

National Scenic Byways Program

Byway Nomination Form



Background

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Byway Name: The Battle Road Scenic Byway

Identify Your State (choose one): Massachusetts

Byway Location: Does your byway traverse **more than one state**? If yes, select all states the byway traverses, **including your state**.
Does your byway traverse **Tribal lands**? If yes, identify the land or lands in the text box.
No
Does your byway traverse **federal lands**? If yes, identify the land or lands in the text box.
Yes Minute Man National Historical Park

If you answered yes to any of the questions above, then your byway traverses more than one jurisdiction (i.e., state, Indian tribe, or federal land). This constitutes a multi-jurisdiction nomination. For a multi-jurisdiction nomination, applicants in each jurisdiction are required to submit individual nomination applications.

Submission Agency (or individual): MassDOT

Desired Designation: all-american road

Change in Designation: Are you seeking to nominate an existing National Scenic Byway as an All-American Road? No
If yes, you are required to identify two (2) intrinsic qualities that are nationally significant. One of these may be the same intrinsic quality used to justify previous designation as a National Scenic Byway. However, in Section 1 your application will need to describe the national significance of that intrinsic quality.

Extension: Is this an extension to an existing National Scenic Byway or All-American Road? No
If yes, you are required to submit the nomination application for the proposed extension in context of the existing National Scenic Byway or All-American Road and identify the same primary intrinsic quality(s) that can be found along the previously designated portion of the byway. Applicants are required to identify the same primary intrinsic quality(s) that can be found along the designated portion of the byway, and how the proposed extension relates to and enhances the designated byway.

Section 1

Location: **1-1:** Provide a description of the location of the byway within the State. Use cardinal directions (e.g., north) and reference major cities, regions, and/or landmarks. (Limit 150 words.)
The Battle Road Scenic Byway traverses the towns of Arlington, Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord. It begins about 8 miles northwest of Boston at the Cambridge/Arlington town line and proceeds west for approximately 16 miles through Arlington Center, Lexington Center, Minute Man National Historical Park in Lincoln, Concord Center and ending before reaching the Town of Acton. The Byway portion within Minute Man National Historical Park comprises four areas highlighting Revolutionary War sites: The Battle Road Unit, Wayside, North Bridge Unit, and Colonel Barrett's Farm. The Byway is easily accessible from Interstate 95 in Lexington. The easterly section follows Massachusetts State Highway Route 3 and the central section follows Massachusetts State Highway Route 2A. The Byway closely parallels Massachusetts State Highway Route 2 for its entirety. The Byway is within the Greater Boston Metropolitan area and the Inner Core and MAGIC sub regions of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council.

Date of Local Designation: **1-2:** Any road submitted for designation under the National Scenic Byways Program must first be designated, through legislation or some other official declaration, a State, Indian tribe or Federal land management agency scenic byway. List the designating agency(s) and date(s) of designation.
Designating Agency(s): MassDOT
Date(s) of Local Designation: 11/08/2006, 01/19/2012

Intrinsic Qualities: **1-3:** For the All-American Road designation, select the **two (2)** Intrinsic Qualities that are most evident along the road and that you will demonstrate are nationally significant. and contribute to the byway being considered a "destination unto itself." (Hold the Ctrl button and click on two Intrinsic Qualities.)
For multi-jurisdiction nomination applicants seeking designation as an All-American Road, at least one of the two primary intrinsic qualities cited must match the qualities submitted by the other jurisdictions seeking designation. The applicant may cite the second intrinsic quality as specific to their segment of the byway: Archaeological, Cultural, Historic, Natural, Recreational, or Scenic.
Cultural
Historic

Primary Photo:

1-4: Provide a single image that you feel best represents the experience along your byway. Please select this image carefully as it will introduce the reviewers to your byway. Also, if designated, your byway will be included in the marketing efforts of the National Scenic Byways Program and this image will be used on the traveler website.

Please provide an alternative text description of the image that describes what the image depicts. This text will be used by those who cannot see the photo, and should thoroughly describe what is depicted in the image. For guidelines on submitting images and composing alternative text descriptions, please see our [Image Style Guide](#). (Limit 50 words.)

Alternative text for image: British soldiers fire upon advancing militia led by Colonel Barrett as the British guard the Old North Bridge and their soldiers march towards Colonel Barrett's Farm to find hidden munitions during a Reenactment Celebration of April 19, 1775, The Old North Bridge, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord MA.

Image name: 1-4The Old North Bridge Reenactment of April 19, 1775

Image owner: Minute Man National Historical Park

Photo release? Yes

Upload Image: 1-4TheOldNorthBridgeReenactmentofApril19,1775.jpg

Before uploading, rename the file to begin with 1-4. For example, rename your file RiverBend.png to 1-4RiverBend.png.

Section 2

2-1: This section will introduce the reviewers to your byway. Provide a description of your byway from the "big picture" point of view, and within the context of your description, include information on the items below. For more information on developing a strong statement of qualification, please reference the [Nominations Guide](#). (Limit 750 words.)

- Theme that reflects the central focus of the byway's nomination story and promotes the Byway.
- An overview of the Traveler Experience navigating the byway. Provide a sense of how the experience unfolds as visible features, byway stories, or important resources form the core quality of your corridor.
- Regional Significance (National Scenic Byway) – explain and justify what is special, significant or unique about your byway in relation to the primary Intrinsic Quality
- National Significance (All-American Road) – explain and justify what is special, significant or unique about your byway in relation to the two (2) primary Intrinsic Qualities, and why the road is considered a destination unto itself.

Statement of Qualification:

One Road, Many Revolutions!

The Battle Road Scenic Byway is best known for its role as the catalyst for the American Revolution. It is also home to literary, environmental, and technological revolutions that have shaped the American experience. Located in the Massachusetts towns of Arlington, Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, the Byway includes Minute Man National Historical Park and other attractions highlighting the American Revolution. It also features sites associated with early conservationists, prominent abolitionists, former slaves, some of the 19th century's most celebrated authors, and innovators of technologies. The Byway's most notable intrinsic qualities are historical and cultural. It is also home to significant natural, recreational, scenic, and archaeological intrinsic qualities that are well documented in the 2011 Battle Road Corridor Management Plan.

The Battles of Lexington and Concord are considered the point of no return—the point when years of building tension finally erupted into war. The Byway enables visitors to follow the path of the British Regulars as they march from Boston on April 19, 1775, with two goals: to destroy munitions that were stored throughout Concord and to capture Sam Adams and John Hancock who were staying in Lexington. Travelers can join the British as they marched to Colonel Barrett's Farmhouse to search for munitions, to the Concord North Bridge where the British met armed resistance, and then follow the fighting as they fled back to Boston along the Battle Road.

The Byway begins at the Cambridge/Arlington border and continues through Arlington passing the Black Horse Tavern where the Committee on Safety met to criticize oppressive British policies. Many "witness houses" that existed on the Battle Road in 1775 are still standing today, some of which are open to the public.

The Battle Road continues to the Lexington Common, now known as Lexington Battle Green, where in an early dawn battle on April 19, 1775 the "first shots were fired" by the British upon the gathered Lexington Militia. These casualties, described as a massacre, united public opinion and support for the Revolution. A Byway spur leads to the Hancock-Clarke House where Adams and Hancock safely fled with a trunk of secret papers.

Just past the National Park Service Visitor Center in Lincoln is the Paul Revere Capture site. William Dawes and Samuel Prescott managed to escape, and Prescott continued on to Concord, sounding the alarm that the British were coming. This section of the Byway, within the Minute Man National Historical Park, shows what the Battle Road was like in 1775.

The British marched from Lexington to Concord and split into smaller groups to search for munitions and secure the North and South Bridges. At the North Bridge, travelers can experience the "shot heard 'round the world," where the colonists attacked the British soldiers. They can also see where the British failed to find the munitions at the Barrett Farmhouse.

The British Regulars, now outnumbered, began their retreat to Boston along the Battle Road. Minutemen from surrounding towns joined the running battles that followed. Battle sites, witness houses, commemorative monuments, burial grounds, and visitor attractions showcase these historical events and provide a rich traveler experience.

The Byway is an international as well as an American tourist destination. Every year, well over a million people from around the world visit Minute Man National Historical Park, notable authors' homes, museums, and other sites along the Byway. Every April, scores of visitors gather at key battle sites to witness live reenactments of events that changed the course of our country's history. Travelers also enjoy the Byway's recreational offerings including the Minuteman Bikeway and the Battle Road Trail.

In the nineteenth century, the Byway was a hub for American literature, transcendentalism, abolitionism, and environmental conservation. Classic American authors including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Louisa May Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and Nathaniel Hawthorne all lived and wrote along this storied route and drew inspiration from its natural and cultural resources.

Some of today's resident pre-eminent thinkers include Pulitzer Prize-winner E. O. Wilson, renowned biologist, naturalist and author; Noam Chomsky, outspoken American linguist, philosopher, and political activist; Sir Tim Berners-Lee, computer scientist credited with inventing the World Wide Web; Peter Diamond, Nobel Prize winner in Economics; and Doris Kearns-Goodwin, Pulitzer-prize winner, biographer, historian and political commentator.

Innovations in aviation electronics and aviation technology continue to be developed at MIT Lincoln Labs and Draper Labs at the adjacent Hanscom Air Force Base.

American History, Culture, Literature, Technology, and Recreation all join to make the Battle Road Scenic Byway a National treasure.

Section 3

Byway Length: 3-1: Enter the total byway length (in miles) for the byway (including road gaps that aren't included in the nomination but must be traveled).
16 miles

Route Description: 3-2: Please provide a complete, sequential route description that documents all road segments including any gaps and/or intrusions. Include all of the road segments which, when linked together, match the legal description used by your State/Indian tribe/Federal land management agency to officially designate the road. Please work with your State/Indian tribe/Federal land management agency Scenic Byway Coordinator to develop this section so that you accurately reflect State/Indian tribe/Federal land management agency records for the designated route. Please also specify road names and route numbers for all road segments. (Limit 750 words.)
"AN ACT FURTHER DEFINING A SCENIC BYWAY IN THE TOWNS OF ARLINGTON, LEXINGTON, LINCOLN AND CONCORD. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows: Chapter 345 of the acts of 2006 is hereby amended by striking out the first and second paragraphs and inserting in place thereof the following 2 paragraphs:- Notwithstanding section 15C of chapter 40 of the General Laws, Massachusetts avenue, a portion of Appleton street and Paul Revere road in the town of Arlington; Massachusetts avenue, Old Massachusetts avenue and portions of state highway Route 2A, Wood street and Hancock street in the town of Lexington; North Great road in the town of Lincoln; and Lexington road, portions of Monument street, Liberty street, a portion of Lowell road and a portion of Barrett's Mill road in the town of Concord shall be designated and known as the Battle Road: the Road to Revolutions scenic byway. The Battle Road: the Road to Revolutions scenic byway shall begin in Arlington on Massachusetts avenue on the Cambridge city line and shall proceed generally northwest along Massachusetts avenue, continue along Massachusetts avenue and branches to Appleton street until Paul Revere road and Paul Revere road until merging back with Massachusetts avenue, and continue along Massachusetts avenue into Lexington, with a spur to the Hancock/Clarke house on Hancock street and continue on Massachusetts avenue to Marrett road and branches to Wood street, Old Massachusetts avenue and Massachusetts avenue, through the town of Lexington, where both branches shall merge with North Great road in the town of Lincoln and continue westward to Lexington street and Monument square in the town of Concord, where it turns northward to Monument street then southwestward to Liberty street to Lowell road, and shall include that portion of Lowell road from Liberty street to Barrett's Mill road and that portion of Barrett's Mill road from Lowell road to Barrett's Farm, terminating at Barrett's Farm. Approved, January 19, 2012." Additionally, under the jurisdiction of MassDOT are the 1.4 miles between the start of the Battle Road Byway and Pleasant Street is MassDOT State Route 3, the 2.5 mile portion of the Battle Road Byway between Marrett Road at Massachusetts Ave to the intersection of with Bypass Road is also MassDOT State Route 2A, and the Battle Road Byway overpass bridge over I-95.

Route Address: 3-3: To assist review of your nomination, please provide the addresses/intersections and the GPS coordinates for the beginning and end points of the byway. You will provide the GPS coordinates for other key points/features in Section 5: Traveler Experience.

Beginning addresses/intersections and the GPS coordinates of the byway.
In Arlington on Massachusetts Avenue on the Cambridge city line. 42.401086, -71.136315

Ending addresses/intersections and the GPS coordinates of the byway.
Col. James Barrett Farm, 448 Barretts Mill Rd, Concord, MA 01742. 42.4775202,-71.3956471

If available, please submit a GIS shapefile of the route.

Uploaded GIS file: 3-3BattleRoadScenicByway.zip

Before uploading, rename the file to begin with 3-3. For example, rename your file RiverBend.png to 3-3RiverBend.png."

Federal Lands: 3-4: Check the boxes for agencies whose lands occur along the byway or select Not Applicable.
National Park Service

Route Map: 3-5: Please provide the following information on a single PDF map which will be used as a central reference point with the other materials you include in your nomination application. The scale and size of the map will be relative to the location and length of your nominated byway. In some cases, this may require two or more pages. The map and supporting legend should clearly show:

- Location of the byway within the State, Indian lands, or Federal lands
- The location of the byway in relation to other State, Indian tribe, and Federal land management agency byways; and America's Byways in your region
- Each end point of the byway
- Location of gaps and/or intrusions
- The location of each community along the route
- Boundaries and/or management areas of major entities (e.g., parks, forests, reserves)
- Locations of critical directional signage, if any
- Locations of existing interpretive panels/information
- Locations of public visitor centers and/or other visitor amenities (e.g., public restroom facilities)
- Locations of the features detailed in the Visitor/Traveler Experience section of this nomination form (Section 5).

Uploaded Map: 3-5BTheBattleRoadScenicBywayMap.pdf

Before uploading, rename the file to begin with 3-5. For example, rename your file RiverBend.png to 3-5RiverBend.png.

Continuity of the Route: 3-6: The continuity of your byway route is an essential requirement for designation as it directly impacts the travel experience and can reflect community support. If you have included a list of gaps and/or intrusions in your official route description, please use this section to provide explanations for any gaps and/or intrusions in your route that interrupt the continuity of the traveler experience (e.g., local zoning decisions, lack of community support, etc.) (Limit 250 words.)
The Battle Road Scenic Byway can be driven on uninterrupted smooth paved roads for its entire route. The Byway is continuous with or parallels the 1775 path of the British Regulars as they marched from Arlington through Lexington, Lincoln and Concord to the end of the Byway at Colonel James Barrett's Farm in Concord. The Byway then follows the British Regulars' retreat from Concord back to Boston. There are two micro loops and one spur to better capture significant historical events. There are no gaps in the Byway.

Nomination by Indian Tribes: 3-7: If this nomination is being submitted for consideration by an Indian tribe, please answer the following questions:

1. Title 23, United States Code (USC), Section 162(a)(3)(B) allows nomination by Indian tribes only if a Federal land management agency (other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs), a State, or a political subdivision of a State does not

have jurisdiction over the road or responsibility for managing the road. Briefly discuss how the road and who manages the road. (Limit 200 words.)

N/A

2. Section 162(a)(3)(C) requires that Indian tribes maintain the safety and quality of roads nominated. Discuss how the tribe will maintain the safety and quality of the road. (Limit 200 words.)

N/A

Section 4

Vehicle Accommodation:

4-1: Confirm that two-wheel-drive passenger vehicles are accommodated along the entire route, and describe how this is facilitated if segments of the road are not paved. (Limit 150 words.)

The entire route of the Battle Road Scenic Byway is smoothly paved and can safely accommodate two-wheel-drive passenger cars. The Battle Road Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan lists and describes all specific roadway conditions.

4-2: Describe the accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, including crossings, along the byway. If non-applicable, indicate N/A. (Limit 150 words.)

Pedestrian and bicycle access are available along the Byway. Pedestrian facilities, either sidewalks or trails, exist along most of the Byway. There are sidewalks along Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington and Lexington. Portions of the Byway have bicycle lanes or sharrows. In addition, the Minuteman Bikeway and the Battle Road Trail are open to pedestrians as well as bicyclists. The Minuteman Bikeway begins at the Alewife Station on the MBTA redline, parallels the Byway closely from Arlington Center to Lexington Center and offers access to the Byway while enjoying one of the Byway's key recreational amenities. In addition, walking or bicycling along the Battle Road Trail in Minute Man National Historical Park is a way to experience the Battle Road landscape restored to the Colonial era and to see key attractions including the Captain William Smith House, Ephraim Hartwell Tavern, and the Bloody Angle battleground.

4-3: For the All-American Roads designation, discuss the accommodation of conventional tour buses along the route. (Limit 150 words.)

The Battle Road Byway is navigable by conventional tour buses and motor coaches along its entire route. Lexington, Concord, and Minuteman National Historical Park presently accommodate multiple national and regional bus tours and have detailed parking plans including passenger drop off and pick up in place.

Travel Restrictions

4-4: Describe any restrictions to the types of vehicles that are allowed along the route. If non-applicable, indicate N/A. (Limit 150 words.)

N/A

4-5: Describe any seasonal closures or other restrictions along the route. If non-applicable, indicate N/A. (Limit 150 words.)

N/A

Seasons:

4-6: Describe the best time during the year to drive the byway and experience the Intrinsic Qualities identified in this application (Limit 150 words.)

The Battle Road Scenic Byway is a year-round destination. The suburban and rural New England setting has distinct spring, summer, fall, and winter seasons, each with its own individual characteristics and appeal for visitors. A favorite time to visit is when the Minute Man National Historic Park as well as the Towns host historic re-enactment and other activities around the April 19th weekend. The spring, summer, and fall months are the busiest times for tourists with a schedule of multiple events and activities including interpretive events and ranger-led walks. In winter, the trails transition from cyclists and walkers to cross country skiers and snowshoe hiking. The National Park Service closes its Visitors Centers in the winter, but residents and visitors can still enjoy the historic sites and recreational opportunities year-round. Lectures and interpretation events also move inside for the winter, while museums remain open.

4-7: Describe any travel concentrations or high seasons when byway visitors might be more likely to encounter crowds or extra traffic (Limit 150 words.)

The April 19th weekend has the highest concentrations of visitors throughout the Byway. Spring, summer, and fall seasons are also busy. The Lexington Battle Green re-enactment occurs at dawn on Patriots Day (April 19th weekend) and visitors arrive early for a good viewing position. Other re-enactments take place during the weekend at the Concord North Bridge and at battle sites all along the Byway in all four Towns and the Park. Roads are temporarily closed for parades, events, and road races on each Patriot's Day. Parking controls are in effect for the Byway in proximity to these events. All the Towns and the Park have travel and parking plans to handle crowds and tour buses. Major preparations are underway for the 2025 celebration, America's 250th birthday. The April 19th weekend and surrounding time is likely to draw a large attendance including a visit by the President of the United States.

Safety:

4-8: Describe the key factors of your roadway that contribute to its safety for travelers (e.g. rumble strips, low speeds, lighting, guard rails, high friction surface treatments). (Limit 150 words.)

The Battle Road Scenic Byway traffic is controlled by the Towns of Arlington, Lexington, and Concord or by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT). MassDOT is currently reviewing plans for a resurfacing project for Route 2A and contemplating adding safety measures such as crosswalks for pedestrians and islands to slow traffic. Portions of the Byway have posted speeds, but 25 mph is the default speed in the three towns for certain segments. The denser sections of the Byway have sidewalks on both sides and additionally have either bike lanes or sharrows. The Minuteman Bikeway and the National Park Service's Battle Road Trail run parallel to the Byway for the majority of its length, providing an alternative safe option for walkers, runners, and cyclists. All four towns subscribe to the Massachusetts Complete Streets Program.

Section 5

Getting to the Byway:

5-1: Using the table below, provide distance and driving time to the byway from at least two nearby large cities, gateway communities, airports, major roadways, or other locations that would be pertinent to the traveler (limit 5).

Location	Distance (miles)	Avg Driving Time (hours)
Boston	7.5	16 minutes

Logan Intl Airport BOS	23	25 minutes
New York City	211	3.5
I-90 Weston MA	7.9	8 minutes
I-95 Lexington MA	0	0

Traveler Services:

5-2: Provide a short description of services and hours of operation at each public visitor/welcome center. (Limit 150 words.)
 Arlington: The Arlington Visitor Information Center is open seasonally, spring through fall. <https://www.arlingtonma.gov/town-governance/all-boards-and-committees/tourism-and-economic-development-a-ted>
 Lexington: Lexington is replacing its Visitor Center with a newly constructed Visitor Center due to open Summer 2020 in anticipation of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. Maps, visitor guides and tours are available including the Liberty Ride Trolley Tour. The Lexington Visitor Center is open year-round. <https://www.tourlexington.us/home/pages/visitors-center>
 Minute Man National Historical Park: Minute Man National Historical Park Battle Road Unit Visitor Center is open April 1–October 31. <https://www.nps.gov/mima/planyourvisit/basicinfo.htm>
 Minute Man National Historical Park North Bridge Unit Visitor Center is open April 1–October 31. <https://www.nps.gov/mima/planyourvisit/basicinfo.htm>
 Concord: The Concord Visitor Center is open year-round. The visitor center offers guides and maps as well as tours. The Visitor Center can coordinate bus tours and group walking tours including the Revolutionary Concord Tour and the Concord Authors Tour. Tours can be structured to meet each group’s needs and interests. <https://concordma.gov/2423/Hours-of-Operation-Contact-Information>

5-3: Describe any universal access accommodations to assist travelers of varying abilities. (Limit 150 words.)
 The Byway is accessible throughout its length. All federal and municipal resources either meet ADA requirements and standards or accommodations are made available to travelers with accessible needs. The newly completed Lexington Visitor Center will have an inviting, inclusive, and fully accessible modern facility. The Minute Man Visitor Center and North Bridge Visitor Center are accessible to wheelchairs. Minute Man National Historical Park offers accessible parking and restrooms. Individuals with mobility impairments wishing to tour Hartwell Tavern, Smith House and Whittemore House should discuss accommodation available with the ranger at the Minute Man Visitor Center. Several of the historic houses along the Byway, like the Jason Russell House, are not completely ADA accessible. However, accommodations can and are made so that parts of the historic houses can be visited.

5-4: Describe any gaps on the byway of 50 miles or more where no traveler services (food, fuel or restrooms) are available. (Limit 150 words.)
 Traveler services, including sleeping accommodations, food, fuel, and restrooms are readily available throughout the Battle Road Scenic Byway and in the adjacent communities. Right off Interstate I-95 are a host of hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, pharmacies, and other conveniences for the traveler. There is also a full-service rest area on Interstate I-95 less than one mile from the Byway. Multiple fuel service stations are located along the Byway in Arlington and Lexington and many more fuel service stations are located nearby in Lincoln and Concord. There are several choices of hospitality services offered to accommodate all travelers including hotels, motels, inns and bed and breakfasts. There is also a large variety of restaurants located along the Byway and within the Towns of Arlington, Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord as well as the surrounding communities ready to serve all travelers.

5-5: Does your byway include alternative fuel corridors, as defined under [FHWA's Alternative Fuels Corridor Program](#)?

Yes If yes, please list the corridor(s) and date(s) of designation, and discuss the fuel(s) accommodated.

(Limit 150 words.)

Travelers will use many Interstate Roads driving to the Battle Road Byway from adjoining states. The Massachusetts Interstate Roads that are deemed Corridor Ready for Electric Vehicles as part of the 2016 Round 1 Corridor Program are listed below:
 Corridor-Ready Alternative Fuel Corridors (2016) I-84 From Middletown NY to CT/MA border I-87 From Lake George NY to NYC I-89 From VT/Canada border to Lebanon NH I-90 From Boston to Albany; from Utica to Syracuse; from Bowmansville NY to PA/NY border I-91 From Norwich VT to New Haven CT I-93 From St. Johnsbury VT (intersection w/ I-91) to Braintree MA I-95 From Augusta ME to the DC/VA border EV ready, Includes DCFC and Level 2, 50 miles between stations, 5 miles from highway, public stations only The Massachusetts Ave bridge over I-95 is part of the designated Byway and is less than one mile from the I-95 highway exit.

Wayfinding:

5-6: Describe how travelers will know they are on the byway and list tools such as maps, signs and brochures. (Limit 150 words.)
 There are multiple modes for wayfinding along the Battle Road Scenic Byway. There are signs located on the major routes of Interstate I-95 and Route 2 that direct visitors to the Minute Man National Historical Park. There are Visitor Centers in every Town and the Park that distribute guides and brochures. Each Town has its own wayfinding program to help visitors navigate their way to attractions. To provide a complete guide to route information and places of interest the Battle Road Byway Committee developed a website www.battleroadbyway.org The website is user-friendly and can be easily navigated by Town/Park, Activities, and Educational Offerings. It has an interactive map showing the entire route, places to visit, and ways to access the Byway’s intrinsic resources. The Byway Committee has also developed branding for the Byway including a logo and signage design. The Committee is working on a cohesive signage plan.

5-7: Please describe directional signage that currently exists that would help travelers access and navigate the byway as well as find their way back to major routes. If non-applicable, indicate N/A (Limit 150 words.)
 As explained in section 5.6 above, there is ample directional signage helping travelers on and off major routes. The Minute Man National Park has directional signage to aid visitors and local signage directs visitors to significant places of interest in each Town. In addition, there is interpretive signage and markers that highlight individual sites and educate visitors. Newly designed signage that showcases the Battle Road Scenic Byway logo has already been installed in Lexington on the Minuteman Bikeway. There are plans to install more signage in conjunction with a cohesive signage plan after permissions are granted by the individual towns and Historical Commissions.

Evidence of Intrinsic Qualities:

5-8: Identify up to 8 features (i.e., points of interest, sites or events) in sequential order along your byway that support the Intrinsic Qualities you have identified for nomination. Please keep in mind that the quality of your points of interest, sites or events and their connection to the byway’s Intrinsic Quality(s) are more important than citing a large quantity of sites that aren’t connected. If using events to support your byway’s Intrinsic Quality(s), they must be particularly related to the byway travel experience or connect the byway traveler to the Intrinsic Quality(s) for which the byway is being nominated. For each feature, please include the following (Limit 500 words per feature):

- Name of the feature
- A description of what is found at the feature, and how the feature supports the Intrinsic Quality(s)
- Dates and/or times on which the feature is available for traveler visits
- Driving distance to the feature, and existing signage if the feature is not immediately adjacent to the road. Please ensure the feature is included in the Route Description and on the Route Map in Section 3: Route Information.
- If hiking, cycling, or walking is involved, the distance and degree of difficulty
- A photo highlighting how the feature supports the Intrinsic Quality. **Before uploading photos, rename the file to begin with the Feature Number. For example, for Feature 1, rename your file RiverBend.png to Feature1RiverBend.png.** For guidelines on submitting images and composing alternative text descriptions, please see our [Image Style Guide](#).

Feature 1

Feature name:
 The Black Horse Tavern

GPS coordinates:
42.409176, -71.146493

Describe the feature:

The site of the Black Horse Tavern marks the first historic site of the Battle Road Byway at the intersection of Tufts Street and Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington. According to The Battle of April 19, 1775 by Frank Warren Coburn, the Committee of Safety and the Committee of Supplies met at the Black Horse Tavern on April 18, 1775. Three members of these committees stayed at the tavern overnight and were awoken by British troops marching by around three o'clock in the morning on April 19. They soon realized that the troops suspected that they were there and quietly escaped at the rear of the tavern. After a casual search and upon discovering nothing, the British continued on their way. The first mile stretch of the Battle Road gives the outward appearance of being a typical suburban street with residences and occasional small businesses. Just past Tufts Street is a three-foot stone marker. Visitors can park and read the marker; "The Site of the Black Horse Tavern where met the Committee of Safety in 1775." Unfortunately, the tavern building came into disrepair and was torn down in 1892 and the site is now a gasoline service station. Although key sites along the Battle Road have been held sacred and preserved or restored, a good deal of the roadway has fallen into general suburban usage. While the road itself has shifted its path several times since 1775, its significance within the four communities of the Byway has never wavered. Efforts to preserve portions of the road, as well as the monuments and landscape surrounding the road, began in the early 1800s and continue through today. As part of its comprehensive study in 1955, The Boston National Historic Sites Commission (BNHSC) identified the entire Battle Road from Concord to Boston as significant. However, the commission stated Route 128 [I-95], just east of Fiske Hill in Lexington, was the "dividing line between the retrievable and irretrievable past.". While the essential physical fabric of the eastern portion of the Byway may be minimal, the spirit and legacy of the many Revolutions is alive and thriving.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.
From start of Byway, 0.8 miles. Monument on right side of road.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.
On Roadway. Sidewalks and Bike lanes and parking are readily available.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F1aBlackHorseTavernMarkerArlington.jpg	Richard Canale	A commemorative marker stands on the site where the Committee of Safety and the Committee of Supplies met at the Black Horse Tavern on April 18, 1775. Three members stayed at the tavern overnight and escaped when British troops marched by around three o'clock in the morning on April 19.	F1aBlackHorseTavernMarkerArlington	Yes

Feature 2

Feature name:
Arlington Center

GPS coordinates:
42.4157365,-71.1545884

Describe the feature:

Back when Arlington was known as Menotomy, it witnessed the opening hours and days of the American Revolution. British Regulars marched along what is now Massachusetts Avenue. They were preceded by the alarm riders, Paul Revere and William Dawes, who went on to warn the Minutemen in Lexington and Concord of the approaching troops. Following the route of the British marchers and alarm riders, our modern visitor will first encounter the Cyrus Dallin Museum located at 611 Massachusetts Avenue (GPS Coordinates 42.4157365,-71.1545884). Cyrus Dallin was a world-renowned sculptor who lived in Arlington in the early 20th Century. His works are widely displayed throughout the U.S. and he is probably best known for his work entitled "Appeal to the Great Spirit" which sits in front of the Museum of Fine Art in Boston. The Dallin Museum in Arlington is housed in the historic Jefferson Cutter House and has a fine collection of Dallin's work. Across Massachusetts Avenue lies the Old Burying Ground (GPS Coordinates 42.4149637,-71.1552984). It dates from 1732 and houses the remains of Jason Russell and his 11 neighbors who fell defending their homes from the British Regulars on their retreat from Lexington and Concord. Reportedly, some of the 35-40 British casualties of that fight are also interred in the Old Burying Ground in a common grave. Two small British flags appear every April in the OBG as someone remembers the fallen. Just west of the Old Burying Ground is the Robbins Library (GPS Coordinates 42.4156682,-71.1573502). It was originally built in 1892 of Indiana sandstone in an Italian Renaissance design as a gift by Maria Robbins in memory of her late husband. It was substantially expanded in 1994 with funding from the State and from the people of Arlington. Continuing west along Massachusetts Avenue, the next delightful surprise is the Winfield Robbins Memorial Garden (GPS Coordinates 42.4158243,-71.157943). This secluded oasis of water and greenery was donated to the Town by the Robbins sisters Ida and Clair. At the head of a flowing water feature that was recently restored with funds from Arlington's Community Preservation Act is a Cyrus Dallin statue, entitled "The Menotomy Indian" which depicts a native American drinking from a cupped hand. The Olmsted Brothers, famous for their design of Central Park in New York, completed the design of the Garden in 1938. Adjacent to the Library and the Old Burying Ground is the Whittamore Robbins House (GPS Coordinates 42.4149837,-71.1575303). This Colonial mansion was built in 1880 on the current site of the Library. It was moved to its present site in 1892 and today functions as a reception venue for weddings and other events. Our final stop in Arlington Center is the Robbins Memorial Town Hall at 730 Massachusetts Avenue (GPS Coordinates 42.4158888,-71.1585642). Built in 1912, it is the seat of Arlington Town government. Its auditorium hosts the annual Town meeting, a form of self-government that would be instantly recognizable by the patriots who died defending their homes on April 19th, 1775.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.
From start of Byway, 2.0 miles. Multiple signs.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.
Concrete Sidewalks from start of Byway to Site. Bike Lanes on both sides of Byway. Parking available.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
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File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F2aJefferson-Cutter-HouseArlington.jpg	Cyrus Dallin Art Museum	A lovely brick walkway lined with benches leads visitors to the Cyrus Dallin Art Museum housed in the historic Jefferson Cutter House in Arlington Center.	F2aJefferson-Cutter-HouseArlington	Yes
F2bArlingtonCenterFestivalCelebration.jpg	Ali Carter	Residents and visitors relax at Whittemore Park, listen to live music, and enjoy craft beer at the Arlington Beer Garden every Saturday June through September.	F2bArlingtonCenterFestivalCelebration.	Yes
F2cOldBuryingGroundArlington.jpg	Town of Arlington	A photo of the Old Burying Ground in Arlington, which is the resting place of Jason Russell and nine other Patriots killed on April 19, 1775 along with over 50 other soldiers of the American Revolutionary War.	F2cOldBuryingGroundArlington.	Yes

Feature 3

Feature name:
Jason Russell House

GPS coordinates:
42.41624,-71.2287977

Describe the feature:

The Jason Russell House played a major role in the earliest battles of the American Revolution. The typical Colonial era farmhouse was originally built in 1745 and is located on Massachusetts Avenue a block west of the Arlington Town Hall at the intersection of Jason Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Its GPS coordinates are 42.41624,-71.2287977. Unlike many Colonial era buildings that have survived to the present, this house was the home of an ordinary farmer and not a high official or clergyman. Dendrochronology (tree ring) studies confirm the construction date as being in the 1740s. However, some of the timbers have a dendrochronology date of 1680. Jason's grandfather, also named Jason, built a home about this time and we can speculate that some early reuse was in play during the construction of the later house. On April 19th, 1775 Jason and 11 of his neighbors decided to ambush the retreating British regulars on their way back from many hours of fighting in Lexington and Concord. They were amateurs fighting professional soldiers. When the British moved along a road, they deployed flankers on either side. These more lightly armed flankers moved in parallel with the main body of troops about 100 yards to either side. It was these flankers who discovered Jason's ambush and attacked and killed Jason and his comrades in arms—his neighbors. Minutemen from Danvers on the North Shore were in the basement of the house and a furious gun battle soon raged in the house. Bullet holes from that fight are still visible in the house today. Jason and his comrades were interred in the Old Burying Ground in nearby Arlington Center, along with British casualties of the fight. Eleven of the 49 fatalities suffered by the Minutemen on the first day of the American Revolution were incurred at the Jason Russell House. These Minutemen deaths, coupled with the British casualties make the Jason Russell House the site of the bloodiest battle of April 19th, 1775. Jason's descendants continued to live in the house well into the 19th century updating and expanding the structure to accommodate their needs. In 1897 the Arlington Historical Society was founded by a group of civic-minded citizens with the express purpose of preserving Arlington's rich history for future generations. In 1923 the Society purchased the Jason Russell House to keep it from being torn down. The house was restored to its Colonial era state with period furnishings. A modern museum building was constructed adjacent to the Jason Russell House in the 1980s and now houses an impressive collection of artifacts relating to Arlington's history including an Ice Age mastodon tusk recovered from Spy Pond and ice harvesting tools from Arlington's days as a world class ice exporter. The Jason Russell House has recently undergone extensive restoration with the help of generous grants from the Town's Community Preservation Act and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

From start of Byway, 2.1 miles. Sign says Jason Russell House 1740 and Smith Museum

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

On the Byway. Concrete Sidewalks at Site. Bike Sharrows on both sides of Byway. Parking available.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
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File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F3aJasonRussellHouseSmithMuseumArlington.jpg	Richard Canale	The Jason Russell House, circa 1740, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is managed by the Arlington Historical Society with the adjoining Smith Museum, and is the site of some of the bloodiest fighting on April 19, 1775. Reenactment of the battle at Jason Russell House occurs annually.	F3aJasonRussellHouseSmithMuseumArlington	Yes
F3bJasonRussellApril19StoryTelling.jpg	Sara Lundberg	Historic Houses come alive when hosts can share stories of historic moments with visitors	F3bJasonRussellApril19StoryTelling	Yes
F3cMinutemanBikewayArlington.jpg	minutemanbikeway.org	Bicycle the Minuteman Bikeway that runs parallel to the Battle Road Byway throughout Arlington providing access to the Jason Russell House and other historical sites of the Byway as well as other recreational activities in Arlington Center.	F3cMinutemanBikewayArlington	Yes

Feature 4

Feature name:

Foot of the Rocks Monument and Old Schwamb Mill

GPS coordinates:

42.4869927,-71.1339393, 42.4245258,-71.1801045

Describe the feature:

The Foot of the Rocks Monument is located about 1.2 miles or a 25-minute walk west on Massachusetts Avenue from the Jason Russell House. A memorial was dedicated by the people of Arlington in 1978 to that skirmish and is located at GPS coordinates 42.4869927,-71.1339393. As the British Regulars retreated from Lexington and Concord on the afternoon of April 19th, 1775, they were fired upon by Minutemen who had ensconced themselves in a rock formation that gave the Colonial soldiers the advantage of the high ground. The skirmish lasted intermittently for hours as more than 1,500 British regulars retreated to Boston. Located a three-minute walk north from the Foot of the Rock memorial is another historic gem, the Old Schwamb Mill. It is located at the GPS coordinates 42.4245258,-71.1801045. It was founded in 1864 by a German immigrant, Charles Schwamb, who picked the site because of the waterpower that could be harnessed from Mill Brook that still runs by the property. Like many other immigrants, he brought technical innovation and entrepreneurial drive to the United States at a time when it was just industrializing. Schwamb Mill products were distinctive round and oblong frames for mirrors, photographs and works of art; they were sold throughout the country. These products are still being made today on the same 19th century elliptical lathes, making the Old Schwamb Mill the oldest continually operating mill site in the United States today. It operates today mainly as a museum and the operation of these lathes is demonstrated to visitors during their tour. Mill Brook, which originally powered the Schwamb Mill, was first harnessed in what is now Arlington in 1637. Mill Brook and its associated mill ponds enabled the Schwamb Mill to run exclusively on waterpower until 1872 when steam power was added to compensate for times of low water flow in the brook. Electric motors power the mill today and have since 1954, but the machinery in the mill still uses the leather belts and pulleys that provided power to the various lathes and other woodworking equipment as they did in the days of Charles Schwamb. The preservation of the Old Schwamb Mill can be credited to the efforts of Patricia C. Fitzmaurice who spearheaded the effort to keep the mill from being torn down in 1970. Fifty years later, she is being honored with an exhibition entitled

"She Did It: Women Saving History," which is currently on display at the treasure she helped preserve. The Old Schwamb Mill also hosts a dynamic art gallery that showcases the works of many local artists. An annual Oktoberfest complete with craft beers, pretzels and other German foods and music is a family friendly event hosted by the Old Schwamb Mill. Tours of the Mill are offered during the festival.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

From start of Byway, 3.4 miles to Foot of Rocks Markers and Monument. Signage at Monument for Old Schwamb Mill

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

Foot of Rocks Monument is on the Byway. Concrete Sidewalks at Site. Bike Sharrows on both sides of Byway. Parking available. Old Schwamb Mill is on quiet paved side street 0.1 miles off Byway.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F4aFootOfRocks3rocksArlington.jpg	Richard Canale	A plaque at the Foot of the Rocks in Arlington marks the location where between at least two thousand British troops and a similar number of Minute Men converged here and began a fire-fight which lasted until the British finally reached the sea at Charlestown.	F4aFootOfRocks3rocksArlington	Yes
F4bOldSchwambMillViewFromMillBrookBridge.jpg	Richard Canale	The Old Schwamb Mill, Arlington has been continually operating since 1650 and currently operates as a museum where woodworking demonstrations are given to the public. Waterpower harnessed from Mill Brook running under the bridge powered the Mill in its early days.	F4bOldSchwambMillViewFromMillBrookBridge	Yes
F4cOldSchwambMillInteriorArlington.jpg	Janet O'Riordan	The interior of the Old Schwamb Mill in Arlington showcases woodworking tools and materials currently used to create oval shaped frames. The Mill includes community space and a gallery featuring work by local artists.	F4cOldSchwambMillInteriorArlington	Yes

Feature 5

Feature name:

National Heritage Museum (aka The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library)

GPS coordinates:

42.4256219,-71.230210

Describe the feature:

The National Heritage Museum, more properly known as The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library is located at 33 Marrett Road in Lexington, Massachusetts at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2A (GPS Coordinates 42.4256219,-71.2302104). It lies 2.4 miles west of the Old Schwamb Mill on Massachusetts Avenue. Built in 1975 to showcase the history of Freemasonry in the

United States, it has a large collection of documents and artifacts that reflect the role played by Masons in our history. Exhibits at the Museum are varied and change frequently. The current (Spring 2020) exhibits include an annual display of the letter sent to the colonies south of Massachusetts telling them of the events of April 19th, 1775. Another shows a collection of drawings of Paul Revere's ride on that eventful night. Another display details the life of President William McKinley and his involvement with the Masons. For the technically minded there is an exhibit on clockmakers and clock collecting. An exhibit that just closed in late 2019 included a collection of maps related to the American Revolution. There is an online exhibit that can be viewed prior to visiting the museum. This offering includes an extensive collection of portraits of George Washington who was active in the Masons, a compendium of presidential campaign memorabilia over the years and a collection of historical portraits. Situated on a beautifully manicured landscape, the museum hosts numerous events. Corporations and families enjoy the facilities provided by the museum for cocktail parties, catered dinners, lectures and meetings. The Maxwell Auditorium is well suited for theatrical performances or seminars and can accommodate approximately 400 attendees. Two other conference rooms can accommodate groups of up to 20 in the smaller conference room and up to 150 in the midsized conference center.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

From start of Byway, 5.6 miles. Large signage on Byway for The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

On Byway. Concrete Sidewalks at Site. Bike Sharrows or Bike Lanes on both sides of Byway. Parking available.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F5aScottishRiteMasonicMuseumWashington .jpg	Richard Canale	A statue of George Washington, a Freemason, proudly stands in front of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, which hosts many exhibitions every year including the long-term installation that illustrates what daily life was like for people during the American Revolution entitled "Sowing the Seeds of Liberty: Lexington and the American Revolution."	F5aScottishRiteMasonicMuseumWashington	Yes
F5bScottishRiteMasonicMuseumMinuteManLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	Minutemen Statue recognizes the importance of April 19 in America and in Masonic heritage. The Museum was built in Lexington as a 200th anniversary commemoration of the battles at Lexington and Concord.	F5bScottishRiteMasonicMuseumMinuteManLexington	Yes
F5cScottishRiteMasonicMuseumPosterLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	The Scottish Rite Mason Museum and Library hosts contemporary exhibits such as "Picturing What Matters, An Offering of Photographs from George Eastman House Collection."	F5cScottishRiteMasonicMuseumPosterLexington	Yes

Feature 6

Feature name:
Lexington Battle Green

GPS coordinates:
42.4496222,-71.232956

Describe the feature:

Continuing along Massachusetts Avenue for 1.6 miles, you will arrive at Lexington Battle Green (GPS Coordinates 42.4496222,-71.232956) In the dim morning light of April 19th, 1775, the citizens of Lexington, Massachusetts were awakened by an unfamiliar sound. It was the marching feet of 700 British regulars on their way to seize highly illegal arms and ammunition from the restive colonials in nearby Concord, Massachusetts. The Redcoats had been on the march after crossing the Charles River from Boston into Cambridge since early morning. What they encountered on the Lexington Green was the first organized, armed resistance to British rule by the American colonists. Captain John Parker had organized his small force of about 80 local militiamen in a formation that demonstrated their resolve. They were in plain sight and not blocking the road that led to Concord. They were aware that other British columns had made similar forays into the countryside around Boston and had returned empty handed with no bloodshed. There was no reason to suspect that this march would end any other way, but Parker famously told his men "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." These prophetic words are engraved on a memorial at the site. No one knows who fired the first shot. It could have been a green colonial farm boy terrified at the sight of hundreds of British soldiers advancing on the town that held his family, friends and neighbors. Or it could have been an equally terrified British recruit facing his first encounter with people who were trying to kill him and his comrades. What we do know is that the resultant volley fire by the Redcoats killed 8 militiamen and wounded 10 more. One British soldier was wounded in the return fire. British officers quickly restored order among their troops and after firing a victory volley, continued their march to Concord. This was a clash of cultures that had been brewing for years. Many of the colonials could read and write and farmed their own land. They had been governing themselves in town meetings for more than a century. In contrast, literacy was rare among the commoners who made up the rank and file of the British Army and most of the land in England was owned by the aristocracy. Democracy in England was still several decades away. Many colonials saw British military action as an attempt to reduce them to the impoverished status of most British commoners and to saddle them with an imposed British ruling class. The one-sided skirmish in an otherwise insignificant farming town marked a turning point in the relationship between the colonists and the British government. Blood had been shed on both sides and now other armed Minutemen were streaming in from other towns to join the fight. Soon it would be the British who were badly outnumbered and fighting for their very survival. The American Revolution had begun and would continue for six long and bloody years until its end in Yorktown, Virginia.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

From start of Byway, 7.2 miles. Lots of signs.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

On the Byway. Concrete Sidewalks at Site. Bike Sharrows . Parking available.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F6aLexingtonMinuteManTourists.jpg	Richard Canale	At Lexington Battle Green, the proud statue of a Minuteman stands atop a base of boulders surrounded by flowers and landscape to commemorate the hallowed ground where the fighting began in the early morning hours of April 19, 1775.	F6aLexingtonMinuteManTourists	Yes
F6bLexingtonBattleGreenMarkerCaptParker.jpg	Richard Canale	A great boulder on Lexington Battle Green marks the line on which the Lexington Minute Men stood. Etched into its face are the memorable words of Captain Parker: "Stand Your Ground, Don't Fire Unless Fired Upon, but if They Mean to Have a War, Let it Begin Here".	F6bLexingtonBattleGreenMarkerCaptParker	Yes
F6cLexingtonBattleGreenWarMonument.jpg	Richard Canale	The First American War Memorial stands in tribute to the fallen Militia Men on April 19. Testifying in part: "Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind. The Freedom and Independence of America, Sealed and Defended with the blood of her sons..." These men are buried on the Battle Green.	F6cLexingtonBattleGreenWarMonument	Yes

Feature 7

Feature name:

The Hancock Clarke House

GPS coordinates:

42.4510588,-71.2345321

Describe the feature:

An 8-minute walk northeast from the Lexington Battle Green will bring you to the Hancock-Clark House, located at 36 Hancock Street in Lexington, Massachusetts (GPS Coordinates 42.4510588,-71.2345321). Dendrochronology dating, also called tree ring dating, confirms that this colonial era home was built in 1738 by the Reverend John Hancock, who was the grandfather of the better-known John Hancock of Revolutionary War fame. The younger John Hancock lived in the house for several years as a child with his grandfather and an uncle after the death of his father. The Reverend Jonas Clarke succeeded the grandfather in 1752 and lent his name to the house. Reverend Clarke was an outspoken champion of the cause of the American Revolution. On the evening of April 18th, 1775 John Hancock and Samuel Adams had attended a meeting of the Provincial Congress in nearby Concord. Because they were well known to British authorities as leaders of the colonial resistance, Hancock and Adams elected to stay the night at the Hancock-Clarke House as the guests of Reverend Clarke. They were awakened about midnight by Paul Revere and William Dawes and warned about the approaching British regulars. To avoid capture, they fled in the night to Burlington and safety. The Hancock-Clarke House remained in the Clarke family until 1844 when it was sold. After being resold several times, it was threatened with demolition in 1896, but was rescued by the public-minded members of the Lexington Historical Society. After the purchase it was moved across the street for preservation. In 1974 the original site was purchased, and the House was moved back to its original site. The Hancock-Clarke house is currently operated as a museum by the Lexington Historical Society and is open daily from May 30 to October 30. There is a modest admission fee which is used to maintain this important piece of American history.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 5/30/2020 End date: 10/30/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

Site is on a State designated Byway Spur. It is an 8-minute walk northeast from the Lexington Battle Green along a sidewalk

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

The House is walkable from the Battle Green on level paved sidewalk. Parking is limited.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F7aHancockClarkeHouseLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	John Hancock and Samuel Adams stayed overnight at the Hancock-Clark house to evade the British who were searching for them. They evaded capture because both Paul Revere and William Dawes stopped here separately to warn them that the British Troops were on their way.	F7aHancockClarkeHouseLexington	Yes
F7bBuckmanTavernEventsCalendarLexingtonGreen.jpg	Richard Canale	A Lexington Event Calendar is located at the Buckman Tavern adjacent to the Battle Green. The Buckman Tavern served as a restaurant and bar and was the headquarters of the Lexington Militia. Although the April 19 weekend is a highlight, the calendar shows events and activities scheduled throughout the year.	F7bBuckmanTavernEventsCalendarLexingtonGreen	Yes

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F7cLexingtonFarmersMarket3.jpg	Richard Canale	Lexington sponsors a weekly Farmer's Market during the summer. It is held on "Town Conscious" land that was purchased by the Town 50 years ago to stop commercial development on a critical corner on the Byway.	F7cLexingtonFarmersMarket3	Yes

Feature 8

Feature name:
Minute Man National Historical Park Visitor Center (Battle Road Unit)

GPS coordinates:
42.448798, -71.273326

Describe the feature:

2.6 miles from the Hancock-Clark House via Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2A-West, and approximately midway along the Scenic Byway, is the entrance to the Minute Man National Historical Park Visitor Center, 250 North Great Road, Lincoln (GPS Coordinates 42.448798 – 71.273326). Minute Man National Historical Park is a linear park spanning over 1,000 acres with four units. Open year-round, the park preserves historic sites, structures, properties, and landscapes associated with the opening battles of the American Revolution, as well as resources associated with the America's literary tradition. Minute Man Visitor Center is located near the eastern entrance of the park just off I-95 on Rt 2A. Here you can see "The Road to Revolution," a multimedia theater program that provides an excellent introduction to the park story. The program depicts Paul Revere's Ride and the battles at Lexington Green, North Bridge and along the Battle Road. The visitor center exhibits include a forty-foot mural that portrays the fighting between Colonists and British Regulars. Park Rangers are on duty to answer questions. Minute Man Visitor Center is open 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. daily, April 1 - October 31, 2019. The Visitor Center also contains educational exhibits including a display of British and Colonial-fired musket balls recovered from the nearby Parker's Revenge Battle Site. Visitors can walk a quarter mile to Parker's Revenge (GPS coordinates 42.45058 – 71.27044), also known as the second battle of Lexington. On April 19, 1775, despite heavy casualties just hours before, Lexington's Captain John Parker made the courageous decision to rally his troops and pursue the British on their march back from Concord to Boston. More than 240 years later, after extensive archaeological research over three years, Minute Man National Historical Park erected an exhibit celebrating the little known but noteworthy battle called "Parker's Revenge." The exhibit, located in the Minute Man Visitor Center, details the battle story, displays musket balls and other artifacts discovered and has an interactive feature that enables park visitors to calibrate musket balls and determine their origin, as British or Lexington militia. An additional focus of the Parker's Revenge project has been a rehabilitation of the actual battlefield. This effort entailed debris removal, restoration of historic meadows and orchards, improvement of the sightlines between the British and Lexington militia positions and development of an interpretive trail. Park visitors can now stand in the exact positions of both combatants and view interpretive waysides that explains how the battle ensued. Here, Captain John Parker and the Lexington militia, who the British fired upon at Lexington Green at dawn killing eight men and wounding ten, re-mustered and re-engaged midday with the retreating British. To access the British position, visitors walk over a short boardwalk that protects an active wetland. Visitors learn how history and technology combined to resolve the 240-year-old mystery of where the battle took place. Researchers used terrestrial laser scanning, geophysical surveys, ecological studies, battle tactical analysis, and archeological investigations to discover the battle site. Also nearby is the Jacob and Elizabeth Whittemore House, a 1775 witness structure, orchards, and grazing pastures. Visitors can also explore the Battle Road Trail. The 5-mile Battle Road Trail, a signature feature at Minute Man National Historical Park, has become a major focus of historical programming and recreational use since its completion in 1998. This five-mile trail connects historic sites from Meriam's Corner in Concord to the eastern boundary of the park in Lexington. The main theme of the trail is the Battle of April 19, 1775, that launched the American Revolution. Much of the trail follows original remnants of the Battle Road; other sections leave the historic road to follow the route of the Minute Men, traversing farming fields, wetlands, and forests. The trail is accessible by several parking areas along Route 2A and Lexington Road.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 3/31/2020 End date: 10/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

2.6 miles from the Hancock-Clark House via Massachusetts Avenue and Route 2A-West, and approximately midway along the Scenic Byway, is the entrance to the Minute Man National Historical Park Visitor Center, 250 North Great Road, Lincoln. Signage at Parking Entrance.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

From Parking Area, it is an easy walk to get to the Visitor Center. The Battle Road Trail is multi-use accessible with stone dust surface.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F8aBattleRoadSignLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	Battle Road sign in Minute Man National Historical Park showing reclaimed landscape that allows visitors to experience the Battle Road as it may have existed on April 19, 1775.	F8aBattleRoadSignLexington	Yes

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F8bFiskeHillLexingtonBattleRoadMarkers.jpg	Richard Canale	A visitor enjoys a walk along the Battle Road Trail beginning at Fiske Hill in Lexington and continuing through to Meriam's Corner, Concord. The trail is bounded by picturesque stone walls and contains interpretive signs and markers. It is a multi-use accessible trail consisting primarily of stone dust.	F8bFiskeHillLexingtonBattleRoadMarkers	Yes
F8cWhittemoreHouseMarkerWinterLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	Even in winter, visitors can view interpretive panels throughout Minute Man National Historical Park documenting events and stories. At the Jacob Whittemore House, the conflicting roles and duties of being a farmer and a militia man are discussed in one of these interpretive markers.	F8cWhittemoreHouseMarkerWinterLexington	Yes

Feature 9

Feature name:
Parker's Revenge Battle Site

GPS coordinates:
42.45058, -71.27044

Describe the feature:

The Visitor Center also contains educational exhibits including a display of British and Colonial-fired musket balls recovered from the nearby Parker's Revenge Battle Site. Visitors can walk a quarter mile to Parker's Revenge (GPS coordinates 42.45058, - 71.27044), also known as the second battle of Lexington. On April 19, 1775, despite heavy casualties just hours before, Lexington's Captain John Parker made the courageous decision to rally his troops and pursue the British on their march back from Concord to Boston. More than 240 years later, after extensive archaeological research over three years, Minute Man National Historical Park erected an exhibit celebrating the little known but noteworthy battle called "Parker's Revenge." The exhibit, located in the Minute Man Visitor Center, details the battle story, displays musket balls and other artifacts discovered and has an interactive feature that enables park visitors to calibrate musket balls and determine their origin, as British or Lexington militia. An additional focus of the Parker's Revenge project has been a rehabilitation of the actual battlefield. This effort entailed debris removal, restoration of historic meadows and orchards, improvement of the sightlines between the British and Lexington militia positions and development of an interpretive trail. Park visitors can now stand in the exact positions of both combatants and view interpretive waysides that explains how the battle ensued. Here, Captain John Parker and the Lexington militia, who the British fired upon at Lexington Green at dawn killing eight men and wounding ten, re-mustered and re-engaged midday with the retreating British. To access the British position, visitors walk over a short boardwalk that protects an active wetland. Visitors learn how history and technology combined to resolve the 240-year-old mystery of where the battle took place. Researchers used terrestrial laser scanning, geophysical surveys, ecological studies, battle tactical analysis, and archeological investigations to discover the battle site. Also nearby is the Jacob and Elizabeth Whittemore House, a 1775 witness structure, orchards, and grazing pastures.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

The Site is located near the Parking Area for the Minute Man NHP. It is short walk on the accessible Battle Road Trail. Signs from the Byway and parking area.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

Easy walking and biking on the accessible Battle Road Trail. A short walk uphill on narrow path to get to the Lexington Militia position at the April 19 afternoon skirmish.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
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File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F9aParkersRevengeMilitiaReenactmentLexington.jpg	Richard Canale	Reenactors bring to life the battle at the newly "discovered" Parker's Revenge site, practicing in March for the April 19th festivities. Here are the Militia holding their ground.	F9aParkersRevengeMilitiaReenactmentLexington	Yes
F9bParkersRevengeRedcoatsReenactment.jpg	Richard Canale	Reenactors bring to life the battle at the newly "discovered" Parker's Revenge site, practicing in March for the April 19th festivities. Here the British are shown attacking the militia.	F9bParkersRevengeRedcoatsReenactment	Yes
F9cWhittemoreHouseRedcoatReenactment.jpg	Richard Canale	Reenactors bring to life the battle at the newly "discovered" Parker's Revenge site, practicing in March for the April festivities. Here British soldiers quickly move past the Jacob Whittemore House.	F9cWhittemoreHouseRedcoatReenactment	Yes

Feature 10

Feature name:
Paul Revere Capture Site

GPS coordinates:
42.44893, -71.27977

Describe the feature:

Heading west about 10 miles and a half mile west of Minute Man Visitor Center, park signs indicate the parking lot in Lincoln, open year-round, for the Paul Revere Capture Site (GPS coordinates 42.44893, -71.27977). The famous ride of Paul Revere is immortalized in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1860 poem, "Paul Revere's Ride." The Town of Lincoln installed a commemorative plaque and boulder along the Battle Road in 1899 at the believed capture site. Because the site was so heavily visited, the National Park Service installed a nearby parking lot and moved the boulder and plaque a short distance from the road for visitor safety. The plaque now stands within a circular seat wall with educational waysides flanking each side. The plaque describes the sequence of events before and after Revere's capture, as well as the other riders, Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord and William Dawes Jr. of Boston. From the capture plaque, visitors can walk or bicycle along a flat section of the multi-use accessible 5 mile Battle Road Trail. To the east is Thorning's Boulder, also known as the Minute Man Boulder. Here, young Lincoln Minute Man William Thorning, in a bold act of treason, stepped from behind the boulder and shot and killed two British soldiers as they retreated down the Battle Road. A proposed development surrounding this boulder site served as the catalyst for protecting the remaining historic features along the Battle Road and creating Minute Man National Historical Park in 1959. Each April, the Lincoln Minute Men and other Colonial and British reenactment units gather to remember the events that transpired on April 19th, by performing a salute to the lives lost with colonial fife and drum music, musket firing, and by reciting Longfellow's famous poem.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

Heading west about 10 miles and a half mile west of Minute Man Visitor Center, park signs indicate the parking lot in Lincoln, open year-round, for the Paul Revere Capture Site. Signage at Parking Area.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

One minute easy flat walk from parking area, and on the accessible Battle Road Trail multi-use path.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F10aPaulRevereCaptureSiteLincoln.jpg	Richard Canale	Stone boulders and a stone wall create the site where Paul Revere was captured and where William Prescott escaped to carry the Alarm to Concord. Visitors can walk or bike along the adjacent Battle Road Trail.	F10aPaulRevereCaptureSiteLincoln	Yes
F10bPaulRevereCaptureSiteBikesLincoln.jpg	Richard Canale	Cyclists stop at the Interpretive panels telling the story of Paul Revere's ride and capture. The site is accessible to drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians.	F10bPaulRevereCaptureSiteBikesLincoln	Yes
F10cProposedBattleRoadBywaySignageLincoln.jpg	Richard Canale	Proposed Battle Road Scenic Byway signage are designed in different color/size configurations.	F10cProposedBattleRoadBywaySignageLincoln	Yes

Feature 11

Feature name:
Hartwell Tavern

GPS coordinates:
42.451361, -71.292179

Describe the feature:

Heading west about 10.5 miles and a half mile west of the Paul Revere Capture Site, park signs indicate the Hartwell Tavern parking lot in Lincoln (GPS coordinates 42.451361, -71.292179). From this lot, visitors can walk or bike past the park ranger station and comfort facilities to the Hartwell Tavern, which stands along a restored section of the Battle Road. Once home to the Hartwell family, the setting evokes the story of families who lived along the Battle Road on April 19, 1775. A nearby barn is used for educational programs, while orchards, hay fields, and pastures bounded by stone walls evoke the colonial period agricultural setting. Two other colonial witness houses stand to the east, the Captain William and Catherine Louisa Smith House and the remains of the Samuel and Mary Hartwell House, which help to convey the distance between the homes of neighbors and relatives at the time of the battle. In April, and June through October, living history interpreters open the furnished Hartwell home and tavern and Smith home, lead programs, and provide musket firing demonstrations. Guided events include a half mile walk on level ground to the nearby Bloody Angle Battle Site, where colonial militiamen caught the retreating British troops in a deadly crossfire. Also nearby is the Vernal Pool Trail, a one-mile loop with boardwalks through the ecologically distinctive tupelo swamp. The Hartwell Tavern also marks the midpoint of the 5.5-mile multiuse accessible Battle Road Trail, with links to trail systems in Lincoln to the south, Concord and Bedford to the north, and Lexington to the east. Park guides explain how many of these connecting trails were formerly cart paths used by the 4,000 militia and minute men from dozens of surrounding communities who responded to the call to arms on the morning April 19th, 1775.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 3/31/2020 End date: 10/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

Heading west about 10.5 miles and a half mile west of the Paul Revere Capture Site, park signs indicate the Hartwell Tavern parking lot in Lincoln. Signage on Byway.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

Hartwell Tavern is located on the original Battle Road, which at this location is the multi-use accessible Stone dust trail. The Parking Area is on the Byway (Route 2A) and is signed there. It is a flat 5 minute easy walk to the Tavern. The Tavern is open seasonally, but the area is open year-round and includes excellent cross country and snowshoeing conditions in the Winter.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F11aHartwellTavernMMNHPWinter.jpg	Richard Canale	Travelers can visit the fully restored and furnished historic Hartwell Tavern and its expansive grounds. Seasonal activities include guided tours and demonstrations of everyday life of the local farmers in 1775 as well as its role in the events of April 19, 1775.	F11aHartwellTavernMMNHPWinter	Yes

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F11bLivingHistoryMMNHP.jpg	Minute Man NHP	Historic Houses and sites in the Minute Man National Historical Park come alive through Living History demonstrations, interpretations, and reenactments.	F11bLivingHistoryMMNHP	Yes
F11cBattleRoadTrailFamily.jpg	Richard Canale	A family with a stroller takes a walk along the fully accessible path of the original Battle Road. Up ahead is the Hartwell Tavern which is on the Trail.	F11cBattleRoadTrailFamily	Yes

Feature 12

Feature name:
The Bloody Angle

GPS coordinates:
42.45534, -71.29798

Describe the feature:

A half-mile walk over flat terrain from the Hartwell Tavern is the Bloody Angle Battle Site (GPS coordinates 42.45534, -71.29798). Some of the most intense fighting on April 19, 1775 occurred in this area, which later became known as the "Bloody Angle." Unlike most of the 18th-century Battle Road landscape, which was open farmland, this site had woods and bends in the road which allowed the Colonists to set up an ambush. The "Bloody Angle," is one of the few places on the April 19, 1775 Battle Road where first-hand accounts corroborate each other and are supported by the landscape. Here we see militia officers thinking carefully about where and how to deploy their soldiers to the best advantage, as opposed to a chaotic running fight. It is also interesting to note that, like the fight at Meriam's Corner, a bridge appears in the tactical landscape and likely played a role in slowing and constricting the progress of the British column. Between Two Fires: The Woburn companies opened a brisk fire then fell back toward the second turn in the road, firing from new positions as opportunity allowed. As the British column plunged ahead passed the southern turn they were soon met by a heavy fire from their left (west side of the road). Militia volunteer Edmond Foster, who came into the fight at Meriam's Corner, describes this best... "We saw a wood at a distance, which appeared to be in or near the road the enemy must pass. Many leaped over the wall and made for that wood. We arrived in time to meet the enemy. There was then, on the opposite side of the road, a young growth of wood well filled with Americans. The enemy was completely between two fires, renewed and briskly kept up. They ordered out a flank guard on the left to dislodge the Americans from their posts behind large trees, but they only became a better mark to be shot at. A short but sharp contest ensued, at which the enemy received more deadly injury, than at any one place from Concord to Charlestown. Eight or more of their number were killed on the spot, and no doubt, many wounded." "Upon our ascending the height to the road" said British Lt. Sutherland, "[the Woburn Militia] gave us a very heavy fire, but some shot from the left hand drew my attention that way when I saw a much larger body drawn up to my left . . ." These were the men who had crossed the farm fields from Meriam's Corner. The British troops were caught in a crossfire from both sides of the road. "Bloody Angle" was the largest battle of the Lexington and Concord skirmishes. While British forces were retreating from Concord, 200 well concealed Minutemen opened fire on them at this curve along the Battle Road in Lincoln, Massachusetts. Estimates place the British dead at 30 while the Minutemen lost only 4 men.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

A half-mile walk over flat terrain from the Hartwell Tavern is the Bloody Angle Battle Site

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

The site is on the accessible multi-use Battle Road Trail on the original Battle Road. The closest automobile parking access is more than a half-mile away along easy accessible flat stone dust surfaces.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F12aApril19InterpretationViaTechnology.jpg	Richard Canale	The story of the Battle Road is full of discovery, with historians and archaeologists uncovering new evidence of lost stories even through technology. Park interpreters give life to this uncovered evidence.	F12aApril19InterpretationViaTechnology	Yes
F12bMinutemenReenactmentConcord.jpg	Richard Canale	Militia reenactors move into position in the wooded landscape that played such a significant role in the battle of the Bloody Angle.	F12bMinutemenReenactmentConcord	Yes
F12bMinutemenReenactmentConcord.jpg	Richard Canale	A large boulder presenting a commemorative plaque to British soldiers who died along the Battle Road during the British retreat. These British Soldier casualties were left behind and later buried where they had fallen.	F12cBritishSoldierGraveMarker	Yes

Feature 13

Feature name:
13. Meriam's Corner

GPS coordinates:
42.45945, -71.32443

Describe the feature:

The Nathan Meriam House is located at 34 Old Bedford Road, the intersection of Lexington Road and Old Bedford Road in Concord. Meriam's Corner is the site where April 19 went from a day of a couple of small violent skirmishes to becoming a running 16-mile-long battle that became the opening salvo of the Revolutionary War. About noon, the column of approximately 700 British regular soldiers

began the return march from Concord to Boston. They had to Concord to seize and destroy colonial stockpiles of arms and military supplies. The day had so far been a disappointment. Many of the stockpiles had been removed from Concord before the British regulars arrived. Worse, there had been fighting in Lexington and later that morning in Concord. The alarm was raised throughout the countryside and minute man and militia companies were mobilizing and marching toward the area in great numbers. When the column of regulars reached Meriam's Corner, about a mile east of Concord's center, newly arrived companies from Reading, Chelmsford and Billerica arrived and took cover behind the Meriam houses and barns. First to arrive was a company of Reading minute men under the command of Captain Brooks. They had separated from their regiment a few miles up the Bedford Road and pushed ahead towards Concord. When they arrived, they saw the British light infantry descending Meriam Hill and pulling back towards the road to cross a small bridge over Elm Brook. Thus, temporarily without the protection of its flank guard, the British column was vulnerable to attack. Captain Brooks ordered his men to open fire. At Meriam's Corner, key elements combined to make the militia attack possible. First, Captain Brooks' company from Reading, pressing ahead of their regiment, arrived in time to engage the rear of the British column. Second, the column had to pull in their flank guards to cross a bridge over Elm Brook. This slowed their progress and allowed the militiamen to take up positions behind the Meriam houses and outbuildings within range of the bridge and the road. In engaging the British soldiers, Captain Brooks did not wait to see who was going to fire first. According to his account once they realized the red-coated soldiers descending Meriam Hill were British regulars, they opened fire. This would make the fight at Meriam's Corner the first offensive action taken by the colonists in the war.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

The Parking for Meriam's Corner Parking Area is 1.6 miles driving distance from the Hartwell Tavern Parking Area Signage at Parking Area entrance on the Byway.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

From the parking Area it is a one minute walk along the accessible multi-use Battle Road Trail. The Byway at this point has no sidewalk, but it is used by cyclists.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F13aBritishSoldiersReenactment.jpg	Richard Canale	Reenactments occur all along the Byway. At Meriam's Corner, for the first time on April 19, 1775, the Minutemen and Militias became the aggressors, firing upon the British here and for the duration of the retreat.	F13aBritishSoldiersReenactment	Yes
F13bMeriamHouseConcordMMNHP.jpg	Minute Man NHP	The Historic Meriam House stands at the edge of the Minute Man National Historic Park, Battle Road Unit. It is the site where thousands of militias from neighboring towns converged to drive the British back to Boston.	F13bMeriamHouseConcordMMNHP	Yes
F13cJobBrooksHouseWinterConcord.jpg	Richard Canale	Near the battles at Meriam's Corner is Brooks Village, a family compound of several houses, barns and stone walls with several features that give visitors a flavor of colonial life and the events of 1775. Brooks Hill is the site where British troops encountered the Framingham and Sudbury militias	F13cJobBrooksHouseWinterConcord	Yes

Feature 14

Feature name:

The Wayside Home of Authors

GPS coordinates:

42.459255, -71.330299

Describe the feature:

Approximately 14 miles along the Battle Road and west of Meriam's Corner Battle Site along Lexington Road in Concord, park signs direct visitors to a parking lot for The Wayside and the adjacent Orchard House. The Wayside barn includes educational exhibits and interactive models showing the transformation of the house through the centuries. The Wayside: Home of Authors is the first literary site added to the National Park Service. The Wayside is the only National Historic Landmark to have been lived in by three literary families. Their home and works span more than three centuries: The Alcotts, who owned the house from 1845-1852, called it "Hillside." Here Louisa May Alcott, author of Little Women, and her sisters lived much of the childhood described in the book. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote The Scarlet Letter, House of the Seven Gables, Twice Told Tales, and other novels and publications. He and his family owned the house from 1852 through 1869 and called it "The Wayside." Harriett Lothrop, children's author and creator of the "Five Little Peppers," (pen name Margaret Sidney) and her daughter, Margaret Lothrop, lived in and preserved The Wayside from 1883 to 1965, when it became part of Minute Man National Historical Park. On April 19, 1775, when fighting between colonists and British soldiers ignited the American Revolution, the house, located on the main road in Concord, witnessed the British troops marching in and out of town. At that time, the house was owned by Samuel Whitney, Muster Master of the Concord Minute Men. During the 19th century, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott, along with their neighbors Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, and other authors such as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Herman Melville, and others, began a literary tradition recognized as distinctly American. As part of the first generation to inherit the Revolution, these writers helped shape the new nation's cultural identity. In their work and their personal lives, these writers grappled with the lasting significance of April 19, 1775 and some of the unresolved issues of the American Revolution, notably slavery. While living in the house in the 1840s, the Alcott family aided at least one run-away slave on his flight to freedom. The Wayside is now a site on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. The Wayside is open Thursday through Monday from May to October and park guides lead scheduled tours through the fully furnished home.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 5/1/2020 End date: 10/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

The Wayside off-street Parking area is approximately 14 miles from the Byway start and is 0.6 miles from the Meriam's Corner Parking area. Signs at Wayside and at Parking area.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty. The Byway at this point has a sidewalk on one side. The Byway at this point has no bike markings, but is regularly used by cyclists. The Wayside and the Orchard House are directly across the Byway from the Parking area and there is a signed crosswalk.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F14aWaysideMMNHPCConcord.jpg	Minute Man NHP	The Wayside: Home of Authors is the first literary site added to the National Park Service. This beautiful structure that has been home to famous literary figures such as Louisa May Alcott and now serves as a Visitor Center for this section of Minute Man National Historic Park.	F14aWaysideMMNHPCConcord	Yes
F14bOrchardHouseLouisaMayAlcott.jpg	Richard Canale	Orchard House (c. 1650) is most noted for being where Louisa May Alcott wrote and set Little Women in 1868. This noble home also has a rich history stretching back two centuries beforehand, as well as more than 100 years of life as a treasured historic site open to the public.	F14bOrchardHouseLouisaMayAlcott	Yes
F14cConcordFirstSettlementMarker.jpg	Richard Canale	This Concord First Settler Marker (1635) is located between the Orchard House and the Wayside. English and other settlers had well over 100 years before April 19 to develop their own notions of self governance, independence, and interdependence.	F14cConcordFirstSettlementMarker	Yes

Feature 15

Feature name:
North Bridge and North Bridge Visitor Center

GPS coordinates:
42.471226, -71.353360, 42.469196, -71.348334

Describe the feature:

GPS for North Bridge Visitor Center Parking Lot is: 42.471226, -71.353360 -GPS for North Bridge and Minute Man Statue Parking Lot is: 42.469196, -71.348334 Heading west about 15 miles and just north of Concord Center, is the North Bridge Unit of Minute Man National Historical Park. The North Bridge Unit includes significant resources associated with the Buttrick family residence from the 1630s to 1960s, the Battle of Concord at the North Bridge on April 19, 1775, and Native American inhabitants. The Concord River and its grassy meadows, which Native Americans called the Musketaquid, provided abundant food and attracted colonists to the area including William Buttrick who settled on land overlooking the river. The home built by William Buttrick's decedents in 1911 now serves as the North Bridge Visitor Center which is open daily 9:30 a.m.– 5:00 p.m. April 1–October 31. On April 19, 1775 colonial minute men and militia confronted a party of British regulars guarding Concord's North Bridge. Major John Buttrick was the colonial officer who first ordered his militia to fire upon British soldiers. The ensuing exchange of fire was the first time colonists of Massachusetts were ordered to fire on British soldiers, and where the first British casualties of the war occurred. A gently graded half-mile walking and biking trail follows the historic road over the North Bridge and ascends to the Visitor Center and Major John and Abigail Buttrick's House, a 1775 witness house and temporary hospital. The commemorative North Bridge is open from dawn until dusk. Visitors pause to watch the tranquil river, which is frequented by riparian wildlife and recreational paddlers as the river is part of the Sudbury-Assabet-Concord National Wild and Scenic River corridor. Notable monuments flank the bridge crossing. On the east bank, the 1836 granite obelisk commemorates the 60th anniversary of the battle and nearby is a grave and monument for two British soldiers. On the west bank is the 1875 bronze statue known as "the Minute Man," which depicts a young farmer setting aside his plow and taking up his musket. This statue was the first commission of sculptor and Concord resident Daniel Chester French, who later designed the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. Among the exhibits in the park, through the courtesy of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, is a brass cannon, "The Hancock." In September of 1774, Boston Patriots brazenly stole four brass cannons right from under British guard. The cannons were smuggled out of Boston. In February of 1775, records of the Committees of Safety and Supplies indicate that the stolen cannons were moved to Concord. Ten iron cannons were also reported to be in the town. In April, Gage ordered the expedition to Concord for the purpose of seizing and destroying colonial weapons stockpiles, including cannon. The cannons were not found and were used throughout the Revolution. Two of them, while in Canada, were captured by the British. After the war's end, the remaining two were returned by Congress to Massachusetts, christened "The Hancock" and "The Adams". They were installed at the top of the Bunker Hill Monument, where "The Adams" remains to this day.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 1/1/2020 End date: 12/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

Approximately 14 miles from the Battle Road start, and 1.6 miles from the Parking area from The Wayside Parking area is the Old North Bridge Parking area. Signage at Parking entrance on Byway.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

Monument Street has no sidewalks and no bike markings but is frequently used by cyclists. There is a signed crosswalk at the Parking area to get across the Byway to gain access to the Old North Bridge and to the Old Manse. The Robbins House is adjacent to the Parking area. The access to the Old North Bridge and the Old Manse is along easily walked stone dust paths. It is a several-minute walk to get to the Visitor center, or one may choose to drive to the Parking area adjacent to the Visitor Center.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F15aOldNorthBridgeReflective.jpg	Richard Canale	A family enjoys a quiet time at the beautiful and contemplative site of the Old North Bridge during early springtime.	F15aOldNorthBridgeReflective	Yes

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F15bNorthBridgeReenectmentFiring.JPG	Minute Man NHP	Crowds gather to experience the spectacular reenactments and special events at Minute Man National Historic Park's Old North Bridge.	F15bNorthBridgeReenectmentFiring	Yes
F15cMajor John Buttrick House Concord MMNHP.jpg	Richard Canale	The Major John Buttrick House, Concord, MMNHP, is located across the byway from the North Bridge Visitor Center Parking area.	F15cMajor John Buttrick House Concord MMNHP.jpg	Yes

Feature 16

Feature name:
Barrett's Farm

GPS coordinates:
38.572317, -90.458811

Describe the feature:

Heading west about 16 miles, and approximately two miles west of the North Bridge, the Battle Road Scenic Byway ends at a colonial farmhouse standing close to the road. This Farmhouse was once the home of Colonel James and Rebecca Barrett. The Barretts and their farm played a significant role in the American Revolution as the property served as the principal depot and storage site for the weapons and munitions of the Massachusetts provisional government. The farmhouse was built in 1705 by Benjamin Barrett, James' father, and the surrounding farm spanned the fertile Assabet River floodplain. The farm continues to be cultivated for vegetable crops. In 2003 the farmhouse was purchased by 'Save Our Heritage,' a non-profit preservation group who began a multi-year project to restore the house to its 1775 appearance. The property became part of Minute Man National Historical Park in 2012. In 1775, Col. James Barrett was tasked by the Provincial Congress to secure much of the colony's military supplies in Concord. The munitions were distributed to some 30 homes for safekeeping. Among the military supplies were four brass cannons belonging to the Boston Artillery Company, which provincials secreted out of Boston from under British guard in September of 1774. In February of 1775, records of the Committees of Safety and Supplies indicate that the stolen cannons were moved to Concord. In March, Gage received a spy report from Concord that four brass cannons were "Conceal'd at Mr. B. (Lately chose or appointed Minute Colo.) Suppos'd to be deposited in his cellar." Concord's new Colonel was James Barrett. On April 19th, a contingent of about 120, of the total 700 British troops in Concord, marched the additional two miles from the North Bridge to Barrett's Farm in search of arms and supplies, but fortunately, colonists, including members of the Barrett family, removed all the military supplies from the house and the cannons were safely relocated to Groton, Massachusetts. When the British soldiers arrived at the house, Barrett's 57-year-old wife, Rebecca, was at home. She gave them permission to search, warning them they would find nothing. Several of the tired and hungry officers asked for breakfast. She gave them food and drink, saying coldly, "We are commanded to feed our enemy if he hunger." When Mrs. Barrett refused their offer of pay, the officers tossed shillings into her lap and she responded, "This is the price of blood." Though James Barrett saw the beginning of the war, he did not live to see its end, dying on April 11, 1779. Barrett's Farm reflects the stories of a Patriot family who risked everything, including their lives and property, for American liberty. The house is opened annually for special events and tours. The adjacent Bay Circuit Trail, a 200-mile trail encircling Boston, provides a flat walking and biking route to the North Bridge Unit, with scenic views of active farmland and the Sudbury-Assabet-Concord National Wild and Scenic River corridor.

What is the best time to visit, please provide the start and end dates.

Start date: 3/31/2020 End date: 10/31/2020

Describe the driving distance and signage related to the feature.

Heading west about 16 miles, and approximately two miles west of the North Bridge, the Battle Road Scenic Byway ends at a colonial farmhouse, Barrett's Farm.

If hiking, walking, or cycling are involved, describe the difficulty.

Barretts Farm Road has a sidewalk on one side and has no bike markings, but is frequently used by cyclists. The area here is flat, and there are walkable trails off-site.

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F16aBarrettFarmConcordMMNHP.jpg	Richard Canale	Barrett's Farm in Concord is the newest Unit of Minute Man National Historic Park. The British marched to Barrett's Farm on April 19, 1775 but were unsuccessful in their quest to locate hidden munitions there.	F16aBarrettFarmConcordMMNHP	Yes
F16bFamilyAtFarm.jpg	Richard Canale	A family enjoys an up close and personal experience with farm animals.	F16bFamilyAtFarm.jpg	Yes

File Name	Image owner	Alternative text	Image name	Photo release
F16cBattleRoadScenicBywayAfterSummerRainShower.jpg	Richard Canale	This part of the Battle Road Scenic Byway depicted here is a beautiful, picturesque winding road that can inspire reflections upon the battles, lives and stories of the people who fought, farmed, and lived here and set this country on its path to freedom.	F16cBattleRoadScenicBywayAfterSummerRainShower	Yes

Telling Your Story:

An important part of supporting the America's Byways brand is providing travelers with information about the Intrinsic Qualities that form the essence of your byway.

5-9: Describe the materials you use to tell your byway story and interpret its Intrinsic Qualities, (e.g., maps, brochures, DVDs, etc.) (Limit 150 words.)

The website www.battleroadbyway.org allows visitors to learn, find, and explore the resources of the Byway. More than 200 significant places are identified, described, and easily found with the interactive map. The Park's Visitor Center along with the Towns' Visitor Centers offer guides, brochures, and tours. Interpretive guided walks, historical re-enactments, lectures and other interactive activities help bring the stories of the Byway to life. The Byway Committee partners with others who offer visitor materials. They include Freedom's Way National Heritage Area www.freedomsway.org and the Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism including its Boston and Greater Merrimack Valley Visitor Centers.

5-10: Provide the website(s) and/or social media sites where travelers and media can find information specific to your byway (other than byways.org). Separate URLs with a semi-colon.

Website: www.battleroadbyway.org Twitter: @BattleRoadByway

Section 6

Community Support:

Community support and the openness of the planning process are considered important components in both the designation and determination of the sustainability of a byway.

6-1: Provide a list of key participants/organizations in the planning and development of the Corridor Management Plan (CMP), and describe critical coordination efforts with these organizations. (Limit 150 words.)

Corridor preservation efforts began in the nineteenth century. Development gradually threatened the landscape. The Boston National Historic Sites Commission recommended a National Park and Minute Man National Historical Park was established (1959). The Freedom's Way Heritage Association initiated Heritage Landscape Inventories in partnership with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (2006); recommendations included achieving Scenic Byway designation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation listed "Minute Man National Historical Park and Environs" as one of America's "11 Most Endangered Historic Places" (2003). Scenic America listed the area in America's "ten most threatened scenic landscapes". In mid-1990s, the four towns commissioned the Hanscom Area Master Plan. Recommendations included a Battle Road Scenic Byway designation. The Battle Road preservation efforts were presented at the national Preserving the Historic Road Conference (2006). A grass-roots assemblage of local and regional stakeholders successfully advocated and petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for State Scenic Byway designation (2006).

6-2: Identify any significant objections to the CMP and describe actions taken to resolve them. (Limit 150 words.)

Public input for the Corridor Management Plan was gathered in a variety of ways. The Battle Road Scenic Byway Working Group held periodic public forums, subcommittee meetings on transportation, land use, and tourism, and maintained an email distribution list and project website. Meetings were publicized with flyers posted in key community locations, on social networking websites, and in local newspapers, blogs, town websites, and other locations. MAPC invited the public to provide feedback at meetings, by email, or by mail and comments were catalogued by MAPC staff. The Corridor Management Plan reflects the feedback and input from the public outreach efforts and other project stakeholders. A concern was raised about the Corridor Plan management entity. All stakeholders agreed that the Metropolitan Area Planning Council would convene a Selectmen and Superintendent designated working group to recommend a permanent Management Entity.

6-3: Describe how you have addressed the control of outdoor advertising with your stakeholders. (Limit 150 words.)

Outdoor advertisements are prohibited along the Byway. Outdoor advertising is controlled by Federal, State and local law. The Battle Road Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan documents those that are particular to the Battle Road. Detailed guidance is provided by 711 Code of Massachusetts Regulations (CMR) Part 3.00 et. seq. The Regulations, as noted above, include a section that designates the entire Towns of Lexington, Lincoln and Concord as "Sign Free Areas" in which no permits shall be issued. In addition, billboards are specifically prohibited in Arlington by Article 1 of Title V of the General Town Bylaws.

6-4: Describe how this byway nomination was developed and who was involved, including critical coordination efforts with key industries and organizations along the corridor and any significant objections to the nomination of the road. (Limit 200 words.)

This federal byway nomination is the natural progression of the Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee's work. Critical coordination was achieved by inviting the Superintendent of the Minute Man National Historical Park and a member of MassDOT to be members of the Committee along with representatives from each of the four Towns. The committee

worked closely with Freedom's Way Heritage Association for their expertise and with MAPC to develop the Corridor Management Plan. The members of the committee with the backing of their respective Town Select Boards, State legislators, and all stakeholders worked to bring this nomination forward. Two concerns have been heard. Regulations—Would this designation place additional regulations on Towns that they would not control? The response was that the legislation places no regulatory authority into the hands of any Byway entity. That satisfied the major stakeholders. Duplication of efforts / competing roles—The four Towns and the Park were already doing work in protecting and advocating for landscape preservation and tourism. Would the new designation compete with existing entities? The stakeholders recognized that the Byway designation would supplement and reinforce these efforts and would not duplicate or compete with existing advocacy roles.

6-5: Document that you have received support from road management authorities responsible for each segment of the road and Federal land management agency(s) through whose lands the byway runs. (Limit 150 words.)
The Battle Road Scenic Byway: Road to Revolutions Corridor Management Plan (05/20/2011) was accepted by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation and the Minute Man National Historical Park. The acceptance is documented on page 206 of the Corridor Management Plan, Appendix C. A Memorandum of Understanding signed by Minute Man National Historical Park dated 09/06/2013 along with the Boards of Selectmen Chairs of Arlington dated 09/30/2013, Lexington dated 09/23/2013, Lincoln dated 10/07/2013, and Concord dated 09/23/2013.

6-6: List actions the byway leader or organization will take to assure ongoing community involvement and citizen participation. (Limit 150 words.)
The Byway Committee will create a Stakeholders Advisory Group comprising representatives from a broad range of interest groups involved in Byway related activities. Members of the Stakeholders Advisory Group will provide input to inform the Byway Committee's decisions and shall support specific Byway-related tasks as directed by the Byway Committee. The Byway Committee will convene regular meetings of the Stakeholders Advisory Group and encourage broad participation to provide a public forum for the discussion of Byway management-related issues. For this application, in the time of COVID-19, a public meeting on Zoom took place on Thursday, April 30th, hosted by the Town of Lexington and the Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee. The PowerPoint presentation for that meeting is available if requested.

Supporting Documentation: You must include an electronic PDF copy of the Corridor Management Plan and a single PDF document combining any letters documenting support. Applicants are limited to providing these two forms of supporting documentation along with the Route Map (and optional GIS file) and the photos referenced within the body of the nomination application. Additional documentation/attachments will not be considered.

6-7: **Corridor Management Plan** – Your application must be supported by a Corridor Management Plan that addresses the required points of corridor management planning detailed in [the Interim Policy](#).

6-7Battle Road Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan May 2011 rev October 2013.pdf

Before uploading, rename the file to begin with 6-7. For example, rename your file RiverBend.pdf to 6-7RiverBend.pdf.

6-8: **Letters Documenting Support** – Reviewers find supporting letters that document local support useful as they corroborate statements you make in your application. The most effective documentation is personalized support statements that describe the writer's relationship to the byway and expected benefits from national designation. It is also useful to see indications of how the writer will continue their support in the future.

6-8BattleRoadBywayLettersOfSupport.pdf

Before uploading, rename the file to begin with 6-8. For example, rename your file RiverBend.pdf to 6-8RiverBend.pdf.

CMP Information:

6-9: Name of CMP: The Battle Road Scenic Byway: Road to Revolutions

6-10: Date CMP was adopted: 5/25/2011

6-11: Does your State/Indian tribe/Federal land management agency require that CMPs be regularly updated to reflect current policies?

No

If yes, how often?

If no, in a few concise bullet points, describe your byway priorities for the next five (5) years. (Limit 150 words.)

The CMP was revised in 2013 adding our Management Entity. The CMP and the MOU creating the Byway Committee lists priorities: • Developing and publishing an annual work plan • Secure Byway funding from grants or other sources • Developing an annual budget • Convening a Stakeholders Advisory Group and encouraging broad participation to provide a public forum for Byway issues • Establishing and directing sub-committees • Submitting an Annual Report • Publicize our Byway website and using promotional social media. • Ensure local regulations and development decisions that affect the Byway protect and enhance the intrinsic qualities of the Byway. • Develop landscaping guidelines to buffer/screen land uses that do not contribute to the Byway intrinsic qualities. • Ensure good repair of Byway resources. • Follow context-sensitive roadway guidelines to preserve Byway intrinsic qualities, provide access to bicyclists and pedestrians, and improve safety and mobility. • Work with the tourism/hospitality industry. • Develop signage and kiosks to enhance the Byway visitor experience.

6-12: Your byway's CMP must address each of the following points. Using the table below, identify the principal pages in your document that discuss each point.

Item that the CMP Addresses	Discussed on Page Number(s)
1. A map identifying the corridor boundaries, location, intrinsic qualities, and land uses in the corridor.	p. 15 - map with boundaries and location p. 77-80 - map with intrinsic qualities p. 139 - map with land uses along the corridor
2. An assessment of the intrinsic qualities and their "context" (the areas surrounding them).	p. 37-39 overview p. 42-58 historic p. 59-69 cultural
3. A strategy for maintaining and enhancing each of those intrinsic qualities.	p. 13, 74-75, 156-157 overview p. 158-175 detailed
4. The agencies, groups, and individuals who are part of the team that will carry out the plan, including a list of their	p. 155-156 - parties responsible for implementation Appendix D, p. 1-5 CMP: schedule / timetable, and metrics

specific, individual responsibilities. Also, a schedule of when and how you'll review the degree to which those responsibilities are being met.	
5. A strategy of how existing development might be enhanced and new development accommodated to preserve the intrinsic qualities of your byway.	p. 128-129, 133-138, 140
6. A plan for on-going public participation.	p. 137-138, 167-169
7. A general review of the road's safety record to locate hazards and poor design, and identify possible corrections.	p. 97-103 review p. 105-108 corrections
8. A plan to accommodate commercial traffic while ensuring the safety of sightseers in smaller vehicles, as well as bicyclists, joggers, and pedestrians.	P. 86-87 P. 99-108
9. A listing and discussion of efforts to minimize anomalous intrusions on the visitor's experience of the byway.	p. 129-131, 134-136
10. Documentation of compliance with all existing local, state, and federal laws about the control of outdoor advertising.	P. 131-133, 138
11. A plan to make sure that the number and placement of highway signs will not get in the way of the scenery, but still be sufficient to help tourists find their way. This includes, where appropriate, signs for international tourists who may not speak English fluently.	P. 151 - 4th bullet point under 2nd recommendation - tourist wayfinding P. 148 - 2nd bullet point - English language signage for international tourists
12. Plans of how the byway will be marketed and publicized.	P. 149-151 - 2nd strategy (Outreach & Communication) with 5 detailed recommendations
13. Any proposals for modifying the roadway, including an evaluation about design standards and how proposed changes may affect the byway's intrinsic qualities.	P. 99-101 - Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) projects - Federal Fiscal Years 2011-2014 P. 99-100 - two highlighted TIP projects highlighted for likely significant impacts - Crosby's Corner - safety improvements - Route 2 - Concord & Lincoln - Massachusetts Avenue Reconstruction - multimodal redesign for safety - Arlington
14. A description of what you plan to do to explain and interpret your byway's significant resources to visitors.	P. 149-150 - 2nd strategy - 1st & 2nd recommendations
15. A narrative on how the All-American Road would be promoted, interpreted, and marketed in order to attract travelers, especially those from other countries. The agencies responsible for these activities should be identified.	P. 149-150 - 2nd strategy - 1st recommendation - battleroadbyway.org/about webpage identifies the BRSB Committee as responsible
16. A plan to encourage the accommodation of increased tourism, if this is projected. Some demonstration that the roadway, lodging and dining facilities, roadside rest areas, and other tourist necessities will be adequate for the number of visitors induced by the byway's designation as an All-American Road.	P. 150 - 2nd recommendation (work with tourism/hospitality industry) - plan to encourage p. 151 - 1st recommendation - 8th bullet point - food/beverage sales incl. Alcohol addressed only - no mention of lodging or other facilities regarding induced demand readiness
17. A plan for addressing multi-lingual information needs.	P. 148 - 2nd bullet point - English language signage for international tourists
18. A demonstration of the extent to which enforcement mechanisms are being implemented in accordance with the corridor management plan.	P. 155-156 - BRSB management entity - BRSB TaskForce - potential subsequent non-profit incorporation - MOU regarding fiscal agency - post 2011 CMP formation of BRSB Committee

Byway Organization

6-13: Describe the structure of any byway organization that currently exists. (Limit 100 words.)

The Towns of Arlington, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln and the Minute Man National Historical Park have entered into a Memorandum of Agreement which governs the management structure. The Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee is the management entity.

6-14: Describe plans to strengthen the organization over the next five years. (Limit 100 words.)

In the next five years, The Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee will focus on America's 250th birthday celebration. The four towns through the Committee will be closely coordinating with Minute Man National Historical Park on activities, events, and celebrations that will take place throughout the Byway. This monumental event will give the Byway Committee an excellent opportunity to highlight historic, cultural, recreational and literary resources of the Battle Road Scenic Byway. The Committee will continue to implement the Byway signage program and will discuss the development of an app linked to the website to enhance the visitor experience.

6-15: Provide a description of the stewardship actions and practices your byway organization intends to follow so that your Intrinsic Quality(s) remains evident or available to travelers along the byway. (Limit 100 words.)

The Byway Committee will continue carrying out the CMP's recommendations including:

- publicizing our Byway website and using promotional social media;
- ensuring local regulations and development decisions that affect the Byway protect and enhance the intrinsic qualities of the Byway;
- developing landscaping guidelines to screen land uses that do not contribute to the Byway intrinsic qualities;
- ensuring Byway resources are in good repair;

Contacts

FHWA will use these contacts to obtain additional information during the nomination process and after designation, if it occurs. It is important for you to assure the individuals you list in your nomination are available for such contacts and will maintain up-to-date knowledge about byway activities.

Role**7-1: Signatory for State, Indian Tribe, or Federal Land Management Agency**

Name: Derek Shooster Agency: MassDOT Title: State Scenic Byways Coordinator
Work Email: derek.shooster@state.ma.us Work Phone: (857) 368-8842

7-2: Principal Point of Contact for Byway

Name: Clarissa Rowe Agency: Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee Title: Chair
Work Email: clarissa.rowe@comcast.net Work Phone: (781) 643-3156

7-3: Nomination Form Preparer

Name: Richard Canale Agency: Battle Road Scenic Byway Committee Title: Vice Chair
Work Email: richard.canale@gmail.com Work Phone: (781) 861-0287

Signatory Review

Status: submitted

Comments:



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