LORD's PRAYER ROCK PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

BRISTOL, VERMONT

Prepared by:

Bristol Conservation Commission

Approved by Bristol Selectboard, 28 September 2026

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A. Existing Conditions

1. General Description of Property

The Lord's Prayer Rock Park occupies a 1.0-acre parcel located at 125 East Street in the southeastern extent of Bristol village (Figure 1). The park is named for the Lord's Prayer Rock (also known as Bristol Rock), a historic marker listed on the Vermont State Register of Historic Places (VT Historic Preservation Division, no date). The park is situated along the New Haven River and includes a picnic area and gravel parking lot. The property is owned by the Town of Bristol, and is jointly managed by the Bristol Selectboard, the Recreation Department and the Conservation Commission.

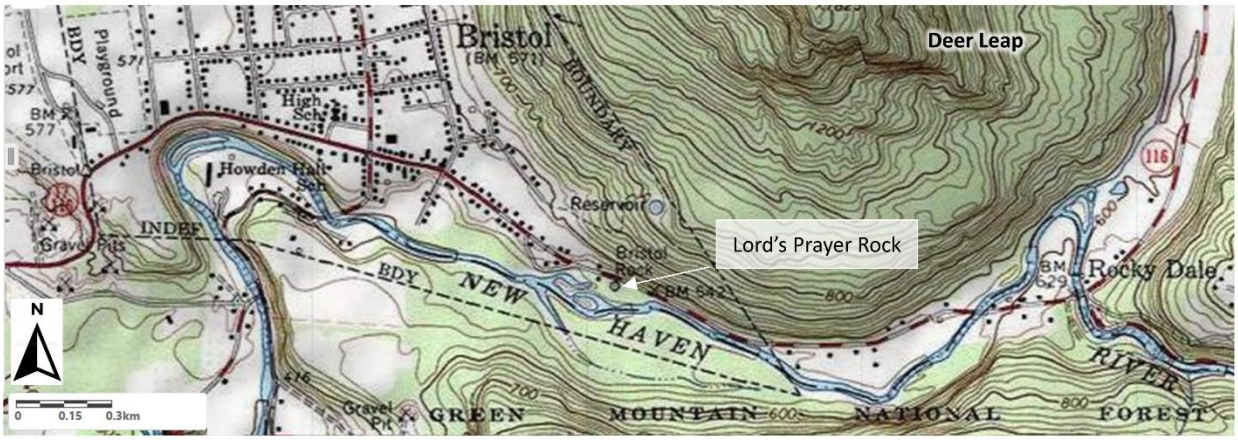


Figure 1. Vicinity map for Lord's Prayer Rock Park, located at the southeastern extent of Bristol village along the south side of East Street (VT Routes 116 & 17) at the base of Drake's Hill. Base map: Bristol, VT USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map.

The parcel containing the Lord's Prayer Rock is long and slender, sandwiched between VT Routes 116 & 17 on the northeast and the New Haven River to the southwest (Figure 2). Across the road to the north are timberlands in private ownership. Across the river to the south are the lands of Bristol Cliffs Wilderness Area owned by Green Mountain National Forest. The parcel is bounded on the southeast by the state highway right-of-way and on the northwest by a private residential parcel.

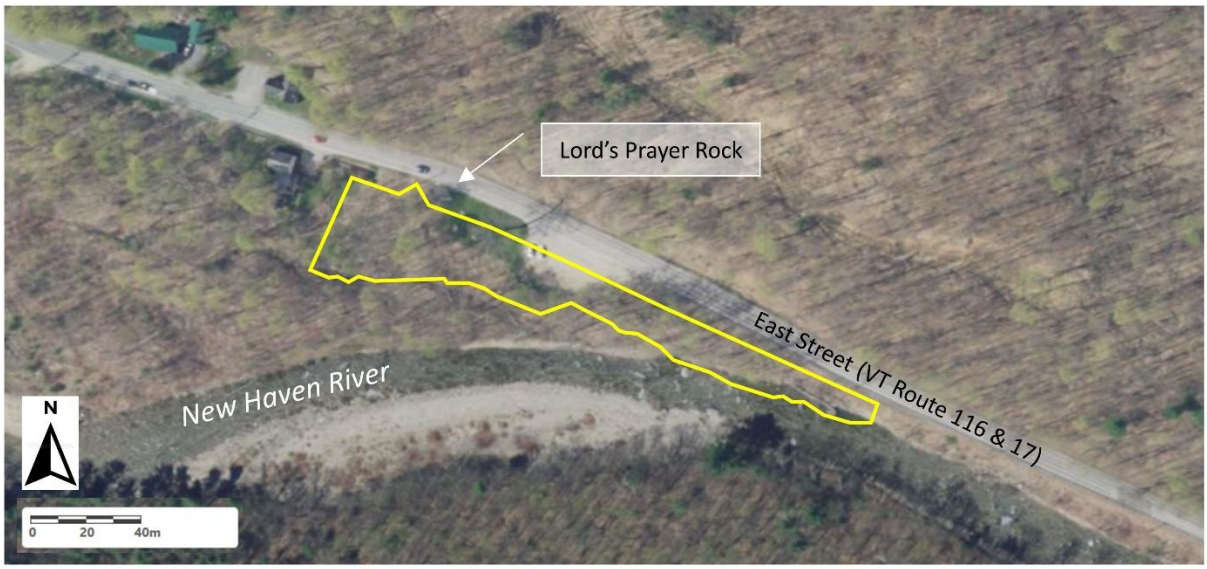


Figure 2. Approximate boundaries of Lord's Prayer Rock Park, accessed from a parking area on the south side of East Street (VT Routes 116 & 17). (Property boundaries, approximated from Bristol Tax Parcel Maps, are for planning purposes only and do not represent actual surveyed boundaries).

The eastern half of the parcel consists of a steep 15-foot-high river bank and active river channel. The far western third of the parcel is a forested floodplain sloping moderately toward the river from the road embankment. The park itself comprises the most useable 0.2-acre portion of the parcel and is established on a 10- to 12-foot-high river terrace. This park area increases to 0.35 acre considering immediately adjacent lands to the north that are technically within the highway right-of-way. This 0.35 acre includes ~0.1 acre of gravel parking lot and ~0.25 acre of picnic area flanked by the Lord's Prayer Rock.

2. Recent History

The Lord's Prayer Rock Park is located just inside the southeastern extent of the village boundary (Figure 1). The Village of Bristol acquired the lands containing Lord's Prayer Rock in September of 1941[1] and the Town of Bristol became owner upon the effective date of the village and town merger on 1 January 1995.[2] While maintenance is today carried out by the Bristol Recreation Department, the park has been cared for by various civic groups over the years, including the Boy Scouts (Bristol Herald, 1 July 1938), Bristol Chamber of Commerce (Bristol Herald, 24 Nov 1939) and the Bristol Rotary Club (Burlington Free Press, 23 July 1954; Outlook Club, 1981).

Picnic tables were established at the park as early as 1943 by the Home Demonstration Club of Bristol (Bristol Herald, 16 July 1943). Stone fireplaces were built in 1956 by the Bristol Rotary Club (Bristol Free Press, 22 August 1956). The picnic area was later slightly enlarged with fill (Addison Independent, 23 June 1961; Addison Independent, 1 June 1962).

Figure 3. 1959 photographs of the picnic area and parking lot from Prayer Rock. Source: UVM Landscape Change page, accessed 21 December 2023.

3. Ecological Setting

The park is located within and adjacent to the floodplain of the New Haven River; accordingly, the ecology of the site is closely tied to the river and its flooding history and frequency. General habitat types include:

- Riverine: the river itself and its cobble and gravel, riffle-pool substrates;
- Riparian: the slopes and vegetation immediately adjacent to the river;
- Floodplain forest: forest between the riparian area and the picnic area (limited to the western third of the parcel); and a
- Maintained lawn: a mowed grass lawn off the gravel parking lot.

[1] Bristol Land Records, Book 31, page 36.
[2] Bristol Land Records, Book 79, page 13-18.

The VT Route 116 & 17 corridor bisects a north-south trending swath of contiguous forestlands of regional and state significance, connecting the Hogback Mountain Forest Block to the north with the Bristol Cliffs Forest Block to the south (Bristol Town Plan, 2020; p.98). Forestlands to the north (held and privately managed) are located within a priority 10 habitat block, and contain significant natural communities (red-oak northern hardwood forest) and rare/threatened/ endangered and uncommon plant species. Lands immediately to the south on a terrace across the river (held and managed by Green Mountain National Forest) are located within a priority 8 habitat block, containing significant natural communities of Sugar Maple Floodplain Forest and uncommon plant species. Upslope and further to the south at higher elevations, Bristol Cliffs Wilderness Area forestlands are composed of Northern Hardwood Forest serving as habitat for uncommon animals (Sorensen & Zaino, 2018; Thompson and Sorensen, 2000).

4. Wildlife Resources

The park is located at a prominent, north-south wildlife road crossing connecting Bristol Cliffs forest block to the south and Hogback Mountain forest block to the north (Bristol Town Plan, 2020; p. 98). "A 2003 study ("Contiguous Wildlife Habitat – Lewis Creek and LaPlatte River Watershed Region") conducted field surveys and information from bobcat and black bear trappers and hunters to identify and evaluate potential road crossing sites and wildlife corridor areas. The study identified the area between Prayer Rock and Rockydale Gardens across the New Haven River and Rte. 116 as an Active Crossing location" for bobcat and black bear (Bristol Town Plan, 2020; p.97).

Peregrine nesting grounds are present on overlooking cliffs of Dear Leap to the northeast of Lord's Prayer Rock Park (Figure 1). Black bears, moose, bobcats, white-tailed deer, turkey and grouse have been sighted within the contiguous forest blocks to the north and south of the park (iNaturalist.com, 2023; US Forest Service, no date).

Wild and stocked brook trout are found in the New Haven River adjacent to this park. In the spring months of each year since at least 1999, the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department has stocked year-old brook trout upstream of Bartlett's Falls (approximately 1.6 river miles upstream of the park).[3]

5. Historical and Cultural Resources

Lord's Prayer Rock was evaluated by the VT Division of Historic Preservation in 1977 and was added to the State Historic Sites and Structures list in 1980 (VT Division of Historic Preservation, no date). This glacial erratic boulder was chosen to host a carving of the Lord's Prayer by Dr. Joseph C. Greene, a former resident of South Starksboro. In 1891, Greene paid William McGee and a second man to carve the rock, and the letters were later painted white to increase visibility. Greene maintained the rock until his death in 1899 (Bristol Free Press, 2017). The citizens of Bristol then assumed stewardship of the rock by a vote on town meeting day in 1908 (Bristol Herald, 5 March 1908).

[3] https://anrweb.vt.gov/FWD/FW/FishStockingSearch.aspx.

The Bristol Historical Society has documented two historical accounts of the genesis of Dr. Greene's idea to inscribe the Lord's Prayer on this rock (Burlington Free Press, 2017). Both stories involve wagon loads of logs being driven from South Starksboro to the mill(s) in Bristol during the late 1800s. The pathway (present day Drakes Woods Road [VT Route 17] along the Baldwin Creek) was then known as Nine Bridge Road for its many stream crossings. As a young boy, Dr. Greene lived on the family farm in South Starksboro and drove wagon loads of logs along this treacherous route. When he finally reached Bristol village, marked by this large boulder, he would vocalize a prayer of gratitude. This experience is said to have sparked the idea to carve the Lord's Prayer on this rock. As an adult, he would later travel the world collecting stone carvings; and this may have crystalized his plans to inscribe the prayer on the rock that he passed as a youth. A second accounting instead relates to the many loggers who passed by the rock driving their logs to the mill in Bristol, who would curse as they drove their horses up this last hill. Reportedly, the Lord's Prayer was carved on the rock to remind them of better manners. Of the two accounts, descendants of Dr. Greene support the former (Burlington Free Press, 2017).

Figure 4. View to the west of Lord's Prayer Rock and East Street, circ 1891 - 1920.
Source: History of Bristol, Vermont: 1762 – 2012, 4th Ed., Bristol Historical Society, 2012

The Lord's Prayer Rock became a tourist attraction and was widely publicized, including an onsite sign installed by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce (Bristol Herald, 14 July 1927), a sign post at the junction of Routes 17 and 7 in New Haven in the 1950s (Burlington Free Press, 2017), and advertisements in regional newspapers during the 1940s through 1960s.

For a number of years, flows in the New Haven River adjacent to the park were impounded by a dam located just downstream (Figure 5) that supplied water through a penstock to downstream mills (Beers, 1871; Appendix A) later consolidated as the Drake Smith & Co. Box Shop and Saw Mill (Sanborn, 1906). The dam was almost entirely destroyed during the 1927 flood (17 November 1927; Bristol Herald). It was rebuilt in 1928 as a crib dam 130 feet long with a 50-foot wing on the southern end (6 December 1928, Bristol Herald). This dam was later destroyed in the 1938 flood (30 September 1938; Bristol Herald).

Picture taken from Drake Smith Rd. looking towards Rockydale and Lords Prayer Rock.
House on left is located at 90 East St. House in middle is located at 91 East St.
Lords Prayer Rock is located behind middle house.
House to the right was located at east side of Lords Prayer Rock parking lot prior to being removed about 1942.

Figure 5. View to the east toward crib dam across the New Haven River upstream of Drake Smith Road, prior to 1942. Source: Bristol Historical Society with figure captions from Reg Dearborn.

A house to the east of Lord's Prayer Rock was formerly located at the very eastern extent of the gravel parking lot of the park, perched on the river bank (Figure 5); this house was removed about 1942 (Dearborn, 2023) following conveyance of the parcel to the village of Bristol in 1941.

6. Archeological Resources

To date, no official archeological evaluations are known to have been completed on the property. However, given the ideal juxtaposition of river and low-lying woodlands, it is possible that Native Americans actively used the area. Additionally, the park and corridor for VT Routes 116

& 17 occupy a narrow pass between Hogback Mountain to the north and South Mountain to the south eroded during post-glacial times by the New Haven River. This corridor was likely a principal travel pathway for Indigenous peoples.

7. Topography and Geology

Lord's Prayer Rock Park is positioned on a narrow terrace 10 to 12 feet above the New Haven River. Elevations range from 538 feet at the parking lot along VT Routes 116 & 17 to approximately 522 feet in the river channel at the southern property boundary.

Soils at the park are mapped as Berkshire and Marlow very stony soils (Soil Survey Staff, 2023) that have developed on alluvial sediments carried by the current river and a more ancient river during the centuries following glacial retreat from the landscape more than 20,000 years ago (Springston & Kim, 2013; Stewart and MacClintock, 1969). Lord's Prayer Rock, itself, is a glacial erratic. Bedrock underlying the park is more than 500 million years old and consists of quartzites of the Cheshire Formation (Kim et al., 2013).

8. Hydrology

The New Haven River is a "flashy" river, rising quickly in response to rain and snowmelt events. Several large floods (1869, 1897, 1927, 1936, 1938, 1976, and 1998) have impacted the watershed. The upstream drainage area of the New Haven River at Lord's Prayer Rock Park is 68 square miles, or 59% of the total New Haven River watershed which drains to the Otter Creek.

B. Current Uses

Current uses are divided according either to the level of activity or type of use and include Active and Passive Open Space.

1. Active Open Space

Active open space includes land surfaces utilized for specialized recreational activities, often with equipment in place. The active open space at the park includes a small picnic area (including stone fireplaces) with access to the Lord's Prayer Rock from the adjacent gravel parking lot (cover page photo).

Lord's Prayer Rock Park is occasionally used as a monitoring point for kayakers on the New Haven River. The park is mid-way along a 2.75-mile length of Class III+ rapids known as "The Lower Run" of the New Haven River).[4] White-water kayakers use a "put-in" at the Seventh Day Adventist Church between the twin bridges at Rockydale and "take-out" at the Hewitt Road bridge downstream of the village. This Lower Run is popular with intermediate kayakers and with more expert kayakers when water levels are too high on the upstream "Ledges" run (extending from Eagle Park downstream over Bartlett's Falls).

[4] https://creekvt.com/riverguide/lowernewhaven/

2. Passive Open Space

Passive open space describes an area where the natural condition of the land provides the setting for human activities. Relevant activities at Lord's Prayer Rock Park include bird-watching, fishing, and wading. Nearly the full park acreage outside of the parking and picnic areas is classified as passive open space.

C. Current Issues

Along with all the beneficial uses described above, public land may be subject to occasional conflicts of use, inappropriate use or other conditions that pose concerns. Current issues related to use of the Lord's Prayer Rock Park include:

1. Safety / Proximity to East Street

The Lord's Prayer Rock sits very close to East Street (VT Routes 116 & 17) well within the right-of-way. While the road width is sufficient for two-way traffic, the alignment of the road is deflected around the rock and through this narrow passage-way between the rock and a steeply-sloping opposite bank (Figures 1 and 2). East Street is a Class 1 town highway to the southeastern extent of the village (i.e., past the park) and then transitions to a state highway (VT Routes 116 & 17) just east of the park. This road is estimated to carry an average annual load of approximately 6000 vehicles per day (RSG, 2011; p.6). The road segment between Prayer Rock and Drake Smith Road to the west has been the site of traffic accidents (RSG, 2011; p.8). Bicycle and pedestrian safety are also compromised through this corridor due to a lack of a sidewalk or bike lane connecting the village to Rockydale.

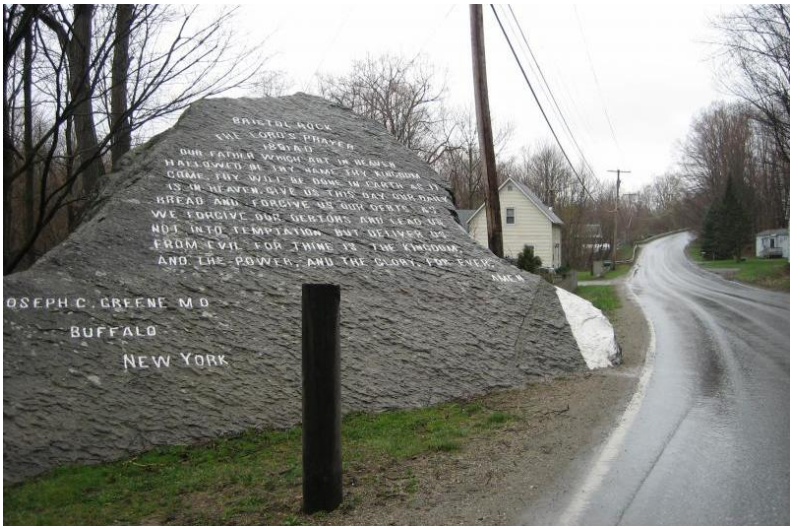
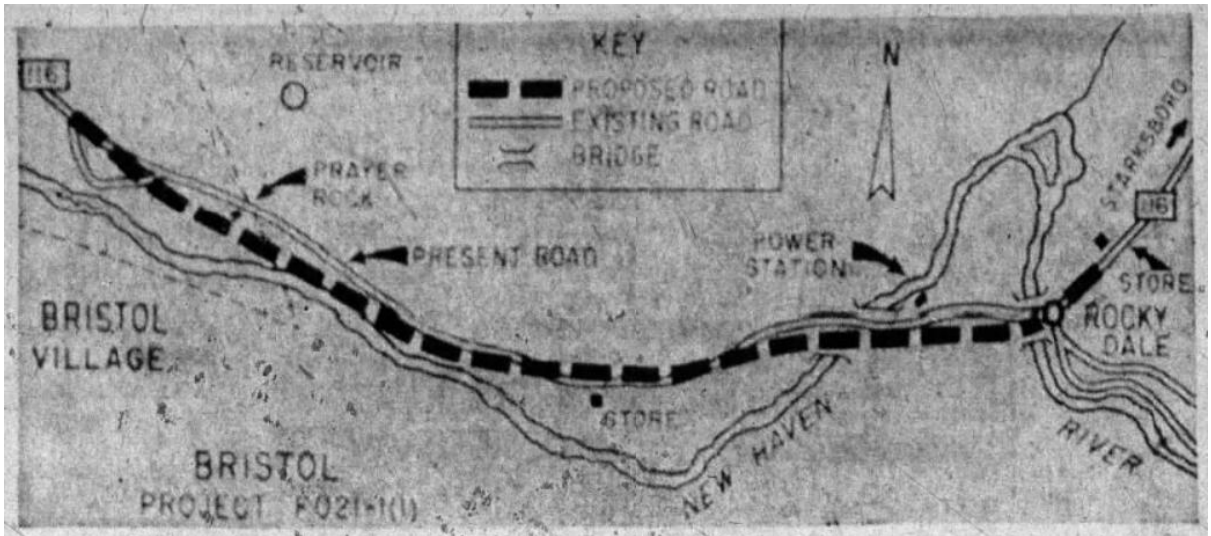


Figure 6. The corner of Lord's Prayer Rock closest to the road has been painted white to increase visibility. View to the west down East Street toward Bristol village.

Source: 2007 photo from UVM Landscape Change page.

Several improvements to the road and park have been considered over the years to address traffic safety concerns.

- The lower northern corner of the rock has been painted white to increase visibility since at least 1927 (14 July 1927, Bristol Herald; p.1).
- In 1941, Bristol village considered buying land surrounding Prayer Rock to support design of a split roadway around the monument, with west-bound traffic passing by the north side of the rock and east-bound traffic passing by the south side. The proposal was defeated at a publicly warned village meeting - in part due to cost of land acquisition and the uncertainty of world events (19 September 1941, Bristol Herald; p.1; 26 September 1941, Bristol Herald; p.1).
- In 1957, voters at the village meeting defeated a proposal to remove a section of the Lord's Prayer Rock to permit the road to be widened (1957 Bristol village report).
- In 1958, the state proposed to move the road to run on the south side of the rock (Figure 7). While the proposal called for an improved picnic area to feature the Prayer Rock, the rock would also no longer be visible to passing motorists (5 Oct 1958, Vermont Sunday News; p.6). This proposal did not move forward.



The Vermont Highway Department map illustrating the proposed improvement approximately 1.6 miles of Vermont Rte. 116 east of the village of Bristol. The plan shows clearly the position of Lord's Prayer Rock in relation to both the existing and the proposed highways. Expecting to create a picnic area at the site of the Rock, departmental personnel will explain the added public safety resulting by eliminating certain existing hazards on the present highway. The economic hearing at which this relocation will be fully explained by key highway personnel will take place Thursday in the Bristol town hall.

Figure 7. 1958 proposed plan to re-align East Street to the south of the Lord's Prayer Rock. Source: 9 October 1958, Rutland Daily Herald; p.10

- In 1974, the state highway department proposed blasting to remove part of the rock to widen Routes 116 & 17 and improve passage; this measure was defeated at a Bristol village meeting (4 May 1974, Rutland Daily Herald; p. 9).
- In 1985, Bristol village trustees discussed the idea of moving the Prayer Rock approximately 20 feet to the south, but this action was not taken due to the risk of damage to the rock (22 April 1985, Burlington Free Press; p.17).
- In 2011, a feasibility study was prepared for the town of Bristol to consider various alternatives for bicycle and pedestrian pathways connecting the village of Bristol to Rockydale and to Bartlett's Falls. This study evaluated the pros and cons of a sidewalk to the north side of Routes 116 & 17 (requiring installation of a retaining wall and possible blasting) or a sidewalk behind Prayer Rock and along the south side of the parking lot (requiring substantial fill and a retaining wall) (RSG, 2011). Ultimately, the recommended alternatives were not pursued due to the considerable physical constraints and project expense.
- In 2026, the northern corner of the rock was freshly painted with white, reflective paint, and signage has been added alerting motorists to a hazard.

2. Flooding

At least two past flood events were sufficiently impactful to result in changes to the New Haven River channel alongside the Lord's Prayer Rock, based on historic newspaper accounts and aerial imagery.

The flood of 21 September 1938 resulted in an active thread of the river channel passing quite closely to the Lord's Prayer Rock (23 September 1938; Bristol Herald) (Appendix B). A steam shovel was used to restore the channel to its pre-flood path (21 October 1938; Bristol Herald).

During the flood of 26-27 June 1998, portions of Route 116 & 17 washed out between the park and Rockydale (28 June 1998, Rutland Daily Herald), and the westernmost of the twin bridges at Rockydale was destroyed (10 July 1998, Burlington Free Press).

3. Use After Dark and Unsanctioned Activities

Overnight use of the park is not allowed. Occasional evidence of unapproved overnight use at the park is identified during regular inspections by the Bristol Recreation Department staff – typically in the summer months.

4. Invasive Plants

Due to its land use history and a seed source from the river, the park contains some invasive plant species including Japanese Knotweed. However, a complete inventory of invasive plants has not been conducted.

5. Trash Dumping

Occasional litter has been an issue at the park, typically concentrated near the parking lot and picnic area. Green Up activities in the spring of each year coordinated by the Conservation Commission have organized citizens to remove trash from the park. The Bristol Recreation Department has added a "Pack it in; pack it out" sign at the edge of the parking lot. Regular inspections by the Recreation Department will continue to monitor whether this issue persists.

6. Accessibility

At present, access to Lord's Prayer Rock Park is challenging for those who are differently abled, and there is potential to improve accessibility. While the gravel parking lot and picnic area are mostly level, the ground surface is rough; and there is no direct access to the river. Picnic tables are standard design and do not have wheel-chair accessible ends. Goals for enhanced accessibility should be balanced against the park's small size and a recognition that future flooding is possible at the park. Accessibility has been evaluated at three other larger parks in town: Eagle, Sycamore and Memorial Parks – each of which has better exposure to the New Haven River or Baldwin Creek and greater potential for accessible paths. Eagle Park, located two miles upstream, currently has a Universally-accessible Fishing Platform.

D. Management Objectives

1. Objectives

Lord's Prayer Rock Park is a town-owned open space that has potential for a combination of uses and conditions, including a small area of active recreation and passive open space. The property offers unique opportunities for appreciation of the Lord's Prayer Rock, a state historic site and tourist attraction.

Management objectives and related management practices must be carefully balanced with the natural and cultural resource concerns and scenic nature of the river itself. Accordingly, listed below are overarching objectives that address both uses and conservation:

- Access to the park by picnickers, anglers, wildlife trackers, birdwatchers, and kayakers is integral to the recreational functions of the active and passive open spaces and should be enhanced as best practices allow.
- The use of the park for educational purposes should be pursued and enhanced whenever possible.
- Enhancements to accessibility at the park should be pursued whenever possible, and balanced against the park's limited size and a recognition that three other larger town parks provide greater opportunities for accessibility.
- Public access to the park should be weighed against the protection of sensitive natural and cultural resources.

2. Activities by Management Area

To accomplish these objectives, possible activities by management area (Figure 8) include the following:

- Active open space: including the picnic area, Lord's Prayer Rock, and gravel parking lot.

- Riparian zone: a zone approximately 50 feet landward from the outermost edge of the river channel.
- Passive Open Space: land areas not included in the above two zones.

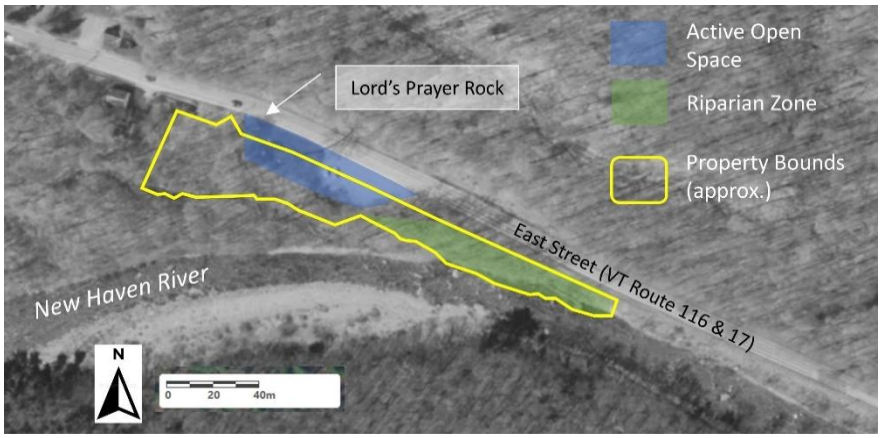


Figure 8. Approximate boundaries of management areas at Lord's Prayer Rock Park.

Activity	Active Open Space	Riparian Zone	Passive Open Space
Picknicking	X		
Grilling (at designated fireplaces)	X		
Gardening	X		
Fitness classes	X		
Photography	X	X	X
Mammal Identification / Wildlife Tracking	X	X	X
Birding	X	X	X
Plant & tree identification	X	X	X
Management of invasive plants	X	X	X
Hiking / Fitness	X	X	X
Historical & Cultural Education	X	X	X
Geo-caching	X		X
Fishing / Fish & invertebrate identification		X	
Wading / Swimming		X	
Kayaking		X	

Lord's Prayer Rock Park is a day-use site open from dawn to dusk. No public access is allowed between dusk and dawn. Trespassers between dusk and dawn will be handled according to the

Town's Trespass Ordinance. Motorized vehicles are not permitted at the park outside of the gravel parking area. No clearing of vegetation is permitted except for dead or damaged trees that may pose a safety hazard. Visitors may enjoy swimming or wading in the river; however, no life guard is available.

E. Management Roles

Management of Lord's Prayer Rock Park will be achieved through cooperative actions of several groups.

1. Conservation Commission

The Bristol Conservation Commission is a town board with a mission to conserve Bristol's natural and cultural heritage for present and future generations, raise public awareness for these resources and provide opportunities for greater involvement by the community (http://bristolvt.org/boards-commissions-committees/conservation/). The Commission has developed this management plan for the park in keeping with implementation actions outlined in the Bristol Town Plan (2020). Along with the Selectboard and Recreation Department, the Commission is charged with maintaining existing public facilities and outdoor spaces that encourage social and leisure time activities among town residents. The Commission works closely with the Recreation Department on maintenance of the park.

2. Recreation Department

Bristol Recreation Department (www.bristolvt.myrec.com) is committed to offering lifelong learning opportunities through a wide range of quality recreational and performing arts activities to people of all ages. The Recreation Department has contributed to this management plan for the park and oversees weekly maintenance activities.

3. Selectboard

The Bristol Selectboard is ultimately responsible for recreation and healthy living in the town of Bristol, with support from the Conservation Commission and Recreation Department. The Selectboard reviews and approved this management plan for the park and works with the Conservation Commission and Recreation Department to secure the necessary resources to maintain and improve the town parks.

4. Department of Public Works

The parking lot is maintained by the Department of Public Works crew or contractors, in consultation with the Selectboard and Recreation Department. The lot is plowed in the winter, once primary roads are clear.

5. Bristol Trail Network

The Bristol Trail Network operates under the auspices of the Bristol Recreation Club, Inc., a non-profit (501(c)3), volunteer-run, membership organization, open to all in the community. The

mission of the Bristol Recreation Club is to maintain outdoor recreation space for the amusement, enjoyment, and recreation of the residents of Bristol (www.bristolrecclub.org/). The Bristol Trail Network is a project of the Bristol Recreation Club launched in 2017 (www.bristolrecclub.org/bristol-trail-network). In addition to the main focus of building a loop of interconnected trails around the Bristol village, BTN volunteers are also improving and expanding trails on other town-owned properties.

6. Other Volunteer Organizations

Other volunteer organizations that may contribute to future maintenance and improvements at the park include the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, as well as student groups from Mount Abraham Union High School. The Bristol Historical Society maintains photographs, manuscripts and documents pertaining to Bristol's history including its parks. New Haven River Anglers Association is a regional group dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the New Haven River. Addison County River Watch Collaborative has traditionally posted water quality monitoring results in the kiosk at Eagle Park and on Front Porch Forum to communicate results for monitoring stations located upstream and downstream on the New Haven River.

F. Recommended Actions

1. Actions by the Conservation Commission

- Continue active involvement as overseers of the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural resources at the park in collaboration with the Bristol Historical Society.
- Continue to coordinate Green-Up Day clean-ups at the park in coordination with the Bristol Recreation Department.
- Coordinate with experts, watershed groups, and/or academic groups to conduct inventories of invasive species as well as bird, plant, mammalian, fish and invertebrate species at or adjacent to the park.
- Inventory invasive plant species at the park and develop management plans for their control and eradication, as appropriate.
- Continue to work cooperatively with Bristol Selectboard, Recreation Department, Bristol Trail Network and others for the protection and enhancement of the park, including improved accessibility and recreation opportunities.

2. Actions by the Recreation Department

- Continue active maintenance activities at the park including regular inspections, and lawn mowing coordinated annually by the Selectboard.
- Increase signage and other online notifications that clarify the day-use nature of operations from dawn to dusk.
- Initiate and support educational and recreational activities associated with the park.

3. Actions by the Selectboard

- Work with the Conservation Commission on items involving the protection and enhancement of natural and cultural resources at the park.
- Closely monitor any actions by the Recreation Department concerning unsanctioned or overnight activities at the park.
- Closely monitor any actions by the Police Department relating to illegal activities at the park.
- Continue to explore actions to improve traffic, bicycle and pedestrian safety alongside the park, including enhanced signage and road improvements in collaboration with the Department of Public Works.
- Provide oversight of the activities of all municipal boards and public groups at the park.

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Appendix A. Historic Map

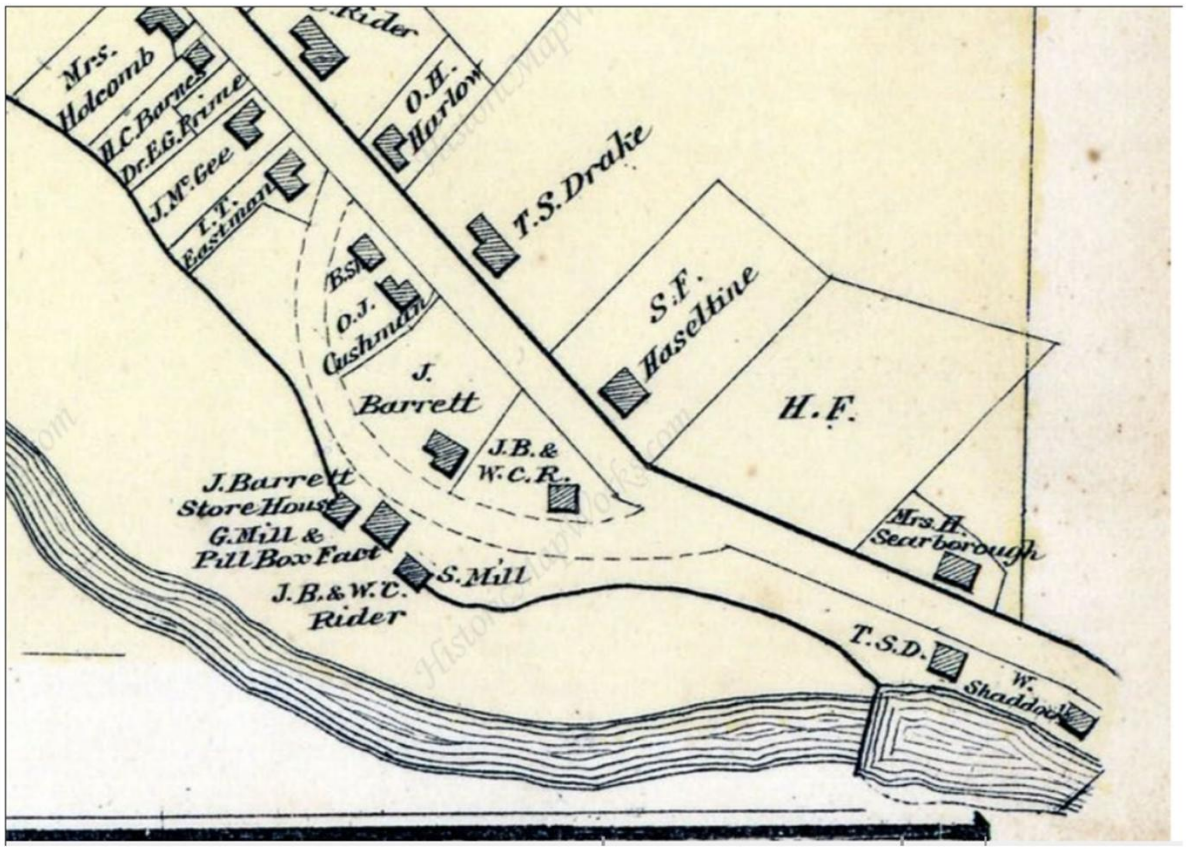

Figure A-1. Excerpt from 1871 Beers Map of Bristol Village.

Appendix B. Historic Aerial Imagery

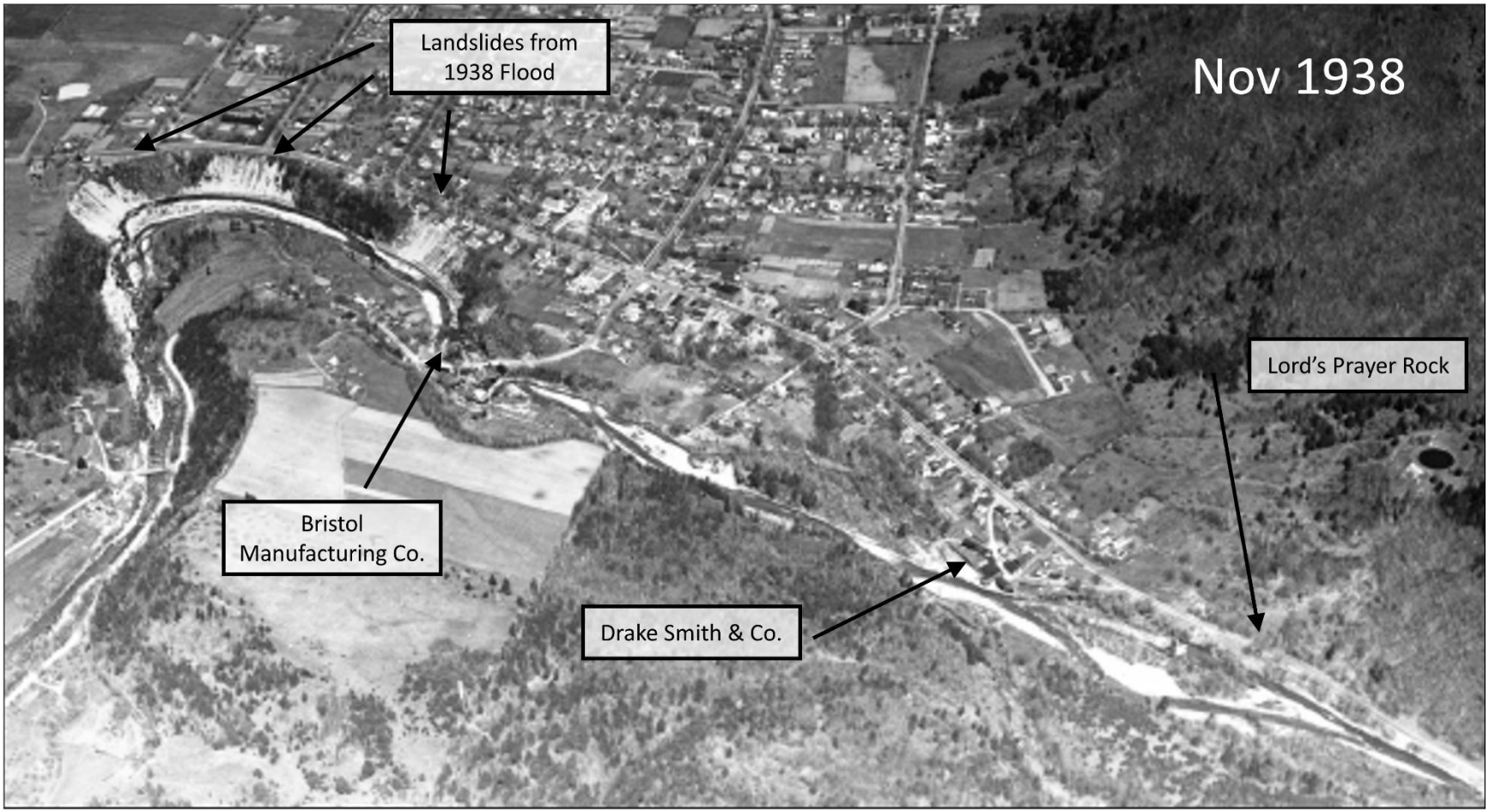

Figure B-1. 1938 aerial imagery of Bristol village annotated with location of Prayer Rock and downstream mills. Original image: photographer and pilot George Lathrop, image LS16766_000.jpg downloaded Dec 2023 from UVM Landscape Change Page, https://glcp.uvm.edu/landscape_new/