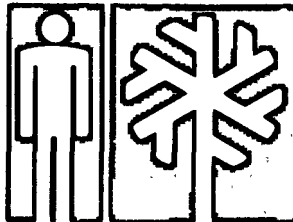


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interpretive prospectus

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MINUTE MAN



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / MASSACHUSETTS

recommended:

JOHN W. BRIGHT / Chief, Office of Environmental Planning & Design, ESC / Feb. 11, 1971

ROBERT N. PERKINS, JR. / Park Manager, Minute Man National Historical Park / Jan. 20, 1971

BENJAMIN J. ZERBY / General Superintendent, National Park Service Boston Group / Jan. 26, 1971

approved:

HENRY G. SCHMIDT / Director, Northeast Region / Feb. 11, 1971

interpretive prospectus



MINUTE MAN

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / MASSACHUSETTS

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SUMMARY

This plan proposed the elimination of the automobile from many sections of the park and use of a transit system to bring visitors to park and non-park historic features between Lexington and Concord. For the Bicentennial festivities, it recommends the building of a visitor facility near the Fiske Hill section of the park (toward Lexington, the east end) to provide information-orientation and the grand significance film. The Buttrick House would continue to serve as the visitor facility at the Concord (west) end of the park, at least for some years to come. Hartwell Tavern would be restored as a "living tavern" and the Job Brooks House will contain in-place exhibits on architecture and construction methods of the period. The Wayside will be restored and refurnished to reflect the New England Renaissance in literature (Hawthorne and the Alcotts lived there); and information-sales and a short audiovisual program are planned for the barn. Audios, waysides, a living history program and publications round out the interpretive program for the park.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In 1975 our Nation will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the War of the American Revolution. To guide what is expected to be one of the most significant events of this century, the Congress has established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. In December of 1969, the Secretary of the Interior forwarded to the Commission a preliminary report of his recommendations of the role the Department, primarily through the National Park Service, should play in the celebration. Parts of the Secretary's report relate to the interpretive program at Minute Man National Historical Park and constitute

one set of parameters used in defining proposals presented in this prospectus. They are summarized below.

The overall purpose of the Bicentennial is: to "recall the events that brought us independence and freedom;" to strengthen the American people through "an awareness of the sacrifices" our forefathers made and "the timeless quality of the ideals" of human rights that they fostered and fought for; and to encourage our populace to reflect upon these events and ideals in terms of their modern relevance.

The Department's objective is: "to take full advantage of its responsibility to convey the story of the American Revolution to the people and to participate as fully as possible in the Bicentennial celebration." Through the interpretive programs of the Service, it will seek to give a stronger emphasis to the historical relationships that exist among Revolutionary War sites, both those in the System and those outside of it; to develop "the theme of the Revolution and the subsequent history of the Nation as a progression from independence to interdependence — a progression with profound environmental implications;" and "to relate the Bicentennial to the national park idea and the quest for a quality environment."

In terms of interpretive media the report indicates the Service will give fresh attention to "imaginative new ways of communicating through audiovisual techniques;" develop films concerned with the "broad aspects of the Revolution and to the elements that make its significance timeless;" with respect to publications, "strive for the textual and graphic techniques that will best communicate the story and the meaning of the Revolution;" "upgrade the museums at the Revolutionary War parks to display . . . objects meaningfully and to integrate them rationally with other interpretive media;" and give special emphasis to the "Living History" aspects of interpretation.

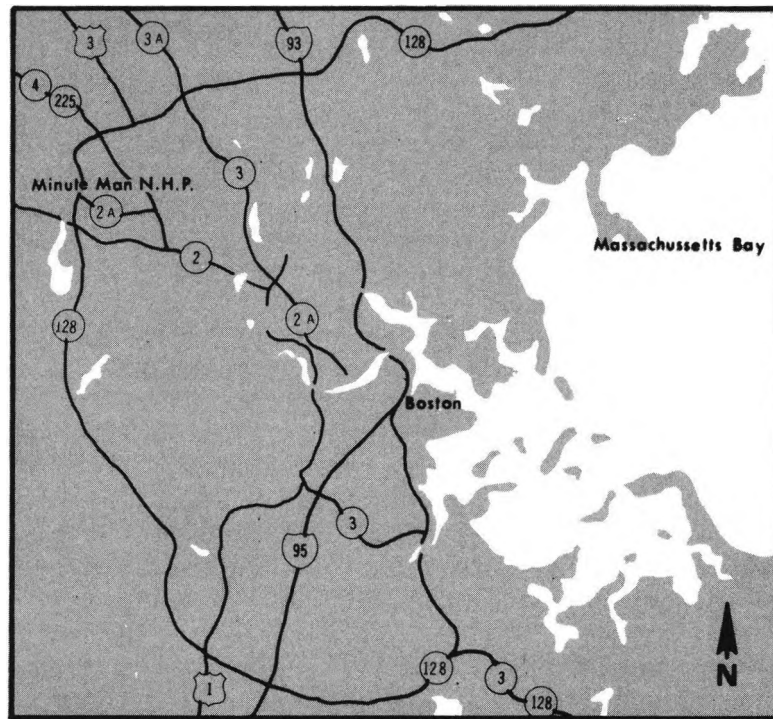
Where appropriate, the Service will interpret two international themes: "The first is expressed by the phrase 'The Continuing American Revolution'" and relates to our history as "one of change and adaptation to new circumstances and conditions within the broad framework of the principles laid down by the political theorists of Revolutionary times," and the influence this history has had on world politics; the second theme, which should emphatically recognize the British heritage of American ideals, is to interpret "the American Revolution as a product of English constitutional and political history."

The Secretary's report emphasizes the objective of completing the development of the Revolutionary War Parks prior to 1975. In terms of Minute Man National Historical Parks, this means:

- Completing the land acquisition program (which is dependent on Congressional funding action);
- Completing historical and archeological research as a basis for historic house and historic scene restoration, and for the interpretive programs;

- Selectively restore several historic houses, the historic Battle Road, and the historic scene;
- Relocate outside of the park's boundaries a portion of Massachusetts Route 2A;
- Complete the Battle Road Visitor Center and other interpretive facilities throughout the park.

If these objectives are to be accomplished, a staggering amount of top quality professional work must be completed in the short span of four years. In order to meet the proposed deadline of January 1975, activities related to the above listed objectives must be accelerated markedly.



THEMES, SIGNIFICANCE, AND OBJECTIVES

The Revolution The theme of this interpretive program is the social and political environment in England and America that led to the crisis of quartering troops in Boston, the subsequent issues, dramas, and events of the armed conflict of April 19, 1775, between the King's troops and Colonial Patriots, and the social, political, and military consequences of this clash to the Colonies and to Great Britain.

April 19, 1775 was the time, and Lexington, Concord, and the Battle Road were the places where the War of the American Revolution began. It signaled the end of a long political struggle with the British Parliament and the beginning of a protracted military war with the Crown's professional troops. As an event it marks a turning point in the history of the world. Yet, we should remember that the American Patriots fought on that day as free, loyal subjects of the Crown defending traditional British and "natural" rights to self-government against the enforcement of unlawful acts of Parliament. They did not seek independence — that was more than a year in the future — they sought redress of grievances.

The battle had immediate significance to the Colonial cause, an importance that the British did not realize until it was too late. In the hands of Patriot leaders it provided the basic issue for what was "probably the most skillful propaganda and political strategy in all American history." It was an irrefutable argument for the creation of a provincial army responsive to the Continental Congress; it immediately galvanized the Massachusetts Colony's support of armed resistance and shortly thereafter the citizens of the remaining Colonies had to choose between the Patriots' cause and Crown's protection. In England it served to erode support of the Ministry's and the Crown's policy of armed suppression of the revolt. Further, this battle devastated hopes many Colonists had on a conciliation with the Mother Country; shattered the illusion that the American Colonial Militia "would never stand up to British Regulars," and ended Britain's pretense at governing the Massachusetts Colony.

Military implications were profound. For the first time, an armed, landed citizenry fought a professional British Army and made the first challenge to the 18th century concept of how a "proper" war should be fought. It was the first time in history that any war had to have the consent and the support of the ordinary citizen in order to be effectively prosecuted, a concept that to this day is still very much a political reality. It gave birth to the unheard of idea of a national army composed of citizen-soldiers and was the seedbed for a seemingly innate American wariness of a professional military establishment. And, finally, the conflict which followed ultimately gave new and radically different political expression to the rights of human beings and to their relationship with the governments instituted among them.

In the minds of the militia men the cause of the battle that raged that spring day in 1775, centered around the immediate issue of self-determination of their affairs through a responsive, representative government. In the middle of the 20th century much of the political and military turmoil on the international scene has centered around this same issue of political self-determination. On the domestic scene, the responsiveness of our local, State, and national governments to its citizens has been severely and sometimes violently at issue. The concept of self-determination through a responsive, representative government is far from a dead issue out of our Revolutionary War past — rather it is the essence of the contemporary relevance of the drama enacted almost two centuries ago at Lexington and Concord — the firing of shots which still reverberate around the world.

Interpretive objectives of the program are, then, to broaden the public's understanding of the fundamental character of the social and political issues that precipitated the beginning of the War and how these issues ultimately resulted in the Declaration of Independence; to create an understanding of Colonial society and an appreciation for the human drama of the events of April 19, 1775; to provide the significance of the Battle to the subsequent events

of the war; and to provoke thought on the contemporary relevance of the fundamental issue of self-determination through representative government to its citizens.

The Wayside Emphasis of the interpretive program for this unit is the distinctive character of the Concord literary tradition, which was part of a broader New England renaissance in literature, dubbed the "Romantic Revolution." "Featured players" will be the literary occupants of the house — Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriett M. Lothrop (who wrote under the pen name Margaret Sidney). Related is the Lothrop family's successful efforts to preserve and pass on to future generations The Wayside.

An environmental subtheme is the evolution in the American character, society, and values as reflected in the changing topics of concern that occurred from Revolutionary times to the middle 19th century, when it was occupied by the authors associated with what has been styled the Concord literary tradition.

Significance of the Wayside is in its associations with the Concord literary tradition which was part of a broader New England humanistic movement derived from the Unitarian's doctrine of the excellence of human nature and the perfectability of man. Transcendentalism, so effectively championed by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, was the crowning achievement of this literary era and embodied the ultimate rejection of the Calvinist doctrine of the depravity of man. Emerson was the proponent of independence, sincerity, and realism in the intellectual life of America. The Concord Group of New England Renaissance authors are judged as being original writers expressing native American concepts. Contrasted to them are the Boston and Cambridge Group of New Englanders who are viewed as cultivated humanists who borrowed heavily from the European romanticist movement. Set against this literary age and cultural milieu are the lives of the Alcotts, Hawthorne, and the Lothrops.

Interpretive objectives are to convey a general understanding of the Concord literary tradition; to stimulate thought on the changing mode of American character and values during the late 18th and 19th centuries; and to acquaint the visitor with the lives and the works of the principal occupants of The Wayside.

INTERPRETIVE PROPOSALS

Introduction Events of the fatefully historic day of April 19, 1775, were geographically linear and chronologically sequential. They began in Boston in the early hours of the morning and proceeded through Lexington to Concord and onward to Colonel Barrett's farm in search of military stores the Provincials had illegally sequestered. Inexorable morning became afternoon, a search for weaponry became a bloody retreat from Concord to Charlestown with the British taking the worst of it, and a sortie into the hinterland became a cause for revolution. The shock waves made that day still reverberate around the world.

The park is divided into two major land units. The Battle Road Unit lies east of Concord and runs from Meriam's Corner to Fiske Hill; the North Bridge Unit is a half-mile north of Concord. Much of the significant action that took place that day is associated with historic

places and buildings not within the park: Colonel Barrett's farm, the town of Concord with its many historic places such as Wright's Tavern; in Lexington, Buckman Tavern, the Hancock-Clarke House, Monroe Tavern, and the Green where the first fatal shots were fired, are a few examples. The visitor's initial contact with the story can occur at any one of four places within the park and at numerous places outside of its boundaries. There is no feasible way to guide the visitor into a chronologically and geographically sequential tour of the park. Visitors will omit, due to the press of time, lack of interest, or whatever, one or more of the interpretive groups discussed below. Each group, therefore, must be coherent within itself and also relate to its neighboring group. In addition, the interpretive content and story line must work in either direction, yet it must not be overly repetitious. A high degree of coordination of the media is imperative.

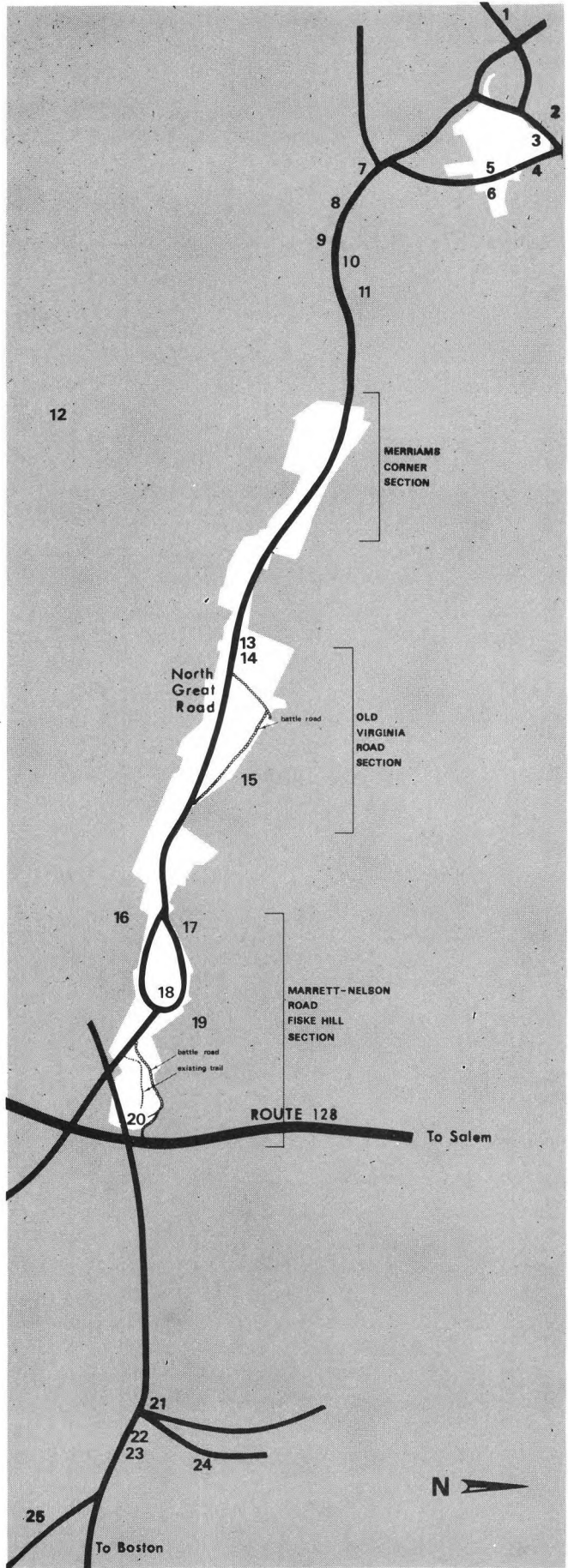
The Wayside Unit, located between Wright's Tavern and Meriam's Corner on Lexington Road is concerned primarily with the Concord literary tradition of the 19th Century and is treated as a distinctive interpretive unit largely unrelated to the Revolutionary War themes.

The Visitor Center will be located in the Fiske Hill area. It has the least impact on the Historic Scene; it is easily accessible both from arterial roads and the Beltway, Route 128; the space for parking and access roads are adequate; and, the land is slated for purchase as part of the park's authorized land acquisition program.

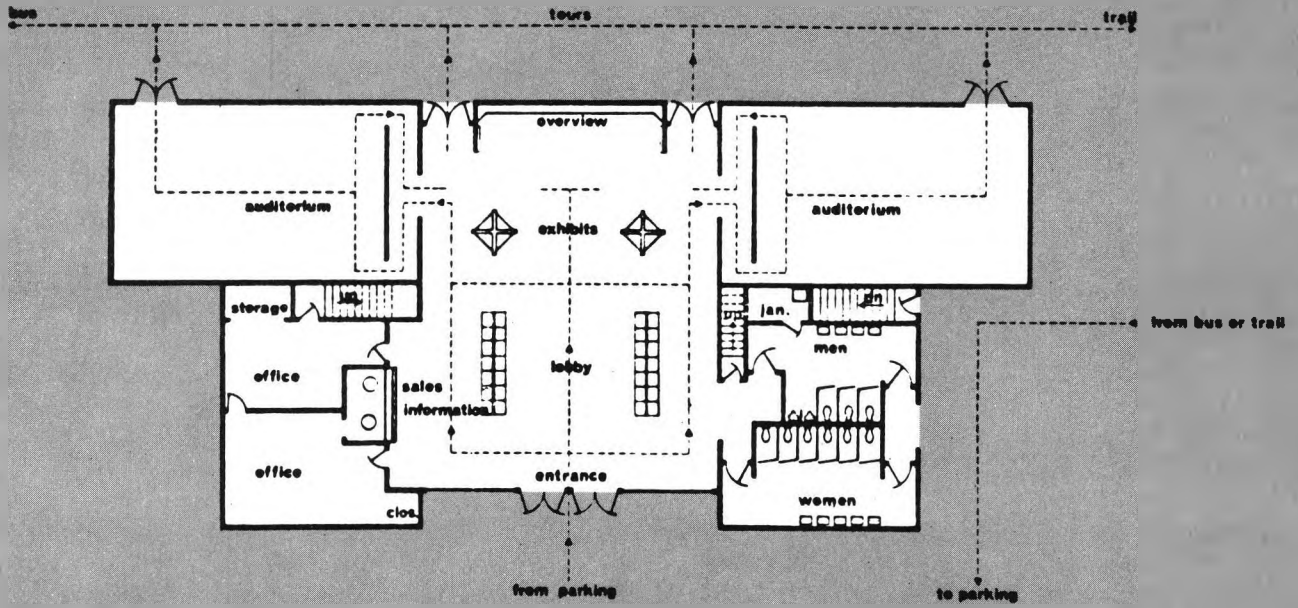
When completed, the park will be an island of restored historic scene and rejuvenated natural setting providing in imperfect microcosm the environment so avidly sought by the American people today. The individual motorized vehicle, as a means of transport within the park, is incompatible with the historical and environmental character that the Service seeks to achieve here. The proposals that follow assume that the park will use some imaginative form of mass transit to get the visitor from one historic resource to another.

Battle Road Visitor Center This facility will be located just north of Massachusetts Avenue and west of the Hanscom Field access road in the vicinity of the Nelson Road Archeological Group. Through proper signing on Beltway Route 128 and relocated Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A), the Battle Road Visitor Center should be the point of initial visitor contact for people who have not been to the park or to the Concord-Lexington area before. Organized tour groups and school groups will be directed here first, also.

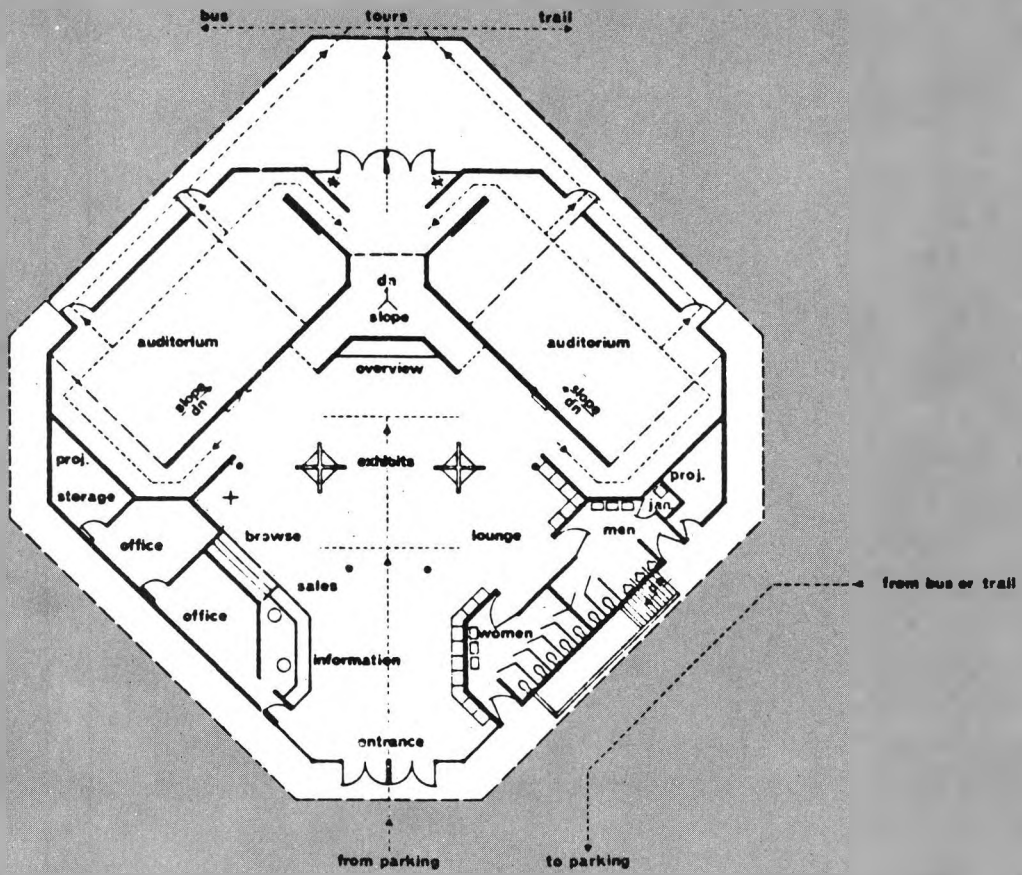
The facility will function as an orientation and information center for the historic resources both of the park and the surrounding Concord-Lexington area, and will be the point of origin and termination of the transit system. Interpretive topics will give a broad overview to the events of April 18 and 19, 1775, and delve into the socio-political causes of the Revolution. In addition, it will be a place for the traveling visitor to unwind, rest a bit, and take care of creature needs. The facility will need an information area, a sophisticated public address system, publications sales and display area, restrooms, a rest area with suitable furnishings, storage space for stock items, two fully equipped and sophisticated motion picture auditoriums, and staff offices. Interior design should encourage the flow of traffic from the entrance of the building, to the interpretive displays, the information counter, the auditoriums and out to the transit system or to the trails leading to Nelson Road Group or the Bluff-Fiske Hill Group. Attractively designed and landscaped parking for autos, tour busses, and transit vehicles is needed. Road circulation should include a roofed transit loading area immediately adjacent to the auditorium and visitor center exits.



- 1 Barrett Farm
- 2 John Buttrick House
- 3 Visitor Information Center
- 4 North Bridge
- 5 Old Manse
- 6 Elisha Jones House
- 7 Wright's Tavern
- 8 Emerson House
- 9 Concord Antiquarian Society
- 10 Orchard House
- 11 The Wayside
- 12 Site of Thoreau's Cabin
- 13 Samuel Brooks House
- 14 Job Brooks House
- 15 Hartwell Tavern
- 16 Park Headquarters
- 17 Josiah Nelson House Site
- 18 Visitor Information
- 19 Jacob Whittemore House Site
- 20 Ebenezer Fiske House Site
- 21 Lexington Green
- 22 Buckman Tavern
- 23 Lexington Information Center
- 24 Hancock-Clark House
- 25 Munroe Tavern



SCHEMATIC PLAN 1



SCHEMATIC PLAN 2

Whether the visitor arrives at the Center after having seen portions of the park or if this is his initial contact, he needs a solid overview of the events that transpired from Saturday morning, April 15, 1775, until Wednesday evening of April 19, 1775, when the badly mauled British Army limped across Charlestown Neck and, exhausted, flung themselves to the ground on the slopes of Bunker Hill to await the boats to carry them across the water to Boston. What is needed here is a punchy "newscast" a la Cronkite or Huntley-Brinkley, synchronized with projected situation maps. The program should give the highlights, not in-depth coverage, although it is important to cover the events several days before the 19th to indicate why the hinterland of Lexington and Concord were the objective of the British raid. "Newscasts" reflecting both the Patriot and Crown views could be incorporated into the presentation. The program should not run more than five minutes. The media specialists and the architect will have to consult concerning the location of this feature. Keep in mind this is not intended for casual visitor observation on a take it or leave it basis. It is meant to be a "grabber" and to give the visitor a quick understanding of the events, much as modern newscasting does.

In the rest area there should be a creatively organized series of displays of blow-ups of pertinent excerpts of materials and graphics on the happenings of April 19, 1775. Sources for these excerpts are the dispositions taken by the Patriots, the newspaper accounts, diaries and reports of the British, broadsides, sketches, etc. All these sources are biased so selection must be carefully made to get the balance needed. This will give the personal side of the story rather than the historical, predigested side of the story much of our other interpretive media will present. Judicious selection of material can create a powerfully subtle interpretive effect. This display will be for casual browsing by the visitor as he wiles away time in the rest area. Pertinent artifacts would also be displayed here.

The demands on the personal services at the information desk will be quite severe during the heavy, visitor-use season. It should be designed with the idea in mind of satisfying the visitor and getting him on his way so that large numbers of people can be handled at a time. The map on the present minifolder should be revised and clarified and more of the non-park historic resources identified on it as well as the road system exterior to the park, so it can be used as a prime orientation device. A creative, imaginative display of selected prime points of interest in the Concord-Lexington area is needed to provide the visitor with a quick overview of what to see and do in the area. In order to pull the pressure off the information desk during the heavy visitor use season, an unmanned orientation display is suggested.

The publication display and sales facility should be physically separate from the information counter and manned separately during the heavy, visitor-use season. Both it and the information facility should be designed so that during the remainder of the year, the functions can be combined in one physical location. A wide selection of publications should be offered for sale. As a general criterion, publications should be limited to those that deal with the formation of the New England Colonies in the 18th century, with the history of the development of all the Colonies to the extent it bears upon the issues that led to revolution, and with general works covering both the opening days of the Revolution

and the successful prosecution of the war. A limited number of publications on the emerging nation through Washington's Presidency should be offered. Slides, post cards, and tasteful, interpretive souvenirs should also be offered.

In order to relate the park's overall theme of the opening days of the War of the American Revolution to other Revolutionary War sites, an interpretive display of the evolution and progression of Colonial unity and the war is needed. This is not conceived of as purely a panel display with a grouping of maps and facts, but rather a treatment of the political, cultural, and geographic aspects of the Revolution. The architect and the exhibit planner should get together and determine how the decor of the building and its furnishings might be used to portray this topic. For example, if there are to be low tables in the rest area, their tops could include maps and other graphics illustrative of the topic. A specially commissioned wall paper or ceramic tile might be used to present this theme. Perhaps the floor covering could be designed to offer aspects of it. Whatever the final solution, the important topic should be presented in a low-key, but punchy manner.

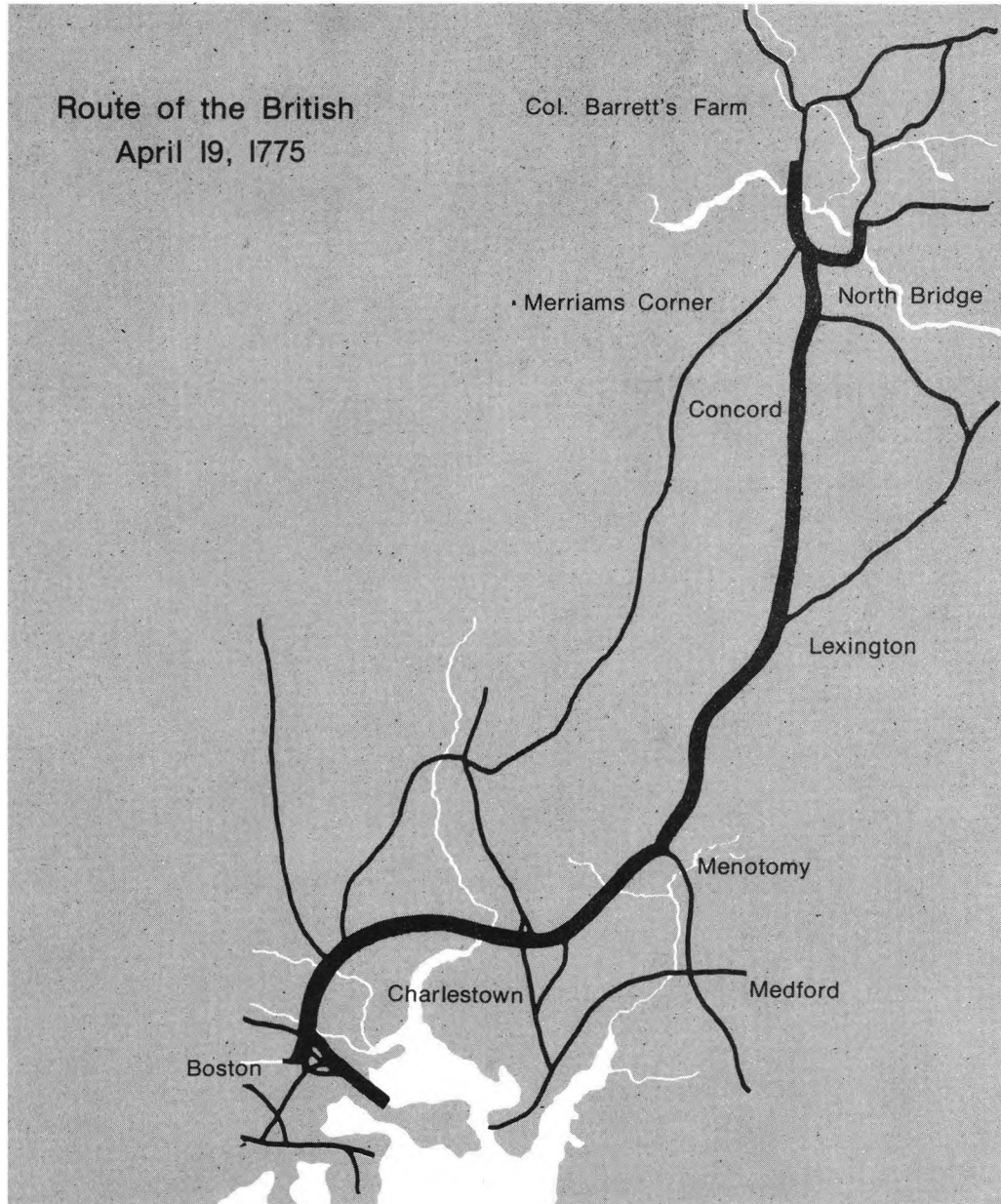
The prime interpretive feature here will be a color sound film on the socio-political-cultural origins of the Revolution. The ideas associated with the Revolution concerning the "natural" rights of man, the consent of the governed, and self-determination were not thought up overnight as a rationale for a hasty confrontation with the King's troops. Their political and philosophical roots go way back into British history.

Here we want to acknowledge our British heritage and yet account for the fact that in the more than 150 years the English Colonists had been in America they had gradually taken on a character all their own which rejected the 18th Century British aristocracy and its systems of privileges. Stress the theme that the Colonials became Americans and that they gradually developed a wide socio-political-cultural gap between the two peoples. By the time of the Revolution, the gap was too wide to bridge. However, in 1775, Independence was not the issue nor was it the objective of the man on the street. Most sought reconciliation. Self-determination within the commonwealth of British nations was the goal. And home rule by an elected representative government — not the British Parliament — was the desire. Get at the character of this particular revolution that was unique in the annals of revolutions. Few succeeding revolutions have been true to its core ideals. The relevance of this revolution to modern man is that it is still going on, the ideals are still being sought, and each year we haltingly try to reach the high goals contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States which, in their turn, reflect the ideals embodied in the War of the American Revolution.

This film should be adaptable for use in schools, before community groups, and for national television broadcasting. It should be about 28 minutes in length.

Historic Tour Route The transit system technically originates and terminates at the Battle Road Visitor Center, with one route going west to Concord and the North Bridge Unit and the other route heading east to Lexington and its famous Green. However, visitors can

board and leave the vehicle at any designated stop. Automobile parking will largely determine the pattern of use of the transit system. Since the best parking will be available at the Battle Road Visitor Center, it is expected that most visitors will begin and end their tours there. The most meaningful park experience can be gained by following this approach and it should be actively encouraged. Nonetheless, the system is an open-ended one and the interpretive developments must reflect qualities of flexibility and self-containment, rather than rigidity and reliance on the fact that the visitor goes from stop to stop in a logical order, with interpretation at one stop dependent on that offered at the previous one.



Exact stops at park and non-park sites should be determined after careful study. Stops would probably include the following: Fiske Hill Interpretive Shelter, Lexington Green, Nelson Road Area, Paul Revere Site, Hartwell Tavern-Bloody Angle Area, Job Brooks House, Meriam's Corner, Meriam's Corner Parking Area, The Wayside, the Alcott House, Concord Antiquarian Society-Ralph Waldo Emerson Complex, Wright's Tavern, North Bridge Area, Buttrick Mansion Visitor Facility.

The transit system should be equipped with a speaker system and/or an automatic audio system whereby the driver or a tape would provide information-orientation on the various stops and limited interpretation between stops. The presentation can offer continuity to the story line as the tour vehicle lumbers along from Lexington to the North Bridge Unit of the park and back again. A distinctive system of transit stop signs will have to be designed and installed. A modest user fee would be charged for the transit system and would entitle that visitor to use it as many times in any one day as he wished. Those visitors not wishing to use the system, may walk or bicycle through the Battle Road Unit.

Bluff-Fiske Hill Group This group is located at the east end of the Battle Road Unit and is closely associated with the Visitor Center and the Nelson Road Group, both of which are to west. The Historic Road, the Bluff, Fiske Hill, and the Ebenezer Fiske Farm Site are the major resources related to the Revolutionary War. There exists an Interpretive Shelter, a parking lot, and a picnic area, all of which should remain. Visitor access to the area will be by walking from the Visitor Center or from the east end of the Nelson Road Group, or by taking the Visitor Center-Lexington transit vehicle. The environmental study area trail is also located here.

Drama is the keynote of the events that happened here. The British, in organized retreat, left Concord. At Meriam's Corner, Brook's Hill, Bloody Angle, and Nelson Road they came under demoralizing musket fire which took its toll in dead and wounded. (Commit yourself to the role of a British soldier not knowing from one minute to the next when a ball would cave in your head or smash through your ribs.) The interpretive objective here is to create the climax of an exhausted Army of British regulars, harassed for four miles, beginning to break into a rout, abandoning wounded comrades, and running undisciplined down the slopes of Fiske Hill up Concord Hill to Lexington, where it had all started in the early morning hours.

Main action in this area occurred near the Bluff and near the summit of Fiske Hill. As the British column marched on the Battle Road, just west of the Bluff, Captain Parker's Lexington Company, who had lost eight men on the Green earlier that day, ambushed them. The British Commander, Lt. Col. Smith, in a desperate struggle to rally the troops, put flankers on the Bluff and strove to halt the troops to get them under control. Major Pitcairn, a dashing and popular officer, valiantly attempted to organize the troops, was thrown; and his horse, saddle, and pistols were captured by the Patriots. The flankers withdrew, and from protective cover on Fiske Hill, the Minute Men fired on the British. The reorganization fails, and the British in disarray retreated, not to be brought under discipline until close to Lexington Green and the safety of Percy's relief column.

The Interpretive Shelter should remain, but the interpretation needs reemphasis. Introduce the visitor to the action in the Fiske Hill sector with an audio message keyed to a map and graphics. The dramatic narrative should focus on the badly mauled, bloody, exhausted, harassed British Army, almost on the verge of rout, their officers desperately trying to organize them. The mood of the Patriots, not shooting at the enemy should be brought out. The narrative should include a brief summary description of the movement of the troops from the placing of the flankers on the Bluff to the disorganized dash from Fiske Hill to Lexington, where the exhausted troops reached the safe haven of Percy's relief column.

During peak times of the heavy, visitor-use season, visitor information services should be provided. During the remainder of the time, this facility will be unmanned. An information counter (that can be easily locked and secured) is needed from which free informational literature and the ESA guidebook can be dispensed by the person on duty. No sales literature will be provided here.

Several cast-aluminum, interpretive markers covering the action that took place at the Bluff, on Fiske Hill, and at the Fiske Farm Site are scheduled for installation in 1971. These markers will satisfy the interpretive needs of this portion of the Fiske Hill sector.

The park's Environmental Study Area is located in this area. Existing signs directing the visitor to the Environmental Study Area trailhead are adequate. The trail booklet is available at the trailhead from a typical box-type dispenser. Currently, it is a mimeographed publication. The park staff expects to re-write this booklet, expanding it somewhat to relate the Environmental Study Area to the historic story, and have the cooperating association produce it meeting acceptable professional standards. When the new Environmental Study Area guide booklet is published, it will be offered as described above on a "borrow-it-but-if-you-take-it-home-pay-for-it" basis.

Nelson Road Group This area is located west of the Bluff and north of the Visitor Center. Its resources include the Historic Road, one Historic House, Cellar Holes and House Sites, and the Minute Man Boulder. In addition to the tour vehicle, access to the area will include a walking tour beginning at the Visitor Center. From here the trail will go, in sequence, to the Benjamin Danforth Tavern Site, the Whittemore Historic House, the knoll where the Lexington Company fired its volley, the Thomas and Tabitha Nelson Sites, the Minute Man Boulder, and the Cordwainer's Shop Site. From here the trail will return to the Visitor Center. Where the trail joins the Historic Road between the Danforth Tavern and the Whittemore Historic House, the visitor should have the option of following the historic trace to the right to the Bluff-Fiske Hill area or continuing to the left to the Nelson Road area.

Interpretive emphasis here will be on the long-settled character of the countryside along the Battle Road as well as on the military action. An interpretive sidelight would be the story of how these historic house sites were identified and explored archeologically.

An interpretive marker should be placed at the Cordwainer's Shop explaining the cordwainer's craft in Colonial times. At the Minute Man Boulder a brief wayside exhibit is needed, detailing the traditional story of Lincoln Minute Man William Thorning's sharp shooting at the passing British troops.

At the several house sites, interpretive markers should identify the owners, their occupations and provide brief biographical information about them, indicating their place in the community and in what way they participated in the events of April 19, 1775. The house sites are as follows: Josiah Nelson, Thomas Nelson, Samuel Hastings, Tabitha Nelson, and the Benjamin Danforth Tavern. The Whittemore House exterior should be restored to its 1775 appearance and an interpretive marker similar in content to the ones discussed above should be placed there in such a way as to not disturb the privacy of the occupants of the house. Finally, an interpretive sign should be placed where the Lexington Company fired its volley on the British on the knoll west of the Bluff near the Whittemore House. This marker would relate the events of Captain Parker's vengeful men's volley.

Paul Revere Capture Site This site is located about 230 yards west of the intersection of Nelson Road with Massachusetts Avenue, and its assumed location is marked by a bronze tablet imbedded in a granite field stone of large proportions. The scene at this point is desecrated by an ice-cream stand and a parking lot. A thin screening of trees separates it from the housing area of Hanscom Field. The ice-cream stand and parking lot will go and undoubtedly the trees will grow; but the site will remain singularly unimpressive. In spite of this, the events that happened here and those that led up to them and their aftermath are an extremely significant part of the story. That story is the spread of the alarm from Boston to Concord. A two-or-three phase wayside exhibit is suggested, possibly including a painting of Revere spreading the alarm. Text and illustrations should cover the Committee of Safety in Boston with the story of the two lanterns in the old North Church, and the early part of Revere's ride up to Lexington, the ride made by Dawes, and the chain reaction of rides that resulted. Also briefly deal with the Revere's and Dawes' arrival at the Hancock-Clarke House in Lexington, the subsequent events that led to the capture of Revere, Dawes, and Dr. Prescott; the escape of Prescott and Dawes, and Prescott's warning of the Concord Patriots. The significance of an aroused, armed countryside to General Gage's idea of a surprise raid on the military stores at Concord and Barrett's farm should be pointed out. Texts should incorporate statements recorded by Revere, his captors, and others, to portray what happened. An audio message may be needed to get across all this detail, in which event it should employ character voices and sound effects in a dramatic narrative. Graphics should include a map of the countryside alarmed by the time the British arrived at Lexington Green.

The exact location of the Paul Revere capture site is not known and a definitive research project should be scheduled. The character of the landscape (walls, gates, land use, and so on) should be included as a part of the studies related to the restoration of the historic scene of the Battle Road Unit of the park.

Hartwell Tavern-Bloody Angle Group Located about a mile west of the Paul Revere Capture Site on the Old Bedford Road (east) and Virginia Road, sections of the Historic Battle Road, this area has a delightfully rural atmosphere approximating the scene in 1775. Modern developments have largely left this sylvan spot undamaged. The transit system stop (with interpretive panel to "catch" the passing motorist) should be at the intersection of Bedford Lane, an historic road, and present-day Route 2A (which will eventually become a park tour road). From here the visitor can walk the 300 yards into the area absorbing the mood of a 1775 landscape.

The resources include the Historic Road and Scene, Bloody Angle, Captain William Smith House, Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House, and the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern and Farm, the School House Site, and the Joseph Mason House Site.

An important secondary theme (as, indeed, it is throughout the park) is rural settlement of the times: homes and a tavern occupied by families whose men folk were Minute Men. The interpretive objective is to give the visitor impressions of the common man who fought in the Revolution; the landed yeomen used to governing themselves, independent to a fault, and hostile to aristocracy and its system of inherited privilege and philosophy of superiority.

A second topic, the retreat of the British, will be dealt with at Bloody Angle. At this point the Bedford Company of Minute Men reinforced by many other Minute Men acting as individuals, waylaid the British, killing eight men outright and wounding many more. American losses were numbered at three. This was the initial point where the British retreat was beginning to take on the aspects of a rout.

The Hartwell Tavern and Farm will be the major interpretive facility of this group. The Tavern should be restored to its 18th century appearance. Although the gambrel roof addition dates to the 1780's, it should remain, as its presence is consistent with the period. The interior ground floor rooms should be restored and furnished to the 1775 period. A second stage development might include refurnishing of the second floor of the main building, as research and experience may dictate. Restoration of the grounds and creation of a living farm here is recommended. Some of the outbuildings should be reconstructed. For instance, the Spring House (if its location can be determined) should be reconstructed and used to demonstrate butter churning and cold storage practices. One of the reconstructed outbuildings should be used as a modest Visitor Contact Station, (perhaps for seasonal use only). The Tavern will be operated as an Historic House with period costumed attendants providing information services and brief interpretive talks. Selected goods and beverages normally served to patrons in the 18th century should be for sale to those visitors who wish an authentic gastronomic experience. With audio stations in one or two of the private rooms of the lower floor we want to briefly recreate the scene of an elderly couple, the senior Hartwells, and their Minute Man son as he got the word that the British were coming, and prepared to join his Minute Company.

The Visitor Contact Station, in a restored outbuilding, should function as the point of initial visitor orientation and information on the area, including Bloody Angle. Signs and trails will direct the visitor to this facility. A brief booklet using an historical biography of Hartwells of 1775 as the medium for interpreting the life and the times of a comfortably well-off but by no means rich Colonial yeoman typical of those who fought and died in the War of the American Revolution should be developed. A short two-minute, perhaps three-minute, audiovisual stand-up presentation should introduce the visitor to the Hartwell Tavern and the Hartwells of this area, giving some impressions of how life was lived in rural Massachusetts in 1775. Information on farming methods, crops, food storage, diet, and the general level of farm technology of the times should be included in inexpensive handouts or incorporated in the booklet described above. The role of the tavern in Colonial life should also be briefly explored here. A wayside exhibit should provide an overview of the

events that happened at Bloody Angle and indicate how Ephraim Hartwell, the innkeeper, with a cart and yoke of oxen took five of the eight dead British to the burying ground in Lincoln Cemetery. The visitor should be stimulated and encouraged to walk the Historic Battle Road to Bloody Angle and to continue on down Old Bedford Road (east) to where it joins present day Rt. 2A and where he can resume his sojourn on the transit system.

At Bloody Angle the topic is the sudden ambush attack by a number of Minute Man companies which included men from Bedford, Woburn, and other surrounding areas. Here we want to create for the visitor the sense of panic felt by the British Regulars as they came under harassing fire of the Bedford Company and the sense of excitement that must have characterized the militia's attitude. An audio presentation, using dramatic narrative and multiple-speaker sound effects strategically placed, should seek to recreate the British marching up the road, the tense situation as the Colonials waited for them to get within range, and then the tremendous thunder of musketry and screams of men as lead balls tear into the British column.

The Sergeant Samuel Hartwell House burned in 1968, and was substantially destroyed. It is, however, a structure significant to the historic scene and important in recreating the life and the times. We recommend its exterior be restored to approximate its 1775 appearance.

Here and at the Captain William Smith House there should be interpretive markers that identify the owners, their occupations, provide brief biographical information about them and indicate their place in the community and what they did on April 19, 1775. In this connection, the filiopietistic "Dr. Prescott-Mary Hartwell-Sukey, the slave" legend, associated with the Sgt. Hartwell and Capt. Smith Houses, should not be perpetuated. (Identification signs and interpretive markers should be placed at other historic resources in the area.)

Job Brooks House Site This house, which was beside the Battle Road on April 19, 1775, is situated about 400 yards beyond the intersection of the Old Bedford Road (east) with Massachusetts Avenue across Tanner's Brooks on the east slope of Brooks Hill. The topic here is everyday life in 1775, as demonstrated through architecture of the period. A modest wayside exhibit outside the house should interpret the materials used in the house, their sources and costs, costs of labor, the different skilled crafts needed, tools used, and how a house in those times was designed and financed. Labels or an illustrated leaflet and personal services would deal with the specifics of construction and explain the architectural concepts of style, decoration, space organization, room function and how these reflect the social and technological characteristics of the period. An exhibit should indicate how the archeologist and historic architect can illuminate our knowledge of the inhabitants of a structure. For instance, objects discarded in a well often suggest an intriguing story of an occurrence common to present times as well as the past — dishes broken by accident and discarded can reflect the tastes of the owner and perhaps his wealth. Critical questions of dating and building sequence can also often be answered. This will require some archeological investigation within the area of the house to locate a suitable *in situ* display.

Consideration should be given to developing the interior of the house to show a progression of stages of completion that range from the stripped framing to the finished room. The brick fireplace and chimney, one of the central architectural characteristics of the house, should be partially reconstructed to demonstrate its form and function.

Personal services should be provided when the house is open to answer questions and to protect it from vandalism. Demonstrations of woodworking skills such as joinery, shingle making, or making of mouldings would be appropriate, along with interpretive talks on the role of craftsmen in Colonial society. The house would be manned and open, and demonstrations and talks would be given only during the heavy, visitor-use season. The rest of the time, the wayside exhibit and the outside archeological exhibit would carry the burden of interpretation.

Meriam's Corner Group The area is the western terminus of the Battle Road Unit. Its principal resources are the Historic Battle Road, the Historic Old Bedford Road (west), a part of Revolutionary Ridge, the Abraham Taylor House site, the Daniel Taylor Historic House, and the Nathan Meriam Historic House. The visitor can enter this part of the park by walking from a parking lot proposed for location in the borrow pit cut through Revolutionary Ridge, or he can use the transit system. Since this will be the introduction to the park for some visitors, an interpretive-orientation kiosk must be provided in the vicinity.

For as many places as blood was shed along the Battle Road on April 19, 1775, advocates will contend that this particular spot marks the beginning of the War of the American Revolution. Lexington Green and the North Bridge incidents are tops on the lists and have long been places of patriotic fervor and adoration. This patriotic zeal submerged the significance of the happenings at Meriam's Corner and now its only recognition is a bronze plaque imbedded in a ponderous granite field stone. The story goes that as the British column crossed the narrow bridge at Meriam's Corner, the last ranks of the grenadiers wheeled and fired a volley at the militia units who had taken advantage of the cover of the Meriam House and its stone walls. *The Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Pertaining to the Lexington-Concord Battle Road* (H. Doc. 57, 86th Congress, 1st Session), page 46, assesses the significance of the events this way: *From this volley, there was to be no point of return. A war had opened that was not to end until Yorktown. During the course of the next few hours, a continuous battle was to rage around the retreating Redcoats on a battlefield only several hundred feet wide but 16 miles long, all the way from Meriam's Corner to Charlestown.*

To be sure, Lexington was where the first shots were fired, and the North Bridge was where the first battle was fought, but Meriam's Corner was the point that the Colonials, acting sometimes as organized militia companies and sometimes as individuals, committed themselves to fight the British Army on a sustained basis. By the time night fell, the Colonials, not the King, controlled Massachusetts and the War of the American Revolution had begun.

Here we want to capture the drama and tell briefly the events that happened. Our objective is to get the visitor to feel at the gut level how far the Colonials had committed themselves. We want to stimulate the visitor to ponder on what it was that pushed the Colonials to take that final, grim step of War! Was it pent up anger? Colonial savagery? Enjoyment of a good fight? Defense of traditional British liberties? A strong sense of indignation against

the aristocracy and system of privileges that characterized 18th century British society? This objective will be accomplished via an audio message at an introductory kiosk, and brief interpretive markers.

The historic Battle Road, including the bridge the retreating British crossed, the Old Bedford Road, and the historic scene including walls, gates, crop lands, and wood lots, need to be reconstructed as authentically as possible.

The transit stop would be near the intersection of Lexington Road with the Old Bedford Road. From the orientation kiosk a walking trail should take the visitor up the historic Old Bedford Road to the base of Revolutionary Ridge where the more adventuresome and athletic will be invited to climb the Ridge for an overview of the area. A trail should also go to the Meriam Historic House, to the restored battleroad trace and to the reconstructed historic ridge.

The audio will set the stage for the events that happened here. In the morning the Militia marched out to meet the British troops, prudently turned back when they realized that force was three to four times their size, and marched back in front of the British with the fifes and drums of both making "grand musick." In the afternoon, the British marched out of Concord and the Colonial Militia, who had been at the skirmish at the North Bridge, kept to the north side of Revolutionary Ridge, approached the retreating British column at Meriam's Corner and a fire fight broke out.

Interpretive signs should be brief, to the point, and carefully placed so as not to intrude on the historic scene. Their content should deal primarily with specific events at particular locations within the Meriam's Corner area.

While the exterior of the Meriam House will be restored, it is not planned, at this time, to open the interior to the public nor to use it as a Historic House Museum. Close to the house, but not so as to intrude on its character or on the historic scene, an interpretive marker should narrate the venerable history of this dwelling as it exemplifies the evolving Colonial character from 1649, when the house was built, to 1775, when it was witness to the beginning of the War of the American Revolution.

North Bridge Unit This section of the park is located north of the town of Concord and is accessible from Monument Street from the east and Liberty Street from the west. The reconstructed North Bridge, the Minute Man Statue, the Historic Road, several historic house sites, the Muster Field, the John Buttrick House and the somewhat damaged historic setting are the principal resources. Presently, it is a prime visitor destination point where interpretive activities are centered and it will continue to be so. The colorful annual commemorative ceremonies and parade take place here each April 19. In the minds of many visitors this is the place where it all started.

The interpretive objective here is to recreate for the visitor the drama of armed men opposing each other, their leaders on each side not sure how to react; their thoughts, feelings, what they said, and how they reacted should all be kept in mind and should be the underlying content of the interpretation with the events providing the story line. In this connection, Chapter 5, "The Battle: Concord," in Arthur B. Tourtellot's *Lexington and Concord* should be read by those preparing texts or scripts. The visitor is able to use these resources equally from east to west or from west to east; so the content of the various media must be coherent, but not necessarily chronological, in either direction from which the visitor may approach it. For the purposes of the discussion here, the approach is from the east, at the Monument Street parking lot, going west, ending at the Buttrick Mansion.

Many visitors using the North Bridge Unit probably have not had the benefit of seeing the Battle Road Visitor Center or the Battle Road Unit. The interpretive topics, therefore, must include sufficient background as to why the British were in Concord, what they were searching for and why, and why a force was sent out to Colonel Barrett's farm. Other topics will include the democratic and rather casual way in which Minute Man and militia companies were organized and its effects on what the Provincials did, the confusion and indecision of the British officers in command of the Regulars at the Bridge, the events that brought the two forces together and the events of the aftermath of the clash, and explanation of why the Provincials did not at this time follow up their initial tactical success.

There are several problems associated with the North Bridge parking lot. The first and most formidable problem is Monument Street. This well-traveled road acts as a barrier to pedestrians wanting to go from the parking lot to the North Bridge. It is recommended that this road be rerouted east of the parking lot. This will remove the pedestrian barrier and it will also allow reconstruction of the Historic Battle Road from the Concord end of the parking lot to where it makes a 90-degree bend and heads for the North Bridge. Second, currently (1971) there is a rest room facility at the northerly end of the parking lot that is slated for replacement in the '72 fiscal year. Where to replace this facility and how it should relate to the parking lot and the proposed relocation of Monument Street need further study in the scheduled Developed Area Plan. A third issue, is the flow of the visitors from the parking lot to the point of initial orientation, a wayside exhibit discussed below. At present, the visitor may leave the parking lot helter-skelter, drifting somewhat aimlessly towards the North Bridge. Exits from the parking lot should be so designed as to head the visitor for the wayside exhibit. These issues should be the subject of a detailed study to ensure that the several developments in this area are in the proper relation to each other.

A wayside exhibit is proposed to be located just beyond the 90-degree bend in the Old Battle Road and across from the North Bridge parking lot. The purpose of this facility is to set the mood for the visitor as he enters the "haloed" ground where the "shots heard round the world" were fired and provide him with a brief overview of the events that happened here and their significance, and to motivate him to walk the Historic Road and the trail to the Buttrick Mansion on the hill. Doolittle's print of the North Bridge can be used to help create the mood.

In the vicinity of the break in the stone wall that allows access to the Old Manse, a brief interpretive marker should indicate the role Reverend William Emerson played in Concord and suggest the rural character of the area in 1775. The grave of the British soldiers is properly interpreted by the existing marker.

Personal services will carry the main burden of interpretation at the North Bridge itself, using periodically scheduled talks. The overall objective will be to create a heightened appreciation of the drama of the events of men from everyday walks of life confronting professional British soldiers over the issue of self-determination. Here the topic will concentrate on the action of the British and American forces, the drama of these events, and an assessment of what happened and how it related to actions going on in Concord, at Barrett's Farm, and later on in the day when the British were fired upon at Meriam's Corner.

Interpretive markers with brief messages will be needed at several places. At the point where the historic road forks to the Buttrick Mansion, a marker should identify the British companies that went out to Barrett's Farm and what their purpose was.

At the Ephraim and Willard Buttrick House Sites interpretive markers should cover the topic of a rural but long settled countryside outside of the town of Concord. The Major John Buttrick House should be restored on the exterior to approximately its 1775 condition, but it should not be used as an Historic House Museum. At a place near the house but situated so that visitors will not invade the privacy of the occupants, there should be a wayside exhibit that deals with the topic of the Buttrick family and their holdings as an example of the kind of people who occupied positions of leadership at the beginning of the War of the American Revolution. The exhibit should stress why men of Major Buttrick's economic, political, and social position in the community were ready to take on the King's troops, not to achieve a free and independent "United States of America," but to protest and prevent the further implementation of acts of the British Parliament considered unlawful.

At the traditional Muster Field south of the Major John Buttrick House (to be identified in a research report) an interpretive marker should cover the topic of the purpose and use of this muster field and mention the troop movements that occurred here.

An overlook map with audio station exists south of the Buttrick Mansion and it should remain. Currently, it provides an overview of the movements of the troops. Its audio content should be reviewed for consistency with other interpretive media proposed and changes made as necessary.

The past summer (1970) the park established an outdoor seating area on the grounds of the Buttrick Mansion where local organizations presented costumed musket firing demonstrations and fife and drum concerts. Evening programs offered a varied bill of fare which drew on local resource people and organizations, and the park staff. Topics covered a wide range of subjects related to the War of the American Revolution, the Concord literary

tradition, the historic resources of the area, and the cultures of both periods. The park intends to continue this successful program on weekends, when appropriate, during the rest of the year and to continue it in succeeding summers.

The Buttrick Mansion currently serves as the Visitor Center. When the Battle Road Visitor Center is completed in the Fiske Hill area, the Mansion will function as but one part of the North Bridge Unit's interpretive facilities. The present facility provides initial visitor orientation to the North Bridge Unit through personal services and exhibits. A slide program provides the visitor with a broad appreciation of the life, the times, and the significance of the events of April 19, 1775. When the Battle Road Visitor Center is operational, this audiovisual program could be removed from the Mansion and replaced with an Artist in the Parks Exhibit. This proposed exhibit, which should be located in the Mansion's dining room, will contrast two or three artists' conceptions of the events of April 19, 1775, with the Doolittle prints. Other pertinent folk art, depicting scenes from the Concord-Lexington area, would be considered. The theme of this exhibit, which is conceived of as one that would change from time to time, is the responses of the Arts and Literature to the timeless values of the War of the American Revolution. If space allows, selected passages from literature and poetry reflecting the 19th century reaction to this historic event might be used. Relevant passages from 20th century statesmen, particularly our presidents, which are concerned with the timelessness of our concepts of freedom and self-determination and their influence on world events, should be displayed. A special exhibit on the First Centennial Celebration in the nearby towns should also be planned for placement here or in another park structure.

The current information desk and sales counter might be relocated when the administrative offices are transferred to the Brooks Tavern in the Battle Road Unit to provide additional space for exhibits. The existing exhibit of figures in uniforms should be retained. A new "what to see and do" in the park and surrounding community will be needed. "What to see and do" in the North Bridge Unit should be part of this exhibit.

Restraint should be the watchword in the publications offered here. Postcards and slides, the sales folder and the minifolder, copies of Doolittle prints, the park's historic handbook, a guidebook on "what to see and do" in the Concord-Lexington area, and Tourtellot's book, *Lexington and Concord*, probably should be adequate. Let us not overwhelm the visitor at this point with publications. We can do that at the Battle Road Visitor Center.

As a major, modern intrusion on the Revolutionary War scene, the Buttrick Mansion should be considered for ultimate removal. A modest interpretive building in an unobtrusive location should replace it. In order to avoid future conflict with other interpretive facilities proposed by this prospectus to be located in the vicinity of the Mansion, a design analysis aimed at defining the site for the proposed interpretive building should be undertaken.

When the time comes to remove the Buttrick Mansion and to construct the new interpretive building, an interpretive prospectus for the new facility will need to be written.

A pageant should be considered for the hillside in connection with the Revolutionary War Bicentennial. An expert, like Alfred Stern, should be consulted on possibilities.

Other Markers Signs should direct visitors to the Colonel James Barrett House, which is off the park. A cooperative program with the local towns should be developed to provide directional and interpretive signs for the Bicentennial.

About 12 remaining sites, principally along the Battle Road, not included in various group units, will require interpretive markers. These should be programmed, along with about 20 needed identification markers.

Historic Scene One of the prime interpretive needs of the park is restoration of the landscape, roads, structures, and buildings to closely approximate the historic scene of 1775. The landscape of the Battle Road Unit no longer portrays the conditions at the time the British traveled the road. Cultivated fields have grown into forests, ponds have become community dumps, marshes have been drained or filled, and crops now planted are not historically representative. Lands that were fields or forest are now occupied by commercial and residential buildings. And historic structures have undergone unfortunate modifications by later owners.

The landscape should be restored to the period of 1775. Through leases, fields should be farmed and crops raised in a manner representative of the times; meadows and pastures should be leased for grazing. Drained marshes should be allowed to refill and artificially filled marshes should be restored. Modern buildings and structures should be removed wherever they impinge on the authenticity of the historic scene. Historic structures will require repair, restoration and reconstruction in varying degrees. Foundations and cellar holes and rock walls will require repair, partial restoration and stabilization.

Particular care should be exercised to restore faithfully the historic landscape, the Battle Road and historic lanes, bridges, structures, and buildings at Meriam's Corner, the Hartwell Tavern-Bloody Angle area, the Nelson Road area, and the Bluff-Fiske Hill area.

At the North Bridge Unit the causeway will require restoration and reconstruction. The Buttrick Mansion Visitor Contact Station is an intrusion on the historic scene and it should be removed as soon as it has served its useful economic life.

At The Wayside, the grounds, including the Hawthorne Trail, the barn, and the house, will require restoration in stages.

The Wayside This unit of the park is located in Concord between the town center and Meriam's Corner. Resources are the house, its grounds, including the Hawthorne Trail, and the barn. The Wayside's significance derives from its association with such prominent Concord and American authors as Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriett M. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney). Anticipated opening is spring, 1971.

Although one of The Wayside's owners, Samuel Whitney, played a prominent political role in Concord in 1775, the Revolutionary War will not be the dominant interpretive theme but neither should it be forgotten. The Wayside will be interpreted not as a house but rather as a home, a family home, altered by the needs of successive family occupations. Its inhabitants will be shown not as isolated figures but as people living in a changing and growing house within the context of philosophical, literary, and other changes occurring in the Concord and broader national community — the "American Renaissance".

The Barn will be the initial visitor contact facility and collection point for entrance fee into the house. With the premise that knowledge helps understanding, the Barn will give a brief and necessarily broad overview aimed at understanding first, the evolution of this American Renaissance, and, second, the role of the Alcotts, Hawthorne, and other members of the Concord literary community in it.

The facility will be designed for stand-up use with a small information and sales counter and sales display area. Panel displays and a low-cost sales folder will place the authors in historical perspective regarding the evolving intellectual trends of their age, particularly the Transcendentalist movement and the interplay of influence between them and other Concord figures such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. Recognition of the important efforts by the Lothrop's to preserve The Wayside's heritage will be included.

More specifically, a stand-up audiovisual show will present brief biographical sketches of the Alcotts, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the Lothrop's with emphasis on their lives at The Wayside. Mention here the natural contrasts in the house, its additions and alterations, as a vehicle for the natural contrasts in the authors themselves. At some time in the future consideration might be given to producing a movie for off-site use on topics covered in the Barn's interpretive media.

The interpretive story in the Barn must not overshadow interpretation in the house. Rather, interpretation at the two points must complement and reinforce. Thus, motivate the visitor to see, first, The Wayside, and, second, other "literary" points of interest in Concord. With the authors' historical role established, the visitor can proceed to the house, the authors' role in its life, and finally out to the community, just as the authors themselves went. The circle will be complete.

Daily operating schedule of The Wayside will conform to visitor use and demands. Restoration of the house fabric is to 1924, the year of Harriett M. Lothrop's death. The furnishings plan is completed and reflects the last period of Lothrop occupancy.

Personal services will answer questions, monitor the flow of visitors, and provide protection for house and furnishings. The general tour route within the house should be to enter through the front door, circulate through the lower floor rooms, up the main stairs to the second floor rooms circulating through them to the main hall, up to Hawthorne's Tower, return to the second floor, down the kitchen stairs and out the kitchen door.

The Barn has presented a perspective from which the visitor can draw in experiencing The Wayside. Let the house itself develop feelings toward the occupants. Interpretation will be accomplished primarily through self-guiding devices — audio stations and a guide booklet. Audio stops should be minimal for selected rooms such as the Piazza Room, Sitting Room, Hawthorne Guest Room, and “Old” Room.

Because of the 1924 restoration date, the visitor will necessarily view the building through Lothrop eyes. This can be the unifying thread for interpretation. A facsimile of Harriett M. Lothrop’s daughter’s voice or narration from a Lothrop point-of-view can weave the various occupancies together. Be selective and concise. For example, describe the Sitting Room as the place where Harriett M. Lothrop dreamed in her rocking chair of the Five Little Peppers but also depict it as part of the original Colonial house used by a Minute Man. This is the way Mrs. Lothrop’s daughter herself interpreted the room when she opened it to the public in the 1930’s.

Introduce the poetry of “living history” in the subtleties of interpretive touches. Let life in the house continue in the visitor’s mind and feelings — flexibly varying with the months and seasons of the year. The Lothrops might have put a Christmas tree in the Bay Window Room as Mrs. Hawthorne did. They would have had bunting on the house on July 4. Mrs. Lothrop would have had literary gatherings in her home or read to visitors in the Piazza Room as Thoreau did to Alcott.

Maids were employed by the Lothrops. Perhaps this concept could be used for personnel. Put the cleaning lady in maid’s clothing — working in the background while visitors are there or doing spring cleaning when the occupants opened the house after the winter season. With further study the possibilities are numerous.

In short, humanize The Wayside. Involve the visitor in something to which he can relate — the warmth, sounds, and feelings of a continuing home — within the fabric of an historic house.

With the development of the Hawthorne Trail at The Wayside, there will be some opportunities for interpretation on the grounds. Any interpretive markers planned for this unit should be of a different character and design from those planned for Battle units of the park. Interpretation here should be quiet, subtle, unobtrusive and should promote reflection.

Living History Program There are several opportunities to implement living history at the park. Musket firing demonstrations would be appropriate at the North Bridge Unit and at the Bluff in the Fiske Hill area. Minute Man Boulder in the Nelson Road area immediately comes to mind for this activity. At the Hartwell Tavern period-costumed personnel and the living farm will provide opportunities for demonstration of the technology of farm life in the third quarter of the 18th century. At the Job Brooks House demonstration of the skills,

materials, and tools used to construct a dwelling, lend themselves to the living history approach.

At the Muster Field in the North Bridge Unit there is opportunity to give demonstrations of massed musket firing, drills, fife and drum "concerts," and perhaps create the mood of the annual musters which were reportedly the "happening" of the year in Colonial times.

At The Wayside, readings, commorative exercises and other events will add relevant life to this historic structure.

CHARLESTOWN - CONCORD HISTORIC SIGNS

The June 1958, interim report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission on the Lexington-Concord Battle Road recommended that a uniform system of historical markers be designed and installed as a means to guide visitors who want to traverse the entire route of the British march of April 19, 1775. This proposal is still very much alive. The National Park Service has been charged with preparing a specific proposal and coordinating and overseeing its implementation.

There exists today along the route of march from Charlestown to Barrett's farm a surprisingly large number of marker stones with embedded bronze plaques that recount events associated with the opening day of the War of the American Revolution. Modern developments have hidden them or made them difficult to find when traveling in an automobile. A distinctive and highly visible tour-route-marker sign, sequentially numbered and keyed to a low-cost motor-tour guidebook, appears to be the proper solution to this problem. The guidebook must have adequate maps of the modern street system and routings so the user can get from where he is to the start of the tour route or any selected intermediate place he may choose to start the tour. The book must work either from Charlestown to Concord, or in reverse.

Distinctive tour route marker signs should mark only those sites that are practicable of access by motor vehicle. And there is obviously no sense to placing such markers on congested, large volume, arterial streets or on high speed highways, unless there is adequate means for the user to stop and observe the site.

Using its authorities under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Service should, after consultation with Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its affected or interested political subdivisions, have tour-route-marker signs designed and submit them for concurrence by interested agencies, undertake a special study of the route and identify each site that should be marked with a tour-route-marker sign, and cause a draft of a guidebook to be produced (either commercially or using Service resources). When this point is reached, the Service

should negotiate cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its appropriate political subdivisions to purchase and install the tour-route markers, and to produce the guidebook. The guidebook, which should be a quality, though modestly priced, publication, should be widely available through tour agencies, book stores, and other commercial establishments.

The tour-route marker will not be used within the Battle Road Unit of the park except as a means to direct the visitor to the Visitor Center. In the North Bridge Unit, its use will be limited to directing traffic to the Barrett Farm or marking historic properties on publicly traveled roads. It will not be used to mark park or non-park historic properties associated with the Concord literary tradition.

PUBLICATIONS

A variety of publications are needed for the park. An historic handbook describing the beginnings of Revolution in the Colonies and culminating in the events of April 19, 1775, will supplement the historical handbook series underway for the National Park Service. A Fiske Hill environmental booklet should be prepared for use as a sales item. A room guide and sales folder for The Wayside are needed as well as a guide for the Hartwell Tavern-living farm area.

The park presently has a coloring book on Lexington. A similar coloring book for Concord, based on environmental themes, would be a valuable interpretive aid.

A well-written, imaginative guide booklet, something which will deal with all the stop areas made by the bus, should be produced for use on the transit system. It will give the visitor a quality interpretive medium to take home with him for, like the Fiske booklet, it can be a "use-it-but-if-you-take-it-pay-for-it" item available on the bus in a dispenser like the one at Fiske Hill. It need not be a lengthy item—concise, several pages with good drawings or photographs. Since the "Cullen \$1.95 *Battle Road Guide*" is inadequate for the park area, this would fulfill a real need in the park's interpretive program. A small, guide leaflet for the Job Brooks House is needed as well.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Minute Man's proximity to a prime urban area makes it a valuable historical resource for a multiplicity of educational programs.

Development of other Environmental Study Areas beyond the Fiske Hill ESA should be encouraged to allow the broadest possible facilities for study by children of man's relationship with the totality of his environment. Possible sites along the Battle Road and in the North Bridge area should be seriously considered and possible summer use of these areas and use by non-school groups should be studied.

The park has numerous archeological sites and artifacts. This resource should play a greater role in the interpretive program. Possibly an archeological tour through the park might be considered for school groups. A compact traveling archeological exhibit can be available for loan to schools. Development of an off-site slide program on park archeology might also be developed.

In conjunction with the Hartwell Tavern-living farm area, demonstrations and craft courses might be offered. The latter will involve both children and adults in the park's resources over an extended period rather than a one-shot visit. Park resources should also be available for special school courses such as film making.

The park's "story" is the culmination in time of many currents of thought. Park facilities might be made available for guest lecturers and authorities, in conjunction with the park's series of summer evening programs. Graduate students from local universities might be encouraged to undertake research topics directly related to the park.

In keeping with the Concord literary tradition The Wayside can be utilized for cultural activities and gatherings. This would be in the spirit of similar activities undertaken by Harriett M. Lothrop in the house i.e., writers' workshops. The Lothrop papers should be open to scholars for historical research, and special arrangements might be made in cooperation with the staffs of other historic houses for literary tours.

Educational facilities for the handicapped, such as trails for the blind, should also be seriously considered. The park's interpretive programs at all facilities should also be studied in the light of touch, listen, and do situations, rather than just "see".

New off-site programs will be established. These can be, for example, packaged slide programs with scripts on selected topics available for school loan. Orientation can be to different grade levels. Traveling exhibits on the Revolution and Colonial life and architecture are added possibilities.

A speakers' bureau made up of members of the park staff can be provided for off-site programs with specific speakers available for specific topics. This will be a means of supplementing packaged off-site slide programs on selected subjects of other national parks, pollution, the Concord authors, environmental awareness, etc. A "What You Can Do for Your Environment" type program, especially on a children's level, would be particularly valuable.

Eventually, perhaps a NEED project might be adopted for one of the park's historic houses, in which children living there for a short period of time would be exposed to a feeling for Colonial life and environment. Use of reproductions in the house, to be actually used by the children, would give them a physical involvement with the past. If a live-in situation is not feasible, certainly day-use would be.

These programs will supplement the park's present schedule of interpretative talks at the North Bridge, off-site slide and film presentations, ESA, summer evening lectures, and special talks and tours.

SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS

The Park's Master Plan provides that the museum collections will be limited to artifacts associated directly with the people and the events connected with the opening days of the War of the American Revolution, and with specimens directly related to The Wayside and the literary subtheme. Included in the park are scenes connected both with the military events of April 19, 1775, in parts of the towns of Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, Massachusetts, and with the character of Colonial rural and small town life of that time.

The literary subtheme of Minute Man is exemplified by The Wayside, one of the park's three units, home of Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriett M. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), prominent American authors of the 19th century.

Present Collections The park has several distinct collections, the major portion of which have been used to date for study and research.

- Archeology — Over 5,000 artifacts have come from field collections at approximately 16 sites.
- The Wayside — Furniture and other house furnishings, books, prints, etc., comprise The Wayside collection, donated by Miss Margaret Lothrop. On completion of the restoration much of this will be reused in the house in accordance with the approved furnishing plan. In addition, Miss Lothrop has given the Lothrop Papers, a collection of manuscripts, family papers, postcards, letters, and miscellaneous items, contained in ten document boxes and eight filing cabinet drawers.
- Architecture — Rehabilitation of The Wayside has produced the basis of a park architectural collection, which will be augmented as restoration work is undertaken on other historic structures. Such a collection illustrating local building materials

and techniques will be a valuable study and reference source for historic architects and will provide exhibit material for the Job Brooks House architectural museum.

- **Library** — The park library is composed of two separate collections — books and pamphlets which the park has acquired as general background material on the Revolutionary period; and the Allen French collection of books, pamphlets, and research files donated to the park by the family of historian Allen French. The latter is a complete collection and should be kept as such, since no additions by the family are anticipated.
- **Archives** — The remaining study collection of archival material is in the form of documents, photographs, microfilm, maps, notes, etc., used for background study primarily by the interpretive staff but occasionally on request by visitors.

Storage of Collections Collections are stored at Park Headquarters, a temporary structure in the Battle Road Unit of the park. While storage facilities are inadequate now, removal of items to the restored Wayside House in the near future and culling of archeological artifacts will probably result in sufficient storage space. The park encourages limited use and viewing of the collections, particularly by school groups, and expects to expand this program as space becomes available.

Needs

- **Natural History** — Minute Man does not have nor need a natural history specimen collection. Samples of 1775 flora types now absent from the park area may be appropriate for future instructional or exhibit purposes.
- **Archeology** — The present archeological collection must be culled, following prescribed procedures. The permanent collection should include representative samples of all types of excavated material, particularly all pieces described or illustrated in archeological reports.
- **The Wayside** — The present collection represents items associated with Margaret Sidney and her daughter Margaret M. Lothrop, who occupied the house after her mother's death in 1924 (the historic cut-off date for the house). Few pieces from the earlier Alcott and Hawthorne occupancies exist in the collection. The furnishing plan will determine the items needed to fill gaps in the existing inventories of the Margaret Sidney occupancy and which of the post-1924 items will be used.
- **Historical Material** — The park should maintain a location file on historical objects relating directly to the events of April 19, 1775, e.g., the Bedford flag, Pitcairn's pistols, and Barrett's sword. Such items would be appropriate for acquisition by the park. Personal items, household goods, and other selected artifacts associated with participants

of the April 19, 1775 Battle may be collected if called for in an exhibit plan or are to be used in an historic house. Discretion in collecting such items should be exercised. Except as called for in an exhibit plan, local Indian culture materials should not be collected.

Furnishing the Ephraim Hartwell Tavern will require the collection of a considerable number of period specimens in accordance with the furnishing plan which should be prepared as soon as possible.

In demonstrating military and domestic activities, reproductions of Revolutionary period weapons, costumes, and tools should be acquired in preference to using fragile and hard-to-replace originals.

Library & Archives — The acquisition of library material should continue. Published secondary sources on the Revolutionary period, particularly current studies, are invaluable. Primary sources should be gathered selectively. For example, obtaining original family records associated with the structures and lands now within park boundaries, 17th and 18th century maps of the area, and contemporary (i.e. 1775) accounts of military action at North Bridge or along the Battle Road should be encouraged. Historic photographs, negatives, prints, postcards, etc., of local sites and landscape are of particular importance. Interviews with selected Concord residents should be recorded to preserve otherwise unobtainable information on life at The Wayside.

In keeping with the literary subtheme of the park, reading copies of works by prominent 19th century Concord authors should be obtained, particularly those of authors associated with The Wayside. However, the park has no interest in acquiring rare first editions or manuscripts of such works unless they have a direct association with the park, e.g., a draft of an article written by Nathaniel Hawthorne during his residence at The Wayside or a manuscript of a *Five Little Peppers* book by Margaret Sidney.

RESEARCH

The role of basic historical, architectural, and archeological research at Minute Man has been and will be one of the most critical factors affecting the development and interpretation of the area. Much preliminary and advanced work has been accomplished on land ownership and occupancy as of April 19, 1775, a subject of no mean proportions considering that the park lands consisted of more than thirty-five separate holdings on that first day of the Revolutionary War.

Some nineteen dwellings of probable historical character survive, presenting a major research and restoration task in the years ahead. At present, only four of these structures have received either major study or preservation work by the National Park Service. Out of perhaps seventeen sites embracing the location of vanished Colonial dwellings, eight need basic archeological study. Within the limits of the proposed park area nearly six miles of public roadway existed in 1775, and somewhat less than a mile has been researched and restored. The neatly walled or fenced fields, pastures, and orchards of the farming community of the 18th century have given way to brush thickets and here and there a second growth forest of major proportions. These are only a few dimensions of the need for research in this unit of the National Park System.

In the past, research efforts have not always proceeded on the basis of immediate developmental needs, nor has there always been close coordination between the several branches of study. At present there is a total of thirty-nine historical and architectural resource study proposals and approved projects in various stages of completion. Eighteen archeological projects are listed, all but five of which have been concluded.

In order to assess precisely what work has been accomplished to date and chart the course for future studies, a research management plan should be prepared as soon as possible. Unnecessary or low-priority proposals should be deleted and certain studies, particularly those involving roadways or ground, may well be combined for simplicity. Clear priorities should be assigned that will reflect the basic developmental picture of the emerging park. Obviously those sites or structures associated with immediate major construction or interpretive operations should receive research attention first, if deferment of other restoration connected projects will not directly jeopardize a particular resource. All basic fields of study should be considered, history, archeology, architecture, and natural science.

Based on specific plans outlined in the prospectus, the following projects will need priority consideration.

- Research Management Plan
- Historic Grounds Report — The Wayside
- Historic Structures Report — The Wayside Barn
- Historic Grounds Report — Ephraim Hartwell Farm
- Historic Archeology — Ephraim Hartwell Farm
- Historic Structures Report — Ephraim Hartwell House and Barn (Basic architectural study)
- Furnishings Plan — Ephraim Hartwell House
- Historic Grounds Report — The Battle Road
- Historic Grounds Report — Paul Revere Capture Site
- Historic Structures Report — Stone Walls and Fences of Middlesex County
- Historic Grounds Report — The Muster Field
- Troop Movement Map

Historical Archeology — Battle Road, Meriam's Corner
Historic Structures Report — Samuel Brooks House
Historic Structures Report — Daniel Taylor House
Historic Structures Report — Nathan Meriam House
Historic Grounds Report — John Flint House
Historic Archeology — John Flint House
Historic Grounds Report — Benjamin Danforth Tavern
Historical Archeology — Benjamin Danforth Tavern

Before landscape restoration plans can be developed, basic information about the present natural environment is needed. A study of the natural condition of the area, including both native and exotic fauna and flora, as they now exist in ecological systems, should be undertaken. The results of the study will safely permit suitable landscape restoration without endangering threatened species or unduly interrupting important environmental patterns that have developed over the years.

Utilizing existing historical research studies, particularly those relating to grounds use, as well as the wealth of primary records available, a comprehensive investigation into the historic (1775) use of all the lands of the park should be undertaken. In some cases, on-site study of the topography and other ground features will be necessary. The results of this project will provide a reasonably accurate body of information that will outline the individual property holdings and identify what areas were farmed, used for pasture, orchards, or retained as woodlot. This data should be incorporated in the revised historic base map for the area. (It would perhaps be advantageous to conduct both research projects simultaneously. This would coordinate research data and maintain a similar theme of concern to augment the park development.)

Finally, taking all environmental, esthetic, and historical factors into consideration, a landscape plan should be developed that will recommend appropriate long-range restoration goals for the lands of individual historic properties. Two maps may be useful in graphically illustrating the basic recommendations of this plan: The ownership and use of land in 1775 — the revised area historic base map; and the recommended landscape treatment.

STAFFING

EXISTING

The following interpretive staffing provides professional and semi-professional personnel for the operation of the park's present facilities, together with necessary administrative, curatorial, planning, and supervisory support. Title, grade, and number of man-years are shown.

Title	Permanent		Temporary	
Chief, I & RM	GS 11	1.0	—	—
Park Ranger (Historian)	GS 9	1.0	—	—
Park Ranger (Historian)	GS 7	1.0	—	—
Seasonal Park Ranger (Historian)	—	—	GS 4-6	2.0
Student Assistant Ranger	—	—	GS 3-4	2.0
Park Assistant (SCA Program)	—	—	Ungr.	0.8

Facilities staffed include the North Bridge, Visitor Center and Park Headquarters Room on a year-round basis, the North Bridge assigned station for nine months, and the Fiske Hill Information Station for three months. Additionally, the interpretive program supports cooperative "living history" demonstrations with local commemorative Minute Man companies, an active environmental study area, special evening programs during the summer and a major curatorial program.

FUTURE

In general, the following provides basic staffing for new interpretive facilities and programs envisioned in the prospectus.

The Wayside		Permanent		Temporary	
Park Technician		GS 5	1.0	—	—
Student Assistant (Historian)		—	—	GS 3-4	2.0
Seasonal Park Ranger (Historian)		—	—	GS 4	0.5
Battle Road Visitor Center					
Park Technician		GS 4	2.0	—	—
Seasonal Park Aid		—	—	GS 3	1.2
Hartwell Tavern and Farm					
Park Technician		GS 4	1.0	—	—
Student Assistant (Historian)		—	—	GS 3-4	1.0
Seasonal Park Ranger (Historian)		—	—	GS 4	0.2
Maintenance Worker (Demonstrations)		—	—	Ungr.	0.5

COST ESTIMATES

ITEMS	PRODUCTION	PLANNING
TRANSIT SYSTEM		
Audio equipment, tapes and scripts	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 1,500.00
BATTLE ROAD VISITOR CENTER		
Overview Presentation	25,000.00	5,000.00
Graphics-Broadside Blow-ups	12,000.00	2,500.00
Artifacts Displays	30,000.00	6,000.00
Information-Orientation Exhibits	6,000.00	1,250.00
Other Revolutionary War Sites Exhibits	12,000.00	2,500.00
Thematic Film, including equipment	100,000.00	13,000.00
Miscellaneous Visitor Center Signs	2,000.00	400.00
	\$187,000.00	\$30,650.00
BLUFF-FISKE HILL GROUP		
Audio, including script and equipment	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 150.00
Accompanying graphics and maps	3,000.00	600.00
	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 750.00
NELSON ROAD GROUP		
Interpretive Markers - 8 at \$ 800.00		
1 at 1,200.00	\$ 7,600.00	\$ 1,300.00
PAUL REVERE CAPTURE SITE		
3-Phase Interpretive Exhibit	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
MERIAM'S CORNER GROUP		
Audio at Kiosk, including script and equipment	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 250.00
Orientation Exhibit at Kiosk	2,000.00	350.00
Interpretive Markers - 5 at \$ 800.00	5,200.00	800.00
1,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 1,400.00
THE NORTH BRIDGE UNIT		
Wayside Exhibits - at \$2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 600.00
Interpretive Markers - 5 at \$800.00	4,000.00	600.00
Artist in the Parks Exhibits	15,000.00	3,000.00
First Centennial Exhibits	12,000.00	2,400.00
Orientation Exhibits	3,000.00	600.00
	\$38,000.00	\$ 7,200.00

ITEMS

PRODUCTION PLANNING

MISCELLANEOUS SITE MARKERS

Interpretive Markers - 12 at \$800.00	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 1,500.00
Identification Markers - 20 at \$200.00	4,000.00	600.00
	\$13,600.00	\$ 2,100.00

THE WAYSIDE

Stand-up slide program, including script and equipment (Barn)	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 800.00
Exhibits in barn	7,500.00	1,500.00
Trailside interpretation	3,000.00	500.00
Audios in house, including scripts and equipment	3,500.00	450.00
	\$19,000.00	\$ 2,450.00

CHARLESTOWN-CONCORD HISTORIC SIGNS

Signs and Markers (may be financed by local towns)	\$12,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
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HARTWELL TAVERN-BLOODY ANGLE GROUP

2 Audios, including scripts and equipment	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 300.00
Furnishings Plan, Hartwell Tavern		\$ 6,000.00
Furnishings, Hartwell Tavern	To be determined	
Demonstration Artifacts	4,000.00	
Information-Orientation Exhibits (Contact Station)	5,000.00	900.00
Audiovisual Program, including script and equipment (Contact Station)	5,000.00	800.00
Interpretive Markers - 2 at \$ 800.00	2,800.00	500.00
1 at 1,200.00		
Multiple-speaker audio, including script and equipment	4,500.00	800.00
	\$23,800.00	\$10,300.00
	(plus furnishings)	

JOB BROOKS HOUSE

Exhibits and In-Place Rehabilitations	\$30,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Demonstrations Artifacts Purchases	\$ 3,000.00	
	\$33,000.00	\$ 6,000.00

APPENDIX

CONCORD-LEXINGTON HISTORIC RESOURCES

Both the town of Lexington and Concord have invaluable historic resources, which have been preserved by their incorporation into historic districts.

The first shots of April 19, 1775, were fired on Lexington Green where today various monuments and markers commemorate the men and events associated with that day. Across from the Green is Buckman Tavern where Lexington militiamen waited through early morning of April 19, 1775. Several blocks away is the Hancock-Clarke House, home of Lexington's famous Revolutionary War minister Jonas Clarke and the place where the provincial leaders John Hancock and Samuel Adams spent the night of April 18 - 19. A mile from the Green is the Munroe Tavern where Earl Percy met retreating British troops on the afternoon of April 19 with reinforcements that allowed their withdrawal to the safety of Charlestown.

In Concord are numerous sites associated with the historic resources of the area. For example, there are several significant historic houses such as The Orchard House, home of Bronson and Louisa May Alcott; Ralph Waldo Emerson's home; the Old Manse, owned by the Reverend William Emerson in 1775, and later lived in by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Wright's Tavern, in Concord Center, was the site of British troop headquarters on April 19, 1775. The Colonial Inn was at one time the home of Henry David Thoreau and a shop kept by his father.

Two cemeteries date to the seventeenth century and the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery with its famous Authors' Ridge is the burial place of such figures as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Margaret Sidney, and others.

The Concord Antiquarian Society Building houses significant examples of the development of American tastes in furniture and furnishings for almost three centuries. It also displays items from Ralph Waldo Emerson's study and Thoreau's cabin at Walden Pond.

Finally, Walden Pond itself, just a few miles from Concord Center, marks the cabin site of Thoreau's famous two-year venture in living on his own resources.

The park presently has no cooperative agreements with any of these historic sites, although the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Report suggests the completion of such an agreement with Wright's Tavern. It is assumed some form of cooperative arrangement will be made with these areas in the future.

Several of the sites are National Historic Landmarks. In Concord these include The Ralph Waldo Emerson Home, the Orchard House, Walden Pond, and Wright's Tavern. In Lexington the Buckman Tavern and Lexington Green have received this designation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREAS

- Lexington Green and Historic Houses — Town of Lexington, Lexington Historical Society.
- The Orchard House — Private, Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson Home — Private.
- The Old Manse — Trustees of Reservations.
- Wright's Tavern — Private, Trinitarian Church in Concord.
- The Colonial Inn — Private. Hotel and Restaurant operated by Loring Grimes.
- Concord Antiquarian Society Building — Concord Antiquarian Society.
- Walden Pond — State of Massachusetts.

Presently, no coordination of interpretive programs exists between Minute Man and these sites.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REVOLUTIONARY WAR SITES

Minute Man National Historical Park is a beginning link in the chain of events which was the American Revolutionary War. In spirit and chronology it is associated with other National Park Service Revolutionary War areas such as Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, Morristown National Historical Park, Saratoga National Historical Park, Independence National Historical Park, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, and Colonial National Historical Park. In addition, the proposed Longfellow House National Historic Site was the scene of General Washington's Headquarters during the siege of Boston.

Minute Man is also linked in history with important Boston Revolutionary War areas such as Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, The Old North Church, Paul Revere House, and sites associated with the British retreat from Concord to Boston.

THE HISTORIC SCENE

Recreating the 18th century rural Massachusetts countryside in a late 20th century urban setting is a challenge of immense proportion. The idea of achieving a completely authentic total restoration of land and buildings has never been seriously entertained because of fiscal and operational limitations to say nothing of the physical barriers involved.

The massive earth causeway presently carrying Route 2A across Elm Brook in Lincoln has undoubtedly buried the Battle Road under countless tons of fill. Marsh drainage, land fills, and extensive road cuts elsewhere have left a permanent mark on the land. In 1775, probably more than seventy-five percent of the land had been cleared of tree cover for lumber, fuel, and agricultural use of one form or another. Today, as a result of the gradual abandonment of farming in this vicinity a complete reversal of the ground cover has taken place. Brush and a second growth forest have obliterated the old fields and pastures. The evidence of twentieth century construction and improvements are everywhere and pressing in from beyond the park boundaries are the sights and sounds of modern development.

At best, restoration will represent a practical compromise between the minimum and the impossible. All modern structures and utilities will be removed and their former location carefully graded and replanted to simulate the surrounding environment. Existing historical houses will receive basic exterior restoration treatment and foundation remains exposed and stabilized. The grounds immediately surrounding these historic structures will be cleared of regrowth and where possible landscaped on an historical basis. Fields and pastures still in existence will be perpetuated by agricultural leasing or periodic cutting by the park maintenance staff.

Although some of the presently reforested land will provide needed screening, major changes to the existing ground cover character will have to be made and not necessarily on a completely historical basis. The exact nature of this work should be determined by a careful analysis of all factors including esthetic and ecological as well as historical consideration.

If, after the work has been done, the recreated setting of the park lands and buildings evoke a sense of something of another time for a majority of visitors, a feeling of how it must have seemed nearly two-hundred years ago, then the goal has been reached.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The remains of long vanished structures at Minute Man represent a valuable part of the historical resources of the area. The scientific excavation of these sites has produced

thousands of artifacts that are catalogued and stored for future study and potential exhibit use. The work has also exposed to view the formerly buried remnants of house and outbuilding foundation walls which have been stabilized by mortar and soil, and their cellar holes have been partially backfilled for safety purposes. In general, enough of the remaining wall is left exposed or built up by capping to trace the outline of the former structure for interpretive purposes. In most cases this process should be extended to the remaining house sites awaiting archeological study. Several previously stabilized foundations, particularly those along Nelson Road, have deteriorated and need additional maintenance work.

Obviously the more important individual archeological sites such as the David Brown House, the Josiah Nelson House, and certain sections of historic roadway will receive special interpretive treatment, possibly involving markers or wayside exhibits utilizing recovered artifacts, maps, drawings, etc. Most sites will be merely identified as to the owner/occupant and their profession or relationship to the events of 1775.

Three houses of the Nelson family, a public tavern, and two other major structures were once located in this vicinity. Aside from their association with the April 19 story, the remains of these buildings and the wealth of artifacts connected with them will be useful in recreating something of the life and times of the Colonial people who once lived on the sites as revealed by the work of the archeologist. Here, the role of the archeologist can best be presented through the medium of wayside exhibits and markers.

None of these vanished Colonial dwellings of Minute Man assume such an individual importance in the history of the area that reconstruction need be considered. Many of the architectural features are duplicated in surviving houses and modern building costs would make any such reconstruction prohibitively costly.

On the other hand reconstruction of certain outbuildings would be a reasonable consideration for the major interpretive and restoration effort planned for the Ephraim Hartwell Farm.

Additional sites needing archeological study will be:

- Ephraim Hartwell Farm
- Battle Road, Meriam's Corner
- John Flint House
- Benjamin Danforth Tavern
- Simon Hunt House
- Jonas Bateman House
- Brooks Tannery
- Joseph Mason House
- George Minott House
- Deacon Joshua Brooks House
- Jacob Foster House

LAND ACQUISITION

Land Acquisition for Minute Man National Historical Park was authorized by the Act of Congress in 1959 for an area of 750 acres in the Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington areas. The park is being developed in three units: The Battle Road area, largest of the three units; North Bridge Unit; and The Wayside Unit.

At this writing, October 1970 the park owns 508 acres, this land having been acquired with the \$5 million limitation initially authorized in 1959. Additional funding for monies is required to complete the acquisition of designated park lands. Presently, a bill for funds is pending in the U.S. Senate, having passed the U.S. House of Representatives. This additional funding must be received before the park can be completed.

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