plantings and a stone grotto.

The feelings of formal and picturesque landscapes display characteristics of two design movements during the period of significance: the Country Place Era and the Arts and Crafts Movement. While the study area demonstrates the characteristics of these movements, some of the feeling has been lost through a lack of maintenance, diminishing the impact of the formal gardens and the picturesque spaces. Though diminished, the gardens retain the integrity of feeling.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The study area of this report continues to maintain its connection to both the events of the Revolutionary War and the Buttrick family. The sunken garden provides a composed view to the North Bridge as well as interpretation for the site's association with the April 19, 1775 events. The use of the Stedman Buttrick House as a visitor center also provides an associative connection with the Buttrick family, thus retaining the integrity of association.

Overall Evaluation of Integrity

Overall, the study area maintains its historical integrity. Although materials have been altered on the site, and the passage of time and deferred maintenance have led to this, the overall design intent remains clear and continues to convey the historical significance of the property.

ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Landscape characteristics are the broad patterns, systems, and feature categories that compose the landscape and determine how people interact with it. The analysis of landscape characteristics and features serves to identify the components of the landscape that define the historic character and contribute to the historic significance of the property. The analysis entails comparing existing conditions to what was present during the historic period and making an evaluation of whether the landscape characteristic or feature contributes to the landscape's historic character. The landscape characteristics and features evaluated for the study area of this report include topography, spatial

organization, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. For each characteristic, the analysis is organized and presented in the following manner:

Historic Condition, a brief discussion of the feature's history and evolution as it relates to the period of significance;

Post Historic and Existing Conditions, an overview of changes that have occurred since the end of the period of significance;

Evaluation, a determination of whether the feature contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

Broader characteristics are divided into the four areas within the site: the formal garden, sunken garden, terrace garden, and west slope garden. The garden areas and other terms to describe the different spaces are labeled on Figure 3.0.

Contributing features generally date to the period of significance, 1655-1959, retain association with the long generations of the Buttrick family in Concord, or help convey the ground's historic design and character. Non-contributing features generally post-date the period of significance or have been altered from their historic condition that they no longer convey the site's significance. If applicable, some features may include a corresponding List of Classified Structures number.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is described as the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation). For the study area of this report, the topography has been drastically altered from its natural form created by a glacial deposit, rising 167 feet above sea level, and sloping down to the Concord River on the east and to the meadowlands to the south. A series of crafted terraces and steps now transects the slopes.

Historic Condition

Before European settlement, open pine forest covered about a third of the land. With the Buttricks' arrival among the Colonists, the topography and natural systems became integral to the family's farming activities, apple orchards, and meadows. Good drainage, fertile soil, and the area's proximity to the Concord River made the location ideal for agricultural uses. In the study area, the topography of Buttrick Hill remained basically in its natural form with some regrading to accommodate a tennis court ca. 1911 and likely also the formal flower garden. Further changes to the topography occurred in the creation of the

sunken garden ca. 1923, and again in the 1940s for the installation of the swimming pool on the western slope and for the creation of terraces on the eastern slope.

Existing Conditions

The natural topography of the land and its elevation changes continue to be integral to the design of the terrace gardens and the sunken garden, two of the main garden areas and to the placement of the formal gardens. The topography accommodates these features and provides high ground for overlooks onto the river and surrounding meadows. Although just outside the project site boundaries, the Concord River and low-lying meadows provide a backdrop for the gardens and the historic context for critical Revolutionary War activities in the area and on Buttrick Hill.

Evaluation: Contributing

The natural systems and topography contribute to the historic character of the study area. They have remained unchanged since the close of the historic period and continue to provide the underpinnings and context for the different garden areas.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

This characteristic concerns the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The study area of this report exists on different planes, due to the natural topography of the land and further enhancements made through regrading. The four main garden areas relate to one another. The formal garden on the upper level leads the eye south to the sunken garden, the terrace gardens border both to the east, and the west slope garden provides a point of interest to the west of the sunken garden. Within the four main garden areas, a number of smaller garden areas exist.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition

The formal garden was always a flat, relatively open space, with a rectangular outline, some form of hedge for delineation, long rectangular perennial beds within, and striking columnar junipers (*Juniperus virginana*) that defined the vertical plane. The organization of these details changed from the garden's 1911 inception under designer Charles H. Wheeler to its recreation under Harold Hill Blossom's vision, but those basic elements remained unchanged. The largest change in this garden between the two designers came in the organization of walking paths, and in Blossom's elimination of Wheeler's central ornamental flower bed. Sometime after Blossom's work in the 1920s, the number of junipers was reduced from seven or eight in each bed to three in each. Without the

junipers, the "walls" of this garden room were made of the low hedges and the striking verticality was lost. Also, as part of this upper level, there was a small overlook terrace and an enclosed terrace beside the sunken garden to the east. The enclosed terrace once had a pergola overhead.

Post-Historic and Existing Condition

The formal garden continues to exhibit most of the major elements Blossom created, except for the defining junipers. The three junipers in each bed were replaced over the years, including the latest attempt in 1994. The junipers have not survived.

Evaluation: Contributing

The formal garden contributes to the historic character of the study area. The perennial beds, privet hedges, and walks exist in the same locations as at the end of the historic period. They continue to represent the design intent of the space. The loss of the defining junipers is significant in that it eliminates the critical vertical accent that historically helped divide the space and create green walls.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition

When Blossom designed the sunken garden to the south of the formal garden, he patterned his four-square garden after a similar concept proposed earlier by Wheeler for a different location on the property. The center was a circle with cross-paths exiting the garden to the north, east, and west, and leading to an overlook on the south side of the garden. Two rings of ornamental garden beds encircled the center. A cedar, or columnar juniper, in the northeast and in the northwest corners of the garden added to the vertical enclosure of the walled garden. A prominent overlook on the south side of the garden terminated the axis from the upper level in the formal garden.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

In the following decades, junipers were added to all four corners of the garden, thereby accentuating the vertical plane of this garden room. The center pool was removed and now is a circular planting bed for perennials. The overlook continues to be a prominent feature of this garden.

Evaluation: Contributing

The sunken garden contributes to the historic character of the study area. The layout of the four-squares, vertical junipers at each of the corners, and the south overlook are extant and comprise the main elements forming the spatial organization of the garden. While the loss of the water feature at the garden's

center is significant, the shape of the round basin continues to be represented by the garden bed in the same location.

Terrace Gardens

Historic Condition

In 1911, the initial organization of the eastern slope began with a simple, curvilinear stepping stone path that led to the river's edge through a relatively open space of scattered trees. By 1923, the space was formalized with a straight set of steps, beginning at the northeast corner of the formal garden and descending east to the water's edge where a canoe launch and a pump house were located. A large terrace, the "main terrace," was built along this route by 1923. In the late 1940s, following World War II, Stedman Buttrick Jr. reorganized the space and further developed it into terraces, including stepped walks and a curved terrace, looking out to the river. The remaining land in this area was a planted collection of trees and shrub with turf or earthen paths, all constituting the least formal aspects of the study area. Grass was the likely groundcover on the eastern slope. The columnar junipers and large shade trees provided the vertical elements of the space. The location of the terraces was strategic in both providing a visual connection to the river and providing a secondary means to access the slope.

Existing Condition

The terraces, including their retaining walls and the paths leading to and from them, continue to exist in their historic locations. Some may have been repaired in subsequent years, and many are slated for repair or reinforcement in 2009-2010. The overgrowth of trees and shrubs altered the spatial organization in the terraces, restricting views to the rest of the gardens and to the river and changing the experience of traveling the paths. The mature trees provide a canopy overhead, while the mature shrubs generally enclose the paths on both sides like a corridor. When the pump house was removed is presently unknown.

Evaluation: Contributing

The terrace gardens contribute to the historic character of the study area. The terraces and their associated walks and steps remain in their historic locations. Overgrown plantings throughout the area have caused a visual disconnect with the river in many places, removing some of the historic spatial qualities. Necessary repairs to walls and walks are in keeping with the historic nature of the original construction.

West Slope Gardens

Historic Condition

One of the most striking features of the west slope gardens was a rectangular swimming pool that was constructed around the 1940s along the main east-west walkway that extended west from the formal gardens. The pool was surrounded by a flagstone terrace. Two columnar junipers were planted beside it, again helping to define the vertical space. The other main garden element – also a water feature – was a grotto, the centerpiece of an area that included a series of terraces and paths. The grotto, likely built around the same time, was constructed to the south of the pool and topographically on the level below at the foot of Buttrick Hill.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions

The pool and flagstone terrace was removed after the end of the historic period. The east-west walkway was connected through the former pool area sometime following the close of the historic period during the National Park Service's ownership. The junipers remain, but are declining in health. Although no longer operational, the grotto remains in its original location but is overgrown with vegetation. The surrounding paths and terraces were either removed after the historic period or became overgrown, leaving the grotto as a stand-alone feature that could be mistaken for a rock outcropping on the hillside.

Evaluation: Contributing

The west slope gardens contribute to the historic character of the study area. The grotto, though no longer a water feature, remains intact and hints of the paths can still be found in the area. The loss of the swimming pool as a designed feature does detract from the intended aesthetic effect and the significance of the garden.

CIRCULATION

This characteristic describes systems of movement through the landscape. Beginning around 1911, concerted efforts toward an organized circulation system began to appear and shape the experience through the four garden areas. The materials varied in different location – from bluestone to granite sett walks, from brick to turf paths.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition

The first layout of paths in the area was proposed by Charles Wheeler in 1911. His plan proposed a gridded garden area, with four straight walking paths running north-to-south and another two crossing them going east-to-west, dividing the garden into five planting beds. The plan that followed Wheeler's,

Harold Hill Blossom's August 1923 survey, shows simplifications of that plan. The main formal garden has two planting beds set within symmetrical L-shaped hedge configurations, on either side of a grass walkway. A pathway goes through each of the planting beds, mimicking the design of the off-set hedges. Since a paving material is not indicated, it is believed that the paths were also grass. Although alterations to the pathways appear in Blossom's September 1923 proposal, a 1928 survey done of the site indicates that these changes were never implemented.

Another change proposed in Blossom's 1923 plan was a flagstone path running along the easternmost side of the formal gardens. While it did not appear in the 1928 survey, photos from 1935 show a flagstone path in place. The spaces between the stones are planted with 'step-able' plants, giving the walkway a lush appearance. This path also connected to a small overlook and the enclosed terrace in the southeast corner of the gardens, both added after the 1928 survey and before 1935.

Photographs taken at the site in the 1930s indicate that the circulation patterns through the gardens remained the same. These photos show that pathways through the planting beds as well as the main walkway along the axis of the garden were made of turf. Photos taken in the early 1960s show that the material used for the paths in the planting beds changed to the current brick paving. When this substitution occurred is unknown, but the 1963 survey done of the site indicates a material other than turf present, aiding the belief that the change occurred in the historic period.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Since the historic period, the circulation patterns in the formal garden have undergone some changes. The paths through the planting beds and along the eastern side of the garden have remained the same. After the historic period, the National Park Service added a bluestone path on the southern side of the garden, running east to west through the area. The path connects the upper terrace walk and overlook, with the path going through the west slope gardens, and also provides access to the sunken garden. This pathway was not present on the 1963 plan, but appears on the 1994 vegetative survey of the site.

Other changes to the formal garden circulation include the re-leveling of the bluestone paths, either in late 2009 or early 2010. Funded by the Recovery Act, the re-laying of the stone also included removing the unsightly vegetation between the stones, and overall improved access to the various areas of the site.

Evaluation: Contributing
The circulation paths in the formal gardens remain intact from the historic period. These paths are contributing to the character of study area.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition:
The site survey done by Harold Hill Blossom in 1923 shows a circular sunken garden located to the south of the formal gardens. The paths through this garden include a circular path around the outside of the garden, with paths cutting through the middle creating a cross. One of the cross paths extends to the north, connecting to a set of five stairs that lead to the formal upper gardens. This path is a continuation of the axis created in the formal gardens above. The 1923 plan indicates that the paths, both the outer circle and the cross-paths were composed of turf.

Blossom's September 1923 *Preliminary Plan of Gardens* shows a slightly different circulation pattern. This plan shows a modified square shape, rather than a circle for the outer path of the garden. The path corners on the northern side of the garden are concave, allowing for the planting of Junipers in order to continue the planting trend along the axis. On the southern edge of the garden, the paths curve to follow the shape of the enclosing retaining walls. This plan also proposes a second path within the outer path. The cross paths through the garden are still present. The path leading north still connects to the formal gardens, and the path running south leads to an overlook area. The east-west path connects proposed shelter houses located at both terminuses. The plan specifies gravel paths with a cut stone edge for the outer path and turf for the cross paths.

Blossom revised the 1923 plan with his *Perennial Planting Plan* in the spring of 1925. This plan again altered the paths within the sunken garden. The proposed outer path was a modified square, but this one had four concave corners in order to accommodate a columnar Juniper in each of the corners. The cross paths are still present and the center intersection was a large circular area. The path leading to the north still connected to the formal gardens, and the south one lead to an expanded overlook area. This plan removed the shelter houses (proposed in the 1923 Preliminary Plan), and the path leading east ends in an overlook area that also connects to the enclosed terrace in the formal gardens. The area of the cross-paths that is contained within the outer walkway is designated as a lawn area, and the outer path is an unspecified material.

This 1925 plan follows the current layout of paths within the sunken garden, however, the site survey done in 1928 by H.F. Bryant and Son shows the garden paths in the same configuration that they were in on the 1923 survey. The plan,

though eventually implemented, was not installed before 1928. Photos from the early 1930s show the paths from the 1925 plan installed. The outer path of the garden is a type of flagstone (assumedly bluestone), with 'step-ables' planted between the stones, giving the walk a lush appearance, and the inner paths are turf. Photos of the stairs leading to the upper garden show rough, stone outcropping for the riser material. Photos taken in the late 1940s show the same configuration and materials for both sets of paths and the stairs.

In the 1950s, the circulation through the area shifted slightly. The inner cross paths of the garden, which had previously been turf, changed to bluestone. At the center of the cross-paths, a round fountain was installed. Its sunken design created an eddy in the flow through the garden, shifting the circulation pattern slightly. When this change in materials occurred is not known, but based on photographs, it is believed to be in the early 1950s. Photos taken in December of 1961 showed the bluestone paving and the fountain in the center of the garden, as well as the outcropping stairs, confirming that these features remained until the end of the historic period.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:
Circulation patterns in the sunken garden have not undergone any drastic changes since the National Park Service acquired the Buttrick Estate in 1962. After the 1963 survey and before the 1994 vegetative survey, the fountain at the intersection of the paths was removed. The park substituted a sunken planting bed where the fountain had been, keeping the circulation patterns unchanged. At an unknown time, the Park removed the outcropping steps between the sunken garden and the formal garden and replaced them with concrete steps. In either late 2009 or early 2010, crews re-leveled the bluestone paths in the garden, a project that improved visitor accessibility.

Evaluation: Contributing
The circulation paths of the sunken garden retain the character that they did during the historic period. They are contributing to the character of the study area.

Terrace Garden

Historic Condition:
In the 1911 plan for the Buttrick House Gardens, Charles Wheeler proposed a winding set of stepping stones descending from the formal upper gardens down to the Concord River. In the next plan prepared for the site, the 1923 Topographical Plan drawn by Harold Hill Blossom, the majority of the path laid out by Wheeler is not present. A small bit of that path, or another similar to it, is noted at the very eastern edge of the property, by the river. Closer to the house, in

nearly the same location that Wheeler proposed the stepping stones, three sets of stairs were built, two sets with two risers, and another set with four risers.

Blossom's next plan, the September 1923 *Preliminary Plan of Gardens*, proposes a more formal treatment of the area. Deriving from the formal axis that defines the formal gardens, this elaborate staircase, bordered on either side by a low wall, intermixed three long sets of stairs with landings and with two terrace areas. The terrace at the eastern end of the staircase, closest to the river, had an opening on the north side, which connected to the remaining portion of Wheeler's winding stepping stones. The topographic plan done in 1928, which does not show the entire area near the river, shows one set of four steps leading to the river.

The major changes to circulation in the terrace gardens occurred after World War II, around 1945 to 1946, when workers implemented the garden design under the direction of Stedman Buttrick Jr. Changes to circulation included the addition of a formal staircase on the northern end of the garden, a variation of the design proposed by Harold Hill Blossom. Based on the 1963 site plan done by the National Park Service, the staircase was composed of five sets of stairs, intermixed with segments of a grass path. The first two sets of stairs, one with six risers and the other with eight risers, separates the formal gardens from the terrace gardens. Three sets of steps break up the grass path down the river overlook. These sets of brick and bluestone stairs, each comprised of either four or five risers, are flanked on either side by low, L-shaped retaining walls. Low hedges planted just inside the retaining walls and pruned to mimic the shape of the retaining walls reinforce the symmetry of the staircase. The staircase terminus is a grassed overlook area, defined on three sides by brick and iron railing walls. This grass walkway also led to two different levels of the terrace.

The western-most terrace path begins as grass where it connects to the stairway path, and quickly turns into a bluestone path. This path, made up of a series of steps and landings to accommodate the grade change, led to the curved terrace. The curved terrace, comprised of bluestone, is also connected to the formal gardens above by a set of curved, brick-coped, steps, a bluestone path, and another set of bluestone steps.

The eastern-most terrace path, located closer to the river, connects to the terraced stairs through a grass path. Where the paved path begins, approximately twenty feet from the main terrace, the paving material is square stones set into the ground in a decorative pattern. This path ran along the lower terrace wall, with two areas just off the path designed to accommodate benches. The path led to a small cobblestone terrace at the southern end of the garden. From this terrace, a

serpentine path with a series of cobblestone steps, edged in granite blocks led up to another terrace. From this terrace, there are two path options.

The path that continues west led up a set of two risers, a cobblestone path, and up another four risers to a crescent-shaped terrace, which frames a rock-outcropping water feature. To the left of the water feature, a winding cobblestone staircase with twenty-three risers wraps back around to the small bluestone terrace area. A set of four steps lead to the landing just outside the eastern entrance to the sunken garden.

The other path option from the cobblestone terrace leads down two stairs to an informal grass path, which forks into two paths. The path to the left leads to the west, bending back to meet with a set of six flagstone risers. At the top of the stairs, there is a bluestone landing where this set of stairs meets up with the aforementioned path (previous paragraph). The other fork in the informal grass path veers north, meandering through the slope plantings, and eventually meeting up with the southern end of the curved terrace.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:
Since the historic period, quite a few changes have occurred in the terrace gardens regarding circulation. At the northern end of the terrace gardens, the staircase has undergone a series of changes. In order to accommodate visitors, the Park installed a bluestone walk, connecting each of the sets of stairs together. An additional segment of bluestone path connects the western-most terrace path (leading to the curved terrace) to the staircase. When the park added this is unknown, but it appears on the 1994 Vegetative Survey of the site.

During this time, changes also occurred on the southern side of the terrace gardens. The previously informal grass path leading from the cobblestone terrace to the bluestone stairs was redesigned, using fieldstone outcroppings to create a more accessible set of stairs.

Although the National Park Service made improvements to improve accessibility on the site, a lack of maintenance led to the dishevelment of the circulation paths. Weeds sprouted up in the spaces between the stones in the bluestone walks. The granite-sett stairs and walks on the southern side of the garden experienced settling and a loss of stones, leading to uneven walking surfaces. The newly created outcropping staircase became overrun with weeds and shifting of the stones made the stairs difficult to access. The informal path that once led from the cobblestone terrace to the curved terrace became obscured by overgrown plant material and unused.

Recent changes to circulation in the terrace gardens include the re-laying of the bluestone and the removal of the weeds growing between the stones. The granite-sett stairs and terraces on the southern side of the gardens were also re-done, with replacement of stones and re-leveling of all the surfaces.

Evaluation: Contributing
The circulation paths of the terrace garden mostly retain the character that they did during the historic period. The loss of the informal grass pathways is not significant enough to detract from the larger significance of the granite-set and bluestone paths. They are contributing to the character of study area.

West Slope Garden

Historic Condition:
Prior to the development of the site as Buttrick Gardens, the earliest circulation path existed in this area. Originally a farm road connecting settlers on either side of the Concord River via the North Bridge, Groton Road now forms the western border of the study area of this report.

In Charles Wheeler's 1911 plan for Buttrick Gardens, little is proposed for circulation in the west slopes garden area. The major addition proposed is a clay tennis court, enclosed by chicken wire covered in vines. No formal paths are shown leading to the court, but it can be inferred that the court was accessible by informal grass paths.

In both of Harold Hill Blossom's plans for the site (1923 and 1928), the tennis court is the only thing indicated in the west slope garden area. Again, the plan does not indicate formally designed paths, implying access by informal grass paths.

The 1928 survey of the site, done by H. F. Bryant and Son shows both the tennis court and the site's relationship to Groton Road, labeled on the plan as *Wagon Road.* The plan shows the road connecting to a gravel drive that leads up to the Buttrick residence. Other than Groton Road, there are no other formal circulation paths shown in the west slopes area, indicating that the main form of access to features such as the tennis court and a rock ledge (located south of the tennis court) was still through informal grass paths.

Aerial photographs believed to be from the mid-1930s show the removal of Groton Road, as well as the gravel road that connects it to the Buttrick residence. An aerial photo from 1959 also confirms its removal. Around 1941 or 1942, the tennis court was also removed from the west slope gardens when a new court was built north of the house. In the tennis court's place, a swimming pool was

installed between 1949 and 1950. The pool was an aesthetic feature in the garden, creating an axis through the west slope gardens that connected back to the grass path that separated the formal gardens from the sunken garden. The pool, measuring 15'x37' was surrounded by a bluestone terrace, which had an additional bluestone area on the northern side of the terrace. Two paths extended out from the swimming pool terrace , one going east and connecting to the grass path between the formal and sunken gardens, and the other going west and connecting a path going through gardens to the west (outside of current project boundaries). The eastern path was made up of a long path level with the swimming terrace, at the eastern end of which was a set of three steps leading down to the formal gardens. The western path consisted of three sets of steps with brick risers that were separated by landings.

Also installed in the mid-to-late 1940s, was a rock grotto area located to the south of the swimming pool, accessible by informal grass paths that led to two sets of stairs that descended in a winding fashion on either side of the grotto. The eastern most set of stairs was comprised of fifteen steps connected to a landing and then another five steps to end at the base of the grotto. The western-most stairs, comprised of twenty risers, also ends at the base of the grotto. These two paths join together to create another path directed to the south, going down an additional eight steps to a small, irregular-shaped terrace area, shaped to accommodate surrounding vegetation. From this terrace, three paths branch off, two leading east and one to the west. The paving material ends shortly after the paths branch off, creating informal grass paths. The path that leads south was presumably an informal path to the western-most gardens. The two eastern-leading paths presumably led back to the western gate of the sunken garden.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:
Since the end of the historic period, a number of formal and informal paths, have been removed from the west slope gardens. One of the most noticeable modifications to the area is the removal of the swimming pool. When the National Park Service removed the pool, they connected the two path segments on the east and west sides of the terrace, creating a continuous path through the previous pool area. This path was also extended to connect with added bluestone walkway between the formal and sunken gardens. Off this path, two small bluestone pads were added to accommodate wooden benches. Also done on this path was the addition of bluestone over the top of the formerly brick risers.

Also in the post-historic period, the National Park Service re-introduced Groton Road, as the *Groton Road Trail,* in its historic position leading to the North Bridge, and connecting with the main drive in front of the Buttrick house. The current material is sandy gravel. The building of this road separated Buttrick

Gardens from the more western gardens, and although some of the paths remain, they are located outside of the project site.

The pathways surrounding the rock grotto on the southwestern corner of the site were also removed following the historic period. This includes the staircases on either side of the grotto, the small terrace, and the paths that branch off it. The grotto is still accessible, but only by the Groton Road Trail, and now lacks a connection with the other elements of the garden.

Evaluation: Contributing
The circulation paths of the west slope gardens do not retain the character that they did during the historic period. Although they once did contribute to the character of the Buttrick Gardens, removals done by the Park have jeopardized their ability to convey the character. The swimming pool gave the path the symmetry and axis that tied it to the formal characteristics in the other parts of the garden. Without that feature, the effect of the path is lessened. Also, the original purpose for the path, to lead to the western gardens, has been removed as the reintroduction of Groton Road has severed the connection between the two areas. The removal of the paths leading to the grotto exiled the once beautiful garden feature. There is no longer a garden connection between the sunken garden and this area of the site.

VEGETATION

This characteristic is defined as the individual and aggregate plant features of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced. The vegetation in the study area has varied from designed plantings in the formal and sunken gardens to informal arrangements in the terrace and west slope gardens. These plantings include a wide palette of herbaceous plantings, specimen trees and shrubs, and sculptural plantings. As the gardens have matured, many of these have become overgrown and infested with invasive species such as oxalis (*Oxalis spp.*), crabgrass (*Digitaria*), deadly nightshade (*Atropina belladonna*), and wild mustard (*Brassica sp.*).

Formal Garden

Historic Condition
Following settlement of the land, the earliest known vegetation in the area of the formal garden was agricultural, likely corn and rye fields ca. 1775. Once the agrarian way of life gave way to a more leisurely lifestyle, the formal gardens of 1911 were designed and planted with ornamental flower beds, a hedge, and the defining vertical elements of seven or eight eastern red cedars (*Juniperus*

virginana) in two rows running north-south parallel to each other. By 1963, the cedars were reduced to only three in each row.

By 1923, the design of the flower beds had been altered slightly within the garden hedge. Lawn encompassed the garden beyond the surrounding hedge. Just beyond the hedge to the south, two ornamental flowerbeds were added on the upper level to frame the sunken garden below. By 1963, these two beds of annuals were separated from the sunken garden by a euonymus hedge clinging to the retaining wall. From the 1920s to at least the 1960s, a wide turf path divided the formal garden from these planting beds.

During the 1920s, the planting beds likely had perennials and annuals such as iris, lilies, delphiniums, poppies, primroses, lupines, columbine, Iceland poppies, campanula, phlox, peonies, hollyhocks, cosmos, clarkia, browallia, asters, and zinnias. In the 1930s, Stedman Buttrick began propagating irises and daylilies, creating new varieties and filling the beds with lush vegetation. By the 1950s the Buttrick Gardens were known for its iris collection. In 1963, the perennial beds also included phlox, delphinium, columbine, heuchera, lilies, gas plants, artemisia, bee balm, pinks, peonies, veronica, hollyhock, pansies, and poppies, among the irises and daylilies.

In the mid 1930s, the wooden pergola structure that covered the enclosed terrace to the east of the sunken garden was likely covered with climbing vegetation. It is not known when the pergola and its vegetation were removed.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Since the historic period, the cedars have been removed. The ornamental flower beds today are sparsely planted with remnants of the iris and daylily collections propagated by Buttrick. Other perennials, including peonies, gas plant, phlox, columbine, and Joe-pye weed, are interspersed in the beds. The planting beds along the sunken garden's north wall have been removed and replaced with a turf panel. The Euonymus hedge on the upper wall of the sunken garden has been replaced with a yew hedge. The beds, though mulched, have invasive weeds, the most persistent of which is goutweed.

Evaluation: Contributing

The formal (upper) garden plantings contribute to the historic character of the study area. The loss of vertical accent once provided by the columnar cedars is significant, but the perennial beds are extant and the remaining perennials – particularly the irises and daylilies – recall the character of the once-lush plantings established by Stedman Buttrick. The loss of the perennial beds and euonymus hedge along the sunken garden's north wall are notable but not

detrimental to the character of the upper garden level overall. The loss of vegetation above the enclosed garden due to the removal of the pergola has been somewhat sustained in character by the maturing shade trees in the area, providing a canopy above this terrace.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition

Following the garden's installation in c. 1923, the sunken garden consisted of three rings of planting beds that were likely filled with herbaceous plants. A rose bed was proposed for the interior side of the north wall, but there is no evidence that these beds were ever planted. A turf walk divided the garden into quadrants. Just below the overlook terrace, a mass of shrubs, likely evergreens, hugged the foundation of the terrace's retaining wall.

Also in 1923, a columnar *Juniperus virginiana* was planted in each of two northern corners of the garden. These character-defining elements were added to the southern corners of the garden by 1963.

By the 1930s, Stedman Buttrick's irises and daylilies grew in these beds along with other perennials. By the 1950s, the irises and daylilies grown in these beds were widely known. In 1963, the garden's eight perennial beds included plants similar to those in the formal garden: phlox, columbine, lilies, delphiniums, Canterbury bells, peonies, gas plants, mini carnations, heuchera, along with the irises and daylilies. The four-square beds were bordered on their interior sides by euonymus edging.

Other shrubs were added to the garden by 1963 also. Arborvitaes were added to flank the gates on the east and west sides of the garden. Two yews were also added to flank the north steps on the interior side of the garden. Lastly, a grouping of three rhododendrons had been planted behind the juniper in the northeast quadrant of the garden. The massing likely was planted to add blossoms of color to the enclosed terrace above; this is substantiated by the masses of rhododendrons similarly planted on the south and east sides of the enclosed terrace. In the northeast area and in the southwest area of the sunken garden, a Japanese yew stood with the columnar juniper. Also in 1963, the shrubs surrounding the base of the overlook's retaining wall were planted as two masses of *Juniperus chinensis* – one to the right and one to the left of the overlook.

In the 1960s, creeping "steppable" plants were grown in crevices between the bluestone paths' stones.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

After the National Park Service took over the gardens, the fountain at the center of the sunken garden was removed and a circular perennial bed was planted in its place. The bed is likely to have contained similar perennial choices as the other eight beds in the garden; similar perennials continue today. Although the exact date is not known, the euonymus edging on the interior of the quadrant beds was also removed, as were the arborvitaes flanking the west gate and the two Japanese yews.

Today, the garden beds host sparse remnants of the perennial plants from the 1960s, but the beds are overrun with invasive weeds, including goutweed particularly in the outer ring of beds. The rhododendrons behind the juniper are extant but have grown leggy in the juniper's shade. The junipers in the beds are in decline. The yews flanking the steps were overgrown, making the stairway passage very narrow and obstructing views toward the house. They were removed in August of 2009 and await replanting. The juniper shrubs below the overlook terrace are both overgrown and in decline. The creeping plants between the bluestone slabs no longer exist. A non-historic euonymus plant grows over the east gate of the sunken garden.

Evaluation: Contributing

The sunken (lower) garden plantings contribute to the historic character of the study area. The loss of the fountain is significant as a visual focal point but the circular shape of the basin is in the same location. The cedars and the junipers below the overlook terrace are extant, though in serious decline, and the perennial beds remain in their historic locations though they no longer exhibit a lush collection of blooming plants. The non-historic euonymus above the gate is in keeping with the character of the garden and with the historic design concept of having euonymus clinging to various garden walls.

Terrace Garden

Historic Condition

This garden area has historically been the least formally planted of all the garden areas within the Buttrick Garden landscape. The area may have begun as tilled fields following settlement. In 1911, some unidentified trees were scattered throughout the hillside. Later, the slope became an apple orchard with remnant rows of apple trees still present as late as 1923. Further supporting the agricultural history of the slope, grape vines and a hot bed were located in the southeast corner of this garden area. A rose bed was also present but in the northeast corner of the formal garden. Willow trees existed close to the river's banks.

In the 1940s, Stedman Buttrick developed terraces parallel to the river along the slope, likely planting shade trees, ornamental flowering trees, lines of columnar cedars, evergreens, a multitude of flowering shrubs, and linear perennial beds. The beds likely contained other perennials in addition to irises and daylilies. The manicured slope with a comparatively loose planting and turf groundcover likely had the feel of a developed park along the riverfront.

By 1963, the terraces were nearly covered with trees and shrubs, but not organized in a manner that indicated design considerations. Deciduous trees consisted of flowering varieties, such as dogwoods, cherry, and apple trees, in addition to large shade trees such as oaks. Shrub plantings consisted of groupings of mountain laurels, rhododendrons, pieris, leucothoe, and low and spreading juniper varieties. Evergreens included hollies, yews, arborvitaes, hemlocks, spruces. Euonymus vines crept along the retaining walls of the upper, mid, and lower terrace walls, in addition to the shorter walls along the terraced steps. In addition, perennial beds lined either side of the mid and lower terrace walks and included peonies and columbine along with the irises and daylilies. These beds showcased irises, daylilies, among other perennials such as columbine and peonies.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions

Following the end of the historic period, the plant materials grew to maturity with limited care and maintenance available from staff. The larger specimens in this garden include mature oak trees and dogwoods that have deadwood, trunk cavities, and crossing limbs. With the growth came competition among the plants, crowding out, shading, and the eventual demise and subsequent removal of some plants. The majority of flowering shrubs – including mountain laurels, Japanese pieris, mountain pieris, and azaleas – have grown leggy in their upward search for sunlight within this generally shaded space. Rhododendrons are also leggy and overgrown. Many of the flowering shrubs were hard-pruned in August 2009. Broadleaf evergreens, such as hollies, have either overgrown their space or become severely diminished due to competition. Generally, creeping and shrub junipers are shaded and in decline. Yews, particularly those encircling the round terrace to the south of the project site, show evidence of deer browsing. The euonymus vines on the terraced steps have engulfed the brick retaining walls. The vines have been removed from most of the other retaining walls, except for a small portion on the upper terrace wall's north corner and on the northeast corner of the enclosed garden wall.

Of special note is the historic weeping hemlock at the center of the garden to the east of the curved terrace. This plant is a healthy unique specimen but has outgrown its original space, crowding out other shrubs, including

rhododendrons and mountain laurels. Because of its height, arching growth, and openness at the ground level, visitors – particularly children – walk beneath the hemlock's canopy, creating social trails and compacting the soil.

Other unique plants in the gardens include the mature, arching cherry tree to the southwest of the curved terrace. This healthy historic tree has eleven main stems and an open habit. Some water sprouts have grown from the trunk and roots. In addition, the defining columnar junipers are in decline. In particular, their needles are browning either due to age or shading. The white pine has grown so large in the main terrace that it required cabling in August of 2009.

The perennial beds along the terrace walks lack definition and are overgrown with weeds. Shading from the canopy above has also been disadvantageous to sun-loving perennials in these beds. The daylilies along the lower terrace wall were lifted in August of 2008, divided, and temporarily planted by the maintenance building to protect them from masonry work to be completed on the retaining wall.

In general, the garden's wild appearance and pervasive weeds bear witness to a lower level of park resources.

Evaluation: Contributing
The terrace gardens plantings contribute to the historic character of the study area. Although the plants are overgrown and some plants have been removed, the remaining plant materials sustain the character of the slope with large shade trees and deciduous flowering trees, flowering shrubs, and evergreens. Any non-historic plants are in keeping with the general character of the garden.

West Slope Garden

Historic Condition
Historically, the west slope garden was used for agricultural purposes, as was the rest of Buttrick Hill. However, in 1911 with the transformation of the land for leisure and pleasure, the west slope garden area hosted a tennis court surrounded by climbing vines on its fence, a massing of lilacs to the north, and a planting of cedars, privet, and barberry to the east. These plantings appear to have continued until the 1940s when the tennis court was removed. A few remnants of the Buttricks' agricultural past remained in the form of a vegetable garden and asparagus bed that were located in the southern portion of this garden area.

In the 1940s, the old clay tennis court area was replaced with lawn and plantings. The addition of the swimming pool (partially in the area of the former tennis court) and the grotto, or "rock garden" to the south of the study area, gave rise to

new plantings to frame new paths and terraces associated with them. The exact date of these plantings is unknown, but the plant types are likely to have been similar to those of other garden areas, including columnar junipers, flowering dogwoods, rhododendrons, crabapple trees, and evergreens such as arborvitaes. Around the grotto's terraces, both evergreen and flowering shrubs were planted along with three large elm trees and at least one crabapple tree and one flowering dogwood.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

With the removal of the swimming pool sometime after the government's acquisition of the property, a walkway was built to connect through the pool area, east to west, but the surrounding plantings remained in their original locations. Some new plants were added, such as a massing of creeping junipers between two benches in the area of the former pool. This planting is now nearly covered with invasive vines. From the late 1950s to present, plants here have been allowed to mature, but two neighboring oak trees to the north of the former pool area reached maturity and now cast their shadows upon the understory plantings. As a consequence, on the north side of the walkway, the cedars are in decline, the rhododendrons have grown leggy, and other ornamental trees have been removed over the years likely due to the competition for light and nutrients. The mature oaks were pruned and deadwood removed in August of 2009.

To the south of the walkway, cascading down the slope to the grotto, the shrubs have reached maturity and become overrun with weeds and vines. The yews and rhododendrons along the east side of Groton Road Trail have been damaged by deer browsing. At the base of the hill, most plants have been lost to the south of the grotto, including the large elms, leaving a wide open space of field grass. Flowering crabapples, dogwoods, and rhododendrons to the west of the sunken garden in this area are in need of pruning. The only large holly known to exist in the area currently is located between the benches to the south; it is nearly covered with invasive vines.

Evaluation: Contributing

The west slope garden plantings contribute to the historic character of the study area. The garden has lost most historic planting to the south of the grotto and many of the plantings beneath the oaks to the north of the walkway due to attrition and necessary removals. However, a number of key extant plants, including the mature oaks and some flowering crabapples, are historic. In addition, the remaining plants – even if non-historic – are in keeping with the character of this garden area.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings are elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities, while structures are the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity. Types of structures include mechanical engineering systems that provide utilities in the landscape, as well as structural engineering systems, which provide physical stabilization in the landscape. While there are no buildings in the study area of this report, there are a number of structures, in particular the retaining walls throughout the gardens.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition

In the upper garden, the major structure is the low brick wall with bluestone capping running along the bluestone path on the eastern side of the garden. This wall, not indicated on the 1928 survey, was installed by 1935, as shown in photographs. Breaks occurred in the wall in order to allow access to the terrace garden below, and at the southeastern end of the wall, where a wrought-iron decorative railing was installed to provide a lookout area.

At the southeastern end, this wall connected with the walls surrounding the enclosed terrace. The enclosed terrace is surrounded on four sides by low, brick retaining walls with two openings: one on the north leading to the formal gardens, and another to the south leading to a staircase down to the sunken gardens. The staircase had a retaining wall around the outside. The retaining wall around the outside of the terrace, including the staircase, had a structure similar to that of the sunken garden's west wall, with a cobblestone base, brick wall, and bluestone cap. The walls surrounding it were brick with bluestone caps.

Also present during the historic period was a pergola structure over the enclosed terrace, seen in photographs from 1935. The wooden pergola was supported by sixteen six-foot tall brick pillars with stone bases and tops, attached to the top of the wall surrounding the terrace. On each corner of the terrace, between the corner pillar and the two on either side of it was a small trellis, extending the entire length of the pillar. This pergola was removed from the terrace sometime after the mid-1940s and before 1959.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Following the end of the historic period, little has been done to the walls in the formal gardens. Minor modifications have been made to stabilize walls, including filling cracks.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition:
Historically, the sunken garden contained three types of retaining walls. The first is the cobblestone retaining wall mediating the grade change between the upper formal gardens and the sunken garden. A retaining wall is indicated in this location on both the 1923 and the 1928 survey, but material is not indicated. If the existing wall is not the one indicated, photos from the 1930s show a wall similar to it.

On the east and west ends of the garden are two brick walls with bluestone caps, added to the garden after the 1928 survey, but seen in 1930s photos of the site. Decorative gates, flanked by 6-foot brick pillars break up the walls, located in the middle of both the east and west walls. These walls wrap around to the southern end of the site, where they form the wall that contains the overlook terrace. This southern section of the wall lengthens to accommodate the grade change. As opposed to the other walls, which were entirely brick, this one had a two-foot-tall cobblestone base, on top of which was four-feet of brick retaining wall (which connected to the east and west walls), and bluestone caps. In the terrace overlook area, the southern wall had an area cut out of it to fit a decorative iron railing.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
Since the historic period, the retaining walls have remained in their historic location. In 2010, the National Park Service demolished the western wall in order to rebuild it and make it more structurally sound. The masons for the project salvaged the historic bricks in order to reuse them in the new wall.

Evaluation: Contributing
The walls of the sunken garden are contributing to the historic significance of the study area. They exist in the same location and mostly the same materials that they did during the historic period. Although some new construction has occurred, the historic character of the area remains.

Terrace Gardens

Historic Condition
The terrace gardens consisted of a number of different retaining walls and structures. On the north end of the garden, six L-shaped retaining walls (three on either side) flank the main staircase. These were built during the 1940s by Stedman Buttrick Jr. This staircase leads down to another structure: the main terrace. The main terrace, also constructed in the 1940s, is bounded on three sides by three-foot brick walls, which were capped with bluestone. In the middle of each wall, is a cutout area where a decorative iron railing was installed. Also in the terrace garden is the lower terrace wall and the mid-terrace wall. Both were

constructed using cinderblocks on the side not visible from the path, and capped using bluestone. The mid-terrace retaining wall also includes the retaining wall beneath the curved terrace.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
All of the retaining walls exist in the same positions that they have historically, but recent efforts on the site have been made to reconstruct them. The northern end of the mid-terrace wall was reconstructed in either late 2009 or early 2010, necessary to correct a severe tilt of the retaining wall. The portion of the wall that supported the curved terrace did not require reconstruction. The lower terrace wall is currently in the process of being reconstructed due to similar issues. Although they are being rebuilt, the building methods are similar to those historically used. The brick walls of the main terrace remain their historic location and consist of the original materials, but the ironwork built into the middle of the walls have been temporarily removed for restoration.

Evaluation: Contributing
The retaining walls of the terrace gardens are contributing to the historic significance of the study area. They exist today in the same location and mostly the same materials that they did during the historic period. Their function has not changed either as they still allow visitors to access the otherwise steep slopes of the terrace gardens.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views are the expansive or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. In the study area of this report, overlooks and paths were designed to take advantage of the views to the historic North Bridge and the Concord River.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition
On the September 1923 *Preliminary Plan of Gardens* done by Harold Hill Blossom, the overlook terrace in the sunken garden was proposed in order to take in views of the North Bridge, the meadows and church towers. The corner benches were also installed as places to take in the views.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
Since the building of the terrace, the views have remained the same, although the church towers can no longer be seen over the tops of maturing trees. However, the views of the North Bridge and the meadow remain unhindered.

Existing Condition

The view from the sunken garden terrace contributes to the historic character of the study area. The view of the historic North Bridge ties the gardens back to its historical roots in the Revolutionary War.

Terrace Garden

Historic Condition

The view from the main terrace was historically open to the east to Concord River. Marshlands are known to have historically hugged the river banks. The terrace itself was likely situated here because of this view. The view from the terrace to the south would afford a glimpse of the North Bridge and its setting. Views from the terrace through the terrace gardens showed flowering shrubs and trees (in various seasons) along the hillside, in addition to grass turf as a groundcover beneath.

The views from the lower terrace walk were open since the construction of the terrace in ca. 1940s through the 1960s. The perennial plantings along the wall and the vegetation beyond the wall to the river were low and conducive to views of the river, across the river, and to the North Bridge. Visitors using benches placed along this terrace walk would have a clear view of the flowing Concord River and its environs.

The curved terrace was a centerpiece in the terrace gardens. It was geographically located nearly in the center of the gardens and was purposely designed as a viewing platform to the river. Because of its elevation, the terrace's view of the river to the east would have been open above the lower vegetation following its construction c. 1940s. Views of the planted slope were open and colorful during different blooming seasons.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

The view from the main terrace has been obscured by vegetation growing along the river bank below the terrace. Weeds, vines, and volunteer trees are among the vegetative growth contributing to the area's wild appearance. In addition, large trees – including a silver maple and a mass of birch – have grown to maturity along the river's edge. Looking to the south from the terrace, the North Bridge is no longer visible. The view from the terrace to the south and west are closed in with vegetation that lacks definition and is crowded with volunteer plants, vines and weeds.

The views from the lower terrace walk have become obstructed by vegetative growth. Particularly in the summer months, the view of the river is almost entirely obscured offering only small glimpses of the water. The vegetation is a

tangle of desirable trees and shrubs that are overgrown, volunteer trees, invasive vines, and weeds.

Since the end of the historic period, most views from the curved terrace have been obstructed due to mature vegetation, particularly in the summer when the trees are leafed out. The weeping hemlock is still low enough to be allow views beyond, but other vegetation on the slope and along the river does not. In addition, invasive vines and volunteer plants have filled in some of the once airy spaces. Therefore, the curved terrace feels more like a secluded space than an open overlook.

Evaluation: Contributing
The views from the terrace garden, including the views from the main terrace, lower terrace walk, and the curved terrace contribute to the historic character of the study area. Although these views have been closed in and obstructed by vegetation, the essential elements of the historic view remain unchanged and can be enhanced through garden maintenance.

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES

This characteristic describes built features of a landscape designed with water as the dominant visual element. The constructed water features in the study area of this report utilize existing rock outcropping in the topography to create landscape features.

Terrace Gardens

Historic Condition
The rock grotto in the terrace garden was built in the 1940s, presumably around the same time as the terraces themselves were being built. The grotto was nestled in a rock wall, maximizing the natural elevation changes in the area.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions
The grotto remains in its historic location although it is no longer operational. It is not known when the water was discontinued. Leaf litter and other organic debris clutter the basin. The grotto has lost its distinctness as a water feature in that it blends into the natural scenery and surrounding rock outcropping.

Evaluation: Contributing
The grotto in the terrace gardens contributes to the historic character of the study area. It remains in its historic location and has not experienced significant change, except for the discontinuance of the water.

West Slope Gardens

Historic Condition

The grotto was built in the 1940s and was likely the "rock garden" that Stedman Buttrick III recalled as being his mother's. During the historic period, the grotto was situated within a planted setting that included large shade trees, shrubs, pathways, at least one terrace. Although no specific documentation exists, it is presumed that the grotto was operational since water pipes are known to be in the area, likely to service this feature. Also present during the historic period was a swimming pool, running east to west, located just west of the formal garden. Installed in the late 1940s, it measured fifteen by thirty-seven feet, included a diving board, and was surrounded by a bluestone terrace.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions

Sometime following National Park Service ownership, the plantings became overgrown and began to obscure the grotto and the pathways. It is not known when the terrace was removed. Eventually, the shrubs and trees south of the grotto were removed. Today, the remaining historic shrubs above the grotto are overgrown and invaded by weeds and vines. The grotto itself has weeds growing in its rock basin and walls. The pathways have completely disappeared under vegetation. This water feature is not presently operational, and the integrity of area water pipes is questionable. When the water was turned off is not known; however, that decision may have been made in connection with or around the same time as the removal of the swimming pool just north of the grotto.

Evaluation: Contributing

The grotto in the west slope gardens contributes to the historic character of the study area. It was and continues to be the main feature at the foot of the hill. Although the neglected plantings encroach on the grotto, this water feature remains intact.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

This characteristic describes minor built features that provide aesthetic detail and function, such as benches, signs, light fixtures, bollards, and fencing. In the study area of this report, small-scale features generally include iron gates and railings, benches, fences, and signs.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition

Iron railings were certainly present in the formal garden on the east side of the terrace beneath the large cherry tree in 1935. Iron railings are seen in

photographs as early as the mid 1930s, but may have been present as early as the 1920s when the gardens were developed.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
Three iron gates are currently present in the formal garden. The gate beneath the cherry tree at the southeast corner of the formal garden descending to the curved terrace is present but off its hinges. The gate at the top of the stairs heading to the main terrace is extant, as is the gate leading to the sunken garden from the enclosed terrace. Just to the north of the enclosed terrace is another piece of iron railing inserted into the brick retaining wall. Due to weathering over the years, the railing had begun to rust and separate where the metal was layered. This piece was recently removed to be refurbished, and was returned to its historic location.

Evaluation: Contributing
The iron railing and gates contribute to the historic character of the formal. They have been in place since the historic period and continue to define the garden spaces.

Sunken Garden

Historic Condition
Historically, two seats were built into the corners of the southern brick walls in the sunken garden, presumably when the sunken garden itself was built in the 1920s. The seats were strategically located to offer a view of the North Bridge to the south or a view of the sunken garden and the house to the north.

From photographic evidence, a rustic post-and-rail wooden fence is known to have existed along the Concord River to the east of the gardens, likely as a warning to people or as an obstacle for grazing animals. When the fence was removed is not known.

Two iron gates were located at the east and west entrances of the sunken garden. These were double sets of gates, approximately 6-feet high, and photographic evidence shows that a simple iron-bar version in the 1930s preceded an ornate version.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
The stone benches in the sunken garden appear to have remained unchanged since the end of the historic period. They remain in their original locations and appear to be the originals. The benches were accompanied by statues of eagles, one on either side atop the wall c. 1957. When the eagles were removed is unknown.

To the south of the sunken garden at the base of the overlook terrace's foundation wall, a fence-like structure stands at the base of the sunken garden's south wall. It is represented by a set of "posts," which appear to be the stump remains of two columnar junipers that were cut in an artistic, triangular fashion to retain lower branches that touched the ground. These posts may never have been used to fence, enclose, or delineate an area. The date of these structures is not known, but may be similar to the rustic post-and-rail fences that were historically in the area.

The ornate version of the double gates in the sunken garden is in place; the set at the western gate is generally locked with no path beyond leading toward the grotto.

The National Park Service added interpretative signs after the end of the historic period. There are three interpretive waysides on the southern end of the sunken garden. These offer educational information concerning the historic battlefield to the south, the North Bridge, and the Concord River.

Evaluation: Contributing
The stone benches in the sunken garden contribute to the historic character of the study area. The benches are likely original to the historic period and remain unchanged. Also contributing to the historic character are the iron railings and gates, which have been in place since the historic period and continue to define spaces in the garden.

Not contributing to the historic character of the sunken garden are the National Park Service signs, which are modern additions to guide visitors on site, and the rustic fence to the east of the overlook terrace. Although a similar one may have historically existed on the site, it was not located in the same location.

Terrace Garden

Historic Condition
Historically, there were two stone benches along the path by the lower terrace wall, presumably installed when the terrace gardens were built in the 1940s. Also historically present, were iron railings in the main terrace and the curved terrace. In the main terrace, three sections of railing were set into brick walls, while the railing on the curved terrace was freestanding. The railings in both terraces were likely installed during their construction in the 1940s.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
Today's concrete benches are likely the replacements of the original stone benches. They are in good condition but the views they were meant to showcase of the Concord River to the east have been lost due to vegetative growth.

Over the years, the railings have begun to rust and separate where the metal was layered one piece on another. The railings in the main terrace, which were showing more separation than the railing in the curved terrace, were removed and refurbished before being returned to their historic location. On the curved terrace, the northern portion of the railing has sunken, likely due to ground settling. It is believed to the original rail installed in that location.

Evaluation: Contributing
The stone benches in the terrace gardens contribute to the historic character of the study area. Although not originals, they are in keeping with the character of the garden and maintain the original location of their predecessors. The iron railings also contribute to the historic character of the terrace garden. They have been in place since the historic period and continue to define terraces and garden spaces.

West Slope Garden

Historic Condition
Historically, the character of the west slope gardens was defined by plantings and pathways.

Post Historic and Existing Condition
Following the National Park Service's acquisition of the study area, two modern wooden benches were introduced into the landscape. After the National Park Service removed the swimming pool and surrounding terrace, it is likely that benches were placed in this location instead for public use. Also added during this time were directional signs, likely added to assist the public during visits. A directional sign is located at the foot of the stairs that lead from the Groton Road Trail east toward the formal gardens.

A rustic post-and-rail fence on the south side of the main walkway, just west of the sunken garden, was added after the historic period. It is not known if other stretches of fence existed along the walk or anywhere else on the property, but there is no documentation to substantiate fencing along the walkway during the historic period, and it was not present at the end of the historic period. Therefore, it is presumed that the fence was installed sometime during the National Park Service's ownership. The fence is weathered and dilapidated.

Evaluation: Non-Contributing

The modern wooden benches and the National Park Service signs in the west slope gardens do not contribute to the historic character of the Buttrick House Gardens. The benches were not present during the historic period.

The rustic fence in the west slope garden also does not contribute to the historic character of the Buttrick Garden. The fence is not known to have existed in this location during the period of significance. The artistic juniper stumps may contribute to the historic character of the gardens, if they were fashioned during the historic period. They are unique in appearance, and more research is required to understand their origin and significance.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

This characteristic is defined as any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. However, the archeological significance of the site is beyond the scope of this study.

CHARACTERISTIC / FEATURE	LSC/ASMIS ID	EVALUATION	COMMENTS
Topography			
Buttrick Gardens		Contributing	
Spatial Organization			
Formal Garden		Contributing	
Sunken Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Gardens		Contributing	
West Slope Garden		Contributing	
Circulation			
Formal Garden		Contributing	
Sunken Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Garden		Contributing	Note: Social dirt paths in the terrace garden are non-contributing
Granite Setts (Cobblestone)	LCS ID: 040182 (Buttrick Designed Landscape [Granite Path])	Contributing	
West Slope Garden		Contributing	
Vegetation			
Formal Garden		Contributing	
Sunken Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Gardens		Contributing	
West Slope Gardens		Contributing	
Building and Structures			
Formal Garden		Contributing	
Sunken Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Retaining Walls	LCS ID: 040183 (Buttrick Designed Landscape [Terraces])	Contributing	
Constructed Water Features			
Terrace Gardens		Contributing	
West Slope Garden		Contributing	
Views and Vistas			
Sunken Garden		Contributing	
Terrace Garden		Contributing	
Small-Scale Features			
Formal Garden		Contributing	
Sunken Garden		Contributing	Note: The NPS informational signs in the sunken garden were determined to be non-contributing.
Terrace Garden		Contributing	
West Slope Garden		Non-contributing	

ENDNOTES

[1] United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991).

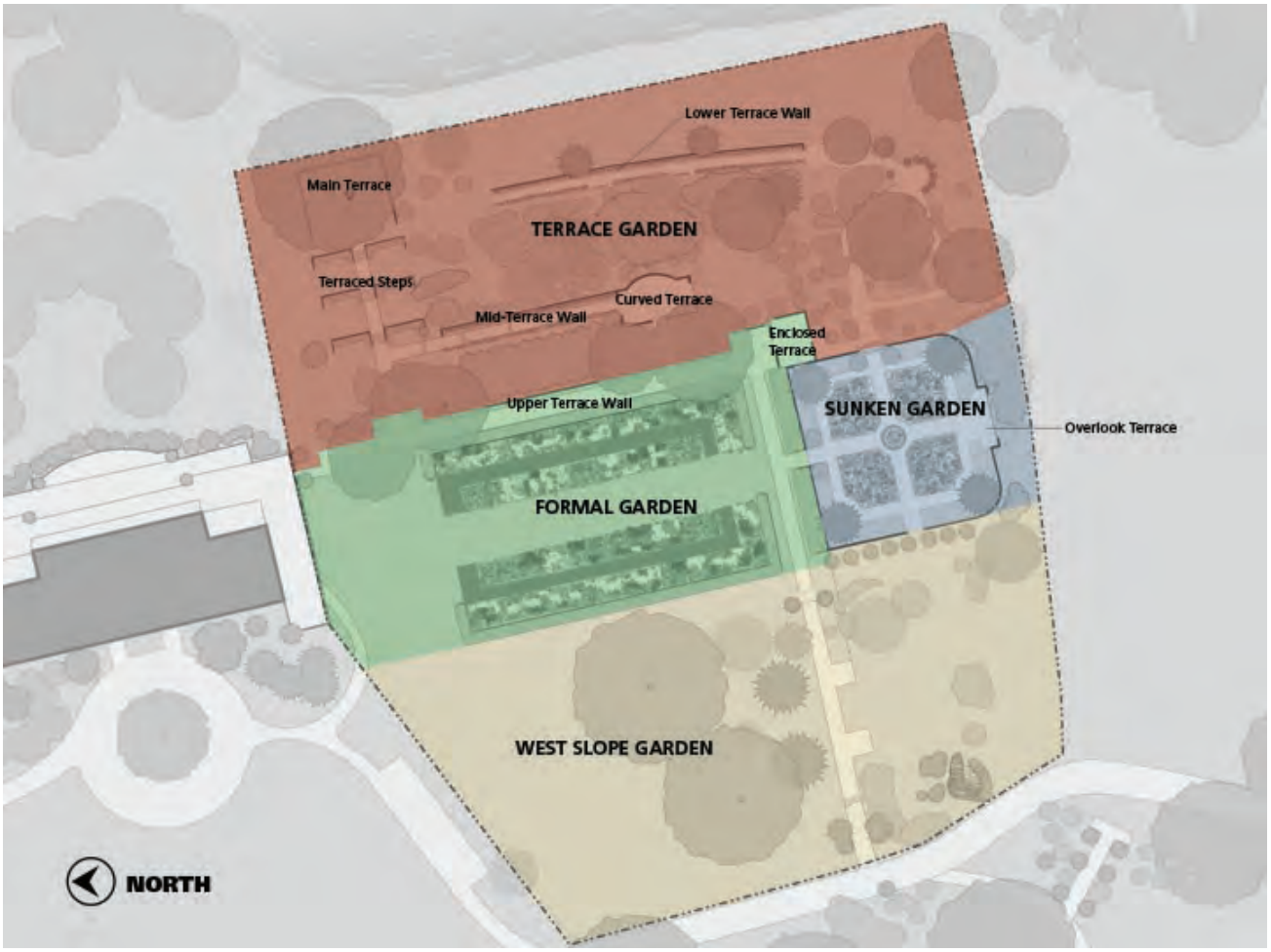


Figure 3.0. Map of the study area of this report, identifying different garden areas, not to scale (OCLP 2010).

4. TREATMENT

This chapter describes the landscape preservation strategy for long-term management of the study area based on the significance of the gardens, existing condition in 2010 and current use. According to National Park Service policy, the cultural landscape report serves as the primary supporting document guiding the treatment of a cultural landscape, and is required before any major intervention.

The National Park Service defines treatment as a preservation plan with the goal of enhancing the historic character of a cultural landscape within the context of its contemporary function.[1] Treatment recommendations provide guidance for how the landscape should appear in the future, considering park management operational goals along with historic preservation.

This chapter addresses the scope of the construction project, "Stabilization of the Buttrick Designed Landscape, Mitigate Safety Hazards and Resource Threats" (PMIS 135797), "Rehabilitate Garden Features and Historic Field at Buttrick House" (PMIS 135582), as well as other short- and long-term treatment issues identified through park planning, input from the park staff, and research undertaken during the course of preparing this report.

The overall goal of the treatment recommendations is to provide a basis for the sound stewardship of the formal gardens as outlined in the National Park Service *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1996). The cultural landscape report also provides documentation that supports park consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This chapter begins by presenting the framework of existing policies, standards, and regulations of the National Park Service that guide the treatment of cultural landscapes. Treatment recommendations consistent with this framework provide a summary of general issues, as well as narrative guidelines for tasks intended to preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape. These tasks are supplemented by a series of graphics and treatment plans (Drawings 4.0-4.3).

FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

Treatment of a cultural landscape is framed by the park's enabling legislation, mission, and current planning efforts. Treatment is also framed by the National Park Service policies, standards, and guidelines for cultural resources. The 1989 General Management Plan is the primary planning document for Minute Man National Historical Park, determining general treatment of cultural resources. As

part of Minute Man National Historical Park, the study area of this report is part of the North Bridge Unit.

The primary park management goals for Minute Man National Historical Park are to "consolidate, preserve, selectively restore and interpret portions of the Lexington-Concord Battle Road, as well as associated structures, properties, and sites so that the visitor may better appreciate and understand the beginning of the American Revolution as a significant chapter in the American Historical Heritage."[2]

The Stedman Buttrick House and gardens also serve as the location of the North Bridge Visitor Center. It is difficult to reconcile the gardens of the study area with the primary interpretive objectives and preservation goals of the park, as their significance is not attributed to the Battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775. Nevertheless, the site's views overlooking the North Bridge and its association with the family allow the designed twentieth-century landscape to serve as a practical location for interpretation of the historic 1775 battle. Linked as they are with the Visitor Center facility, the gardens under consideration in this report must also be safe for visitors and maintained to an extent that reflects well upon the agency's stewardship of the broader park.

RELATIONSHIP TO PARK PLANNING

After the National Park Service acquired the Buttrick House property in 1962, the agency prepared a series of documents regarding both the historical layouts of the garden and the current conditions. These plans, completed in 1964, included a 1911 planting plan, a 1923 topographic plan, a 1923 preliminary plan of the garden, a 1928 topographic plan, a 1963 topographic map, and a 1963 existing plantings map. The historic plans were based on design drawings completed by Charles Wheeler in 1911 and Harold Hill Blossom in 1923. In addition to providing a graphic chronology of the gardens, the 1963 survey also extensively documented existing plantings on the site, including trees and shrubs, iris and daylily cultivars, building materials, and maintenance recommendations.

Following the survey of the Buttrick Gardens in 1963, Minute Man National Historical Park released the 1965 Master Plan. This plan focused on visitor use, land acquisition, site interpretation, and resource conservation. It also specified the use of the Stedman Buttrick House as the North Bridge Visitor Center (which opened in June 1967) and approved construction of an eighty-car parking lot on the grounds (within the Buttrick Designed Landscape).

In December 1965, the National Park Service Philadelphia Planning and Service Center prepared an "Interim Development" plan for the North Bridge Unit, based on recommendations outlined in the Master Plan. This plan provided greater specificity regarding the North Bridge Visitor Center and parking lot, as

well as providing for a new trail between the North Bridge and the North Bridge Visitor Center.

The park updated the Master Plan with a General Management Plan in September 1989, responding to regional growth and changes in the environment surrounding the park. The 1989 plan presented goals and objectives for the park including protecting and preserving cultural resources throughout the park, as well as enhancing the visitor experience through development of trails, site interpretation, and visitor services. The overall goal of the 1989 plan was to portray the cultural environment that existed in 1775 and to protect associated historic resources in order to assist visitors in understanding the social and political events leading to the Revolutionary War. In the North Bridge Unit, the General Management Plan mainly focused on the flow of visitors and vehicles through the site. A short description of the site, listed as *The Formal Gardens at the Buttrick Estate*, was included in Appendix C of the document, which listed the park's cultural resources. While the appendix listed the site, the plan did not address any preservation treatment of the Buttrick Gardens as a cultural resource.

The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed a Cultural Landscape Report for the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park in January 2004. This document studied the North Bridge area to determine resources of cultural significance. The method of treatment deemed most beneficial to the area was rehabilitation, in order to reflect the character of the 1775 landscape.

The 1994 Cultural Landscape Report acknowledged the changes in the landscape since 1775, and recognized that restoring the landscape to its 1775 appearance was impractical. Therefore, rehabilitation was identified as the most reasonable landscape treatment. In addition to the overarching goal of rehabilitating selected areas of the unit to reflect the landscape character of 1775, the 1994 Cultural Landscape Report also recommended the rehabilitation of the twentieth century Buttrick Designed Landscape, including the ornamental gardens comprising the study area of this report, inclusive of the specimen trees and shrubs, walks and drives, walls, structures and views within it.

MISSION AND POLICIES

As a unit of the national park system, treatment of the study area of this report is guided by the mission of the National Park Service "…to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (Organic Act of 1916). The application of this mission is defined in the National Park Service Management

Policies (2001), which calls for the Park Service to "…provide for the long-term preservation of, public access to, and appreciation of, the features, materials, and qualities contributing to the significance of cultural resources" (Section 5.3.5). These policies are based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and are further articulated in the *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (NPS-28).

GENERAL TREATMENT ISSUES

Through the development of the *Cultural Landscape Report for North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park*, research accomplished for this report, and discussions with park staff, a number of general treatment issues have been identified. The following issues have been considered in the process of developing landscape treatment recommendations.

Deferred Landscape Maintenance

The Buttrick Gardens are a unique, formal feature within Minute Man National Historical Park. Planning documents for the park, including the 1989 General Management Plan, generally recommend rehabilitating park landscapes to evoke the feeling the landscape present in 1775. With the retention of the twentieth century Stedman Buttrick House as a visitor center, the National Park Service has chosen to retain the gardens as the practical setting for the house. The Buttrick Gardens and the Stedman Buttrick House are a park cultural resource and date to well after the Revolutionary War. However, the National Park Service faces challenges in allocating scarce landscape maintenance resources. Some of the deferred maintenance task items in the gardens have resulted in unsafe conditions for visitors.

Staffing

At the peak of garden development, there were five to six gardeners devoted to the care of the landscape grounds. After the acquisition of the property by the National Park Service, grounds staff were greatly decreased. Currently, there is only one full time grounds employee to care for the entire park. Several of the treatment recommendations are labor intensive. To implement and maintain the rehabilitation, it is recommended that the park seek funding for a permanent full time gardener. An additional staff person could support coordination of a volunteer program to assist with the maintenance of the gardens.

Changes in Scale of Vegetation

In the forty-eight years since the National Park Service acquired the Buttrick property, the landscape has changed drastically. During this period, saplings have

grown into mature trees, and without regular maintenance, many plants have become overgrown.

Loss of Views

The design of the paths throughout the gardens was meant to accentuate views to the North Bridge, the Concord River, and the surrounding landscape. Along with vegetation growth, views that were once framed by lush plantings are now blocked.

Invasive Plants

Along with issues relating to deferred maintenance, invasive plants have taken over several areas, especially in the terrace gardens and west slope gardens. In addition to crowding out the intended plantings, the abundance of this unmanaged vegetation promotes an unkempt appearance. Control of invasive plants will require significant maintenance effort in order to maintain the gardens within the study area to an acceptable level.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT: REHABILITATION

As a part of a federally owned property listed in the National Register of Historic Places, decisions regarding landscape treatment of the study area of this report should be philosophically consistent with the 1992 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. These standards specify four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties: *Preservation* (maintenance of the landscape as it currently exists), *Restoration* (returning the landscape to a prior historic condition), *Reconstruction* (rebuilding of a lost landscape), *Rehabilitation* (reestablish the historic character of the landscape while making compatible modifications to address contemporary uses and needs; usually incorporates one or all of the other treatments). Despite different approaches, all four methods share a common approach that emphasizes retention or repair of historic materials rather than replacement. Application of these treatments to historic landscapes is further defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996).

The treatment approach currently identified for the study area in the *Cultural Landscape Report for North Bridge Unit, Minute Man National Historical Park* is Rehabilitation. Based on the changes that have occurred in the gardens since the National Park Service acquired the property in 1962, as well as the need for interpretation, maintenance, and visitor access, rehabilitation is the recommended treatment.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to meet continuing or changing uses through alterations or new additions while retaining the historic character of the property. Rehabilitation allows for sensitive repairs and alterations of the cultural landscape, and for improving the utility and function of landscape features. It is used to make an efficient, compatible use while preserving those portions or features of the property that contribute to its historical significance.

For some historic properties, changes are necessary to accommodate visitor use, such as the addition of parking, concessions, and visitor facilities or the modification of circulation surfaces to withstand high use and meet accessibility standards. In other cases, modifications are necessary for sustainable management, such as the reduction of the scope of the formal gardens or the elimination of agricultural practices. A rehabilitation strategy allows for the replacement of missing features as they existed historically based on documentary evidence, or replacement with compatible, non-historic features.

The Secretary of the Interior provides the following standards adapted for the rehabilitation of historic properties under the authority of the Department of the Interior.[3]

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimum change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historical properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historical features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material shall match the old in composition, design, color, texture, other visual qualities and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historical materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

TREATMENT REFERENCE DATE

Definition of a treatment date provides a consistent and objective benchmark for managing historic character in a landscape. A treatment date corresponds to a time during the historic period when the landscape reached the height of its development and when it best illustrates the park's significance and interpretive themes. The 1989 General Management Plan for Minute Man National Historical Park states that the intention of the park is to reflect the landscape as it was in 1775, when the Battles of Lexington and Concord occurred. However, the documentation recognizes the difficulty in achieving that goal, and therefore also recommends the protection of significant nineteenth and twentieth-century landscapes overlaying portions of the battleground. In order to capture the gardens of the study area at the height of their development, it is necessary to reflect their appearance in 1959. That was the year that the site was photographed for *National Geographic Magazine*, suggesting that the gardens were at the peak of their development and maintenance. In addition, 1959 is also the year that Minute Man National Historical Park was established. This end date of 1959 allows for consistency with other park documentation.

By 1959, all major design work in the gardens had been completed. This includes the formal gardens designed by Charles Wheeler and Harold Hill Blossom, as well as the addition of the terrace gardens and west slope gardens after World War II by Stedman Buttrick Jr.

Managing the site with reference to 1959 is not intended to promote restoration of 1959 conditions. Doing so will not require the reintroduction of features removed post-1959. Using 1959 as a consistent point of reference will most

importantly help park managers to select among a palette of appropriate replacement plantings that were documented in 1963.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

Information about the content, arrangement, and character of the formal gardens during the historic period is gleaned from a number of historic sources, including historic photographs, garden plans, appraisals, and oral histories. These sources offer valuable primary information about the formal gardens and provide a vivid portrait of conditions at the end of the historic period. These sources, however, have their limitations and provide an incomplete record of historic conditions. This section describes the primary sources relied upon for the treatment recommendations, the conclusions that can be drawn from them, and the areas where these sources are inconclusive.

Historic Photos

A number of historic photos remain from the historic period, beginning in 1935 and extending to the end of the period of significance in 1959. Significant among these are the photos taken for *National Geographic* in 1959 and photos taken by real estate appraisers prior to the sale of the Buttrick estate to the National Park Service. These photos are particularly important in determining the historic character at the end of the period of significance.

Historic Garden Plans

A number of surveys and garden plans survive from the historic period, including the first plan prepared for the site, Charles H. Wheeler's November 1911 "*Planting Plan for Stedman Buttrick Esq. Concord, MA*." Also available are Harold H. Blossom's series of design drawings for the site, including the August 1923 "*Topographical Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick Esq. Concord, MA,*" the September 1923 "*Preliminary Plan of Gardens*," and the 1925 "*Perennial Planting Plan*." The other plan of the site accomplished during the historic period is a site survey entitled "*Topographic Plan – Buttrick* Property" prepared in 1928 by H.F. Bryant and Son. The National Park Service also prepared a detailed survey of the site just after acquiring it, providing maps of topography, materials, plantings, and site elements as they appeared near the 1959 reference date.

Appraisal Inventories

When the National Park Service acquired the Buttrick estate in 1962, a number of appraisals and inventories were prepared for the property, documenting site features and vegetation. These documents are valuable for documenting the state of the site when it transferred to the federal government.

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

An expression of an effective landscape treatment philosophy conveys broad principles derived from the site's significance that help guide decisions and provide justifications for design guidelines, recommendations, and specific treatment actions. The treatment philosophy articulates the essential qualities in the landscape that convey its significance and establishes principles intended to preserve those qualities.

The overall treatment goal for the Buttrick Gardens is to reestablish the well-maintained character of the gardens as they appeared in 1959 immediately prior to park establishment. The 1963 National Park Service documents will serve as the basis for the rehabilitation planting palette. By reestablishing the character of the gardens, with reference to 1959 conditions, treatment recommendations will be consistent with the broad period of significance documented for Minute Man National Historical Park (1635-1959).

The ornamental gardens within the study area survive as a product of forty-eight years of design refinement spanning from 1911 to 1959, directed by both design professionals and knowledgeable owners taking an active and personal role in garden-making. These gardens reflect classical traditions, relying upon columnar evergreens as central organizing features to define and subdivide garden spaces, to mark walking routes, and also to frame important views outward. The gardens employ a mix of herbaceous perennials arranged in rectilinear beds along the large level terrace comprising the garden's central axis. The culmination of this axis is a formal four-square garden room that is open to a broad view of the historic battlefield. Billowing broad-leaved evergreens bearing interesting seasonal flowers and year-round foliage cascade down the eastern slope along multiple routes lined with herbaceous perennials leading to a simple garden terrace at the river's edge.

Extant historical features of the gardens should be preserved, including circulation patterns, and spatial relationships. Rehabilitation will also allow for the repair of elements of the garden that have begun to deteriorate, including the walls, paths, wrought-iron railings and gates, water features, and character-defining plantings, in order to better reflect their well-cared for condition at the 1959 end-date of the period of significance. Rehabilitation will also provide latitude for modifications that accommodate maintenance limitations, visitor use, and allow for greater interpretation of the primary themes of Minute Man National Historical Park.

Rehabilitation also provides flexibility in the plantings in the gardens, particularly with the wide variety of daylily and iris cultivars historically planted. While it is not currently within the park's abilities to restore the gardens to their once

renowned condition, rehabilitation would allow the gardens to become more maintenance-friendly while still well representing the historic character.

The goal of rehabilitation is to preserve these character-defining aspects, including the spatial organization of the gardens, circulation patterns, materials, and vegetation. The gardens should also serve to promote one of the main goals of Minute Man National Historical Park: to interpret the events of April 19, 1775. Located adjacent to the North Bridge Visitor Center in the Stedman Buttrick House, the Buttrick Gardens serve as a place to orient visitors to a view over the battlefield landscape and bridge and to interpret historic events.

TREATMENT TASKS

The following section provides specific treatment tasks associated with the rehabilitation of the study area. The treatment tasks have been developed within the context of the framework for treatment and the treatment philosophy outlined above, and serve as recommendations to reestablish the historic character of the gardens. The treatment tasks are represented graphically in Drawing 4.0, and expanded on in Drawings 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3, which make suggestions for the pruning, removal, and installation of plants within the gardens.

SUMMARY OF RECENT TREATMENT WORK

In addition to National Park Service project funds, in the spring of 2009 the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided funding for rehabilitation tasks directed at the study area. Increased efforts by the National Park Service and allocation of recovery funding has provided for a series of improvements. The National Park Service was assisted by volunteer groups, who preformed a clean-up of the grounds, pruning, planting and removing plantings under the supervision of professionals. The assistance of the Massachusetts Arborists Association by approximately 200 arborists made this event possible.

National Park Service and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding has allowed for major repairs to several elements of the garden. The terrace gardens received the highest level of work due to potential safety hazards. Work completed in this area includes resetting of the stairs on the northern edge of the gardens; resetting the granite sets in the lower walkway; patio areas and southern staircase; resetting the bluestone path with brick edging between the northern staircase and the curved terrace; and rebuilding the retaining wall north of the curved terrace.

Work in the sunken garden included improving pedestrian circulation by resetting the bluestone paths and removing the vegetation between the stones.

Work has also been undertaken to rebuild the brick wall in the northwest corner of the garden, re-point the wall in the southwestern corner, re-point the western pier of the overlook, reset a capstone on the overlook, and rebuild and re-point the brick wall in the northeastern corner of the garden.

In both the formal garden and the west slope garden, the major work has involved the resetting of the bluestone circulation paths. In the west slope garden, the treads for the three sets of stairs were also reset.

Throughout the garden overgrown plants have been pruned and invasive species have been removed, although pruning work is not yet complete. In addition, at several overlooks, including the main terrace, the curved terrace, and the overlook terrace, sections of the wrought-iron railings have been removed, repaired, refinished, and reinstalled.

OUTSTANDING TREATMENT TASKS

Recent work has stabilized walks, steps, and walls and has generally improved safety and accessibility throughout the gardens. Although these efforts have greatly improved the safety and appearance of the site, the following tasks will enhance the historic character of the gardens based on the 1959 treatment date. Much work remains to stabilize all masonry steps and paths to ensure acceptable level of safety.

RT-1. Construct barrier or fence to protect weeping hemlock.

The Weeping Hemlock, located between the two main paths of the terrace garden is an excellent specimen tree. However, its weeping form has created an open space underneath it which prompts visitors to walk under it, compacting the soil around the roots. In order to protect the integrity of this specimen tree, it is recommended that a low barrier or fence be built between the path and the base of the hill to deter visitors from climbing underneath it.

If installed, care should be taken to not compact the soil further and not to disturb the roots of the hemlock while constructing the barrier.

RT-2. Evaluate the reinstatement of an informal path in the terrace garden.

During the 1959 reference date, circulation patterns through the gardens included a series of formal stone paths and informal grass paths. Since the National Park Service has acquired the property, many of the informal paths were paved with bluestone to improve accessibility through the site. Some paths were left unpaved, and due to deferred maintenance and the growth of vegetation, these became obsolete.

In 1959, in the terrace gardens there was an informal grass path between the granite sets patio on the southern side of the garden and the curved terrace (Figure 4.0). However, with deferred maintenance, the grass path has become lost and overgrown plants have obscured the pathway. Social paths now exist through the area as a reminder of the informal path (Figure 4.1).

It is recommended that the park evaluate the reinstatement of the informal path. The informal path was present during the treatment date and the current social paths through the space demonstrate the potential need for a more formal pathway through the area. With pruning and removal of plantings, this path would receive even more use, and would provide another way to experience the gardens. It is recommended that the park investigate mowed lawn pathways or alternative materials such as wood-chips to designate the pathway.

RT-3. Evaluate the reinstatement of an informal path in the rock garden.

Located within the west slope garden, the stone grotto was a focal point during the Buttrick family tenure. In 1959, it was surrounded by diverse plantings, with stairs wrapping around it, leading to patio areas, and informal paths leading to the sunken garden, and the pool area. Presumably removed when Groton Road Trail was reestablished, the major features surrounding the grotto have disappeared (Figure 4.2).

It is recommended that the paths accessing the grotto be reestablished. These paths could also integrate the recently established Groton Road with the gardens. While the presence of Groton Road prevents the original paths from being restored, the paths might appropriately emulate their original purpose of connecting the various parts of the garden with one another. It is recommended that a mowed lawn, wood-chips, or gravel path be installed in the historic location.

It is also recommended to reestablish some of the historic plantings of the grotto area. The surviving plantings have become overgrown and nullify the original design intent of the area. Plantings that were present during the treatment period include flowering dogwoods, junipers, mountain laurel, and rhododendron, which created a lush, low-laying bed of vegetation, allowing visitors to take in views out to the meadow and North Bridge. To rehabilitate the plantings in this area, it is recommended that the surviving plantings be either pruned back or removed, depending on their condition. New plantings in the area should be similar to or closely resemble the qualities of the historic plantings. The plantings should also be used in the historic manner and define paths within the garden.

RT-4. Evaluate concrete stairs leading from formal garden to sunken garden.

At the treatment period, the stair treads leading from the formal garden to the sunken garden were surfaced with flat fieldstones. Since then, they have been replaced with concrete steps (Figure 4.3). It is recommended that the park evaluate the feasibility of installing new fieldstone or bluestone treads on top of the existing concrete stairs.

RT-5. Level fieldstone stair risers in the terrace garden.

Fieldstone stair risers, located in the terrace gardens, were present during the treatment date, and were added onto later to improve safety. However, over the years, the steps have deteriorated. Many have settled, creating a hazardous passageway, crowded by overgrown vegetation and weeds growing through the cracks (Figures 4.4-4.5). In order to improve safety, these steps should be re-laid over a sand and gravel base to prevent settling in the future.

RT-6. Prune and/or remove plantings.

Due to deferred maintenance, many of the plantings have become overgrown and lost their horticultural form. This problem is evident in all of the garden areas and is leading to problems with blocking intended views, cluttering paths, and perpetuating an unkempt appearance. These problems result in the loss of historic character.

A pruning and removal plan is recommended for the entire garden. Areas to focus on include plantings that are blocking key historic views, and obstructing pathways. Also to be removed are the columnar Junipers in the sunken and terrace gardens. After being left unmaintained, these evergreen trees have lost their form and have become obstructions to views rather than formal features.

RT-7. Remove invasive trees, shrubs, and vines.

Invasive plantings include, but are not limited to, goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*), Black swallow-wort (*Cynanchum louiseae*), oxalis (*Oxalis spp.*), crabgrass (*Digitaria*), deadly nightshade (*Atropina belladonna*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis Meerb*), and wild mustard (*Brassica sp.*). These undesirable plants should be removed and grounds staff should be on alert for any reappearance of the plants. It is recommended that the park evaluate weed control measures such as laying a tarp on the planting beds, lifting and sterilizing the beds, or leaving the planting beds fallow for a season. The ongoing removal of invasive species is a labor intensive task, yet critical to long-term resource protection.

RT-8. Restore historic character of sunken garden planting beds.

At the time of National Park Service acquisition of the property, the planting beds in the sunken garden were meticulously well maintained with lush plantings of phlox, delphinium, peonies, lilies, and award-winning iris and daylilies. Plantings of *Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus' (Bigleaf Wintergreen Euonymus) lined the planting beds in the sunken garden, creating a clean, formal, border. After the National Park Service acquired the property, these border plantings disappeared, giving the garden spaces an unkempt look as the plantings spilled onto the walkway (Figure 4.6).

It is recommended that park staff evaluate the reintroduction of border plantings with low seasonal fencing in the sunken garden planting beds (Figure 4.7). These border plantings and low fencing may help to convey the formal qualities of the garden during all seasons of the year particularly during winter and spring months when herbaceous plantings lie dormant. The low fencing would help protect the border plantings from pedestrian traffic. Historically, as documented in the 1963 National Park Service survey, *Euonymus fortunei* lined the planting beds. However, a wide range of low-growing hardy broad leaved evergreens may serve as appropriate substitutes for the rehabilitation of the sunken garden. Since some consider *Euonymus fortunei* to be invasive in Massachusetts, alternative shrubs that portray a similar characteristic include *Buxus* 'Green Velvet' (Green Velvet Boxwood) or *Buxus microphylla* 'Wintergreen' (Little Boxwood). Pruning of border plantings is a staff intensive task. It is recommended that border plantings be planted to allow for growth in order to decrease the need for regular pruning.

The plantings currently in the beds include phlox, daylilies, iris, peonies, and jewelweed. These plants have become overgrown, leading to an unkempt appearance. Prior to the planting of border shrubs, it is recommended that the planting beds be weeded, removing invasive and volunteer plants in order to create space for historic plantings. In addition to the plants already present, it is suggested that additional plants be added. Suggestions include columbine, delphiniums, Canterbury bells, gas plants, mini carnations, and heuchera. Weeding, removing, and planting are an intensive process for staff and might be difficult with the limited number of staff. Where feasible, the park should implement regular weeding in this area to prevent the spread of invasive plants, and preserve the formal characteristics of the garden.

Rehabilitation of the fountain in the center of the sunken garden would require replacement of the water pipes and replacement of the water tight basin. While the fountain was an element of the sunken garden in 1959, the rehabilitation of these elements are not recommended at this time. In the future, if the park successfully obtains support for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the

fountain, the addition of these garden elements would more accurately reflect conditions in the sunken garden at the end of the period of significance.

RT-9. Restore character-defining historic columnar Juniper plantings.

The Country Place era of landscape design, during which time the gardens of the study area were designed, strived to emulate the spatial qualities of Italian villas and gardens. In his design, Harold Hill Blossom incorporated many of these elements, in particular, a series of columnar form *Juniperus virginia (*Eastern Redcedar) throughout the gardens, which evoked the same characteristics of the Italian cypress trees. These trees created a vertical element, giving the gardens a formal quality and creating sightlines through the garden.

With reference to 1959, the major vertical elements of the garden were once a series of columnar junipers that appeared throughout the gardens. In the formal gardens, there were six junipers in the planting beds, three on either side of the main grass walkway. In the sunken garden, there were four junipers, with one in each corner. In the terrace gardens, there was a more informal planting of junipers, including five along the paths and three planted within the gardens. There were only two columnar junipers in the west slope gardens, located to the north of the pool, on center with the east and west ends of the pool. These historic junipers have either been removed or have lost their columnar form (Figure 4.8).

It is recommended that these plantings be replaced new columnar varieties of *Juniperus virginiana* to restore the historic character of the gardens. This includes the planting of six new junipers in the formal garden (Figure 4.9), junipers in the sunken garden, and junipers in the terrace gardens.

RT-10. Restore historic views from overlook areas.

The study area, in particular the sunken garden and the terrace garden were designed to take in views of the surrounding landscape, including the North Bridge and the Concord River. However, since the end of the treatment date, the vegetation has grown rapidly, blocking out the intended views (Figure 4.10). This is apparent in the terrace gardens where weedy plants block the views.

It is recommended that a number of plantings in the terrace gardens be removed or pruned to provide unhindered views of the surrounding landscape. In the terrace gardens, this includes plantings such as an *Acer saccharinum* (Silver Maple), which is a volunteer plant, and two *Juniperus virginia* (Eastern Redcedar), which have outgrown their intended columnar form.

RT-11. Evaluate the need for hand railings at steps throughout the gardens.

During the historical period the gardens were used by visitors who came to see the gardens. Today's visitors include a broad range of people who come to see the park and the gardens are often part of the visitor experience. The gardens contain several concrete, brick or bluestone stairways that are uneven and do not have railings. Railings on steps throughout the garden would greatly improve visitor safety. It is recommended that the park investigate the need for hand railings at stairways throughout the garden. These hand railings are particularly important in high use areas and where steps are uneven.

RT-12. Evaluate the condition of running water to the grotto water features.

Two grotto areas currently exist in the Buttrick Gardens, with one located on the southern end of the terrace gardens and the other at the southern end of the west slope gardens. These grottos, installed by Stedman Buttrick Jr. in the late 1940s, were present during the treatment date. Over time, the grottos have evolved from being focal points to overgrown rock croppings (Figure 4.11). The grotto in the west slope garden has been especially neglected, as the gardens and paths associated with it were removed with the installation of Groton Road.

It is recommended that the National Park Service evaluate the condition of the existing pipes that connect to the grotto water features. Rehabilitation of the grottos would require replacement of the water pipes and stone area. In the future, if the park successfully obtains support for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the grottos, the running water would more accurately reflect the water features at the end of the period of significance.

RT-13. Represent the historic presence of the swimming pool.

During the treatment date, a swimming pool was located in the west slope gardens, surrounded by a bluestone terrace. Since the National Park Service acquired the property, swimming pool was removed and replaced with a simple bluestone path (Figure 4.12). The removal of the pool eliminated a key feature in creating an axis in the western part of the garden, tying it back to the formal elements of the formal garden, sunken garden, and the staircase of the terrace garden.

It is recommended that the park rehabilitate the geometry of the pool terrace. While the pool was present during the treatment date, reinstalling a pool in this location is an undesired feature and maintenance liability. However, the pool's role in creating an axis should be represented in the garden. It is recommended that in the footprint of the former pool, a non-historic planting bed or lawn panel be installed in dimensions similar to that of the pool (Figure 4.13). A planting bed could utilize plants similar to those planted in the formal and sunken gardens. A

lawn area could represent the pool location and would require little maintenance. The bluestone terrace that once surrounded the pool could be recreated, using the stone that is currently being used for the path in the area. This feature would recreate the axis, tying the west slope gardens back to the formal elements of the Buttrick Gardens and reemphasizing the historic character of the area.

RT-14. Replace the brick pathways in the formal garden.

During the historical period the formal garden pathways were made of turf. Between the 1930s and 1960s brick was installed in the location of the turf pathways. After several decades of use the bricks in the pathways are creating a safety hazard. It is recommended that the park repair or replace the brick pathways to improve visitor safety. This project will require excavating to install a stable base of crushed stone prior to resetting the brick surface.

ENDNOTES

[1] Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998), 81.

[2] House Document 57, 78th Congress, January 27, 1959.

[3] U.S. Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67.

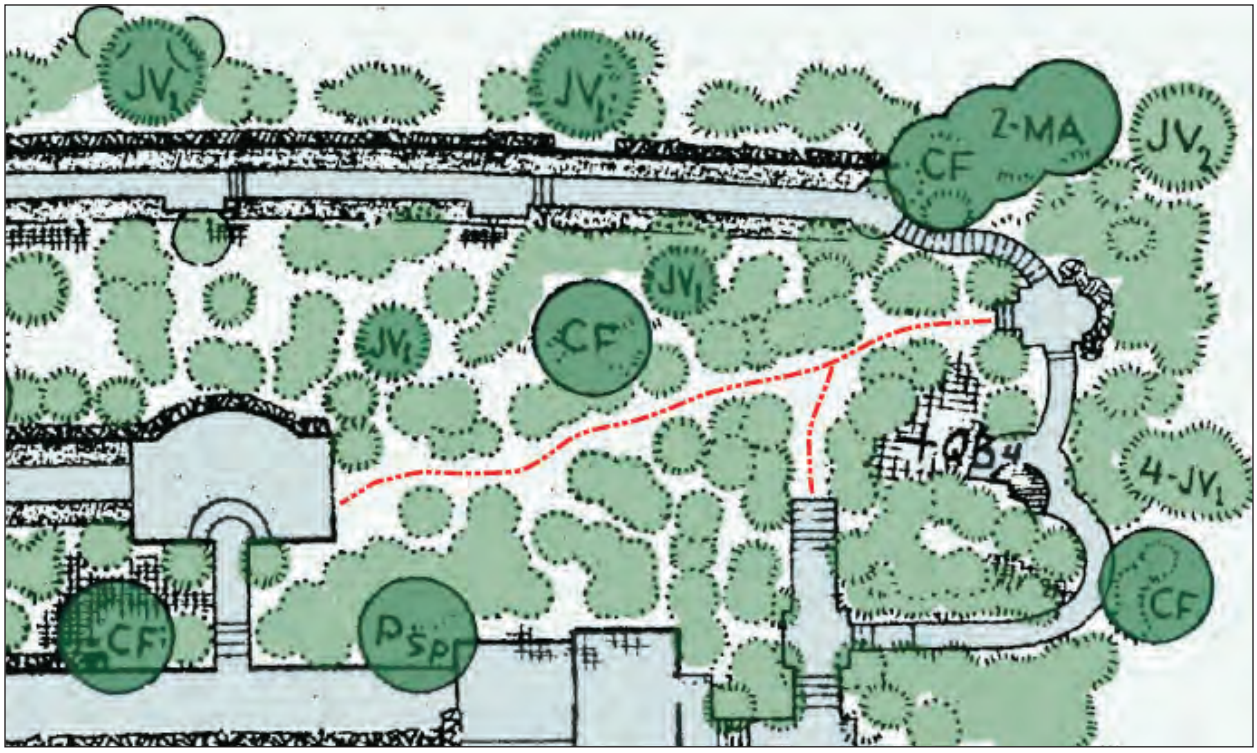


Figure 4.0. Figure showing informal grass paths as they appeared in the plans completed by the National Park Service in 1963. The treatment proposes the reestablishment of informal paths (National Park Service, 1963; Rendered and annotated by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [hereafter OCLP], 2010).



Figure 4.1. Photo showing area (to the bottom right) that was once a grass path that has now become a compacted dirt social trail. The treatment proposes the reestablishment of this path with mulch, gravel, or woodchips (OCLP 2010).



Figure 4.2. Photo of the grotto area in the west slope garden. Over the years, it has become overgrown and neglected. This report recommends restoring its historical character by installing steps, paths and plantings that link it with the other areas of the garden (OCLP 2009).



Figure 4.3. Photo of stairs between the lower garden and upper gardens. The concrete stairs are beginning to show wear and are not in keeping with the historic character of the site. It is recommended that they be replaced with fieldstone stair treads as part of the treatment (OCLP 2010).





Figure 4.4-4.5. Photos of the fieldstone steps in the terrace gardens. Over time, these steps and paths have settled, creating uneven walking surfaces. As part of the treatment, it is recommended that these steps and paths be releveled (OCLP 2010).



Figure 4.6-4.7. *Above:* **Photo of the sunken garden as they currently exist.** *Below:* **Photo simulation in the planting beds showing changes proposed in the treatment plan including replacement of the junipers, addition of border plantings with low seasonal fencing, and herbaceous plantings. Photo simulation is conceptual and border plantings should form a more continuous and even border with a low fence to protect the plantings from pedestrian traffic (OCLP 2010).**



Figure 4.8-4.9. *Above:* **Photo of upper gardens as they currently exist.** *Below:* **Photo simulation showing the position of the Junipers within the planting beds and the vertical and formal element that they bring to the upper garden (OCLP 2010).**



Figure 4.10. View of the Concord River from the terrace gardens, hindered by overgrown vegetation (OCLP 2010).



Figure 4.11. Photo of the stone grotto in the terrace gardens. Over the years, it has become overgrown by surrounding vegetation, and has become neglected. The treatment plan recommends evaluation of the condition of running water features (OCLP 2010).



Figure 4.12-4.13. *Right:* **Photo of path through the west slope garden as it currently exists.** *Below:* **Photo simulation showing the proposed addition of a planting bed in the historical position of the swimming pool. The addition of a lawn within the planting bed is an alternative to flowering plants (OCLP 2010).**



CONCORD RIVER

HOUSE TERRACE

STEDMAN BUTTRICK HOUSE

RT-1. Construct barrier or fence to protect weeping hemlock.

RT-2. Evaluate the reinstatement of an informal path in the terrace garden.

RT-3. Evaluate the reinstatement of an informal path in the rock garden.

RT-4. Evaluate condition of concrete stairs leading from formal garden to sunken garden.

RT-5. Level fieldstone stair risers in the terrace garden.

RT-6. Prune and/or remove plantings.
RT-7. Remove invasive trees, shrubs, and vines. (See Drawings 4.1 & 4.2).

RT-8. Restore historic character of sunken garden planting beds.

RT-9. Restore character-defining historic columnar Juniper plantings.

RT-10. Restore historic views from overlook areas.

RT-11. Evaluate the need for hand railings at steps throughout the garden.

RT-12. Evaluate the condition of running water to the grotto water features.

RT-13. Represent the historic presence of the swimming pool.

RT-14. Replace the brick pathways in the formal garden.

Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Treatment Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010
Matthew Quirey, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 4.0



Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Plant Removal Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA
3. 2010 Treatment Plan, OCLP

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010
Matthew Quirey, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls
- Plants to be Removed

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale
2. For plant key, reference Appendix E

0’ 25’ 50’ 100’ 200’

Drawing 4.1

CONCORD RIVER

HOUSE TERRACE

STEDMAN BUTTRICK HOUSE

Ma.092
Kl.091
Kl.089
MP.2
Ef.086
Ef.085
Rh.084
Ef.082
Ef.081
Ef.078
Ef.079
Jc.080
Ic.055
Bt.056
Cf.057
Cf.058
Ic.055
Ef.059
Rc.096
Rc.101
Rh.094
Rh.098
Ic.105
Cf.107
Rh.067
Kl.073
Kl.075
Th.071
Th.070
Tn.069
Kl.068
Cf.064
Pf.149
Kl.118
Pf.117
Cf.108
Qb.110
Qa.111
Kl.112
Kl.121
Pf.135
Qb.123
Ic.134
Lc.124
Cf.126
Rh.148
Pf.137
Pf.131
Lc.130
Rh.138
Th.132
Rh.145
Kl.146
Pf.139
Ic.141
Pf.140
Tc.144
Ef.044
Jv.041
Rh.040
Th.036
Th.031
Psp.018
Rh.022
Rh.019
Cf.023
Cf.005
Jc.015
Rh.010
Tc.012

Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens
Plant Pruning Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA
3. 2010 Treatment Plan, OCLP

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010
Matthew Quirey, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls
- Plants to be Pruned

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale
2. For plant key, reference Appendix F

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 4.2



Cultural Landscape Report

Minute Man National Historical Park
Concord, Massachusetts

Buttrick Gardens Planting Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1994 Existing Conditions Map, OCLP
2. 1963 Existing Conditions Map, MIMA
3. 2010 Treatment Plan, OCLP

DRAWN BY

Rose Marques, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009
Jacqui Johnson, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2010
Matthew Quirey, Adobe Illustrator CS3, 2009

LEGEND

- Conifer Tree / Shrub
- Deciduous Tree / Shrub
- Herbaceous Plantings
- Walkway
- Brick Walkway
- Walls
- Plants to be Installed

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate size and scale
2. For plant key, reference Appendix G

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 4.3

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APPENDIX A

SELECT CHRONOLOGY OF BUTTRICK GARDENS

8,000 BC	An expansion of a temperate deciduous forest composed of oak, maple, ash, birch, and beech occurs during the general span of the Early Archaic period.
4,700 – 3,000 BC	A gradual change occurs in the composition of the southeastern New England forest as the hemlock declines and a diverse, oak dominant forest with hickory, beech, yellow birch, and other deciduous tree species developed.
1630	The northeast region is first settled by English colonists.
1635	English Puritans establish Concord.
1636	The town of Concord begins to allocate land among its inhabitants and the family of William Buttrick settles just outside the town's perimeter.
1655	Concord, the settlement frontier of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, is expanded.
1698	William Buttrick dies and son, Samuel, moves into the family homestead on the present site of the Buttrick mansion.
April 19, 1775	Major John Buttrick leads the first organized group of American troops into battle, advancing on the North Bridge down Buttrick Hill and across the fields, beginning the Battles of Lexington and Concord, as well as the American Revolution.
1875	The Buttrick family deeds land to Concord to install the bronze Minute Man statue.
1879	Descendents of colonials who fought during the Battles of Lexington and Concord begin to transform a significant portion of the agricultural landscape overlooking the battleground into suburban country estates, including the Buttrick Estate.
1910	Stedman Buttrick Sr. becomes the sole owner of the Buttrick estate.

1911 – 1913	Construction begins on the Buttrick's Classical Revival-style mansion, designed by Boston architect James Purdon. The mansion was built near the house once occupied by Stedman Buttrick I, atop Buttrick Hill overlooking the Concord River. After construction of the mansion was complete in 1913, the old house (owned by Stedman Buttrick I)is moved to the "easterly side of Monument Street opposite the end of Liberty Street. During 1911, Buttrick also hires landscape architect Charles H. Wheeler to create a planting plan for the estate.
1923	Stedman Buttrick II, purchases a second parcel of land located at the corner of Liberty and Monument Streets (the eastern half of Flint Field) from the Davis family. Landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom produces two plans for the Buttrick Estate: "*Topographical Plan of Land Belonging to Stedman Buttrick-Esq*," and "*Buttrick Residence, Preliminary Plan of Gardens*."
May 1925	Harold Hill Blossom creates a perennial planting plan for the sunken garden.
1926	Stedman Buttrick Jr. purchases the western adjoining Battle Lawn estate to incorporate into the Buttrick estate.
June 1928	'H.F. Bryant and Son' of Brookline produce a topographical survey of the land.
Post-1945	Stedman Buttrick Jr. establishes the terrace garden on the eastern slope of the property in the late 1940s, after the end of World War II.
Post-1946	Stedman Buttrick Jr. installs the rock garden area in the western portion of the gardens.
Late 1940s	The gardens on the western slope of the site are installed.
1949-1950	A swimming pool is installed in the western portion of the gardens.

September 21, 1959	An act of Congress creates Minute Man National Historical Park.
1962	The National Park Service begins to acquire land from the Buttrick family.
1963	The National Park Service conducts a complete survey of the Buttrick Estate, including topography, vegetation, and building materials.
1964	The National Park Service completes the Master Plan for Minute Man National Historical Park.
June 1967	Minute Man National Historical Park repurposes the Buttrick House as the North Bridge Visitor Center. Groton Trail Road is installed, leading from the North Bridge Visitor Center to the Commemorative North Bridge.
1989	The National Park Service releases the General Management Plan for Minute Man National Historical Park.
Early 1990s	Volunteers coordinate efforts to assist with garden maintenance, helping with pruning and dividing.
September 1994	The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation conducts a vegetative survey of the site.
Spring 2009	As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Projects, Buttrick Gardens receives funding to rehabilitate the gardens and surrounding agricultural fields.
May 2009	Massachusetts Arborists Association selects Buttrick Gardens to receive volunteer tree pruning services in celebration of National Arbor Day.
August 2009	Youth volunteer from the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation's Branching Out Program remove weeds and invasive plants throughout the gardens.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED GENEALOGY OF THE BUTTRICK FAMILY

NAME	PARENTS	BIRTH	DEATH	COMMENTS
William Butterick [sic]		England, 1616	Concord, MA June 3, 1698	Among first settlers to arrive in Concord (Note different surname spelling found in his signed will)
Samuel Buttrick	William Buttrick Sara Bateman	[Unknown location] January 12, 1654-55(?)	[Unknown location] August 8, 1726	
Jonathan Buttrick	Samiwell Buttrick Elizabeth Blood	Concord April 4, 1690	Concord March 22, 1767	
Major John Buttrick	Jonathan Buttrick Elizabeth Wooley	Concord July 20, 1731	Concord May 16, 1791	Commanded the Revolutionary War soldiers to fire on the British the "shot heard round the world"
Colonel Jonas Buttrick	Major John Buttrick Abigail Jones	Concord November 17, 1764	Concord October 25, 1841	
Stedman Buttrick	Colonel Jonas Buttrick Lucy Hudson	Concord September 16, 1796	Concord November 7, 1874	
William Buttrick	Stedman Buttrick Mary Heywood (Hunt)	Concord April 2, 1834	Concord February 17, 1901	
Stedman Buttrick (Sr. or I)	William Buttrick Emma Florence	Concord October 22, 1864	Concord August 22, 1925	Built the Buttrick house (mansion) in 1911 and started the formal gardens
Stedman Buttrick (Jr. or II)	Stedman Buttrick, Sr. Olive Bagley	Concord January 19, 1901	Concord January 26, 1969	Expanded the gardens, propagated irises and daylilies
Stedman Buttrick (III)	Stedman Buttrick, Jr.			Provided a number of oral histories to the park
Samuel Buttrick	Stedman Buttrick, III			

APPENDIX C

1962 PLANT KEY

KEY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Major Deciduous Trees		
Cl	American Yellowwood	*Cladrastus lutea*
Mp	Common Apple	*Malus pumila*
Qa	White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Qb	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus borealis*
Ua	American Elm	*Ulmus americana*
Minor Deciduous Trees		
Cf	White Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Cr	Red Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida rubra*
Ma	Arnold Crabapple	*Malus arnoldiana*
Ms	Sargent Crabapple	*Malus sargenti*
Psp	Flowering Cherry sp.	*Prunus sp.*
Minor Coniferous Evergreen Trees		
Jv	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginia*
Deciduous Shrubs		
Av	Pinkshell Azalea	*Azalea vasevi*
Ca	Early Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster adpressa praecox*
Ch	Rock Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Coniferous Evergreen Shrubs		
Jc	Pfitzer Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* ‘Pfitzeriana’
Jd	Waukeegan Creeping Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Douglasi'
Jh	Bar Harbor Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis plumosa* 'Bar Harbor'
Jm	Meyer Singleseed Juniper	*Juniperus squamata Meyeri*
Jp	Japanese Garden Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Js	Sargent Creeping Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Sargenti'
Pb	Braziliana Spruce	*Picea sp.*
Pc	Dwarf Alberta Spruce	*Picea glauca conica*
Pm	Maxwell Spruce	*Picea abies nigra* 'Maxwelli'
Tc	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidate*
Th	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus media* 'Hatfieldi'
Tn	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata* 'Nana'
Tw	Woodward Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardi'
Tsm	Dwarf Canadian Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis macrophylla*
Tsp	Sargent Weeping Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis pendula* 'Sargenti'
Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs		
Ak	Karume Azalea Hybrid	*Azalea karume sp.*
Ef	Bigleaf Wintergreen Euonymus	*Euonymus fortunei vegetus*
Ic	Convex Leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata convexa*
Io	Merry Christmas American Holly	*Ilex opaca* 'Merry Christmas'

Kl	Mountainlaurel Kalmia	*Kalmia latifolia*
Lc	Drooping Leucothoe	*Leucothoe catesbaei*
Pf	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Pj	Japanese Pieris	*Pieris japonica*
Rc	Carolina Rhododendron Hybrid	*Rhododendron carolinianum var.*
Rh	Rhododendron sp. Hybrid	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rr	Mayflower Rhododendron	*Rhododendron racemosum*
Sheared Hedges & Espalier		
Em	Baby Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei vegetus minimus*
La	Amur Privet	*Ligustrum amurense*

APPENDIX D

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLANT KEY

ASSET NAME		COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DESCRIPTION
Qb.	001	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Some clean-up pruning. 1 hazard limb. Health good. Typical die-back. Branches hang low over privet hedge. Mature, spreading, old tree. Spread width approx. 71ft. Likely historic.
Ar.	002	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*	Young tree. Weeds around base. Trunk wound. Insects may be damaging leaves with egg laying (July)
Qb.	003	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Old oak, possibly historic. Light soil compaction. Encroachment on upright juniper, low hanging limbs. Some light deadwood. Spread approx. 78'
Ms.	004	Sargent's Crabapple	*Malus sargentii*	Small, sickly, crooked, gnarly tree with damage to lower trunk. Had a branched trunk (2) removed. Low branches and trunk cavity. Completely shaded by oaks. Berries visible (July).
Cf.	005	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	One-sided tree, some cavities in branches, some damage to exposed roots & trunk, nicks in lower trunk, some light pruning required. Being shaded by large oak
Tw.	006	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'	Old tree with exposed roots, leaning into path away from shading oaks. Two trunks, three branches curve to ground, some girdled roots but not significant. Overgrown. Mulch is juniper needles
Jv.	007	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Nearly dead juniper, but some green still remains.
Jv.	008	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Old juniper with some limbs hanging to ground on side of path; flat piece of flagstone at base without apparent purpose; shaded by oak; some pruning necessary. Weeds at base; no mulch. Some compaction, some ruts in ground, some settling and mounding. Plant is not in good health.
Pm.	009	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'	Plant is full on the path and road sides, but overgrown into flagstone landing; appears to be multiple plants now. Invasive vines climbing into plant. Overall health good.
Rh.	010	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Massing of plants may have been between 5 and 12 plants originally. Exists near remainder of a retaining wall; portion of plant near path not as full due to oak tree shade. Vines may also be shading & inhibiting growth. Invasive vines climbing up and weeds at base.
Pm.	011	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'	Plant healthy on street side, appears to have been top-pruned, shaded by oak, no mulch just weeds, vines growing up and over.
Tc.	012	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Large yew has experienced deer browsing, under planted with ferns and weeds, no mulch. Vines growing up, through and across top. Overall health good.
Pm.	013	Maxwell's Norway	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'	Irregular shape, vines growing up and around

		Spruce		plant.
Pw.	014	?White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	Young pine tree growing amid juniper and Pm (may be a volunteer?), covered in vines and weeds.
Jc.	015	Juniper	*Juniperus sp.*	Massing of several plants, covered in vines. Vines & weeds are pervasive.
Tw.	016	Fir	*Abies sp.*	Tree has distinct "trunks" or large branches with Tree of Heaven invading. Overall health good, but shading occurs from *Ailanthus altissima.*
Ic.	017	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Quantity unknown, large & spreading but almost entirely covered with weeds (large vine cover).
Psp.	018	Cherry sp.	*Prunus sp.*	Tri-trunk w/sprouts from bottom, insect damage (yellow spots from wasps), large branches rubbing, bad crotch angle; some pruning needed. Weeds beneath.
Rh.	019	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Grouping or mass of 3 plants, shaded by cherry tree, leggy. Leaf litter beneath.
Rc.	020	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*	Small, single plant appears to be a native variety w/smaller leaves, probably used to be in too much shade which caused its current leggy appearance
Psp.	021	Cherry sp.	*Prunus sp.*	Gnarly cherry tree w/cavities in branches, needs moderate pruning, vines growing up into it and ferns at base. Fruits are evident (July)
Rh.	022	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Massing comprised of four individual plants under the cherry tree. One is dead, and all show leggy growth, with ferns and weeds growing beneath. Soil in the area is compacted by visitors' use of the area to walk through
Cf.	023	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Open habit, lowering branches, good flowering season evident from past spring. Vines beginning to climb limbs, weeds everywhere below. Giant trunk cavity.
Pj.	024	Japanese Pieris	*Pieris japonica*	Massing of two as a large shrub now, in good health, evidence of fruits. Vines starting to grow up, weeds and ferns at base.
Rh.	025	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Plant borders path. Some evidence of pruning to clear for path users. Some damage from passers-by. Some competition from ferns at base, weeds at base also.
Rh.	026	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Shrub has grown one-sided to avoid Tw-006, encroaching on path overgrown but in good health.
Je.	027	Eastern Redcedar 'Emerald Sentinel'	*Juniperus virginiana* 'Emerald Sentinel'	Nearly dead juniper, but some green still remains. Slightly better than Je-028. Mostly brown needles. Weeds beneath at base.
Je.	028	Eastern Redcedar 'Emerald Sentinel'	*Juniperus virginiana* 'Emerald Sentinel'	Nearly dead juniper, mostly brown needles, weed patch un-mowed at base closest to steps. Vines and weeds encroaching. Mulch is shredded bark. Height about 7ft.
Qb.	029	Northern Red Oak	*Northern Red Oak*	Single large oak at edge of walk & steps, roots lifting flagstone, competition w/Cornus, open habit, some exposed roots (lawn mower damage), moss on lower bark and on roots closest to path. Pruning done in May, no more necessary.

La.	030	Amur Privet	*Ligustrum amurense*	Hedge massing, Likely recently rejuvenated, healthy specimen even in shade, a little thinner near dogwood but not an issue. Exists under *Prunus*, greater shade causes shorter growth. Some weeds, some bark mulch (unfinished). Height 4.5ft, Width 5ft, Length 136ft.
La.	031	Amur Privet	*Ligustrum amurense*	Hedge massing, Likely recently rejuvenated, healthy specimen, goutweed, oxalis and other weeds and vines. Plant at corner may be missing, but other opening is historic design and intentional. Bark chip mulch. Height 4.5ft, Width approx. 5ft, Length 136ft.
Bed.	032	Bed 1	*Mixed perennial planting*	Perennial bed including daylilies, peonies, iris, joe-pye-weed (volunteer), gas plant, johnny-jump-ups, phlox, columbines. Bark mulch beneath. Goutweed, oxalis and other weeds throughout.
Bed.	033	Bed 2	*Mixed perennial planting*	Perennial bed including daylilies, peonies, iris, joe-pye-weed (volunteer), gas plant, johnny-jump-ups, phlox, columbines. Bark mulch beneath. Goutweed, oxalis and other weeds throughout.
Bed.	034	Bed 3	*Mixed perennial planting*	Perennial bed including daylilies, peonies, iris, joe-pye-weed (volunteer), gas plant, johnny-jump-ups, phlox, columbines. Bark mulch beneath. Goutweed, oxalis and other weeds throughout.
Bed.	035	Bed 4	*Mixed perennial planting*	Perennial bed including daylilies, peonies, iris, joe-pye-weed (volunteer), gas plant, johnny-jump-ups, phlox, columbines. Bark mulch beneath. Goutweed, oxalis and other weeds throughout.
Th.	036	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Hedge, massing of yew plants. Healthy plants, but weeds growing at foot and up through planting. Plant at corner of steps not as healthy and full as counterpart (Th.037). Ferns also at base. Height 3ft, Width 5ft, Length 27ft.
Th.	037	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Hedge row with last plant at rustic fence edge looking pretty thin, but otherwise a healthy massing. Plant at corner of stairs healthy and full, unlike counterpart Th.036. Weeds growing . Length 29ft, Width 5ft.
Th.	038	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	One plant, tall hedge. Some bare spots, intentionally rounded (pruned) at inner edge, top not pruned. Vines growing within. Height 8ft, Width 6ft, Length (Depth) 9ft.
Th.	039	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Some new growth on top not pruned, rounded inner corner (pruning). Generally in good health, some exposed roots. Some ivy and weeds. Height 8ft, Width 6ft, Length (Depth) 9ft.
Rh.	040	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Massing of two plants appears as one. Leggy, with branch damage near brick terrace wall, shaded by cedar. Plant appears to grow around cedar. Pine needles and goutweed beneath.
Jv.	041	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Tree with two leaders, and overall average appearance. Best specimen of the four junipers in the sunken garden. Open spot at terrace wall may indicate another (encroaching) plant's recent removal.

Tw.	042	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'	Overgrown, single plant. Topped (old pruning), flat back because of shade, encroaching over walkway. Generally fairly healthy. Height 6ft, Width 8ft, Length (Depth) 7ft.
Tw.	043	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'	Single plant exhibit some bald spots, two levels of growth. Height 5ft, Width 7ft, Length (Depth) 6ft.
Ef.	044	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Vine clinging to brick wall extends over and above gateway. Old root system against wall. Leaves are shiny, thick, serrated. Wire netting is used as support between the two brick posts of the gateway.
Jv.	045	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Pine needles for mulch.
Jc.	046	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Shrub mass, appears to be a creeping variety. Large open area at wall side, some bald spots, some dead areas, near narly stumps of 2 or 3 trees; vines and weeds covering and around - some poke weed, goldenrod. The massing encircles wall (on North Bridge side) but there is a 16ft. void between left and right plantings.
Jv.	047	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	One tree with a huge taxus stump at its base. Two sides with some rejuvenation apparent. Poison ivy vine growing on base. Ruts of rodents also apparent.
Je.	048	Eastern Redcedar 'Emerald Sentinel'	*Juniperus virginiana* 'Emerald Sentinel'	8 newly planted specimen in a hedge just beyond brick wall
Jv.	049	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	
Pc.	050	Dwarf Alberta Spruce	*Picea glauca* 'conica'	Half-dead plant, no foliage. Lower branches. Bottom fifth with green growth. Weeds beneath.
Pc.	051	Dwarf Alberta Spruce	*Picea glauca* 'conica'	Green and healthy, but some lower growth missing. Branching does not touch the ground. Weeds beneath.
Jv.	052	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Plant completely shaded by oak, crowding path, root flare good but going into path, branches over path also. Noticeable browning of needles throughout perhaps due to shade. Encroaching upon Jc-053. Some limbing up has been done on one side to clear the path. Weeds below.
Jc.	053	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Some browning needles (little bit), flat top (unknown if pruned or natural shape); shearing due to encroachment on path; deadwood within. Weeds beneath.
Ic.	054	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Healthy green, shiny leaves; overgrown in current location, encroaching on flagstone path; hole in growth. Hosta beneath at edge of path & gate. Some deadwood within.
Ic.	055	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Massing of four plants appear as one, needs internal pruning. Height overgrowing path in air space above. One rotting trunk within. Basic pruning done to keep path clear for users.
Bt.	056	Japanese Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*	Plant is on slope, some ground erosion beside stairs. Plant shaded by dogwood that has lower branches growing down into it. Invasive vines growing up and through. Leaf litter and weeds beneath.
Cf.	057	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Multi-trunk tree (6 leaders), one leader with major cavity that is hazardous, huge cavity in

				one truck, another leader with signs of decay; two main trunks rubbing. Open center. Some deadwood, could use thinning up to 2in. stems. Some leaf mulch, weeds and grass growing beneath. High priority due to hazards.
Cf.	058	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Major cavity on one side of this tree. One hazardous limb over path (south), thinning up to 2in stems would be good. Weeds and grass beneath.
Ef.	059	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Growing on wall like a vine, thinning under dogwood, in the dogwood's shade; one cut or broken leader on west side of wall, weeds growing through, violets and hosta beneath.
Kl.	060	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Good condition, light pruning would help. Originally two plants that have grown into a mass. Northern-most plant is thinner than the other. Weeds and vines growing in it.
Js.	061	Sargent's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii*	Large massing of low growing juniper, some dead junipers from this group removed in May but stumps remain to be pulled. Black swallow wart (weed) has overtaken the planting.
Rh.	062	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Plant covered in wild grape vines and black swallow wart weeds.
Kl.	063	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Plant pruned in May, open/airy center, weeds beneath.
Cf.	064	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Three trunks, aging trunk with missing bark, largest trunk is half dead; another trunk/branch has cavity (was pruned off path) - this is worst branch as it is very weak and able to be shaken with little force. Branch shades path and offers enclosure to path. Goutweed is a total groundcover here.
Kl.	065	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Massing of 2 to 3 shrubs remain and are living as one. Plant is past prime and leggy. Goutweed for a groundcover.
Psp.	066	Cherry	*Prunus sp.*	Cherry tree with an 11-stem trunk, shading path and terrace. Root flare good, roots have water sprouts throughout. Open habit, evidence of good pruning. Some sprouting on trunk also.
Rh.	067	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	In 1990s this mass was larger, three remain growing as group. One plant has either been pruned as a tree or grown leggy. Black swallow wart is growing on it and weeds on the ground.
Kl.	068	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Two plants growing in a mass, divided on the ground plane by a trodden footpath. Leggy growth w/pioneer oak. One plant is growing into a neighboring weeping hemlock. The other plant is invaded by weeds that have grown taller than the Kalmia.
Tn.	069	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata* '*Nana*'	Deformed growth, irregular shape with a depressed area. Black swallow wart vines covering it, along with grape vines. Needs pruning.
Th.	070	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Upright yew that was hand-pruned in May 2009. Oversized, growing into dogwood; much wood without growth (green needles).
Tn.	071	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata* '*Nana*'	Growing into the dogwood above it; Grape vines growing on it and over it. Form is irregular and needs pruning.

Cf.	072	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Bad pruning cuts on the trunk in several places; some recent pruning but unfinished. Pioneer sapling growing next to base. Lots of invasive vines.
Kl.	073	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Deadwood evident, leggy growth, trodden earth path beneath; vines and weeds beneath.
Rh.	074	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Single stem plant, leggy, crowded by Kl-073 and 075 on either side.
Kl.	075	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Three plants growing in mass. Vines covering the mass and obscuring the plants. Weeds beneath.
Th.	076	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Obscured by grape vines.
Pm.	077	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'	Good health, has expected mounded shape. Vines growing up. Height 4ft, Width 5ft.
Ef.	078	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Somewhat level growth on top, encroaching on steps and over path as it grows on wall. Vines growing on the northern half of the plant.
Ef.	079	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Growth not level (depression/hole), not a flat top. Vines growing over and orange daylilies growing to the west of the base.
Jc.	080	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Plant in good health, growing on slope, has natural shape. Weeds beneath.
Ef.	081	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Of all plants growing on these steps, this one encroaches the most. Daylilies are growing on its western base. Black swallow wart growing on it and tall weed (water weed) as well.
Ef.	082	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Plant may have been sheared recently. Yellow and orange daylilies growing at its western base. Assorted weeds.
Jc.	083	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	One plant has expanded to appear as a large mass. Weeds include bloodwart, tree of heaven, waterweed, large fern (considered a weed also).
Rh.	084	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Mass of 2 large individuals, healthy and green, bordered by a trodden earth footpath. Northern plant is near terrace wall.
Ef.	085	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Plant resting on terrace wall and growing down into lower terrace. Ground adjacent to wall has some shade grass but is not overrun with weeds. Plant's southwest side is thin and shows some die-back. Weeds on upper terrace ground.
Ef.	086	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Specimen is missing northern half on the wall terrace.
Qa.	087	White Oak	*Quercus alba*	Three leaders (co-leaders), cabling in place, several hazardous limbs (at least four); thinning to 2in stems needed, lots of deadwood. Ground compaction potential. Goutweed lines the southern edge of the patio.
Kl.	088	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Growing beside terrace wall on south side. Vines and weeds growing beneath and on it.
Kl.	089	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Two plants growing as a group, much deadwood, leggy appearance; bordering on earthen footpath. Weeds and vines on, over, and beneath it.
Pf.	090	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Two plants growing as a spaced mass. One is growing into a neighboring rhodie, other plant has deadwood dominating and is surrounded by weeds.

Kl.	091	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Two plants, both leggy and with noticeable deadwood. Crabapple tree encroaching and obscuring overhead. One plant is near trodden earth path. Goldenrod weed at bases.
Ma.	092	Arnold's Flowering Crabapple	*Malus x arnoldiana*	Flowering crabapple needs to be thinned. Hanging branches, heavy with fruit. Deadwood on the east side. Weeds beneath include oxalis and watercress.
Rc.	093	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*	Small leaf azalea has its west side covered in vines. Weedy beneath.
Rh.	094	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Mass planting could be as many as 8 individuals growing as one, encroaching/growing into juniper Jv-095. Weeds and voines throughout and beneath. Ivy below on rock wall/edge. Yellow & orange daylilies at base.
Jv.	095	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Large crowded plant, crowding other species as well. Pioneer cherry growing between Rh-094 and Cf-072. Weeds growing to top.
Rc.	096	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*	Five plants growing as mass. Daylilies at bass, southern edge of mass approaching weeping hemlock.
Jv.	097	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Browning throughout, maybe either old or shaded out. Much deadwood. Has 2 leaders and included bark.
Rh.	098	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Five leggy rhodies growing beside and beneath weeping hemlock. Hemlock is out competing them.
Tsp.	099	Sargeant's Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis pendula* '*Sargentii*'	Enormous weeping hemlock creates a lush umbrella canopy beneath which people can walk. Trodden paths beneath. Some exposed roots. Some vines on it.
Ic.	100	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	One-sided growth, being shaded by hemlock, some deadwood. Ferns, weeds, and vines growing beneath and up it.
Rc.	101	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*	Leaves have rust spots and mildew. Some yellowing of leaves. Wild raspberries growing through it. Ferns beneath.
Jc.	102	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Massing of plants, compete with Rhodies and volunteer maple tree. Habit is spreading and green, some dead needles. Two of the group are dead to the west of Jv-106.
Rh.	103	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Massing of 7 rhodies; crowded by Jc-102, which they encircle. Weeds and wild raspberries throughout.
Jv.	104	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Multiple leaders (2), browning needles throughout. Condition is similar to Jv-097.
Ic.	105	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Two plants growing as a single mass, encroaching on path, shaded by juniper (Jv-106). Natural habit. Vines growing up it, daylilies beneath at edge of cobblestone path, weeds below include oxalis and black swallow wart.
Jv.	106	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Crown nearly touches Jv-104, some browning needles, some deadwood, Shade and competition. Soil compaction in the area, leaf litter and weeds on ground below.
Cf.	107	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Four main trunks (leaders), crowded out by a volunteer maple.

Cf.	108	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Lots of deadwood, thinning needed; weeds beneath along with some grasses, vines climbing into low hanging branches.
Jv.	109	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Growing on a slope, completely shaded, browning of needles throughout, vines growing up it.
Qb.	110	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Low hanging branches, one dead. Moderate to heavy deadwood.
Qa.	111	White Oak	*Quercus alba*	Some deadwood
Kl.	112	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Growing near trodden earth path, overrun with waterweed and vines.
Th.	113	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* '*Hatfieldii*'	Grouping. Seven on one side of path and 2 on the other. Sparse growth, may be subject to pruning or stunted by deer browsing.
Tc.	114	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Hidden beneath rhodies, random thin stems; vines growing over it.
Rh.	115	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Encroaching and covering stone steps heading west. Back side (west) dying.
Lsp.	116	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sp.*	Deformed, pushed toward path by encroaching rhodies. Weeds and Virginia creeper and wild raspberries.
Pf.	117	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Mass of plants, leggy, spotted yellowing of leaves.
Kl.	118	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	
Tc.	119	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Almost dead, completely shaded, very small size, mostly deadwood.
Pf.	120	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Overgrown by neighboring Kalmia. Vines and weeds.
Kl.	121	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Leggy appearance, few green leaves (only on upper tips of branches). Five plants set along cobblestone path/stairs.
Kl.	122	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	Good health, growing on west side of path, vines growing over, saplings, leaf litter beneath.
Qb.	123	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	Serious hazardous limbs, girdled roots, needs thinnning. Otherwise, good health.
Lsp.	124	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sp.*	Growing above grotto, good health, needs basic pruning.
Ic.	125	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Growing on slope. Shaded to west side, encroaching on path. Leaf litter beneath as well as weeds. Weeds and vines growing up into it.
Cf.	126	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Branches bow to ground, some dead branches above paths., some dead wood. Open center. Weeds beneath.
Tc.	127	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Almost dead, only 2 branches show signs of any growth with green needles.
Jc.	128	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Spreading down slope, sparse growth, shaded. Leaf litter engulfing.
To.	129	Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	Had dogwood branches growing down into it.
Lsp.	130	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sp.*	Lots of deadwood, some red berries (July), weeds beneath.
Pf.	131	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Full crowns, leafless lower portions, deadwood, pachysandra beneath. Weeds.
Th.	132	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* '*Hatfieldii*'	Stump with small sprouts, growing at the edge of a compacted sloping earth path.
Tc.	133	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Open stems (like an upright spray), growing at the edge of a compacted sloping earth path.
Ic.	134	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Good health, shiny leaves, overgrown over path. Virginia creeper growing into it; volunteer honeysuckle growing through

				center.
Pf.	135	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Growing on slope, shaded by Ic-134, Virginia creeper growing on it, light deadwood, leaf litter beneath.
Ic.	136	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Overgrowing path in air space overhead especially, some deadwood, Pf-137 growing into it. Leaf litter beneath.
Pf.	137	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Growing into steps (about a third of the way over steps) on slope, leaf litter beneath
Rh.	138	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Thin leggy grouping resulting from low light levels below large specimen tree (tree removed, Arbor Day 2009).
Pf.	139	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Large and thin branching from growing under large specimen tree (tree removed, Arbor Day 2009). Overgrown and obstructing the path.
Pf.	140	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Large, leggy and overgrown. Obstructing the path.
Ic.	141	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'	Large plant. Over grown and obstructing the path.
Pf.	142	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Almost, if not already dead.
Th.	143	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Small and thin plant growing in very shaded area.
Tc.	144	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Tall and leggy. Starting to grow into steps.
Rh.	145	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Grouping of plants large and leggy. Lack good form.
Kl.	146	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*	In shaded area next to retaining wall under large Cherry specimen tree.
Ef.	147	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'	Growing on retaining wall.
Rh.	148	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Leggy appearance.
Pf.	149	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*	Large leggy grouping of three plants.
Rh.	150	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*	Large plants grouped around Dogwood.
Th.	151	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'	Large plant. Over grown for its place in the garden.

APPENDIX E

TREATMENT – PLANT REMOVAL KEY

ASSET NAME		COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ms.	004	Sargent's Crabapple	*Malus sargentii*
Tw.	006	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'
Jv.	007	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	008	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Pm.	009	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'
Pm.	011	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'
Pm.	013	Maxwell's Norway Spruce	*Picea abies* 'Maxwellii'
Pw.	014	White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Tw.	016	Fir	*Abies sp.*
Ic.	017	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Rc.	020	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*
Rh.	022	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Th.	038	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'
Th.	039	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'
Jv.	041	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Tw.	042	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'
Tw.	043	Woodwardii Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii'
Jv.	045	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jc.	046	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'
Jv.	047	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	049	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	052	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jc.	053	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'
Bt.	056	Japanese Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Js.	061	Sargent's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii*
Rh.	074	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Th.	076	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'

Jv.	095	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	097	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Ic.	100	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Rc.	101	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*
Rh.	103	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Jv.	104	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	106	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Jv.	109	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Tc.	127	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*
Jc.	128	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'
Tc.	133	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*
Ic.	136	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Pf.	149	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Rh.	150	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Th.	151	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'

APPENDIX F

TREATMENT – PLANT PRUNING KEY

ASSET NAME		COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cf.	005	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Rh.	010	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Tc.	012	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*
Jc.	015	Juniper	*Juniperus sp.*
Psp.	018	Cherry sp.	*Prunus sp.*
Rh.	019	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rh.	022	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Cf.	023	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Th.	036	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'
Th.	037	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'
Rh.	040	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Ef.	044	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Ic.	055	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Bt.	056	Japanese Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Cf.	057	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Cf.	058	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Ef.	059	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Cf.	064	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Rh.	067	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Kl.	068	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Tn.	069	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata* '*Nana*'
Th.	070	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldii'
Tn.	071	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata* '*Nana*'
Kl.	073	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Kl.	075	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Ef.	078	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Ef.	079	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'

Jc.	080	Pfitzer's Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'
Ef.	081	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Ef.	082	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Rh.	084	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Ef.	085	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Ef.	086	Vegetus Wintercreeper	*Euonymus fortunei* 'Vegetus'
Kl.	089	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Kl.	091	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Ma.	092	Arnold's Flowering Crabapple	*Malus x arnoldiana*
Rh.	094	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rc.	096	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*
Rh.	098	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Rc.	101	Carolina Rhododendron	*Rhododendron carolinianum*
Ic.	105	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Cf.	107	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Cf.	108	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Qb.	110	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
Qa.	111	White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Kl.	112	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Pf.	117	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Kl.	118	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Kl.	121	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Qb.	123	Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
Lsp.	124	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sp.*
Cf.	126	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Lsp.	130	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sp.*
Pf.	131	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Th.	132	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media 'Hatfieldii'*
Ic.	134	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Pf.	135	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Pf.	137	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*

Rh.	138	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Pf.	139	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Pf.	140	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*
Ic.	141	Convex-leaf Japanese Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Convexa'
Tc.	144	Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*
Rh.	145	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Kl.	146	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Rh.	148	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp.*
Pf.	149	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*

APPENDIX G

TREATMENT – PLANTING KEY

KEY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	CULTIVAR	QUANTITY
Ak	Kurume Azalea Hybrid	*Azalea Kurume sp.*		22
Bs	Dwarf Korean Boxwood	*Buxus microphylla koreana*		72
Cf	White Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus flordia*		4
Jc	Pfitzer Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzeriana'	Pfitzer	24
Jp	Japgarden Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*		2
Js	Sargent Creeping Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Sargenti'	Sargent	9
Jv	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Taylor	25
Kl	Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*		34
Lc	Drooping Leucothoe	*Leucothoe catesbaei*		29
MaS	Saucer Magnolia	*Magnolia soulangeana*		1
Mp	Common Apple	*Malus pumila*		1
Ms	Sargent Crabapple	*Malus sargenti*		1
Pf	Mountain Pieris	*Pieris floribunda*		14
Pj	Japanese Pieris	*Pieris japonica*		1
Rh	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron sp. Hybrid*		2
Rr	Mayflower Rhododendron	*Rhododendron racemosum*	Weston's Mayflower	24
Th	Hatfield Yew	*Taxus x media* 'Hatfieldi'	Hatfield	2
Tn	Dwarf Japanese Yew	*Taxus cuspidata*	Nana	1
Tw	Woodward Globe Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*	Woodwardii	4

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