
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2013



Wayside
Minute Man National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A)

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

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- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

The Wayside is one of three units making up the Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP), and is located on the north side of Lexington Road in Concord, Massachusetts, 0.75 miles east of Concord Center. The property consists of the house and barn, a variety of furnishings, and 3.32 acres of land. Known as "the home of authors," it was the residence of several notable nineteenth century American authors - Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriett Lothrop (pen name Margaret Sidney).

Historical Overview:

The first record of land ownership for the Wayside is from 1666, when Nathaniel Ball owned thirteen acres on both sides of the Bay Road (Lexington Road). The land changed hands seven times over the next 100 years, and in 1769 Samuel Whitney purchased the property, which consisted of a house and a warehouse on one-half acre of land. Whitney was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and the muster master of the Concord Minutemen. Just prior to the British march on Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, to seize Colonial militia supplies, the Town of Concord had stored some of its ammunitions in Whitney's barn. The Town received warning of the British advancement, and managed to move the stores before the British arrived. The British were met by Colonial resistance in Lexington and again in Concord, and were engaged in successive skirmishes along the Bay Road as they were forced into a retreat back to Boston. These events sparked the beginning of the American Revolution.

In 1845 the Alcott family, consisting of Bronson and Abba Alcott, Anna Bronson, Louisa May, Elizabeth Sewall and Abba May, purchased the property and called it "Hillside." Bronson Alcott and his daughter Louisa May Alcott were the first of The Wayside's famous occupants – Louisa May is

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best known for her novel *Little Women*, and Bronson was one of the leading thinkers of the transcendental movement. Their friend Ralph Waldo Emerson purchased the eight-acre parcel across the road from the house lot and leased it to the Alcotts, who used it for farming. Alcott made many changes to his land, most notably moving the barn onto the house lot from the eight-acre lot across the street, terracing the hillside in back of the house in order to farm it, constructing a stone retaining wall behind the house with at least two sets of stone steps, planting trees between the house and the road, and creating a network of paths.

The Alcotts sold the house lot to author Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1852, whose works include *Tanglewood Tales*, *The Blithedale Romance*, *The House of Seven Gables*, and *The Scarlet Letter*. Hawthorne named the property “The Wayside,” the name it is now known by. The most significant alteration to the landscape during the Hawthorne’s ownership was the planting of 450 Norway spruce trees (delivered from England) on the terraces and some other parts of the hillside. During Hawthorne’s ownership, he hired Bronson Alcott to look after and make improvements to his land. This included the creation of several additional paths, including the famous Larch Path running between The Wayside and Orchard House (just west of The Wayside), and the trails connecting to the Hawthorne Path, which was a route up and across the top of the ridgeline where Hawthorne would pace and think about his writing. Hawthorne also moved the barn from the west side of the house to the east side of the house.

The next famous author to live at The Wayside was Harriett Lothrop, best known for her series *The Five Little Peppers* (under the pen name Margaret Sidney). She and her husband Daniel purchased The Wayside in 1883. At that time the property consisted of the house and barn on 11 acres 56 rods of land on the north side of Lexington Road. The Lothrop’s were drawn to The Wayside because of its association with Hawthorne, and they attempted to preserve most of the landscape to be as it was during Hawthorne’s ownership. On July 4, 1904, there was a celebration for the Centennial of Hawthorne’s birth at The Wayside, and a commemorative plaque was placed at the base of the hill, just past the western end of the lawn. The Lothrop’s daughter, Margaret Lothrop, continued to keep the house up after her parents died, welcoming visitors and dealing with many challenges to maintain the property. The most significant of these was the hurricane of 1938, which decimated most of the Norway spruce planted by Hawthorne and damaged Bronson Alcott’s stonework. In 1965 Margaret sold The Wayside to the National Park Service (NPS), which has been responsible for its upkeep and maintenance since that time. The NPS has worked to rehabilitate the grounds to reflect a ca. 1904 historic period – the year of the Hawthorne Centenary. On December 29, 1962, The Wayside was designated a National Historic Landmark for its literary significance.

Principle Characteristics and Features:

The house sits at the base of a ridgeline running parallel to and rising 60 feet above Lexington Road. Just west of the house, the ridgeline curves south to meet Lexington Road enclosing the landscape on two sides and protecting the house from northern winds. The small area of lawn around the house and barn is on fairly even ground, and is defined from the sharply rising ridge by stone retaining walls along the back side of the house (originally built by Bronson Alcott). Vestiges of the terraces Bronson Alcott cut into the hillside are still evident. The hill behind the buildings is now forested mostly with deciduous

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trees, the most notable exception being the larches along the Larch Path, which runs parallel to Lexington Road on the western side of the property. The Hawthorne Path, running up to traverse the ridgeline behind the house, has been maintained, but views are limited during summer months due to the hardwoods and understory that have grown in. The house itself lies close to Lexington Road, with little screening vegetation except for a privet hedge a few feet high. A hawthorn tree famous for its association with the Hawthornes (and so called the “Hawthorne tree”) stands close by the front entrance and is easily recognized due to the lack of other trees in the lawn area – the only other historic trees, a Norway spruce and a pine, stand in the southwest corner of the lawn (a non-historic spruce was recently removed). Under the Hawthorne tree lies a plaque commemorating the designation of The Wayside as a National Historic Landmark. Ornamental vegetation beds line the south side of the house, as well as portions of the stone walls. The barn stands just east of the house, connected by a small boardwalk. A stonedust path runs to an entrance ramp up to the eastern side-entrance of the barn, which is the main entry point for visitors to The Wayside. A plaque recognizing The Wayside’s designation as part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom on May 17, 2001, lies to the east of the stonedust path, near its intersection with the sidewalk along Lexington Road.

The 0.33 acres across the street from the house lot are all that remain of the eight-acre Emerson lot that was once part of the property, and used for agricultural purposes. It sits on the eastern corner of the intersection of Hawthorne Lane and Lexington Road. Efforts have been made to keep the open feel of the plot, with trees framing the grassy space and separating it from the two neighboring house lots. The parking area lies across Hawthorne Lane from the remnant Emerson lot. It is separated from Hawthorne Lane by a strip of lawn with a line of trees and a post-and-rail fence. A stand of quaking aspen and scrub vegetation fill the space to the west of the parking lot.

Significance Summary:

On December 29, 1962, The Wayside was designated a National Historic Landmark for its architectural, social/humanitarian and literary significance. It was the home of the significant nineteenth century authors and scholars Bronson Alcott and his daughter Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriett Lothrop (pen name Margaret Sidney). On February 4, 1985, it was “reaffirmed” as a National Historic Landmark. This repeat designation was due to a clerical error that resulted in the previous designation being overlooked. The Wayside, included in the park-wide National Register documentation, is also noted as having literary significance in the National Register of Historic Places, although this documentation states that The Wayside possesses military significance as well, by virtue of its association with the events of April 19, 1775, the opening battle of the American Revolution.

Minute Man NHP was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. On November 29, 2002 the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted documentation for Minute Man NHP. The National Register, with supplemental listings accepted December 2, 2002 and October 25, 2006, identifies the park as nationally significant in the areas of military, commemoration, and literature and locally significant in the areas of agriculture, archeology, and architecture. The periods of significance are: from 7500 to 500 years ago (from 2002), covering additional periods of archeological significance;

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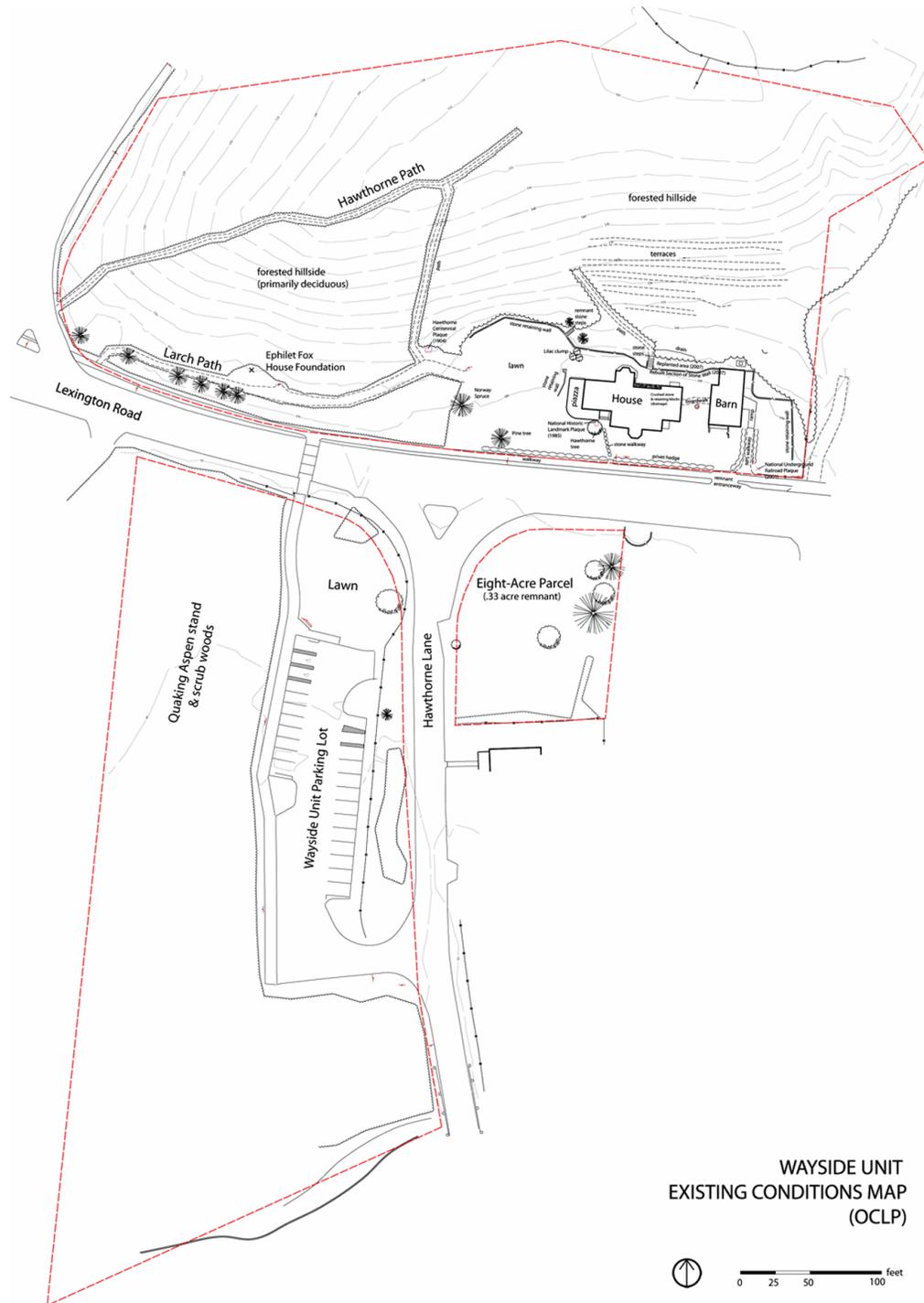
and ca. 1655 to 1959, for all areas of significance.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

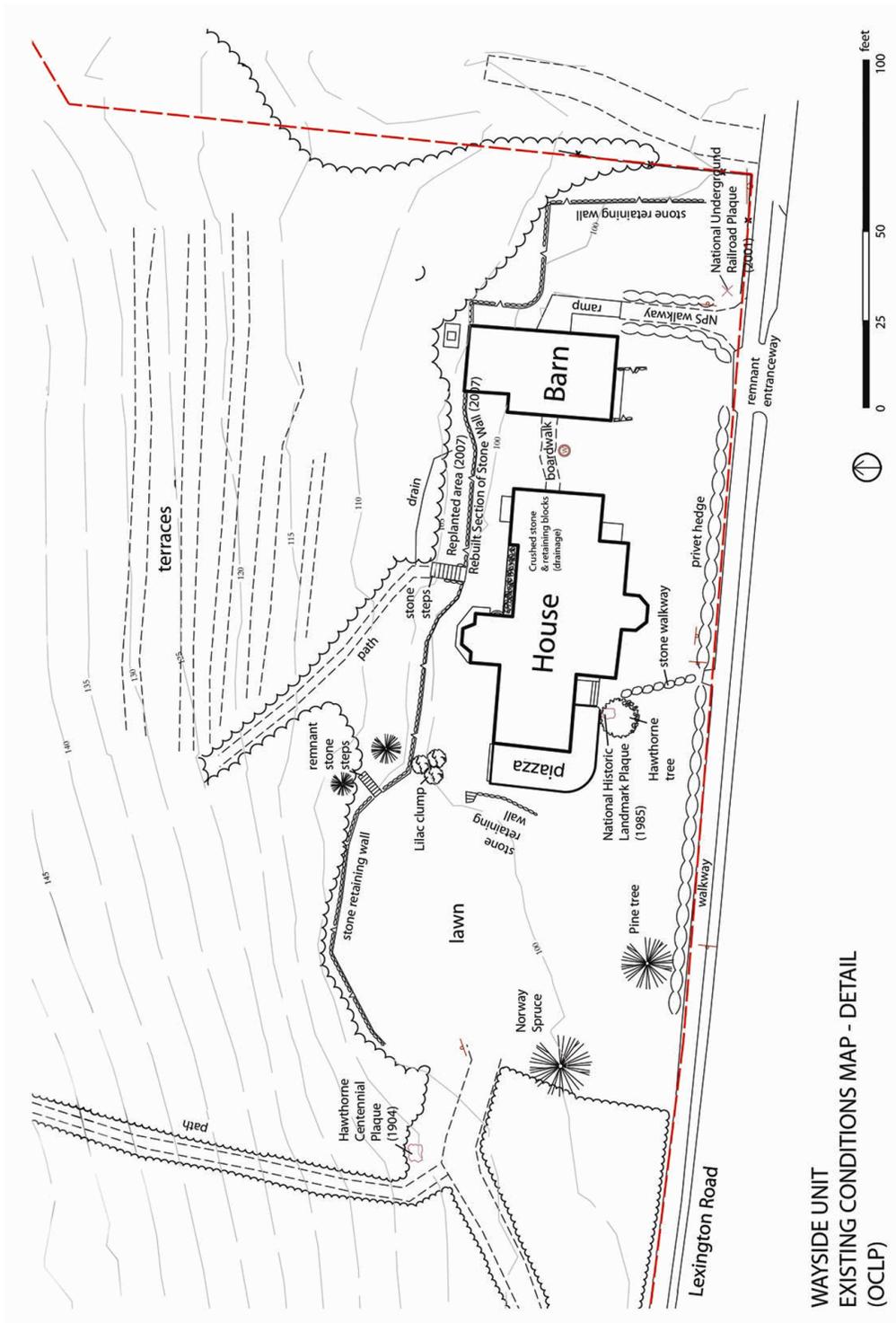
Due to the intensive shaping of the landscape by its past owners, The Wayside has many features related to its historical significance that survived today. In 2000, through internal discussions and planning efforts, the park has concluded that the most suitable treatment for the property was rehabilitation reflecting the ca. 1904 historic landscape, based on the commemorative activities of 1904 (the Hawthorne Centenary), the fact that much of the character of the landscape in 1904 strongly reflected the influences of the famous authors who had lived there, and the wealth of documentation of the property from that time. Most notable of the surviving features from 1904 are the house and barn, the terracing of the hillside, the stone retaining walls and steps, the network of paths, and the Hawthorne Centennial Plaque. There are extant plants and vegetation patterns that have significance, but it was these features that were most damaged in the hurricane of 1938. Hurricane damage to the stone walls was easily repaired, but the loss of most of Hawthorne's Norway spruce and the line of evergreens between the house and the road, all extant in 1904, has made a significant impact on the feeling of the property. This impact is now somewhat mitigated by the deciduous trees that have grown up to reforest the ridge. The paths have been jeopardized by the natural growth on the hillside, and several are largely overgrown, but maintenance and clearing has proven to be effective in the places it has been carried out. The 0.33-acre lot on the south side of Lexington Road has been maintained to preserve its open, agricultural quality, but the small size of the lot diminishes the overall agricultural landscape feeling. The field is flanked on two sides by houses. One of the houses was constructed in 1870, and its character complements the historic scene.

The significant landscape characteristics of The Wayside Unit are topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and archeological sites. The extant landscape features associated with these characteristics include features present at the time of the battle (site topography, the Battle Road, The Wayside house and barn, and the Eliphelet Fox House archeological site), features pertaining to The Wayside's literary importance (the terraces and stone retaining walls, the network of paths, the views from the property, patterns of vegetation and specific plant material, the general division of land use on the site, and The Wayside house and barn), and features connected to local agricultural history (the barn, the Eliphelet Fox House, the remnant hillside terraces, and the small piece of the once larger field across Lexington Road). The condition of the landscape at the time of this report's completion is evaluated as "good," which indicates that there has been no major negative disturbance or deterioration, and that no immediate corrective action is needed to maintain its current condition.

Site Plan



Site plan of The Wayside Unit. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [OCLP], 2007)



Detail plan of the House and Barn area of The Wayside Unit. (OCLP, 2007)

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Property Level and CLI Numbers

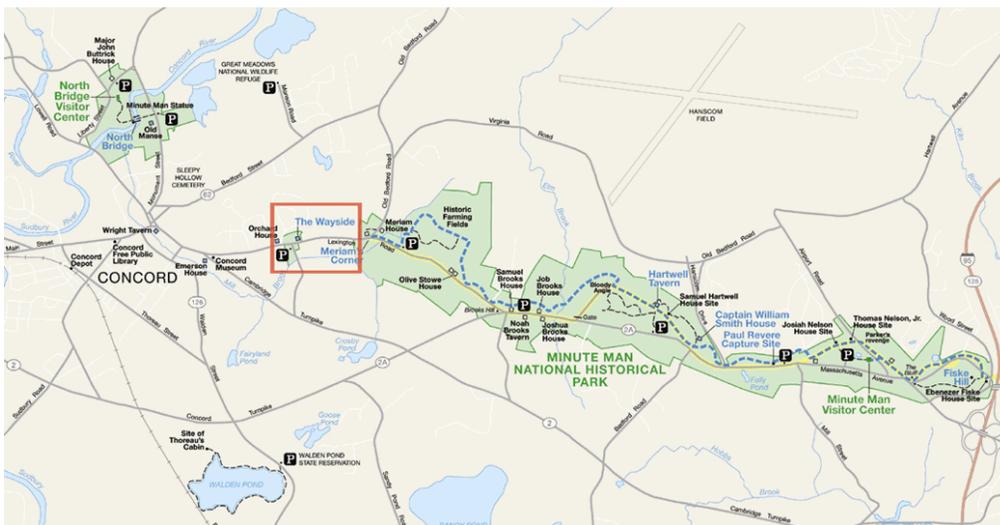
Inventory Unit Name:	Wayside
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650036
Parent Landscape:	650036

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Minute Man National Historical Park -MIMA
Park Organization Code:	1820
Park Administrative Unit:	Minute Man National Historical Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Wayside is one of three units located in Minute Man NHP. The Wayside is the smallest unit and lies in the center, with the North Bridge Unit to the Northwest and the Battle Road Unit to the East.



Map showing the three units that comprise Minute Man National Historical Park. The Wayside lies between the Battle Road Unit and the North Bridge Unit. (Minute Man National Historical Park [NHP], 2007)

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Baseline information and condition assessment for The Wayside was assembled by David Uschold, Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) Coordinator in consultation with Dan D'Attilio, Chief Ranger, Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP) and in concurrence with Nancy Nelson, Superintendent, Minute Man NHP.

The CLI was updated and finalized in 2006 and 2007 by Debbie Smith and Dana Spang of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, and Jeff Killion, current CLI Coordinator.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/04/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Date of Concurrence Determination:	11/29/2002

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

This report was sent to the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office on September 4, 2007, seeking concurrence on sixteen additional features and associated with countable resources previously listed on the National Register. As of October 28, 2009, no response from the SHPO has been received despite repeated inquiries.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

The Wayside
Minute Man National Historical Park

Minute Man National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for The Wayside including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

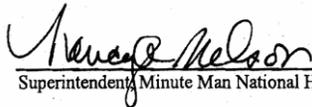
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for The Wayside is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park

9/4/07

Date

Concurrence Form from Minute Man National Historical Park.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2013

Minute Man National Historical Park
Battle Road
The Wayside

Minute Man National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for the Battle Road and The Wayside, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Battle Road
Fair – The Wayside

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

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

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

The condition reassessments for the Battle Road and The Wayside at Minute Man National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

 August 15, 2013

Superintendent, Minute Man National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence was received on August 15, 2013.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Change in Condition

Revision Date: 08/15/2013

Revision Narrative:

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary for the inventory unit encompasses all land currently owned and managed by the National Park Service (NPS) as Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP), Wayside Unit. On September 21, 1959, Public Law 86-321 established Minute Man NHP. As defined by this law, the Wayside was located in an area where the park could acquire land, and in 1965 The Wayside was acquired by Minute

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Man NHP. The boundary for the Wayside Unit was established under Public Law 102-488, 106 STAT. 3135, on October 24, 1992. Entitled the “Minute Man National Historical Park Amendments of 1991,” the Act stated under Section 2(b) that the “Park shall be comprised of the lands depicted on the map entitled ‘Boundary Map NARO-406-20015C’, dated June 1991.”

The Wayside Unit lies in the town of Concord, Massachusetts and is approximately 3.32 acres, made up of parcels on both the north and south side of Lexington Road. On the north side lies the parcel with the main house lot, the beginning of the Larch Path and the south side of the hill flanking the house lot. On the south side of the road lies the 0.33 acre open lot on the eastern side of the intersection of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane, and the parking lot on the western side of the intersection of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane. All of the associated lands and buildings are owned by the NPS.

The boundaries of the unit are largely determined by development of the surrounding lands. The parcel on the north side of Lexington Road is defined on its southern edge by Lexington Road. The property line runs west along Lexington Road to Alcott Road, where it turns to follow Alcott Road north until the ridgeline rises away to the east. The boundary line follows the crest of the ridgeline east, and then drops south to meet Lexington Road, just east of the barn. The southeast parcel is bounded on the north side by Lexington Road, on the west side by Hawthorne Lane, on the south side by an adjacent house (defined by a narrow line of trees) and on the east side by a second house lot, also separated by a small run of trees. The southwest parcel is bounded on the east by Hawthorne Lane, on the south by Mill Brook, on the west by an adjacent house lot, and on the north by Lexington Road.

Most of the unit is defined by lands historically owned and leased by the Alcotts, Hawthornes, and Lothrop. The landscape consists of the forested hillside, 0.33 acres of open land, and a small residential lawn area around the house and barn.

State and County:

State: MA

County: Middlesex County

Size (Acres): 3.32

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

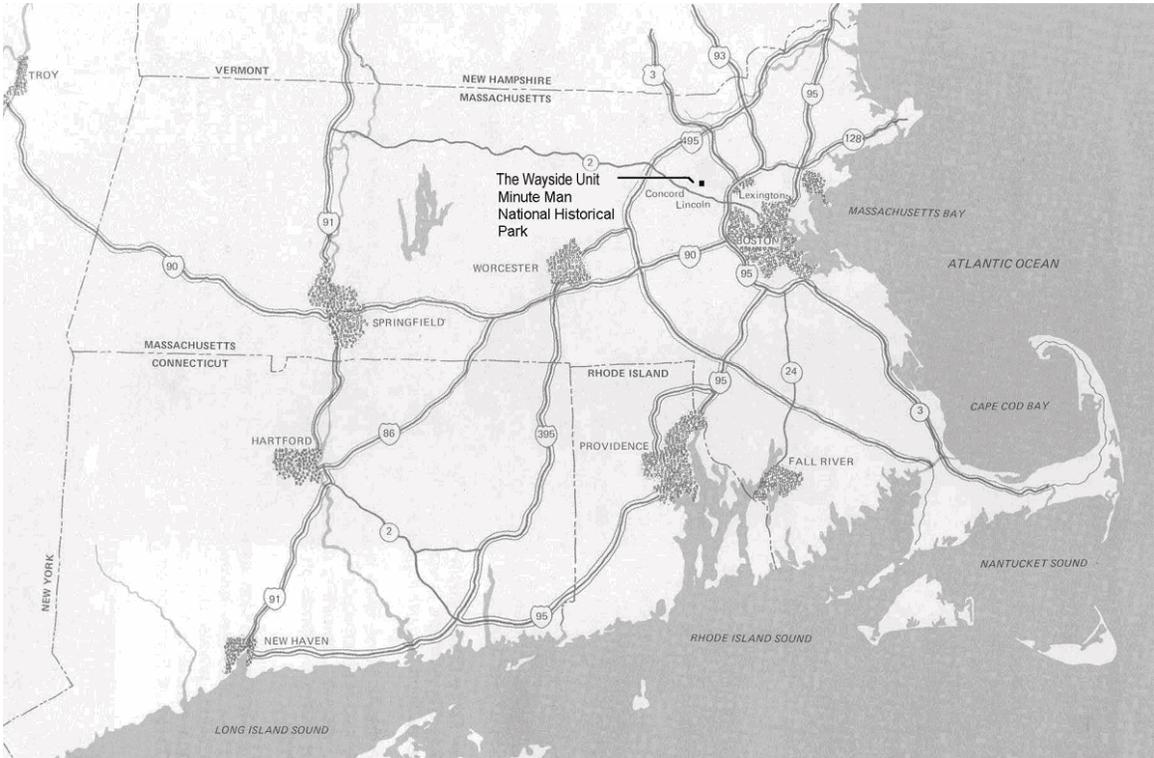
Type of Point: Point

Latitude: -71.3333002883

Longitude: 42.4591964720

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Location Map:



Area map with location of The Wayside Unit in Concord, Massachusetts. (Minute Man NHP, 2007)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Prior to Colonial settlement, the region was largely forested, populated by Native Americans who hunted, fished, and farmed in the area. When the Colonists arrived, they soon turned the flatter parts of the landscape into agricultural fields. With the gradual disappearance of the local farming industry, the region has lost much of its active agricultural landscape and is now dominated by forests. It is becoming a landscape characterized by residential developments carved into the woods along the roads between the growing towns.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Wayside Unit lies in the Concord River Basin, an area characterized by low hills and flatlands. Just west of The Wayside Unit is the confluence of the Assabet and Sudbury Rivers, forming the headwaters of the Concord River. The Concord River flows north to Lowell, MA, where it joins the Merrimac River. The lower elevations of the area were once covered by a glacial lake, and have provided fertile soils, sustained by the flooding of the three rivers main rivers running through the area. Wet fields line parts of the rivers and ponds.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/06/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Wayside meets several of the criteria for the Must Be Preserved and Maintained category. It is a National Historic Landmark, its preservation is specifically legislated, and it is related to the park's legislated significance. Under the National Historic Landmark designation, it possesses significance in the areas of literature, architecture, and social/humanitarian. The Wayside's areas of significance also relate to its designation as part of the Minute Man National Historical Park (architecture, archeology, military, other – commemoration, literature, and philosophy).

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Many of the agricultural lands around The Wayside have been lost, but pockets of agricultural and open fields still exist. The area remains distinctly rural, which complements the overall character of The Wayside. Additionally, other nearby remaining historic properties create a contextual framework that supports the historic identity of The Wayside. Orchard House, owned today by the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association and open to visitors, is still connected to The Wayside via the Larch Path. The Larch Path was cut by Bronson Alcott to connect his home (Orchard House) to Hawthorne's home (The Wayside). The lasting relationship between these two properties enhances the feeling of a surviving network of historic buildings and features in the Concord area that has carried the historic significance of the region through to the modern day.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Wayside was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 29, 1962, in the areas of literature, architecture, and social/humanitarian significance. A “reaffirmation” of the designation occurred on February 4, 1985 when The Wayside was processed a second time for National Historic Landmark status.

The Wayside was acquired in 1965 by Minute Man National Historical Park (NHP), and the park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. On November 29, 2002 the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted documentation for Minute Man NHP. The documentation identifies the park as nationally significant in the areas of military, commemoration, and literature and locally significant in the areas of agriculture, archeology, and architecture. The period of significance is stated as ca. 1655 to 1959. On December 2, 2002 the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted a Supplementary Listing Record for the park which added “archeology, pre-historic” and “archeology, historic - non aboriginal,” to the areas of significance, and “7500 to 500 years ago [from 2002]” to the period of significance. On October 25, 2006 the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accepted technical corrections primarily related to building names and dates of construction. The resources count also changed. The National Register documents do not cover landscape features in as much depth as the CLI. Historic landscape features that are examined more closely in the CLI include vegetation, additional significant paths, and additional stonework features.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register: Minute Man National Historical Park

NRIS Number: 66000935

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

Name in National Register: Minute Man National Historical Park (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

NRIS Number: 02001445

Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register

Primary Certification Date: 11/29/2002

National Register Documentation Amendment - 12/2/2002

Name in National Register: Minute Man National Historical Park (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

NRIS Number: 02001445

Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register

Primary Certification Date: 11/29/2002

National Register Documentation Amendment - 10/25/2006

Name in National Register: Wayside, The

NRIS Number: 80000356

Primary Certification Date: 12/29/1962

National Historic Landmark - Reaffirmation - 2/4/1985

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

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Criteria Considerations:

B -- A building or structure removed from its original location

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	5498 BCE - CE 1502
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments
Facet:	Hunters and Gatherers
Time Period:	5498 BCE - CE 1502
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments
Facet:	Eastern Farmers
Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Colonial (1600-1730)
Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Period Revivals (1870-1940)
Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Literature
Facet:	Fiction
Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Literature
Facet:	Novel
Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Intellectual Currents
Facet:	Philosophical Schools Of Thought

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Time Period:	CE 1655 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The American Revolution
Facet:	War in the North

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Literature
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Other
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Philosophy
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Minute Man National Historical Park:

The establishment of Minute Man NHP was authorized on September 21, 1959 as the scene of the “shot heard round the world” fired on North Bridge and the ensuing skirmishes between Colonial militia and British regulars that began the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775. The park is made up of three distinct units, including the Battle Road corridor, the historic North Bridge with adjacent related sites, The Wayside, and several other historic monuments and buildings. Minute Man NHP as a whole possesses significance under all four National Register criteria. Its primary significance is under Criterion A at the national level for its association with the military events of April 19, 1775 and for later commemorative activities (the first monument was constructed on the sixtieth anniversary of the event), and at the local level for patterns of agriculture. Under Criterion B, the park possesses national literary importance - it contains the Old Manse and The Wayside, homes to American authors Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Louisa May Alcott, and Harriett Lothrop (pen name, Margaret Sidney). Both houses are designated National Historic Landmarks. The park’s architecture derives local significance under Criterion C, and lastly, the park is locally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information in the areas of prehistoric and historic archeology. It is important to note that Criteria Considerations B, F, and G all apply to the park as a whole.

Two discontinuous periods of significance are ascribed to the park: 7500 to 500 years ago (from 2002) and ca. 1655 to 1959. The earlier period is significant for its potential to yield information important to pre-historic archeology (including the Late Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods). The later period begins at the date of construction of the Meriam House, the oldest feature in the park for which physical evidence survives, and extends to 1959, the year in which the Minute Man NHP was established by an Act of Congress. For the intervening years between 1655 and 1959, the sites that are now part of the park retained sufficient integrity to convey their significance.

The Wayside Unit:

The Wayside Unit specifically derives significance under Criterion A for its military, commemorative, and agricultural history, and under Criterion B for its association with several nationally prominent nineteenth-century authors and scholars. The architecture of the house lends significance under Criterion C. Archeological resources exist on The Wayside property, giving it significance under Criterion D. Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties, also applies to the Wayside Barn as it was moved from its original location during the historic period.

The Wayside is thematically consistent with the establishing legislation of Minute Man NHP due to its association with the events of April 19, 1775, at which time it was the home of Samuel Whitney, the muster master of the Concord Minutemen. The town of Concord had stored artillery for its militia in his barn just prior to the British Regular’s march into Concord, where they were looking for the town’s military stores. The landscape of The Wayside has undergone changes since the events of 1775. These have included the replacement of much of its agricultural field with forest and house lots, and Alcott’s terracing of the ridge (terrace remnants still exist), several additions to the house, and relocations of the barn to next to the house. However, the house remains in its distinctive location at the foot of the ridge and north of Lexington Road, with its related field lying across the road. The Wayside possesses agricultural significance, exhibiting ties to the development of local agriculture in its

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barn and to the adjacent Eliphelet Fox House Foundation included within the boundaries of the Wayside Unit. The roughly terraced hillside and a remnant portion of the eight-acre parcel located directly across Lexington Road from the house (now only 0.33 acres, but retaining an open, agricultural quality) also exhibit agricultural significance.

The Wayside is best known for being the home of several nationally prominent nineteenth-century authors and scholars: Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott and Harriett Lothrop (better known by her pen name, Margaret Sidney). This literary history has resulted in commemorative events and features, as demonstrated in the Hawthorne Centennial Plaque, and the acquisition of the property in 1965 by the National Park Service. Extant landscape features that contribute to the significance of the literary landscape include the house and barn, terraced hillside, stone retaining walls and stone steps, Larch Path (running from The Wayside to the Orchard House), Hawthorne Path (along the ridge line), hedge, lawn, Hawthorne Tree, and surviving evergreens on the 0.33 acre parcel and between the house and the road.

The house itself was built in the Colonial period, some time between 1688 and 1717. It was modified by the Alcotts (1844-1852), the Hawthornes (1852-1868) and the Lothrops (1883-1965). The Lothrop modifications were largely to preserve the property while bringing in contemporary amenities. The house retains much of its historic integrity.

The Eliphelet Fox House Site gives historic archeological significance to The Wayside landscape – the house was constructed in 1666 by Eliphelet Fox, and abandoned in 1825. There are possibly other archeological sites on the property.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Single Family House

Primary Current Use: Historic Furnished Interior

Other Use/Function

Agricultural Outbuilding

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Wayside Unit, Minute Man NHP	Current
"The Home of Authors"	Current
The Wayside	Both Current And Historic
Hillside	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
10000 BCE	Farmed/Harvested	Early people hunt large animals (mastodon, mammoths, caribou) grazing within open spruce forest in the region.
CE 1500	Farmed/Harvested	Algonquian people plant crops and construct fishing weirs along the Musketequid River (Concord River).
CE 1635	Settled	Puritans establish the Concord Plantation along the Musketequid River (Concord River).
CE 1636	Land Transfer	By 1636, Concord Plantation begins allocating house lots along the base of the east-west ridgeline (which today forms the spine of The Wayside Unit, and is known as Revolutionary Ridge). This initial apportionment of land in Concord becomes known as the First Division. First Division lands extend to the Meriam's Corner area.
CE 1652 - 1663	Land Transfer	Between 1652 and 1663, Concord Plantation distributes additional acreage during the town's Second Division of land. When complete, house lots extend throughout the entire plantation.
CE 1666 - 1668	Inhabited	The first known record of land ownership for The Wayside property. Nathaniel Ball owns thirteen acres on both sides of the Bay Road (Lexington Road).
CE 1666	Built	Eliphelet Fox House is built.
CE 1668	Land Transfer	Ball transfers "half my house Lott" to his son Nathaniel Ball, Jr.

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CE 1668 - 1717	Land Transfer	Nathaniel Ball later transfers it to his son Caleb Ball.
CE 1716 - 1717	Built	The Wayside house and barn are built (the date of construction of the present-day barn is not certain, but evidence suggests that it is the same barn that was recorded in the property deed in 1716).
CE 1717	Purchased/Sold	Caleb Ball sells the property to Samuel Fletcher, a window maker, it includes three acres “on both sides of ye Bay Road with all ye Housing Building & fencing thereon standing that part of ye premises w[hi]ch Lyeth upon the northerly side of ye Bay Road.”
CE 1722	Purchased/Sold	Samuel Fletcher to Nathaniel Billings.
CE 1722 - 1723	Purchased/Sold	Nathaniel Billings to Zachariah Parker.
	Purchased/Sold	Zachariah Parker to Nathaniel Coleburn.
CE 1747	Purchased/Sold	Nathaniel Coleburn to John Breed.
CE 1769	Purchased/Sold	John Breed to Samuel Whitney, house with one-half acre of land.
CE 1775	Military Operation	April 19, 1775, British troops march into Concord to seize artillery. A confrontation at North Bridge between the British troops and Colonial militia results in a British retreat back down the road to Boston.
CE 1778	Purchased/Sold	In May, Samuel Whitney to Daniel Taylor, buildings and 0.75 acres of land.
	Purchased/Sold	2 months later, Daniel Taylor to Daniel Hoar, Sr.
CE 1825	Abandoned	The Eliphelet Fox House is abandoned.
CE 1827	Purchased/Sold	Daniel Hoar, Jr. to Darius Meriam, buildings and 1 acre of land.

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CE 1832	Purchased/Sold	Darius Meriam to Horatio Cogswell.
CE 1844	Purchased/Sold	In September, Horatio Cogswell to Washington C. Allen, buildings on a one acre parcel and an eight-acre parcel across the road.
CE 1845	Purchased/Sold	Washington C. Allen to The Trustees of Abba Alcott, buildings and one-acre parcel on north side of County Road (Lexington Road) for \$850.
	Purchased/Sold	Washington C. Allen to Ralph Waldo Emerson, the eight-acre parcel on the south side of County Road (Lexington Road) for \$500.
	Land Transfer	Ralph Waldo Emerson enters into a lease agreement with Bronson Alcott for use of the eight-acre parcel across the road.
	Cultivated	Bronson Alcott plants the eight-acre parcel (also referred to as Emerson field) with crops.
	Moved	Bronson Alcott moves barn originally located on south side of Lexington Road to west side of The Wayside by 1845.
CE 1845 - 1846	Planted	Bronson Alcott transplants evergreens from the back of the house to the front of the house to serve as a screen from the road.
CE 1845 - 1848	Altered	Bronson Alcott adds two wings to the house, builds a conservatory, a rustic summerhouse, a rustic garden house, a rustic bridge, a rustic arched gateway, a beehive and a number of trellises on the land. Also repairs existing wells, installs a pump and a fountain. Builds stone retaining walls and stone steps.
CE 1846	Planted	Bronson Alcott plants apple and pear trees in front of the house and in the lawn.
	Purchased/Sold	September 1, Abel Moore to Samuel J. May, three-acre parcel adjoining the Alcott's one-acre parcel to the west and north.

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CE 1846 - 1847	Graded	Bronson Alcott undertakes earthmoving projects at The Wayside, including changing the shape of the hillside behind the barn and the slope behind the house, digging out a wider space for passing between the hillside and the back of the house, and creating terraces on the hillside.
	Planted	Alcott plants peach and apple trees on the newly-formed terraces.
CE 1847	Planted	Bronson Alcott plants elms by the front door of the house.
CE 1848 - 1852	Land Transfer	The Alcotts lease the Hillside for several years after they move to Boston.
CE 1852	Purchased/Sold	March 10, 1852, Nathaniel Hawthorne purchases the one-acre parcel and the buildings upon it from the Alcotts, and the eight-acre parcel from Ralph Waldo Emerson.
	Purchased/Sold	The Hawthornes leave for England and leave The Wayside (renamed from the Hillside) in the care of Sophia Hawthorne's brother. While abroad, Hawthorne purchases additional land adjacent to The Wayside property.
CE 1859	Altered	Nathaniel Hawthorne hires Bronson Alcott to oversee renovations and landscape improvements at The Wayside.
CE 1860	Inhabited	The Hawthorne family moves back into The Wayside.
	Built	Alcott oversees the completion of several paths on the property, including the Larch Path, the Hawthorne Path, the path to the brook, the path from the west side of the house to the hilltop, and some other smaller paths.
	Planted	The Hawthornes begin the planting of the 450 Norway spruce tree seedlings they had sent from England.
	Moved	Nathaniel Hawthorne moves barn to east side of house.
CE 1870	Purchased/Sold	July 13, the Hawthornes sell The Wayside to George and Abby Gray.

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CE 1871	Purchased/Sold	Mary C. Pratt leases The Wayside from the Grays and opens the “Wayside School for Young Ladies.”
CE 1872	Purchased/Sold	The Grays sell the property on the north side of Lexington Road to Mary Pratt. They keep the eight-acre lot on the south side of Lexington Road.
CE 1879	Purchased/Sold	George P. and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop purchase The Wayside from Mary Pratt.
CE 1883	Purchased/Sold	May 10, Daniel and Harriett Mulford Lothrop purchase The Wayside and the land north of Lexington Road.
CE 1887	Altered	The Lothrops construct a piazza on the western side of the house.
CE 1900	Purchased/Sold	Harriett Lothrop purchases Orchard House, located just west of The Wayside property.
CE 1900 - 1911	Moved	Some time between 1900 and 1911 AD, Harriett moves The Chapel of the Orchard House onto The Wayside property.
CE 1904	Memorialized	The Lothrops host the Hawthorne Centenary July 4 – 7. A plaque is installed at The Wayside commemorating Hawthorne’s life and his time at The Wayside.
CE 1905	Explored	Charles Everett, a Harvard University student and family friend of the Lothrops, conducts an existing conditions assessment of The Wayside landscape for his landscape architecture thesis. He notes the impressive stature of the mature Norway spruce planted by Hawthorne in 1860.
CE 1911	Purchased/Sold	Harriett Lothrop sells the Orchard House to the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association.
CE 1932	Inhabited	Margaret Lothrop moves back into The Wayside and opens the house in the summers for tourists.
CE 1937	Purchased/Sold	Margaret Lothrop sells the land in back of The Wayside (most likely the land north of the ridgeline).

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CE 1938	Damaged	In September a hurricane destroys most of the large trees on The Wayside property. The Norway Spruce on the hillside and the evergreens between the house and the road are largely decimated.
CE 1946	Removed	In September Margaret Lothrop has two elms cut down – possibly damaged by elm leaf beetles or Dutch elm disease.
CE 1959 - 1960	Established	On September 21, 1959, Public Law 86-321 establishes Minute Man National Historical Park. The park opens to the public in 1960.
CE 1962	Established	December 29, 1962 The Wayside is designated a National Historic Landmark.
CE 1965	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Service (NPS) purchases The Wayside from Margaret Lothrop. She continues to host visitors at the Wayside.
CE 1965 - 1968	Cultivated	Margaret Lothrop cultivates several ornamental plantings, including daylilies, lilacs, barberry, ferns, lily-of-the-valley, iris, foxglove, and vines on the western façade of the piazza and on the two trellises.
CE 1968	Stabilized	The NPS installs new gutters, downspouts, and cast iron boots. Also repairs the piazza gutter.
CE 1971	Rehabilitated	The Wayside opens to the public.
	Removed	The historic elm tree near the entrance to the barn is removed due to disease.
CE 1985	Established	February 4, The Wayside is “reaffirmed” as a National Historic Landmark.
CE 2001	Established	The Wayside is designated a part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

Physical History:

PRE-HISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION

For at least one thousand years prior to European settlement, Algonquian people planted crops and fished in the Musketequid River (Concord River) area. In the winters, Native American men hunted game in the vast woodlands surrounding the river. Using fire, they managed the woodlands to promote easier hunting and traveling, and to increase production of edible fruits and nuts. By the 1630s, diseases introduced by early European settlers had decimated the Native American population.

In 1635, a handful of Puritan families ventured inland sixteen miles to settle within the newly established Concord Plantation. The first settlers dug earthen burrows into the southern slope of the ridgeline running along the northern side of the Bay Road (now Lexington Road) which runs in back of the present-day Wayside Unit. By 1636 the town began to distribute land among the inhabitants. The first house lots were clustered within a one-half mile radius from the town meeting hall, and many of these were located along the north side of the Bay Road at the base of the ridgeline.

COLONIAL SETTLERS AND THE START OF THE AMERICAN RENAISSANCE,
1666-1845

Early Land Owners, 1666-1769:

The first known record of land ownership for The Wayside property dates to 1666, when Nathaniel Ball owned thirteen acres on both sides of the Bay Road (Lexington Road). Located immediately west of Nathaniel Ball's property, on the north side of the road and within the present-day Wayside Unit, was land owned by Eliphelet Fox. The foundation of the Fox house still exists today. Two years later, Ball transferred "half my house Lott" to his son Nathaniel Ball, Jr., who later transferred it to his son Caleb. Caleb Ball constructed The Wayside house from 1716-1717, before selling the property to Samuel Fletcher. At this point it included three acres "on both sides of ye Bay Road with all ye Housing Building & fencing thereon standing that part of ye premises w[hi]ch Lyeth upon the northerly side of ye Bay Road." Between 1717 and 1769, the property changed ownership five times, passing in 1722 from Samuel Fletcher to Nathaniel Billings, in 1722/23 to Zachariah Parker, in 1722/23 to Nathaniel Coleburn, in 1747 to John Breed, and finally in 1769 to Samuel Whitney, a shopkeeper (M. Lothrop, 1937). At the time the property transferred to Whitney, the house lot included only one-half acre.

Samuel Whitney Ownership, 1769-1778:

In 1775, Whitney was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and the muster master of the Concord minutemen. In February 1775, the Provincial Congress ordered stockpiles of military arms and provisions to be stored in Worcester and Concord. Concord stored a portion of its ammunition supply in the warehouse adjoining Samuel Whitney's house (Sabin, 1983: 1-3; Ronsheim, 1968: 6-8).

During the early hours of April 19, 1775, in an attempt to suppress the mounting colonial

rebellion, British troops marched into Concord to seize the town’s military arms and provisions. Reportedly, the ammunition stored in Whitney’s warehouse had been moved to a safer location prior to British arrival, as had most of the town’s military supplies. As the British searched the town for ammunition stockpiles, a building was set fire in the center of town. Whether set intentionally or by accident, the fire ignited the Battle at the North Bridge, the first forcible resistance to British aggression - on the day that marked the beginning of the American Revolution (Ronsheim, 1968: 6-9).

Various Owners, 1778-1844:

In May 1778 Whitney sold the house lot, which now included 0.75 acres, to Daniel Taylor who in turn sold the property two months later to Daniel Hoar, Sr. The property remained in the Hoar family until 1827, when Daniel Hoar Jr. sold the house lot, which included one acre, to Darius Meriam. In 1832, Meriam sold the property to Horatio Cogswell, and in September 1844 Cogswell sold the one-acre parcel and an eight-acre parcel (known today as Emerson Field) to Washington C. Allen (Lothrop, 1937; Middlesex County Deeds). In 1845 Allen sold the one-acre parcel on the north side of the road, (then known as the County Road, today named Lexington Road), to Abba and Bronson Alcott for \$850. Ralph Waldo Emerson, a fellow transcendentalist and close friend of the Alcotts, purchased the eight-acre parcel on the south side of the road for \$500 from Allen, and leased it to the Alcotts (Figure 1).

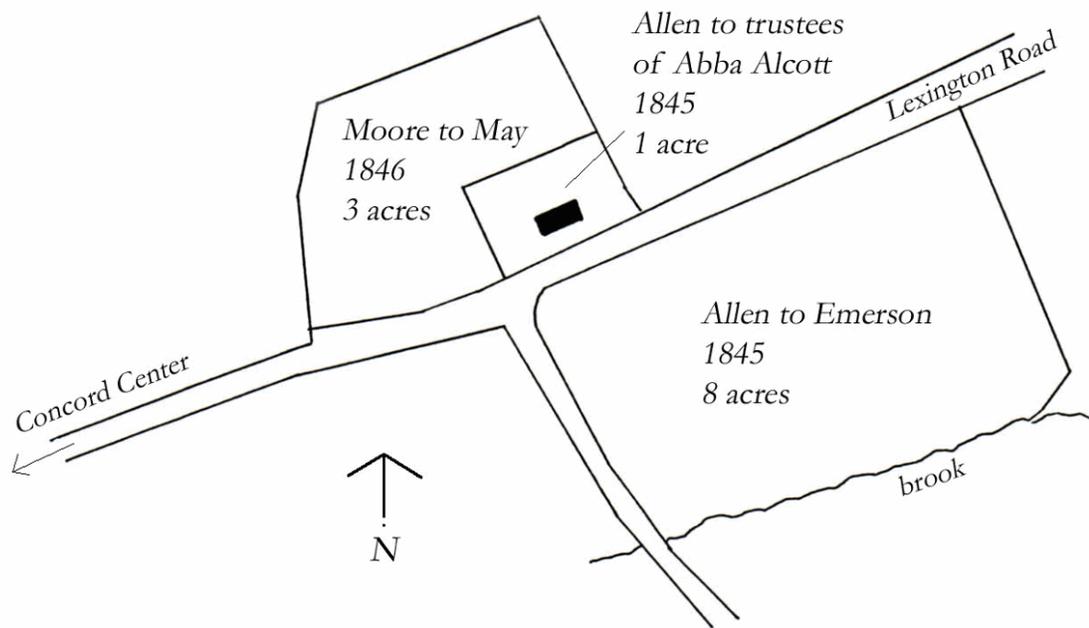


Figure 1. Map of land associated with The Wayside, 1845 to 1852. (OCLP, 2007)

BRONSON AND ABBA ALCOTT OWNERSHIP, 1845-1852

Bronson Alcott, an author, philosopher and teacher, was one of the most influential men

associated with the nineteenth-century transcendental movement, which was centered in Concord. In 1845, when Bronson and Abba Alcott moved into The Wayside, they had four daughters: Anna Bronson (14), Louisa May (13), Elizabeth Sewall (10), and Abba May (5). All four of the girls were the basis of the characters in Louisa May Alcott's book *Little Women*, published in 1868, and Louisa's experience growing up at The Wayside also served as inspiration for the book (Toogood, 1970: iii, 1).

The Alcotts called the property "Hillside," and in keeping with his transcendental beliefs of self-reliance and living off of the land, Bronson Alcott immediately set about improving Hillside to support his family. He enlarged the existing house by adding two wings constructed with sections of other buildings located on the property, and moved the barn from across the street to just west of the house. He also constructed a conservatory east of the house, a rustic summerhouse on the hillside northwest of the house, and a rustic garden house (or bath house) along the stream on the eight-acre parcel leased from Emerson. Smaller structures included a rustic bridge near the garden house, a beehive above a stone wall (see below), a rustic arched gateway at the edge of the lawn, and a number of trellises. He repaired existing wells and installed a pump and a fountain on the eight-acre parcel (Toogood, 1970: 16-17 and 100-109; Harriett M. Lothrop Family Papers: box 43, folder 7). The summerhouse probably stood near the border between the locust grove and the apple orchard on the hillside above the lawn.

He also altered the base of the hillside rising in back of the house. As recorded in his journal from July to November 1846, Alcott "shaped the hillside beyond the barn . . . altered the slope behind the house . . . prepared hillside for wall behind barn . . . [and] wheeled earth from behind house to open a wider passage from barn [west of the house] to conservatory [east of house]" (Toogood, 1970: 101-102). From April 1846 to July 1847 Alcott undertook terracing the hillside (Toogood, 1970: 96, 109). Once the terraces were finished, he laid sod and planted peas, potatoes, melons, and fruit trees on them (Toogood, 1970: 96-98, 108-110; Harriett M. Lothrop Family Papers: box 43, folder 7). There is some evidence in later writings about the landscape that suggests that the terraces Alcott constructed may have extended further west than existing conditions indicate.

From statements in Alcott's journal, it appears that there were two walls east of the house, a retaining wall at the base of the hillside which also served as a conservatory wall, and perhaps a north/south wall that divided the Alcott and the Bull properties (Carroll, 1973: 15; Toogood, 1970: 101-102, 106, 111). Alcott also repaired and constructed a number of fences on his property.

In 1845 and 1846, Alcott transplanted trees from the hillside in back of the house to the front of the house, to serve as a screen between the house and the road (Toogood, 1970: 103). Transplanted species mentioned included pines, spruce, larch, hemlock, maple, birch, and locust (Toogood, 1970: 103-105). On May 6, 1846 he commented, "if trees survive shall find seclusion from the road . . . Had I chosen I should have sought a place remote from the road . . ." One entry, from May 13, 1846, states at least a portion of the evergreens were planted in rows. In mid-May 1847 Alcott wrote "set elms by roadside before door." (Toogood, 1970: 111). Alcott's journal indicates that he planted peach trees and apples on the terraces and in October

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of 1846 planted apple and a few pear trees in front of the house and in the lawn. Apple tree species included Hubbardston Nonesuch, Bell Flower, Baldwin, Greening, and Fairman. Underlying the fruit trees and covering much of the area within the dooryard was sowed grass and clover and in the area bordering the “alley” (see below) within the eight-acre plot, he sowed a mix of oats and clover. Alcott and Abba also decorated the landscape with flower beds (Figure 2) (Toogood, 1970: 103-105, 111-112).

Alcott created a network of paths which included functional paths through the terraces and within the eight-acre parcel (both areas planted as gardens) and pleasure paths winding up the hillside to the summerhouse, through ornamental gardens around the house, and to the garden house on the eight-acre parcel. On the hillside and terraces he created a serpentine walk through the locust grove, a path up the hillside that originated near the conservatory, a walk on the hillside ending on the western side of the barn, a footpath on the top of the wall that passed above the bee house and behind the barn, and a path that led up through the terraces from the kitchen door.

By the fall of 1847, Bronson and Abigail Alcott’s enthusiasm with Hillside had waned, as their finances became strained and it became clear that the land could not support the entire family. On November 17, 1848 the family left Hillside and moved into a leased house on Dedham Street in Boston (Toogood, 1970: 26-32). From November 1848 to March 1852 the Alcotts leased the Hillside. Very little is known about the landscape and gardens during this period.



Figure 2. Sketch of The Wayside drawn by Bronson Alcott, ca.1847. (Photographic copy located in Minute Man NHP library. Original owned by the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association)

HAWTHORNE FAMILY OWNERSHIP, 1852-1870

Hawthorne Occupancy, 1852- 1853:

On March 10, 1852 Nathaniel Hawthorne purchased the one-acre parcel surrounding the house from Bronson and Abba Alcott for one thousand dollars and the eight-acre parcel across the street from Ralph Waldo Emerson for five hundred dollars (Sewall & May letter, 1852; Emerson letter, 1852). The “Hillside,” renamed “The Wayside” by Hawthorne, was the second home Hawthorne occupied in Concord. Between 1842 and 1845 Hawthorne and his bride Sophia had leased a house owned by the Emerson family, known after their occupancy as the Old Manse. When they moved to Hillside, the Hawthornes had three children: Una, age 8; Julian age 5; and Rose, a toddler (M. Lothrop, 1968: 80; Toogood, 1970: 35).

Hawthorne is best known as an author. He wrote several novels prior to moving to The Wayside, including *Mosses of the Old Manse*, *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of Seven Gables*, and *the Blithedale Romance*. In his early years at The Wayside he wrote *Tanglewood Tales* and a biography of presidential candidate Franklin Pierce, who had been a Bowdoin College classmate of Hawthorne.

Hawthorne valued the hillside landscape as a thinking space and a place to formulate his novels, as opposed to Bronson Alcott’s appreciation of the land for its agricultural capabilities. This is demonstrated by the fact that the landscape feature most associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne is the ridgeline above the house - while contemplating his writing, Hawthorne paced to and fro along the ridgeline creating a “well worn path” that is today known as the Hawthorne Path.

The Hawthorne family enjoyed some of the results of the Alcott’s efforts at farming, but did not initially invest as much effort in the development or upkeep of the land. They harvested fruit from the apple and peach trees planted by Alcott, and sold some of the grass that had been planted, but eventually let nature take over the fields and gardens once cultivated by the Alcotts. In journal entries from September 1852, Sophia Hawthorne noted the garden on the eight-acre parcel was “a perfect wilderness of weeds” and was “quite a disgrace to us.” By this time, the summerhouse and arbors built by Alcott were also in poor condition. The garden house and the water fountain constructed by Alcott on the eight-acre parcel were still extant at the time Hawthorne purchased The Wayside (Toogood, 1970: 117-118, 124; J. Hawthorne, 1903: 58).

Peabody and Mann Occupancy, 1853-1859:

After President Franklin Pierce was elected, he appointed Hawthorne to the Consulship at Liverpool, England (Toogood, 1970: 36-37). The Hawthornes sailed to England in July of 1853, leaving The Wayside in the care of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, Sophia Hawthorne’s brother. Just prior to leaving the country, Hawthorne purchased 10 acres 87 rods from John B. Moore for \$263.59. The purchase included the crest of the ridge and a portion of the north face of the ridge, but was separated from the one-acre house lot Hawthorne had purchased from Bronson and Abba by a lot remaining in the ownership of Samuel J. May (Abba Alcott’s brother). Five months later, while in England, Hawthorne purchased from Samuel J. May the three-acre parcel abutting The Wayside to the north and west, thus joining all of the lots he had purchased

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(Figure 3). The Peabodys occupied The Wayside from July 1853 to July 1859 (Toogood, 1970: 37, 48; Moore letter, 1853; May letter, 1853). During this time, The Wayside was featured in the book *Homes of American Authors*, which also highlighted the homes of Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, and Walt Whitman, among others.

In 1857, the Alcotts moved back to Concord and in 1858, they purchased the property neighboring The Wayside to the west, which they named Orchard House. While still in Europe, Nathaniel Hawthorne hired Bronson Alcott to oversee the renovation of the house and landscape improvements.

Hawthorne Occupancy, 1860-1868:

In June 1860 the Hawthorne family returned to The Wayside. Between August and September 1860, Alcott oversaw a number of landscape improvements at The Wayside, some of which he completed himself (Toogood, 1970: 120-123). On August 14 Alcott “superintend[ed] the laying of a walk across to Hawthornes . . . a convenient path [that] brings the two families together in a few minutes connecting with our [Alcott] walk.” (Toogood, 1970: 120). The walk ran from the east side of the Orchard House property to the west side of The Wayside. Referred to in letters written by Sophia Hawthorne as the Larch Path or the Larch Avenue, the path ran parallel to Lexington Road and inside the “larch row” (Lathrop, 1897: 429; Toogood, 1970: 66, 122, 130). Additional paths constructed at The Wayside between August and September 1860 included (Toogood, 1970: 120-121):

- “walk down to the brook through the willows [eight-acre parcel] across the lawn”
- “paths about the yard”
- “walk from the barn [west of the house] through the locust grove to the hilltop . . . it curves gracefully up the slope under the locusts and pines”
- “path along front of east Orchard to Hawthornes”
- “path along the lane to the hot house [conservatory?]”
- “path over the hill to [Hawthorne’s] seat under the pine [large white pine, see below].

In the fall of 1860 the Hawthornes began the planting of 450 Norway spruce tree seedlings sent from England (Toogood, 1970: 130). Historic photographs from the early 1900s indicate the spruce trees were planted on the terraces in back of the house and on the hillside east of the house. It is not known to what extent, if any, the trees were planted north of the Hawthorne Path.

Before the spruce trees grew in, the ridgeline provided views of distant landscapes, especially from the western brow which, according to Rose Hawthorne Lathrop “sloped rapidly to Lexington Road, and overlook[ed] meadows and distant wood-ranges, some of the cottages of humble folks, and the neighboring huge, owl-haunted elms of Alcott’s lawn.” (Toogood, 1970: 134). At this viewing site, Bronson Alcott constructed a seat for Hawthorne of “twisted boughs.” (J. Hawthorne, ca. 1904: 69). Alcott also constructed a “rustic seat” at the foot of the hill, but the exact location is unknown (Lathrop, 1897: 432). A “rustic seat” is also known to have stood against the low trunk of a mulberry tree near the house, in front of the library (J. Hawthorne, ca. 1904: 68).

Also located in front of the library, directly adjacent to the front walk, was a hawthorn tree that still exists today. As described in a letter Sophia Hawthorne wrote to her friend Annie Fields in May 1866:

"I did so want to show you the Hawthorne tree . . . wreaths of merry blooms – half double and half single, the single with the rose-tinted stamens and the delicious perfume. The double of perfect form with no fragrance and all pure white" (Toogood, 1970: 128).

The two sides of the hawthorn tree were referred to as "Rose's side" and "Una's side," the former most likely the half with double white flowers and the latter the half with single, rose-tinted flowers. (The tree was probably planted during the Hawthorne occupancy). It is not known if the Hawthorne Tree (as it is referred to today) was cultivated purposely to exhibit two different bloom types. Existing conditions indicate that either the tree is actually two trees, whose trunks have fused together at the base, or that one side of the tree was grafted upon the other, and the host cultivar grew along with the intended cultivar.

Landscape features paralleling Lexington Road included a hedge bordered by a picket fence and tall evergreens. These trees were probably among the trees planted by Bronson Alcott in the 1840s when he owned The Wayside. Letters written by Sophia Hawthorne indicate several species of ornamental plants located around the house ca. 1860 to 1864. She wrote of sunflowers by the steps; purple fleur de lys around the door; woodbine by Hawthorne's study; and yellow lilies, crocus, portulaca, gilia, sweet pea, and mignonette (Figure 4) (Lathrop, 1897: 435; Toogood, 1970: 121-123).

Although the Hawthornes planted crops in the eight-acre parcel for the first few years of their occupancy, they apparently did not garden it as rigorously as Alcott. In 1903 Julian Hawthorne remembered:

"The level meadow [eight-acre parcel] on the south of the road was laid out partly in young fruit-trees, and partially in corn and beans; a straight path to the brook was made, and larches were set out on both sides of it. A few old apple-trees grew to the west of the area divided by the path; and there was one Porter apple-tree that stood close to the fence, on which early and delicious fruit appeared in profusion every year" (J. Hawthorn, ca. 1904).

The Hawthornes eventually gave up planting crops in the 8-acre lot and let the weeds slowly take over, but they did maintain a path between the evergreens down to the stream.

Soon after returning from Europe, Hawthorne moved the barn from the western to the eastern side of the house. In doing so, he expanded the western lawn area, and the family often used the space for entertaining.

Hawthorne Occupancy - After Nathaniel Hawthorne's Death, 1864-1868:

Nathaniel Hawthorne died on May 19, 1864 while he was traveling in New Hampshire with President Franklin Pierce. The family remained at The Wayside for several years following

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Hawthorne's death, but in October 1868, the Hawthornes traveled to Germany so that Julian could study engineering in Heidelberg (Lothrop, 1968: 135-145; Toogood, 1970: 68). The family retained ownership of The Wayside until the summer of 1870. It is not known if the house was occupied during this period.

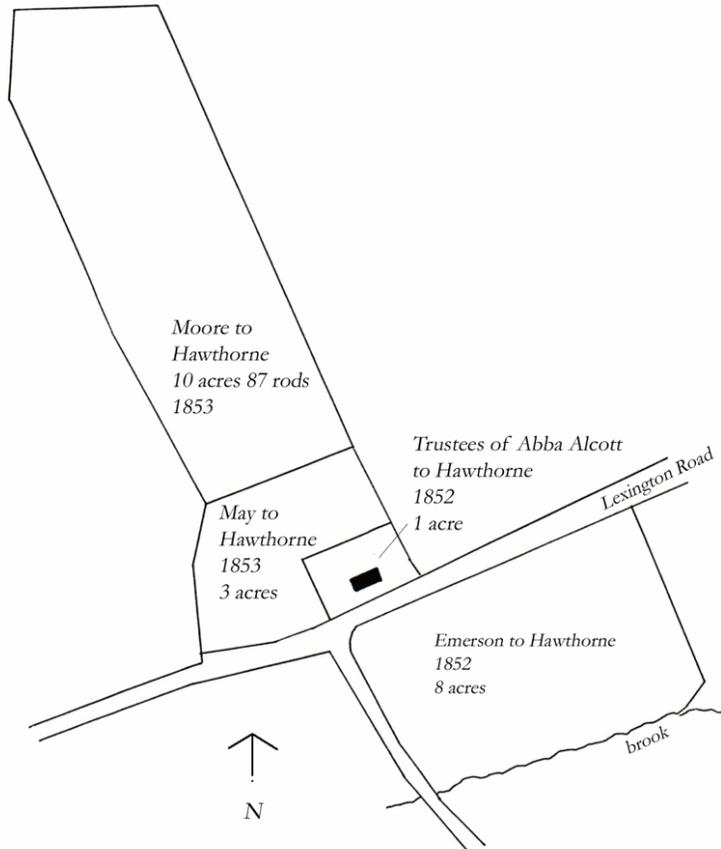


Figure 3. Map of land purchased by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1852 to 1853. (OCLP, 2007)

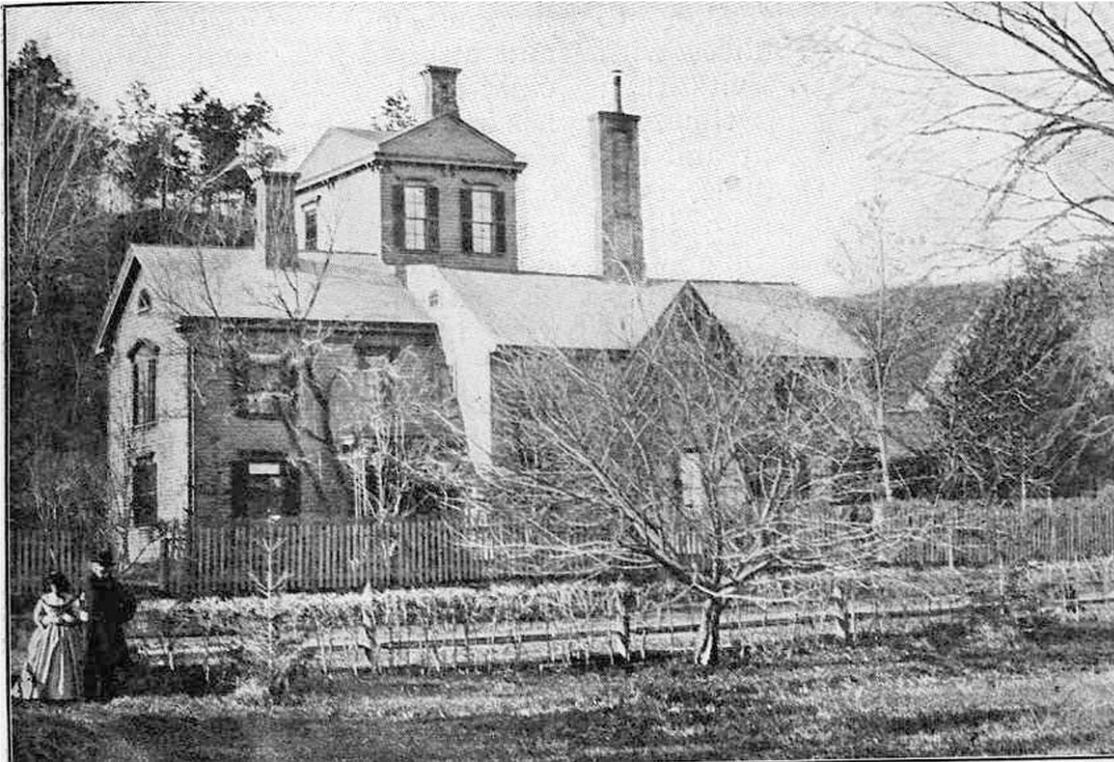


Figure 4. View northeast toward The Wayside, ca. 1860-1864. Sophia and Nathaniel Hawthorne stand in the eight-acre parcel, in front of a hedge bordering Lexington Road. (Photographic copy located in Minute Man NHP Library)

GRAY AND PRATT OWNERSHIP, 1870-1879

On July 13, 1870, the Hawthornes sold The Wayside (including the 11 acres 56 rods on the north side of Lexington Road and the eight-acre parcel on the south side of the road) to George and Abby Gray for \$3001.00 (Hawthorne Letters to Abby Gray, 1870). The Grays leased the Wayside to Mary C. Pratt from 1871 to 1872, to open the “Wayside School for Young Ladies.” In 1872 they sold her the properties on the north side of Lexington Road, and retained the eight-acre parcel (G. and A. Gray letter to Pratt, 1873). Mary C. Pratt operated the school until 1879.

GEORGE AND ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP OWNERSHIP, 1879-1883

On March 1, 1879, George P. and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (the youngest daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne) purchased The Wayside for \$4000 from Mary Pratt. The property included the 11 acre 56 rod parcel north of Lexington Road. In 1880 the Concord Guidebook was published, and included a section on The Wayside by Rose Lathrop (The Concord Freeman, 1880).

Information on the landscape of The Wayside during the Lathrop ownership is found in several

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historic photographs depicting the western and southern sides of the house. Evident in these photographs are landscape features dating to the Hawthorne, and some possibly to the Alcott, ownership periods. Included among these are the Hawthorne tree, foot paths, vines on the western façade of the house, lawn, and the evergreens along Lexington Road and on the hillside (Figures 5 and 6). By the mid-1880s, the evergreens brought over from Europe by Hawthorne had matured, as had secondary growth trees on the hillside and terraces. This thick growth rose around the lawn west of the house, just above the stone retaining wall.

In February 1881, while living in Boston for the winter, the Lathrop's four year old son, their only child, died. Devastated by his passing, Rose writes later that she could not bear to return to The Wayside where she had "watched him daily." In the Spring, Rose and George both departed for Europe. They returned to The Wayside a year later but only remained there into the winter of 1882 (The Concord Freeman, 1881-1882; Toogood, 1970: 75).



Figure 5. View looking northeast at George P. Lathrop and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop in front of The Wayside, ca. 1880-1882. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #24504, Minute Man NHP Archives).



Figure 6. View looking north at The Wayside, ca. 1880-1882. The pine tree (right) was one of at least three that stood in a row, east of the house. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #8108, Minute Man NHP Archives).

LOTHROP OWNERSHIP, 1883-1965

Daniel and Harriett Mulford Lothrop Ownership - 1883-1892:

On May 10, 1883, Daniel and Harriett Mulford Lothrop purchased The Wayside and the 11 acre 56 rod-parcel north of Lexington Road from George P. and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop for five thousand dollars. Daniel Lothrop was the head of the Boston publishing firm “D. Lothrop and Company,” which published magazines and books for children, including the Five Little Peppers series, written by Daniel’s wife Harriett under the pen name “Margaret Sidney.” The Lothrop’s only child, Margaret M. Lothrop, was born at The Wayside in 1884 (G. Lathrop to D. Lothrop letter; M. Lothrop, 1968: 153-155; Toogood, 1970: 77).

It was the property’s association with Nathaniel Hawthorne that drew the Lothrops to The Wayside, and prompted them to maintain, for the most part, the house and grounds as Hawthorne had known them. The most significant exterior alteration to the house was the addition of the piazza, constructed along the western side of the house in 1887 (M. Lothrop, 1968: 159; Toogood, 1970: 76). The home continued to be regularly featured in guide books, magazines and newspapers (some of which were written and published by the Lothrops) and continued to be a popular tourist attraction. Among The Wayside’s most photographed and written about landscape features during this period were the many paths traversing the hillside (including the original Larch and Hawthorne Paths), two wooden benches along the Hawthorne Path (one at the western end and one approximately half way up the path), and a wooden

platform constructed in a large white pine, also on the Hawthorne Path (Figure 7-9). Information in period guidebooks, newspapers, and magazines, as well as from Daniel and Harriett Lothrop, attributes these features to Nathaniel Hawthorne. However, subsequent research, including NPS interviews with Daniel and Harriett's daughter, Margaret Lothrop, indicates the wooden benches probably did not date to the Hawthorne period. Margaret Lothrop also stated that she had been told the platform had been constructed for a ceremony (details unknown) after the Hawthornes had sold the property (M. Lothrop interview, 1967).

Harriett Mulford Lothrop Ownership - 1892-1904:

Daniel Lothrop died on March 25, 1892 at the family's winter residence in Boston. Harriett Lothrop and her daughter Margaret continued to spend most of the year at The Wayside until Margaret graduated from Concord High School in 1900, after which the two spent considerably more time away from The Wayside. Margaret attended Smith College from 1901 to 1905, and later attended Leland Stanford University in California where she received a master's degree in 1915. After graduation she became an instructor at the university. From 1912 to her death in 1924, Harriett Lothrop typically visited her daughter in California and leased out the wayside during the winters (M. Lothrop interview, 1966; The Concord Enterprise, 1912-1924).

Despite spending half the year away, Harriett continued to make improvements to The Wayside and to host functions there. In 1900 Harriett purchased the Orchard House where Louisa May Alcott had written her famous novel *Little Women* (1868). Included on the property was The Chapel, a small wooden structure located west of Orchard House which had been used by Bronson Alcott as a classroom for his "School of Philosophy" ca. 1885. By 1911, possibly sooner, Harriett Lothrop moved The Chapel onto The Wayside property, to the hillside northwest of the house. In 1911 Harriett sold the Orchard House and 0.382 surrounding acres to the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association for "\$1 and other considerations" (Figure 11) (W. Harris to H. Lothrop letter, 1900; Bartlett, 1885; H. Lothrop to Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association letter, 1911). At some point before 1900, Harriett also acquired the plot of land south of Lexington Road and west of Hawthorne Lane.

One of the most historically significant events held at The Wayside, was the Hawthorne Centenary hosted by the Lothrop family July 4-7, 1904, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Nathaniel Hawthorne's birth. The first day's proceedings began at the foot of the hillside, west of the house. Guests numbering about three hundred sat on folding chairs placed upon the lawn facing north-west toward two large pine trees draped by a large American flag. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author and family friend of the Hawthornes, delivered an opening address. Following this, Beatrix Hawthorne loosened the large flag between the two pines to unveil a granite boulder monument with a bronze tablet commemorating Nathaniel Hawthorne, her grandfather (The Hawthorne Centenary, 1905; "The Hawthorne Tablet," 1904: 11-12). The monument was placed near the base of the hillside, along the north side of the path leading from the northwest corner of the lawn to the ridgeline (Figure 12).

Many of the landscape features known to be present during the early years of Lothrop ownership were also present at the time of the Hawthorne Centenary, including the paths, the

wooden benches, and the wooden platform in the large white pine.

The paths associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne, such as the Hawthorne Path (near which the monument was placed) were the most recognized. One or more additional paths may have also lead up the hillside to the ridgeline (Figure 13). Margaret Lothrop stated in an NPS interview an “irregular path up [the] hill used to come out just inside of the big tree [large white pine tree with wooden platform],” this description may possibly have been the “serpentine walk through the locust grove” cut by Bronson Alcott in 1846 (M. Lothrop interview, 1967; Wolfe, 1895: 64; Toogood, 1970: 101). An extant path connecting the path leading from the northwest corner of the lawn to the Larch Path may also have been present in 1904. The wooden platform constructed in the large white pine still stood but had been modified for stability and safety by Harriett Lothrop (Figure 14).

In 1905 a Harvard University student and family friend of the Lothrop's named Charles Everett completed an existing conditions assessment of The Wayside landscape for his landscape architecture thesis. In his thesis, Everett described the terraces and hillside as well as the evergreens brought by Hawthorne from Europe in 1860, remarking “It is very impressive to stand in one of the aisles formed by the plantation of trees along the terraces and the effect is almost that of a church... The average height of the trees is from fifty to sixty feet.”

The landscape feature described in his thesis in the most detail was The Wayside lawn. According to Everett, the “bright green lawn” measured eighty-eight feet “from the piazza to the first tree of the slope” and eighty-five feet “from the stone wall at the rear to the street boundary of trees. He described the lawn as “rather oblong in shape and somewhat irregular . . . its contour is clearly marked by surrounding masses of dense foliage.”

As stated in the thesis, a double row of mature trees stood as a barrier between the southern edge of the lawn and Lexington Road. The rows, which consisted of “Norway Pines [spruce], hemlocks and three or four magnificent elm,” extended west from the southwestern corner of the piazza, stopping abruptly about two-thirds of the way across the lawn. Everett thought that it looked like the rows of trees had once continued to the end of the lawn, but that some had either died or been removed. The double row of trees may have been the “rows of evergreens” planted by Bronson Alcott in 1846. A deciduous hedge (of an undetermined species) bordered the southern edge of the double row of trees and extended east across the front of The Wayside property. Everett also described a few lilacs standing at the northeast corner of the western lawn, adjacent to the stone retaining wall.

A path encircled the house, connecting the service area in back of the house to the front of the house. Paths also ran between the house and the barn, from the front bay window (original front door location) to the public walkway, and from the eastern edge of the lawn to the public walkway on Lexington Road. Historic photographs dating from the early 1900s to 1920s depict wooden boardwalks covering the paths between the house and the barn, the front of the house to the side (east) entrance, the front of the house to the public walkway, and from southeastern corner of the lawn to the public walkway.

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Between 1916 and ca. 1922 there were several changes in the front of the property. By ca. 1922, a large pine tree which had stood in front of the house was gone, and the hitching post had been moved further west from its original position along the road in front of the bay window. Also, a mailbox had been installed along the road, just west of the hitching post. In front of the house were several shrubs, a narrow lawn, a large elm, and a wide entrance drive to the barn (Figure 16).

Margaret M. Lothrop Ownership - 1924-1965:

Following her mother's death in August 1924, Margaret Lothrop rented out The Wayside and remained at her teaching position in California, returning to Concord occasionally. Between 1928 and 1939, Margaret explored numerous ways in which to sell The Wayside to organizations sympathetic to its literary history. In 1932, Margaret Lothrop permanently moved back to The Wayside from California, and personally opened the house each summer for tourists.

During the summer of 1937, Margaret had sold "the land back of The Wayside," (this probably included all of the land north of the ridgeline) and in December 1938 she wrote to William T.H. Howe, friend and president of the American Book Company describing her desire to sell the house. Both Margaret Lothrop and William Howe hoped publication of her book *The Wayside, Home of Authors* (published by the American Book Company in 1940) would arouse interest from suitable buyers, but it did not result in the sale of The Wayside (M. Lothrop to Howe letter, 1939; M. Lothrop to Brammer letter, 1939). Margaret Lothrop remained at The Wayside, continuing to open it to the public, for another twenty-five years.

In September of 1938 a hurricane devastated The Wayside landscape, destroying many of the trees planted by Bronson Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne. In an interview with the National Park Service (NPS) in 1961, Margaret recalled that at least three tall pines which had been planted by Alcott in the front yard fell before her eyes, and an eighty-foot Norway spruce on the terraces behind the house broke ten feet or more from the ground. A few of the larch trees along the Larch Path fell, but several survived the storm.

Ten days after the hurricane, Margaret Lothrop entered into an agreement with John Forbes of the Concord Ice Company to take the "fallen trees . . . and any dead trees now standing" for lumber. As a secondary deal, Margaret gave him permission to cut "two single tall [spruce trees] on the top of the hill behind the house, the three tall ones behind the house, and two tall leaning ones near the road." in exchange for removal of "some trees which may be dangerous or unsightly but about which no determination can be made now." Forbes found it necessary to employ a team of light-yoked oxen to remove the sixty-foot trees, because the hillside was too steep for a truck or tractor (Wayman, 1938). In her book *The Wayside, Home of Authors*, Margaret Lothrop described her sorrow at the loss of the trees, but also recognized that for the first time in about one hundred years, the open hillside allowed ample daylight to penetrate The Wayside, as it had during Hawthorne's lifetime (Figure 17).

Of the evergreens planted by Alcott and/or Hawthorne along the cathedral aisle on the eight-acre parcel, Margaret stated in a 1966 NPS interview, "The trees were topped after the

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1938 hurricane by Mr. Carruth, who thought that another hurricane might destroy [them]" (M. Lothrop interview, 1966). At the time of the hurricane, the Carruths owned the eight-acre parcel. Mrs. Carruth sold the property to Margaret Lothrop around 1945 ("Land Purchase 1945 from Mrs. Carruth" map).

Between 1939 and 1965, significant changes occurred in The Wayside landscape. A photograph from the 1940s depicts young secondary growth evergreens on the terraces in back of the house. In the years that followed, some of the evergreens grew to maturity; however, deciduous trees would ultimately dominate the hillside.

In September 1946 Margaret Lothrop had two elms cut down, which may have been killed by elm leaf beetles or perhaps Dutch elm disease. In December 1946 she had additional trees (species unidentified) removed (Suburban Tree Service invoice, 1946). Margaret also planted several trees and shrubs, including a deciduous tree near the western façade of the piazza, two lilacs along the western edge of the lawn, and a Norway spruce in the middle of the southern half of the lawn.

In interviews with the NPS, Margaret Lothrop mentioned planting daylilies along the stone wall some time after 1932. She also remembered planting a rose bush west of the barn, and thought perhaps she had planted roses at the southeast corner of the house. Later photographs ca. 1965 to 1968 depict the numerous ornamental plantings Margaret grew around the house, including: daylilies, lilacs, barberry, ferns, lily-of-the-valley, iris, and foxglove. Also depicted is the vine growing on the western façade of the piazza, and vines growing along two trellises: one at the southeast corner of the house and another on the western façade of the barn (Figure 18).

Among the most noticeable landscape changes that occurred during Margaret Lothrop's ownership were the loss of the path system around the house and the reconfiguration of the path to the front door. Paths in front of the house and along the western side of the piazza, clearly visible in a 1925 photograph (MIMA photographic collection #24651), are not depicted in later photographs, except for a remnant of a path along the piazza.

Margaret Lothrop welcomed and educated Wayside visitors for over thirty years, as the popularity of the authors who had lived there continued to draw people to the house and grounds. On December 29, 1962, The Wayside was designated a National Historic Landmark. Margaret continued to share her knowledge of the house with groups even after selling The Wayside to the federal government in 1965. Margaret Lothrop, the last of The Wayside authors, died in May 1970.



Figure 7. View looking west at the Larch Path. Photograph by A.W. Hosmer, prior to 1894. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #30815, Minute Man NHP Archives)



Figure 8. Bench at the western end of the Hawthorne Path. Photograph by A. W. Hosmer, prior to 1893. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #30808, Minute Man NHP Archives)



Figure 9. The wooden platform in the white pine. Photographed by Moulton-Erickson Photo Co., Salem, Massachusetts, ca. 1890. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #30794, Minute Man NHP Archives)



Figure 10. Photograph by A.W. Hosmer, ca. 1880 to 1885, looking northwest toward The Wayside. Note the elm tree, hitching post, fire hydrant, and gas street light along the road. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #30824, Minute Man NHP Archives)

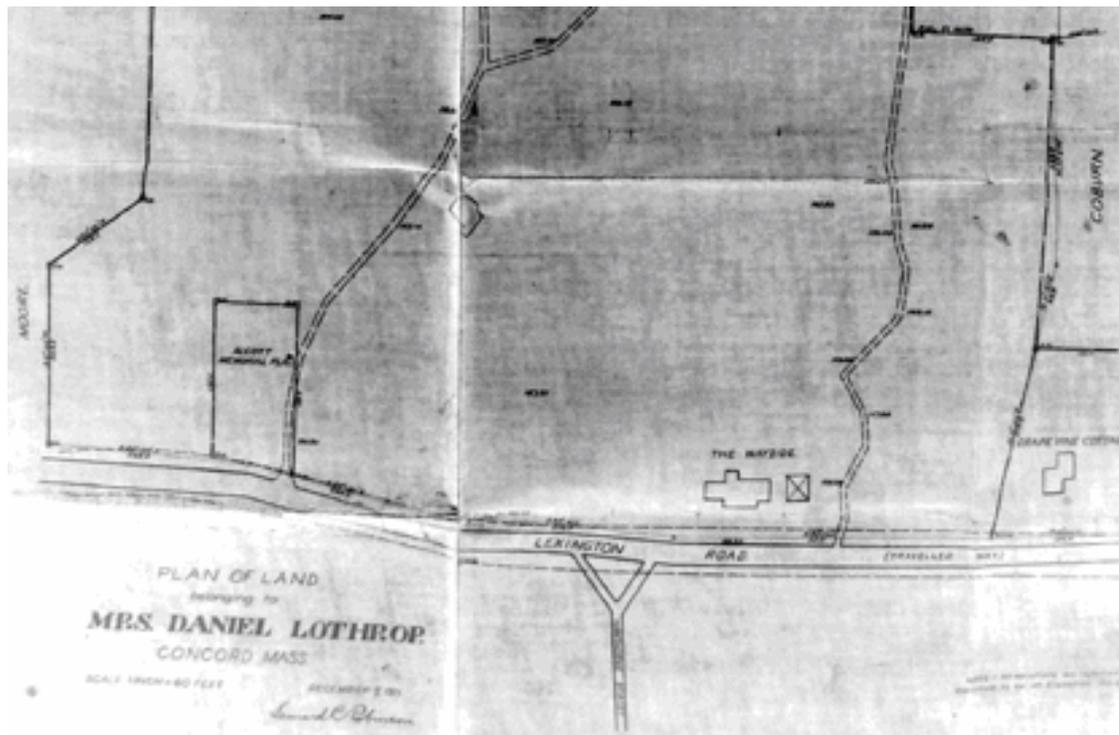


Figure 11. "Plan of Land belonging to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass." shows The Wayside, Grapevine Cottage lot, Orchard House lot, and Hillside Chapel (center left). (Harriett M. Lothrop Family Papers, box 79 folder 2, Minute Man NHP Archives)

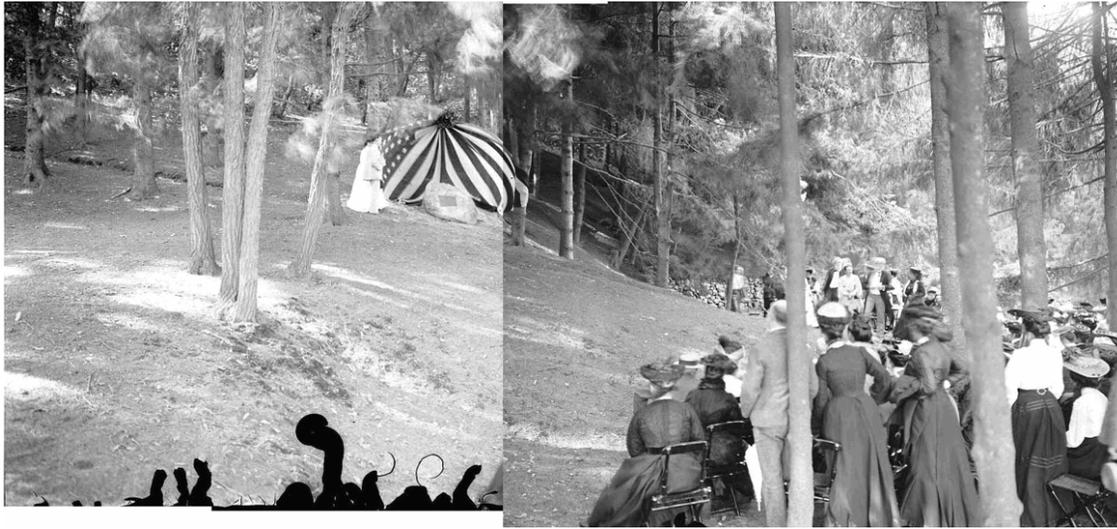


Figure 12. View of crowd gathered for the Hawthorne Centenary July 4, 1904. Col. Thomas Wentworth is presumed to be standing next to Beatrix Hawthorne by the plaque. (Minute Man NHP glass plate negatives #10150 and #10154, Minute Man NHP Archives)



Figure 13. View looking southeast down the path leading from the northwest corner of the lawn to the ridgeline. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #24520, Minute Man NHP Archives)



Figure 14. The wooden platform in the large white pine, along the Hawthorne Path, ca. 1900-1917. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #30791, Minute Man NHP Archives)

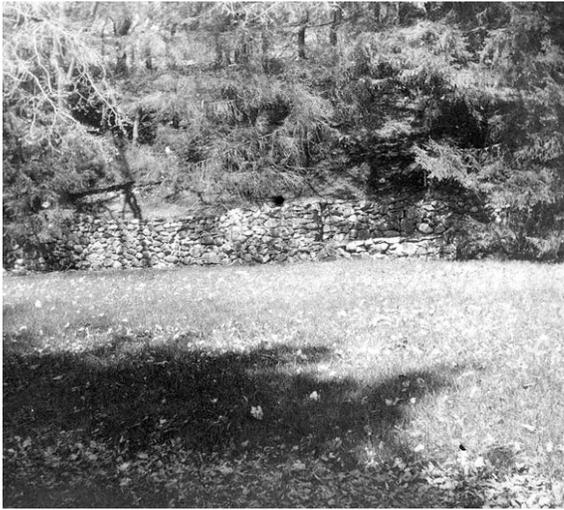


Figure 15. View looking north towards the hillside in back of stone retaining wall. Photographed by Charles Everett, ca. 1905. (Photograph appears in Everett's Landscape Architecture I, Thesis III, Minute Man NHP)



Figure 16. View northeast of The Wayside, ca. 1922. (Minute Man NHP photographic collection, #24611, (Minute Man NHP Archives))



Figure 17. View northwest (from the eight-acre parcel) of the hillside in back of The Wayside, following the 1938 hurricane. (Lexington and Concord, 1939).



Figure 18. View east of the Norway spruce in the middle of the southern half of the lawn. Photographed by O.W. Carroll, ca. 1967-1969. (Minute Man NHP negative collection, 71-403, Minute Man NHP Library)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1965-PRESENT

In 1959, Minute Man NHP was established for its association with the opening events of the American Revolution. As identified in the park's enabling legislation, The Wayside was located in an area of land that could be acquired in the future. In 1965 the NPS purchased The Wayside and its associated lands from Margaret Lothrop for \$56,800 and integrated the property into the adjacent park. The house fit thematically under the original enabling legislation because of its association with Samuel Whitney, who owned the house in 1775 and served as the Muster Master of the Concord minutemen.

The purchase included the house, 3.32 acres, and some of the furnishings and objects in the house. The property by this time consisted of the house and immediate yard, the crest and southern portion of the hillside, the 0.33-acre parcel south of Lexington Road and east of Hawthorne Lane (the remnant of the Emerson field), and the lot south of Lexington Road and west of Hawthorne Lane (now the visitor parking lot). The Wayside was closed for extensive restoration work until April 1971 when it was opened to the public. Around that time, the historic elm tree near the Barn entrance was removed due to disease.

When The Wayside was first purchased, the NPS decided to interpret the house through to the year 1924, the year of Harriett Lothrop's death. In 2000, the decision was made to begin the period of interpretation in ca. 1904. This date was determined based on the commemorative celebration of the Centennial of Hawthorne's birth, which took place on July 4-7, 1904.

In 1998 the park submitted a request for work to be done to halt the loss of key elements of the historic landscape. This included a Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, and using this information to inform the work needed to protect the historic vegetation, paths, terraces, and stonework. Projects would also aim to protect the house and barn, as over time soils from the ridge had eroded down-hill and accumulated against the north wall of the house, causing rot.

In 2005 and 2006 work based on the preliminary findings in the Cultural Landscape Report was carried out. These efforts included stabilization of the lower terraces, diversion runoff, removal of deposited soil, addition of a stone retaining wall behind the eastern side of the house, and planting of historically-appropriate decorative plants just uphill of the new retaining wall to aid in reducing future erosion and flooding. A drainage area was also created in back of the house to stop runoff water that had, at points in the past, caused flooding in the basement of the house. At this time, efforts were also made to remove some of the non-historic vegetation identified in the Cultural Landscape Report. This included an evergreen in the middle of the southern portion of the western lawn, some of the overgrown vegetation on the paths, and a clump of non-historic lilacs.

The NPS has re-established some of the overgrown paths through the woods around the house (particularly the Larch Path along Lexington Road and the Hawthorne Path up the ridge line), removed and added plant material from the grounds to approximate the appearance of the landscape ca. 1904, and repaired degraded parts of the house that both detracted from its appearance and threatened the integrity of the structure.

Today, rehabilitation work is ongoing at The Wayside. Several significant projects are still needed, such as restoring or reestablishing some of the paths, maintaining the ridge area and the gardens around the house, repainting and roof work on the house, better preserving of the contents of the house, increased visitor accommodation, and vegetation rehabilitation. Visitors are welcomed into the house and barn during open hours, and the grounds are always open for people to walk the historic paths.

The Wayside has enjoyed numerous recognitions since it became part of Minute Man NHP. On February 4, 1985, The Wayside's National Historic Landmark designation was reaffirmed, and a plaque commemorating the designation was placed under the Hawthorne tree, next to the front door. In 1992, park legislation specifically identified The Wayside as one of the sites to be preserved and interpreted, thereby formally acknowledging the secondary theme of Minute Man NHP, the nineteenth century American literary renaissance as demonstrated by the lives of the authors who had lived in The Wayside. In 2001 the Wayside was also recognized as being a part of the Underground Railroad from 1846-1847 (during the Alcott's ownership). A plaque stating its designation as a part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom was placed on the east side of the walkway to the barn.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The physical integrity of a landscape is evaluated by comparing the current condition of key characteristics to their historic condition during the period of significance. Significant landscape characteristics identified for The Wayside Unit are topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and archeological sites. Many of these characteristics have associated with them features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance as well as features that do not.

The period of significance for The Wayside ends in 1959, when Minute Man National Historical Park was created. However there are several other significant events in its history, such as the beginning of the revolutionary war in 1775, the Hawthorne Centenary celebration in 1904, the purchase of The Wayside property by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1965, and its designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1965 (reaffirmed in 1985). Landscape characteristics and features from each of these dates remain important to the unique identity of The Wayside today.

The only change to the topography of The Wayside's landscape in the last 230 years has been Bronson Alcott's carving of terraces into the south face of the ridge behind the house, in 1846-1847. The terraces have been severely eroded over time, but vestiges remain. In recent years the NPS has worked to mediate the erosion by adding a stone retaining wall at the base of the ridge, behind the eastern part of the house. Spatial organization has remained largely unchanged since 1775, and is closely tied to the topography of the site. The house still sits at the toe of the ridge, in a small flat space that was the heart of the activity on the property. The remnant lot south of Lexington Road (the Emerson lot) is much reduced in size, but its relative location to the house and its separation (both physical and programmatic) from the house lot remains. After the Alcotts sold The Wayside, agricultural use of the associated lands diminished, and they came to be used more for relaxation and entertainment. Nathaniel Hawthorne used the land as inspiration for his writing, and the Lothrop's used the grounds to host events – including the 1904 Hawthorne Centenary. Until her death, Margaret Lothrop continued to encourage visitors to come to The Wayside to learn about the famous authors who had lived there. Today, the NPS continues the work of welcoming visitors to The Wayside and its grounds. The development and reforestation of agricultural lands has changed the views and vistas from The Wayside over the years. In 1904 the spruce trees that Hawthorne had planted were mature, and blocked views off of the ridge. Additional evergreens planted by Alcott between the house and the road provided some screening from traffic, but also restricted views out over fields to the south. When the 1938 hurricane hit, it destroyed most of the evergreens on the property, leaving the hillside bare. Eventually hardwoods naturally reforested the hillside, and the ridgeline is now covered in trees, and views from there are limited. The view across Lexington Road is changed, as only 0.33 acres of the Emerson lot now remain as field.

The trail network established by Alcott and Hawthorne was still extant in 1904, but today only the Larch and Hawthorne Paths have had continued maintenance. Remnants of the other trails exist, but they are generally overgrown. Since 1965, some work has been done to modify the vegetation around

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The Wayside, but only since 2000 has the landscape been treated to resemble the historic landscape of 1904 (most of this work was completed in 2005-2006). The most significant change since 1904 is the loss of Hawthorne's spruce trees and the evergreens between the house and Lexington Road to the 1938 Hurricane. Those trees have not been replaced (although, as mentioned above, hardwoods have grown up on the ridge since the hurricane, and provide a general forested character).

A multi-year project to restore the house was undertaken by the NPS when The Wayside was first purchased. The park has also undertaken changes to facilitate visitor use and interpretation, such as making the eastern side-entrance of the house the main point of entry into the building (rather than the south-facing front door), as the barn is used as the visitor receiving area. Interpretational signs have been added, along with the plaques commemorating the property's designation as a National Historic Landmark and its recognition as part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. The NPS has also made some modifications to reinforce structures against damage from natural causes.

The Wayside landscape retains overall integrity in the areas of military (as stated in existing legislation) and literature. The landscape also exhibits ties to the development of local agriculture in its barn and to the adjacent Eliphelet Fox House Foundation, as well as the terraced hillside and a remnant portion of the eight-acre parcel located directly across Lexington Road from the house. The Wayside is located in an area that is recognized for its role in the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and still retains the setting associated with this nationally significant event. Furthermore, The Wayside itself was home to Samuel Whitney, the muster master of the Concord Minutemen. The Wayside house and landscape were uniquely shaped by the different literary figures associated with it. Each left their mark on the land and buildings, and evidence of these activities are still extant despite the inevitable changes that occurred with the passage of time.

Aspects of Integrity:

The Wayside Unit's military landscape has been legislatively determined to be significant, and is recognized in the National Register of Historic Places. It retains integrity in its location, design, setting, and association - the house remains exactly where it was during Samuel Whitney's ownership and during the events of April 19, 1775, sitting at the base of the hill on a small patch of flat land on the north side of Lexington Road. Some aspects of the Unit have lost their military integrity – for example the house remains in its original location, but the structure itself has been modified several times. Additionally, many of the 1775 features on the surrounding landscape have been modified or lost, such as fencing, outbuildings and views to fields. The increased traffic on Lexington Road also detracts from the historic feeling.

The property's ties to literature remain strong – The Wayside retains integrity in all nine landscape characteristics under literature. The location of the house is the same as it was during its occupancy by the different authors, and the design of the landscape has been largely preserved - the more significant features still exist, though some of the footpaths have been lost, and others require maintenance. The general setting of the landscape remains the same, at the foot of the hill and north of the road. Despite passing to several different owners and being hit by the hurricane in 1938, the landscape preserves its general character – new trees have grown up to cover the hillside again

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(though they are largely deciduous, not evergreen), the house sits on a small lawn close to the foot of the hill, and is separated from the road by a hedge. The property as a whole is still strongly associated with Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Harriett Lothrop (Margaret Sidney).

When The Wayside house and barn were built, the majority of the lands in the area were used for agriculture. The landscape was characterized by flat lands with low ridges, and fertile lands lay along the rivers – very suitable for cultivation. The fields across Lexington Road from the house were an integral part of the lives of the people who lived there, and were likely the reason for the barn's original location on the south side of the road. As local agriculture began to disappear, the farmland around The Wayside converted to forest, and was eventually carved into house lots, though small pockets of agricultural lands have remained. Despite these changes, agriculture is a significant part of The Wayside's character today as seen in the barn, the nearby Eliphelet Fox House Foundation, the remnant terraced hillsides, and the small open field across Lexington Road. Additionally, agriculture played a key role in the development of the Concord area, and the siting of The Wayside itself.

Landscape Characteristic:

Topography

Historic Condition:

The topography of the site is characterized by a ridge running across the northernmost edge of the lot, with a small flat area on its southern side (where the house was constructed) that opened up into a large area of fairly even ground. The southern boundary of the lot was marked by a stream. No significant alterations were made to the topography until Bronson Alcott purchased the property and carved terraces into the side of the ridge and cut away portions of the base of the hill to create more flat ground around the house.

During Hawthorne's ownership of The Wayside, he planted the terraces and much of the rest of his land on the ridge with Norway spruce, but did not make any effort to change or to maintain the terracing of the hillside. By 1904, when the Hawthorne Centenary was held at The Wayside, the spruces planted by Hawthorne were full-grown. Without any upkeep, the terraces began to erode, a process that was accelerated by the hurricane in 1938, which blew down the vast majority of Hawthorne's spruces, ripping up the soils. Eventually hardwoods grew back on the hillside through natural succession, and provide some protection for the vestiges of the terraces and the hillside itself.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since 1959, the hardwoods have continued to grow on the hillside, and evidence of some of the original terraces remains. A retaining wall at the base of the hill, behind the eastern side of the house, was constructed in 2006 to control erosion and flooding into the house. This defined the base of the hill, but made little impact on the overall topography of the site. The rest of the site's topography has remained largely unchanged.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: The Wayside Landscape [Terraces]

Feature Identification Number:	126265
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	40224
LCS Structure Name:	The Wayside Landscape [Terraces]
LCS Structure Number:	5-127-D

Spatial Organization**Historic Condition:**

Originally, the house was constructed on the north side of Lexington Road, against the base of the forested hill, and the barn was placed on the south side of Lexington Road, on the plot of flat land used for agriculture. When Bronson Alcott purchased Hillside (Wayside) he cut terraces into the side of the ridge so that he could cultivate the hillside in addition to the flat Emerson lot south of the road. He also moved the barn to the north side of the road, and placed it just to the west of the house. When Nathaniel Hawthorne purchased the property he soon discontinued agricultural activity on the terraces, and moved the barn to the east side of the house. Hawthorne didn't invest much in farming the plot south of Lexington Road, but it remained an open space somewhat separate from the domestic core of the property on the north side of the road.

Through the Lathrop and Lothrop ownerships, the spatial organization of the property remained essentially unchanged. The social activities were still centered around the house and barn, lying at the base of the ridge, and the land directly across Lexington Road from the house remained largely open and undeveloped, despite the fact that it was under different ownership for many years. From 1867 to 1945, the north lot and the south lot (distinguished by Lexington Road cutting between them) were under separate ownerships, but they were joined again in 1945 when Margaret Lothrop purchased the southern 8-acre lot.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since 1959, little about the general spatial organization has changed – the house and barn still lie just south of the ridge, with Lexington Road bounding them on the south. The lot on the south side of Lexington Road has been greatly diminished in size, and is now only 0.33 acres, and bounded on two sides by houses. This development limits its agricultural quality, but it retains its relationship with the house/lot because of its placement across the road, and its characteristic of openness and lack of programming.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Remnant 8-acre Parcel (Emerson Lot, .33)
Feature Identification Number:	126267
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	North of Lexington Rd: House, Barn, Land

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Feature Identification Number: 126269

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Land Use

Historic Condition:

When Bronson Alcott purchased Hillside (The Wayside) he carved terraces into the side of the ridge, laid down sod, and planted fruits and vegetables on them. He also farmed the eight-acre lot leased from Ralph Waldo Emerson, located across the road from The Wayside.

In 1852 Nathaniel Hawthorne purchased the property. Hawthorne modified the ridge landscape by creating new paths, transplanting trees, and letting the gardens that Alcott had created become overgrown. Hawthorne also purchased the eight-acre Emerson lot across the road from The Wayside and continued farming it for several years, but by 1864 had given up trying to maintain the crops and let the fields lie in disuse. In the fall of 1860, Nathaniel Hawthorne planted the terraces and much of the rest of his land on the ridge with Norway spruce that had been sent from England. Hawthorne enjoyed using the ridge area recreationally and as a retreat for thinking. He and Alcott (whom he had hired as a landscaper) created several paths on the ridge to provide access to neighbors (the Alcotts to the west) and also to the ridgeline.

Both the Hawthornes and the Lothrop socialized and entertained on the lawn west of the house. During the Lathrop, Pratt, and Lothrop ownerships, tourists (both invited and uninvited) walked upon the landscape. The Lothrops actively encouraged commemoration of Hawthorne and his association with The Wayside, and hosted the 1904 Hawthorne Centenary celebration. Until her death in 1970, Margaret Lothrop continued to host visitors at The Wayside and share her knowledge of the house and lands, and the famous authors who lived there.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today, the NPS continues to welcome visitors to The Wayside, providing interpretational services as well as caring for the house and grounds. The field on the south side of Lexington Road is still open (though reduced to 0.33 acres), the core house and lawn area continues to serve as the main receiving area for visitors, and some of the paths up the ridge are maintained so that visitors can enjoy the same walks that Nathaniel Hawthorne paced (Figures 19-20).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. View east across part of the lawn to the house, with the Hawthorne Tree and hedge. (OCLP, 2007)



Figure 20. View south across the 0.33 acre parcel, maintained as an open landscape. (OCLP, 2007)

Vegetation

Historic Condition:

When Bronson Alcott acquired this land in 1845, it was characterized by sandy soils and scrub vegetation. During the three years that the Alcotts lived at Hillside (The Wayside), Alcott worked to transform the landscape in order to grow food for his family and to create a bucolic setting. He created terraces on the hillside in back of the house and grew crops and fruit trees on them, farmed the eight-acre Emerson lot across the street from Hillside, and created “lawns” of grass and clover in many areas, including: the hillside, perhaps on parts of the terraces, under the orchard on the eight-acre parcel, near the house, and on the front terrace. Bordering the central walk through the eight-acre parcel, Alcott planted oats and clover. Around the house he planted pear and apple trees, a few elms near the door, and transplanted various species of evergreen trees (possibly in rows) between the house and the road, to serve as a screen. Abigail and Bronson Alcott both planted several decorative flower beds around the house, which included bergamot, roses, and quince trees.

In 1852 Nathaniel Hawthorne bought the property from the Alcotts and the eight-acre lot across the street from Emerson. It wasn't until 1859, when he hired Bronson Alcott to oversee his landscaping, that Hawthorne made any significant changes to the landscape. One of the first things Alcott did was cut a path through the row of larches to create the Larch Path. In the early 1860s, Hawthorne had 450 Norway spruce trees sent from England, and planted them

on the hillside and on the terraces. Also significant to Hawthorne's period of ownership is the Hawthorne Tree, which stands to the western side of the front door. It is not known if the tree was planted by Hawthorne or if it predates his ownership of the property, but it is now associated with the Hawthornes. This hawthorn is unique in that one half of the tree blooms with double white flowers and one half blooms with single white flowers with pink stamens. The Hawthornes maintained their yard as a groomed lawn, and used it for entertainment/social purposes. Petunias, morning glories, sweet peas, lilies-of-the-valley, Virginia creeper, queen of the prairies rose, and lilies were some of the plants in the decorative gardens around the house. While Hawthorne had stopped farming the eight-acre lot by 1864, he maintained an evergreen-lined path down to the brook, where Alcott had planted his willows.

The Lothrop's tried to preserve the property to look as it did during Hawthorne's ownership. When the Hawthorne Centenary Celebration was held in 1904, the spruces were mature and the groomed lawn and the buffer of evergreens between the house and the road remained. Also screening the road was a deciduous hedge of an undetermined species. From historic photographs, it is evident that a small cluster of lilacs was planted just off the northwest corner of the house by 1880, and daylilies were growing in front of the house in 1904.

The Norway spruces that were planted by Hawthorne in the 1860s were largely destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. While a few evergreens survived, the gradual natural reforestation of the hillside with deciduous species followed. The hurricane also damaged the double row of evergreens which bordered the inside of the hedge, and which certainly existed in 1904. Several of the remaining evergreens on the eight-acre parcel were cut down immediately following the hurricane for fear that they would fall if a second hurricane passed through.

After the hurricane and through the 1960s, Margaret Lothrop made several alterations to the vegetation around the house, cutting down diseased or dead trees, fertilizing the lawns, and creating several decorative plantings that included daylilies along the base of the stone wall, two lilac bushes on the western side of the lawn, a Norway spruce in the eastern lawn, roses west of the barn and perhaps southeast of the house, vines on trellises against the house and barn, and daylilies, lilacs, barberry, ferns, lily-of-the-valley, iris, and foxglove in various locations.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

The ridge behind the house is now dominated by deciduous trees that have created a general forested character similar in some respects to what existed during the Hawthorne and Lothrop ownership periods. The few evergreens that survived or have grown in are dominated by the deciduous trees. Only one of the evergreens planted between the road and the house remain today. In the 0.33-acre southern lot, only a few of the trees in the original row of evergreens along the path to the stream remain, though there are some additional extant evergreens once part of the row which are on adjacent properties not under NPS ownership. The evergreens date to at least the time of Hawthorne ownership.

In the yard around the house and barn, the lilac clump off the northwest corner of the house

remains, as do the daylilies in the front of the house. The periwinkle and daylilies on the hillside are probably volunteer plants. The lilies-of-the-valley at the front door and on the hillside are of unknown origin, though it is known that lilies-of-the-valley were Hawthorne's favorite plant. Some plants were placed by the NPS above the new eastern (2006) portion of the stone retaining wall, running between the house and the barn. These plants are varieties that were likely part of the historic landscape, but the originals are no longer extant.

The Hawthorne tree still thrives today, and a propagation plan has been instituted which ensures that cuttings from the tree are continually cultivated so that should the tree decline, it can be replaced with a genetically identical specimen. The historic line of the roadside hedge has been altered by the NPS to facilitate visitor circulation and to protect historic paths. It currently consists of various privet species (*Ligustrum* spp.). The hedge (or parts of it) has been replaced several times since 1904, so it is not known which segments were extant in 1904 (Figure 21). In 2006, the park removed a non-historic Norway spruce tree in the west lawn.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: The Wayside Lawn – west of the house

Feature Identification Number: 126279

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: The Wayside Lawn – north, south & east of house

Feature Identification Number: 126281

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Forested hillside and terraces

Feature Identification Number: 126283

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Row of Larch Trees

Feature Identification Number: 126285

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Remaining Tree (1) from Double Row of Evergreens Bordering the Lawn

Feature Identification Number: 126287

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Hawthorne Tree

Feature Identification Number: 126289

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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Feature: Evergreens on Eight-Acre Parcel
Feature Identification Number: 126291
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Deciduous hedge
Feature Identification Number: 126293
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Norway spruce in forested area west of the lawn
Feature Identification Number: 126295
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Clump of Mature Lilacs
Feature Identification Number: 126297
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Daylilies in front of house
Feature Identification Number: 126299
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Daylilies along base of stone retaining wall
Feature Identification Number: 126301
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Daylilies on hillside
Feature Identification Number: 126303
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Periwinkle on hillside
Feature Identification Number: 126305
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Lilies-of-the-valley at front door
Feature Identification Number: 126307
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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Feature: Lilies-of-the-valley on hillside

Feature Identification Number: 126309

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Daylilies along western side of barn

Feature Identification Number: 126311

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Daylilies along eastern side of the barn

Feature Identification Number: 126313

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: New plantings on terrace above 2006 portion of stone retaining wall (between house and barn)

Feature Identification Number: 126315

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. View looking east at the deciduous hedge along the public sidewalk. The Hawthorne Tree is next to the house, in the center of the photograph. (OCLP, 2007)

Circulation

Historic Condition:

Bronson Alcott created several paths on the property to connect the various features and structures he had constructed. However, most of the major paths popularly associated with The Wayside were created during Hawthorne's ownership. Eager to facilitate communication between his home (Wayside) and the adjoining Orchard House property owned by the Alcotts, Hawthorne asked Alcott to cut a path through the larches, connecting the two properties. This path came to be known as the Larch Path, and ran parallel to Lexington Road. Another path, the "Hawthorne Path," ran along the top of the ridgeline behind the house, and was where Nathaniel Hawthorne would pace, working and thinking. During Hawthorne's time at The Wayside the vegetation on the ridge was sparse enough to allow views out over the surrounding countryside. One inconclusive account records that a portion of this path was bordered by locust trees. By 1904 the spruce trees that Hawthorne had planted were mature, and would have obscured the views off the top of the ridge.

From the late 1800s to the early 1900s there is photographic evidence of a path that extended from the northwest corner of the lawn to intersect with the Hawthorne Path. Another path running west from the top of the stone steps behind the house was mentioned in early 1900s writings and depicted in historic photographs. In the eight-acre parcel, the Hawthornes maintained a path that was flanked by evergreens and lead down to the brook. Public paths along the road, just outside of The Wayside's hedge and fence, existed at least since the late 1800s.

Margaret Lothrop also modified the paths around the house, including moving the path to the front door of the house (some time after 1932) so that it ran straight north to the door from the sidewalk, rather than diagonally east from the front door to a point further along the sidewalk. She also did not use the paths around the house, and allowed them to revert to grass.

During the hurricane of 1938, relatively few larches along the Larch Path were lost. The largely unchecked growth of new trees and underbrush after the hurricane reforested the hillside, but also resulted in the poor state of some of the paths, which became over-grown.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today, visitors continue to use the Larch Path to travel between The Wayside and Orchard House. The Hawthorne Path remains a point of interest for visitors and is passable today, despite a long period without maintenance. The views of the countryside from the ridge are not visible in warmer months, due to the growth of deciduous trees and underbrush. The path running from the northwest corner of the lawn up to the Hawthorne Path is now largely overgrown, essentially ending at the Hawthorne Centenary Plaque. There is now another path leading directly up-hill from the Hawthorne Centenary Plaque, but the origins of this path are unknown – this part of the landscape is not depicted in the historic photographs. The path leading west from the stone steps in back of the house is still discernable, but is very

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overgrown. The path on the Emerson lot (eight-acre parcel) that ran down to the brook is now largely on lands that are not part of The Wayside property, but a few evergreens mark where it ran on the remaining 0.33 acres. The public sidewalk paralleling Lexington Road along the southern border of the house lot is now paved and graded, but follows in the line of the public path that historically lay there.

The NPS created several new circulation features to accommodate visitors (Figures 22-23). These include the walk and ramp leading up to the side door of the barn (which is now used to receive visitors), the new visitor parking lot with its western sidewalk on the parcel south of Lexington Road and west of Hawthorne Lane, as well as the path from the parking lot to the crosswalk on Lexington Road.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: The Wayside Landscape [Larch Path]

Feature Identification Number: 126317

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40199

LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Landscape [Larch Path]

LCS Structure Number: 5-127-E

Feature: The Wayside Landscape [Hawthorne Path]

Feature Identification Number: 126319

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40194

LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Landscape [Hawthorne Path]

LCS Structure Number: 5-127-H

Feature: Path leading from NW corner of the lawn to the ridgeline

Feature Identification Number: 126321

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Avenue between the evergreens on the Eight-Acre parcel

Feature Identification Number: 126323

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Path leading west from the stone steps in back of the house

Feature Identification Number: 126325

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Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Path leading directly up the hill from the Hawthorne Centenary Plaque

Feature Identification Number: 126327

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Stone path to front door

Feature Identification Number: 126329

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Walk leading to the side door of the barn (visitor center entrance)

Feature Identification Number: 126331

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Ramp leading to side door of barn (visitor center entrance)

Feature Identification Number: 126333

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Boardwalk between house and barn

Feature Identification Number: 126335

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Visitor parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 126337

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Visitor parking lot sidewalk

Feature Identification Number: 126339

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Path from parking lot to Lexington Road

Feature Identification Number: 126341

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Figure 22. View of the stone-dust path and the ramp to the side-entrance of the barn.
(OCLP, 2007)*



Figure 23. View of the reconstructed boardwalk between the house and barn. Also visible is the new stone wall in the background, with new plantings (approximating historic plantings) above it. (OCLP, 2007)

Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition:

The Wayside house was originally constructed some time between 1688 and 1717. In 1769 Samuel Whitney, a delegate to the Provincial Congress and the muster master of the Concord minutemen, purchased the property, which included the existing house and barn. When the British marched into Concord on April 19, 1775, they were looking to seize the town's military supplies and ammunition – a portion of which had been stored in Whitney's warehouse. Fortunately, the stores had just been moved, but the British aggression sparked the first battle of the American Revolution.

When the Alcotts purchased the house in 1845, they added two wings on to the house (made with materials from sections of other buildings on the property), closed in the front-entry porch with a parapet, added a dormer over the central porch, and moved the barn from the eight-acre lot across the street to just west of the house. Bronson Alcott built several rustic structures on the property (including a bridge over the stream, a "summerhouse," a "garden house," a beehive, an arched gateway, and several trellises), but after the Alcotts sold the property these structures fell into disuse and eventually disappeared.

In 1852 Nathaniel Hawthorne purchased the property, and made several changes over the

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following years, including adding a second story on the west wing of the house, building a writing tower, constructing three additional chimneys, removing the western piazza the Alcotts had added, building a porch in front of the new front entrance, and relocating the barn to the east side of the house.

The Lothrop's owned The Wayside for 82 years (first Daniel and Harriett, then their daughter Margaret). During this time they tried to maintain the essential feel of the structures and the landscape as it was during Hawthorne's time. They made several adjustments to the house and barn, many of them to protect the integrity of the structures. The largest change was the addition of the piazza on the western side of the house in 1887.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

After 1959, Margaret Lothrop continued to make small alterations to the house, to aid in its preservation and to accommodate modern amenities. The NPS purchased The Wayside from Lothrop in 1965, and has since worked to rehabilitate it and making it accessible to visitors. Park staff reports that in recent years the condition of the house has deteriorated, and funding has been requested for an extensive project to rehabilitate the structure. In 1975 the NPS began work to convert the barn into its current use as a receiving area for visitors. The Historic Structure Report on The Wayside Barn written in 1973 by Orville W. Carroll concluded that the barn had been shortened from its original length at some undetermined time.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: The Wayside (Samuel Whitney House)

Feature Identification Number: 126343

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6549

LCS Structure Name: The Wayside (Samuel Whitney House)

LCS Structure Number: 5-127-A

Feature: The Wayside Barn

Feature Identification Number: 126345

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 926

LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Barn

LCS Structure Number: 5-127-B

Views and Vistas

Historic Condition:

In the 1860s, Hawthorne enjoyed the view from the ridgeline of the neighboring fields and landscapes. However, by 1904 the Norway spruces he had planted as seedlings had grown in

and obscured most of the views. The view south from The Wayside, through the row of evergreens and across Lexington Road used to be of agricultural fields. In 1904 the view included the non-developed portion of the eight-acre parcel and the open field on the western side of Hawthorne Lane.

After the 1938 hurricane, the vast majority of the Norway spruce on the hillside had been blown down, and the views were re-opened until natural reforestation (consisting largely of hardwoods and underbrush) once again obscured them. The hurricane also damaged the evergreens that stood between the house and the road. Later, damage to the elms by the house would necessitate their removal as well.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today, the hardwoods and underbrush that have grown in on the hillside still obscure views out from the ridge. The reduced number of trees between the house lot and the road results in a clear view south, but makes the space feel exposed to the roadway. The eight-acre plot has been largely built up, and only 0.33 acres of open land remain at the corner of Lexington Road and Hawthorne Lane. One of the houses built on what was a part of the eight-acre parcel dates from 1870, and contributes to the historic character. The western side of Hawthorne Lane has been developed into a paved visitor parking lot, which is partially masked by trees planted along its northern and western sides, but is still visible from the house.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	View from ridgeline of adjacent fields
Feature Identification Number:	126347
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions:

The earliest small-scale features of significance were part of Bronson Alcott's efforts to improve his land for farming by creating terraces in the hillside. Circa 1846, Alcott constructed a long stone retaining wall running from the northwest corner of the yard to a set of stairs directly behind the house. These stone stairs led from the kitchen up to the terraces, where fruits and vegetables were grown, and connected to a short path. Just west of the house, Alcott constructed a second set of stone steps leading from the lawn up through the stone wall to the top of the first terrace. Hawthorne undertook little construction on the landscape – there are no extant small-scale features attributable to him. The Hawthorne Centenary Plaque was placed at the July 4, 1904 Centennial of Hawthorne's birth, to recognize the ongoing importance of The Wayside as Hawthorne's home, and the role that commemoration of Hawthorne's occupancy played in the history of The Wayside. The plaque was a bronze tablet mounted on a natural boulder and read:

"This tablet placed/ at the Centennial Exercises/ July 4 1904/ commemorates/ Nathaniel Hawthorne/ He trod daily this path to the hill/ to formulate/ as he paces to and fro/ upon its

summit/ his marvelous romances.”

The hurricane of 1938, a serious destructive force on The Wayside landscape, also damaged the stone retaining walls and steps constructed by Bronson Alcott. Fortunately, they were not damaged beyond repair. Margaret Lothrop made some small changes to the landscape during her ownership, largely for maintenance purposes, such as reconstructions after the 1938 hurricane (above). She also installed the uncovered drain on the hillside in back of the house some time after 1932.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Today the Hawthorne Centennial commemorative plaque, and the retaining walls and stone steps constructed by Alcott remain (Figures 24-26). The stone wall running east of the steps in back of the kitchen to the west side of the barn was constructed in 2006 by the NPS in order to stabilize the hillside. There is a set of three stone steps which negotiate a slight rise up to the western lawn and are oriented to facilitate traffic moving between the north side of the lawn and the back of the house. The eastern edge of this rise continues parallel to the piazza, and is defined by the remnants of a low, old stone wall. The construction date of the stone wall and stairs is unknown.

The Wayside has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its literary significance, and a National Historic Landmark Plaque was placed by the front door, under the Hawthorne tree, in 1985. The site has also been recognized as significant to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom because of the Alcott’s role in sheltering two runaway slaves during the winter of 1846-1847. A plaque describing this event has been placed just east of the entry walk to the east side of the barn, a couple yards from the public sidewalk.

The NPS has also installed a few interpretive and circulation features which are of no historical significance, but assist visitors. These include a sign in the yard in front of the house identifying the property as “The Wayside,” an informational sign by the walkway to the east side of the barn, an informational sign by the Eliphelet Fox House foundation, a wood post-and-rail fence along the parking area, and several parking and directional signs around the parking lot.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Hawthorne Centennial Plaque
- Feature Identification Number: 126349
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 40263
- LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Landscape [Hawthorne Centenn'l Plaque]
- LCS Structure Number: 5-127-C

- Feature: Retaining Walls

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Feature Identification Number: 126351
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40227
LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Landscape [Retaining Walls]
LCS Structure Number: 5-127-F

Feature: Terrace Steps in back of house

Feature Identification Number: 126353
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 40228
LCS Structure Name: The Wayside Landscape [Terrace Steps]
LCS Structure Number: 5-127-I

Feature: Stone retaining wall behind house, between stone steps and barn

Feature Identification Number: 126355
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Low stone retaining wall west of the piazza

Feature Identification Number: 126357
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Stone steps west of the piazza

Feature Identification Number: 126359
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Stone steps in retaining wall along base of the hill (west of house)

Feature Identification Number: 126361
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Plaque

Feature Identification Number: 126363
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: National Historic Landmark Plaque

Feature Identification Number: 126365

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Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Uncovered drain on the hillside in back of the house

Feature Identification Number: 126367

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: “The Wayside” identification sign in lawn south of house

Feature Identification Number: 126369

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Informational board east of walkway to the barn

Feature Identification Number: 126371

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Wooden post-and-rail fence along parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 126373

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Parking lot directional signs

Feature Identification Number: 126375

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Informational Sign by the Eliphelet Fox House foundation

Feature Identification Number: 126377

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Stone Well between house and barn

Feature Identification Number: 126379

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. The Hawthorne Centennial commemorative plaque. (OCLP, 2007)



*Figure 25. Bronson Alcott's stone steps and stone wall, just northwest of the house.
(OCLP, 2007)*



Figure 26. View looking west at the stone steps and low retaining wall west of the piazza, both of undetermined origin. (OCLP, 2007)

Archeological Sites

Historic Condition:

The Eliphelet Fox Foundation (previously known by the misnomer “Casey’s House”) was constructed in 1666 by Eliphelet Fox. The house was abandoned in 1825.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

The remaining evidence of the Eliphelet Fox House is a depression where the house once stood, and segments of the base of the central chimney, which was made of brick and fieldstone. The foundation was excavated in an archeological exploration of the site, and then stabilized in 1968. An interpretational sign near the site refers to it as “Casey’s Home” – a misnomer based on an unconfirmed description by Henry David Thoreau, who wrote that Casey was a previous slave of Samuel Whitney who fought for his freedom in the Revolutionary War and returned to Concord to live in the Fox House. Documentation to substantiate this series of events has not yet been found.

There is another possible archeological site at the western end of the Larch Path. The large semi-square opening may have been the location of the Minot house, which was moved to Concord center in the 1800s.

Character-defining Features:

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Feature: Eliphelet Fox House Foundation
Feature Identification Number: 126381
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12007
LCS Structure Name: Eliphelet Fox House Foundation
LCS Structure Number: 5-127-G

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 06/07/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Wayside unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions, warranting a condition assessment of "Good." Natural forces, most notably the hurricane in 1938 and the deforestation it caused, have affected the property, but successional growth of hardwood trees has restored the forested character of the landscape. The major landscape elements remain largely intact, and some restoration work has already been done on those features threatened by drainage and erosion issues. Work has also been done to preserve the early 20th century appearance of the house.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/15/2013

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consultation with Terrie Wallace, Museum Curator, and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Wayside landscape is currently in fair condition. The definition of "fair" is as follows: "the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition."

According to project statements in PMIS for The Wayside, rehabilitation of the Wayside cultural landscape was completed in late 2007, which resolved erosion and drainage problems, removed hazardous trees, and installed historic period vegetation (11789). More recently, the parking area has been repaired (72852). Most importantly though, work on the house itself is underway, which includes repairing damage from last year's fire (170063, 194020). However, many of the recommendations from the 2008 Cultural Landscape Report (pages 146-164 and summarized in Table 3 on pages 165-167) have not yet been implemented.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The land around The Wayside has been developed into house lots. Of particular impact on The Wayside is development of the eight-acre agricultural lot on the south side of Lexington Road -

now only 0.33 acres of open land edged on two sides by houses, and development on the north side of the hill that is visible to those walking on the historic Hawthorne Path.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Many of the paths that existed on the property are now partially obscured or only have remnants remaining, such as the path from the northwest corner of the lawn to the ridgeline, the path between the evergreens on the 0.33-acre remnant parcel, and the path heading west from the stone steps in back of the house. A few paths have been maintained.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Automobile Traffic

Impact Description: Judging from Bronson Alcott's impetus for planting trees between the house and the road, Lexington Road has always been busy. However, traffic has increased over time and become noisier. The loss of Alcott's trees between the house and the road (due to natural causes) exacerbates the problem.

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

PMIS 11789 - Rehabilitate The Wayside House Cultural Landscape. Stabilization components of the project included stabilizing and rehabilitating the eroded terraced hillside, Larch Path and eliminating the undermining of the Wayside foundation due to severe landscape erosion. These efforts were completed in October 2006. Erosion and drainage problems have been resolved and hazardous trees were removed.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 01/01/2004

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

In 2005 and 2006 work based on the preliminary findings in the 2004 Cultural Landscape Report was carried out. These efforts included stabilization of the lower terraces, diversion runoff, removal of deposited soil, addition of a stone retaining wall behind the eastern side of the house, and planting of historically-appropriate decorative plants just uphill of the new retaining wall to aid in reducing future erosion and flooding. At this time, efforts were also made to remove some of the non-historic vegetation identified in the Cultural Landscape Report.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2004

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Year of Publication: 1885
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Citation Title: Historic Structure Report, The Wayside Barn, Architectural Data Section, United States
Year of Publication: 1973
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Year of Publication: 2007
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Year of Publication: 1905
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Year of Publication: 2002
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Source Name: Other
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Citation Title: Letter to Mauck Brammer
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Citation Title: Letter to W.T.H. Howe
Year of Publication: 1939
Source Name: Other
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Citation Title: The Wayside: Home of Authors
Year of Publication: 1968
Citation Publisher: New York: American Book Company

Citation Author: Lothrop, Margaret M. (compiled from Concord Town Records and Middlesex Deeds).

Citation Title: "The Wayside"

Year of Publication: 1937

Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Ronsheim, Robert D.

Citation Title: The Wayside, Minute Man National Historical Park, Historic Structure Report Part II, Historical Data Section

Year of Publication: 1968

Citation Publisher: Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Division of History, Offi

Citation Author: Rose Hawthorne Lathrop

Citation Title: "The Concord Guide Book"

Year of Publication: 1880

Citation Publisher: The Concord Freeman

Citation Author: Sabin, Douglas P.

Citation Title: April 19, 1775, A Historiographical Study, Part I, The British are Coming

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Citation Publisher: Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

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Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Documentation, Minute Man National Historical Park, Additional Documentation
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Citation Publisher: Minute Man NHP
Source Name: Other
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Citation Title: "Concord Lithics," <http://neara.org/lithic/lithotx1.html>
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Citation Publisher: New England Antiquities Research Association
- Citation Author:** Weinbaum, Paul
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Documentation, Minute Man National Historical Park, Supplementary Listing Record
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Citation Publisher: NPS, Northeast Regional Office, History Program
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