Annual Meeting Featured
Talk on Benton MacKaye

The Annual Meeting of FWHA was held at the Harley House in Lunenburg. Participants at this well-attended gathering were privileged to hear the copyrighted presentation of author Larry Anderson. Mr. Anderson’s subject, Benton MacKaye and Freedom’s Way: The “New Exploration” of a Regional Environment, drew from MacKaye’s biography, comparing how the life and efforts of this visionary and experimenter parallel the stated goals of our organization.

MacKaye is recognized nationally for his conception of the Appalachian Trail and as a co-founder of the Wilderness Society. Regionally, MacKaye was instrumental in the development of the Wapack Trail, the footpath that traverses the Wapack Range from Ashby and Ashburnham, MA to the Pack Monadnocks in New Hampshire.

Quoting from Anderson: “MacKaye participated in or proposed many other local and regional projects. For example, he urged Massachusetts state officials and conservationists to develop a linear park along the full length of Willard Brook and the Squamscocok River. He proposed what he called a “Wachusett/Watatic Wilderness Way,” a north-south recreational greenbelt that would link up with the Wapack Trail. As consultant for the Governor’s Committee on the Needs and Uses of Open Spaces, he promoted a network of such wilderness ways throughout Massachusetts, from the Berkshires to Cape Cod. This idea was far too radical for the commission and for the times, though. The Governor’s Committee chose not to include MacKaye’s plan in its report. Instead, he incorporated the material into his book as an example of how such wilderness ways could serve as what he called “dams and levees” to control the flow of “metropolitan civilization.”

Later in the 1920s, according to Anderson, “MacKaye immediately set to work on plans to control the impact of the automobile on communities and the environment. His most elaborate response was what he called the “townless highway,” a proposed nationwide system of controlled-access roads intended to bypass town and city centers and to control roadside development. He provided one local example of the idea in his 1930 proposal for what he called a “Boston Bay Circuit.” The proposed parkway surrounding Boston called for separate northbound and

Continued on page 6

Fruitlands and Freedom’s Way

One Extraordinary Night Out!
A Premier Freedom’s Way Celebration
at Fruitlands
in Harvard, MA

August 4th

The Museums are open from 5 to 8 p.m.

Bring a picnic supper and your family and friends for a summer evening on the hill. Discover for yourself some of your own history and capture the essence and spirit of New England. Wander the meadow and trails and enjoy the views. Watch the sunset and enjoy some stories around the campfire.

Be sure to join us for our ingathering under the tent at 6:30 p.m.

The password for admission to Fruitlands and the tent is: Freedom’s Way.

Admission is FREE for Freedom’s Way members, museum members, and residents of Acton, Ayer, Bolton, Boxboro, Harvard, Littleton, Pepperell and Stow, through the generosity of their local Cultural Councils.

Don’t Miss This Special Evening!
Call for FWHA for information: 978-772-3654
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At the 2003 Annual Meeting of Freedom's Way Heritage Association, Tricia Paulsen (above), on behalf of Congressman John Olver, thanks the membership for initiating the John W. Olver Award for a research project relating to the Freedom's Way Heritage themes. The first award recipients will be announced at the annual meeting in 2004. For more information about the award, contact the FWHA office at mail@freedomsway.org or by phone 978-772-3654.

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The Freedom’s Way Heritage Area newsletter is published semi-annually by:

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Devens, MA 01452

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George (Tim) Bauman, editor

Freedom's Way Celebrates the Philosophies of Freedom, Democracy and Conservation
The President’s Message

A Labor of Love

"I think you are ignoring my town!"
Someone we know wrote this to us recently. We were surprised. We work every day for you and for your town, how could you not know that? When we thought about it we decided it was time once again to explain our work and our goals.

Freedom’s Way was formed to celebrate the unique cultural, historical and natural heritage of the communities within the proposed area. To do this, we are seeking a National Heritage Area designation from the U. S. Congress.

We have been working hard for this designation – it will bring with it the ability to further highlight the important sites and people in your town through the heritage themes. Your Senators and Congressmen are also working hard at this. It takes time to accomplish such a designation.

Sometimes, it seems as if it has been forever. If you are impatient, think how impatient we could become if we didn’t have faith that eventually we will succeed.

The designation is like pushing a boulder up a hill; as we near the top, it gets heavier and harder to push. We could use all the help we can muster to get the last bit accomplished. Last year, we almost made it. We hope to succeed this year. Call us, ask us what you can do to help get us over the top. We would be glad for your assistance; that boulder is very heavy.

And we are doing other things as we push that boulder. All the work we have accomplished so far has been accomplished through dues and donations. Not a single penny has been paid to staff the office. All the work we have accomplished so far has been done by volunteers. Even the trips to Washington to help secure designation have been paid out of pocket by volunteers. The board of directors volunteer their time and expertise as well.

We welcome your membership as a contribution toward this effort.

Ours is truly a labor of love!
If your are tired of waiting for the designation to become a reality, you can help by writing letters to your legislators letting them know how proud and pleased you will be when the legislation passes.

Finally, each town has a liaison responsible for giving us information related to the three Freedom’s Way Themes. When we need something specific, we call or write to the liaison asking for help. Contact your town liaison and let him or her know that you are available. A few towns do not have liaisons, you could volunteer to do that for your town.

We are only hampered by our ability to raise the money we need to do our work. We have been successful because you encourage us. You encourage us with your donations and with your help. Please continue. For our sake and for the sake of your town.

Sincerely,

Marge

Marge Darby

Freedom’s Way, The Landscape of Visionaries and Experimenters

3
Freedom’s Way Heritage Area in New Hampshire

Connections between New Hampshire and Massachusetts Towns & Cities

The Nashua River, the Nissitissit River, Walker Brook connect us. Some flow north, some flow south. The railroads connect us, like the old Boston and Maine railbeds. The roads connect us, like Mason Road in Townsend, Fitchburg Road in Greenville. The seasons connect us, the culture connects us, the wild animals travel back and forth and the birds fly over the border. And most of all, the Freedom’s Way Themes of: I. The Native Landscape, II. The New England Landscape and III. The Landscape of Democracy, connect the cities and towns located in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts to their undeniable heritage, unique in all America.

The Freedom’s Way Heritage Area was outlined during the 1997 feasibility study. Many recognized that there is a shared history and they expressed reluctance to acknowledge an “arbitrary” border. Despite the boundary line, there are shared historic, cultural and natural resources. The City of Nashua and the Town of Dunstable cannot erase their connected past, any more than the Nashua River knows it is flowing in New Hampshire once it crosses the border.

The Geology

The geological formations shaped by the ice ages, left the area with a distinctive landscape and viewsheds. The large glacial lake, Nashua, was a bowl formed in part by a rim of mountains and hills. From various vantage points, including New Hampshire’s Sites 130, 124 and along the scenic North Mason Road in Brookline one can enjoy the view of the bowl from its highest vantage points.

The River

Part of the legacy of the region’s glacial age, is the Nashua River, its tributaries and wetlands. All of the New Hampshire towns within the proposed area are part of the Nashua River greenway, its major and submajor watersheds. The Nissitissit flows from the Potanipo Pond area in Brookline, and the Walker flows from the Hoar Pond area in New Ipswich to the Squannacook, both major Nashua tributaries. For years the Nashua River Watershed Association has included New Ipswich, Greenville, Mason, Brookline, Hollis and Nashua as member towns.

Mine Falls Canal Park in Nashua is described by the Nashua River Watershed Association’s Guide Book as [the City of] “Nashua’s emerald necklace.” It is a stretch of the Nashua that runs through the heart of the city that includes six miles of streams, marshy coves, an oxbow pond and many access points. One such access is close to the Nashua High School where it offers opportunities for educational programs. Soon to include a riverside visitor center, Mine Falls Canal Park and the Nashua Technological History Museum would become a New Hampshire destination and interpretive site for Freedom’s Way.

The Land

Beaver Brook Association, Hollis (with a small piece in Brookline) is an Educational Land Trust of 2,000 acres that includes two former farm sites and the Old City area. The entire conservation area is now linked by trails. It features visible cellars holes that have much promise as possible future visitor sites, but will require work to make that possible.

Brookline has two significant conservation areas, the Palmer Wildlife Preserve which includes portions of an old railbed and the Talbot Taylor Wildlife Sanctuary. The Nissitissit River Land Trust is in Brookline and Hollis, New Hampshire and Pepperell, Massachusetts.

The Wapack Trail is another portion of the above mentioned “rim” and part of one of the unique long distance trail systems in America. The Wapack extends from Massachusetts into New Hampshire following the skyline route along the summits of Mt. Watatic (MA), Barret Mt. (New Ipswich) and Temple Mountain into the Pack Monadnocks.

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Freedom’s Way Celebrates the Philosophies of Freedom, Democracy and Conservation
A Stone Wall Initiative

Robert Thorson, author of *Stone by Stone: The Magnificent History in New England’s Stone Walls*, has begun the Stone Wall Initiative simultaneously with the publishing of his book by Walker & Co. in 2002. As a professor of geology and geophysics at the University of Connecticut, he has become an advocate for their preservation where they originated on the land. He writes for the layman about the building of the earth’s stones and includes literary selections from Thoreau to Schama.

New England’s stones are a product of the last ice age that lifted and scattered granite slabs across the region. Covered gradually by hard pan soil, the stones were removed by farmers clearing the land for planting in the early to mid 19th century.

King Philip’s War was followed by nearly a century of conflict that meant that settlers preferred to remain crowded in their villages using the interval land for farming. The shift from communal land to individual ownership and more isolated farms of the upland plateau meant the appearance of stone walls. The optimum farm size of between two and four acres was determined by how far the stones had to be carried or hauled to the perimeter for plowing economy.

Believing that stone wall are the signature of rural New England, Thorson established the Stone Wall initiative “to support the appreciation, investigation and preservation of historical stone walls as historic artifacts, animal habitat, ecological boundary, rock collection and aesthetic object.” The stones are naturally being consumed, but they are also being shipped beyond the region for use as stone walls elsewhere or in construction. Most have no legal protection at all. Without them, New England will lose its one authenticity. Although often considered quasi-religious by the Transcendentalists, his calling them “landforms” does not diminish his appreciation of them. (See www.stonewall.uconn.edu/)

Freedom’s Way is encouraging communities to examine their local bylaws for opportunities to insert protection against removing stone walls and thus preserving the authentic appearance of our communities.

Freedom’s Way Rack Cards
Get a Design Start

Promotion of Freedom’s Way sites and resources took an important step forward this spring with the design of an information rack card system. The rack card concept originated from the stakeholder meetings and was refined and finalized at subsequent gatherings.

“This system has built in flexibility,” said Freedom’s Way president Marge Darby. “We can add more cards each year – and the subject matter is unlimited within our themes.” The system is designed to take advantage of the promotional opportunities for museums and information centers as well as sites in the heritage area. The cards fit conveniently in common display racks.

The various rack cards will connect Freedom’s Way Heritage Area through the core themes stakeholders identified in the development process. For instance, a card with a green color key will represent the Rediscovering the Native Landscape theme, noting Native American or unique geological features. Blue will represent the Inventing the New England Landscape theme, featuring historic town centers, mills, factories, and farms. Red will highlight Shaping the Landscape of Democracy theme, which will include the Revolutionary War, social ideas, and religious freedom sites.

Although only the overall design and first prototype card are complete, it is a key milestone in funding the entire project, said Darby. “The first sample card of Walden Pond demonstrates the system and its great appeal, but it is only about 30 percent of the entire program,” she said. The project will require additional funding to produce the cards.

Funding for this first phase of the project came from a grant from the Greater Merrimack Convention and Visitors Bureau, in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism. “This first grant helped us get the project off the ground,” said Darby. “We’re grateful for the assistance and excited by the possibilities,” she said. ICON architecture, inc. of Boston provided the design work and developed the first prototype.

Are You a Member of FWHA?

Show your support by joining now, during our important membership drive! Dues are $35 for individual and $50 for a family membership. Business memberships are $100.

Donations are also very welcome. Send your check to FWHA, 43 Buena Vista Street; Devens, MA 01432 or call 978-772-3654.

Freedom’s Way Heritage Association is a 501(c)(3) organization
FWHA in New Hampshire
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The People
How the earliest Americans and settlers lived is rich material for educational efforts. Using the Community as Classroom concept brings history alive for students and adults alike. Visits to original barn buildings, town halls and other historic places will provide many Americans the opportunity to see and touch our heritage.

One of the most exciting early barn buildings to come to light is in Hollis, a project supported by the Town and the Heritage Commission. This unique building c1780 has been saved in part by a Certified Local Government Grant and in part by interested organizations and individuals. The barn has been painstakingly dismantled under professional supervision and stored. The long-range plan will be to reconstruct it as a Community Center/Museum.

In addition to the historic town centers, mills and churches, examples of some other early architectural forms, barns and other buildings visible in the New Hampshire towns. These include: The Always Ready Engine House Museum (the birthplace of Prudence Cummings Wright); Red Brick Inn; Abbot Spalding House Museum; and the S.P.N.E.A. Barrett House, a country mansion. And of course even a brief listing would include the 1786 Mason Cottage “Pickity House” that inspired illustrations for the children’s Little Red Riding Hood. Throughout Freedom’s Way are located many of the places where early American Literature was created.

The Government
Locally known stories abound in the small towns about the revolutionary war. Old records show astonishing numbers of men and boys who answered the alarm. These were people who had carved a very independent life for themselves over a period of 100 years. Everyone knows about the “shot heard round the world” but few have actually grasped the significance of the numbers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts men who marched to Concord, Lexington and on to Boston.

Nashua Historian, Florence Shepard has written compellingly about the Revolutionary War and the men from “Dunstable.” Dunstable and Nashua were one town as the city seal indicates. Men gathered on the Hollis Town Common to answer the alarm, and again to report to the Civil War. Uncle Sam was born in Arlington (Menotomy) and later lived in Mason. Uncle Sam’s father was one of the “old men” of Menotomy who stalled the British troops by pushing a cart of supplies in front of their path.

The Five Nevins brothers from Hollis were at work prying a stone out of the ground to build a stone wall. When the rider announced the skirmish in Concord and Lexington they left the stone propped up halfway and reported to war. Two did not return: one died at Bunker Hill, and the oldest, William, was captured by the British and died on a prison ship in New York Harbor. The Nevins Stone now sits on the Town Common.

There are two Hollis Reverend Daniel Emersons, one the son of the former. The Committees of Correspondence formed as an exchange of ideas during the American Revolution is an important and less-well known subject needing illumination. Each town, having a “Town Meeting” form of government, provided the blossoms of democracy.

Continued in next column

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and the Committees of Correspondence pollinated these flowers to produce the birth of a nation. The Emersons’ roles as both correspondents and preachers has been mentioned by David Hackett Fisher as a subject worthy of investigation by Freedom’s Way.

Clearly the New Hampshire component of Freedom’s Way Heritage Area is a key part of our story. The potential of New Hampshire’s legacy is very important as the two states’ linked history comes to life in Freedom’s Way.

What a great story to tell in these times of turbulence and unrest. To seek our roots of this great democracy is one of our most important tasks.

Benton MacKaye
Continued from front page

southbound roads, flanking a 125,000-acre belt of parkland that would encompass a 100-mile continuous trail between Plum Island and Duxbury Beach.”

During the 1960s and 1970s, as the environmental movement gained public and political support, Anderson said the elderly MacKaye, then living in Shirley Center, won recognition for some of his visionary ideas and causes. These concepts included the Appalachian Trail, the 1968 federal legislation to protect the trail, the creation of the Wilderness Society, passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act, and the beginning of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Said Anderson, “But he also took pride and pleasure in several local environmental initiatives, including the preservation of land along the Squamscocook River and the efforts to clean up the Nashua River.”

Anderson reported that during those years, in an effort to build support for what he called “a hometown wilderness movement,” MacKaye wrote a series of articles for a local newspaper, The Public Spirit. Recollecting his boyhood expeditions, he instructed readers in the fundamentals of ecology, as represented in the region’s swamps, streams, geological features, and wildlife.

Anderson concluded his program by saying, “The Freedom’s Way effort echoes the ‘bright idea’ MacKaye described more than 80 years ago. In each of the communities of the Freedom’s Way region, private organizations and governmental bodies are working on individual local projects. Together, the progress and completion of these projects add up to ‘one big job,’ which can benefit all the communities and residents of the region.”

For a complete copy of Larry Anderson’s presentation Benton MacKaye and Freedom’s Way: The “New Exploration” of a Regional Environment (Copyright, 2003), write to Freedom’s Way Heritage Association, 43 Buena Vista Street, Devens, MA 01432 and include $1.50 for postage and handling. You may also obtain an electronic copy by sending an e-mail request to mail@freedomsway.org.
Along the beach and through the swamp on their left, Howe's 5th, 2nd and Grenadiers moved forward in disciplined ranks. The assault was spearheaded by Gen. Pigot with the 38th, 43rd and Grenadiers, and on the other flank the 47th and the Royal Marines. As cannons ceased firing, rebels peering over the breastwork could hear hardware clanking against marching legs, the crackling of uncontrolled fires in Charleston and the pounding of their own hearts and temples. Muffled orders to fire startled many back to reality and the knowledge that the enemy was now less than 50 feet away. The order to fire rang out.

The murderous effect of the rebels' fusillade along the Mystic River front is well described by Richard M. Ketchum in his book, Decision Day: The Battle for Bunker Hill (Doubleday): "...a row of dull musket barrels leveled along the stone wall, a nasal New England voice twanged and the wall disappeared in a sheet of flame and oily black smoke. The blunt of fire tore apart the leading ranks of Fusiliers and as the rows behind closed up they were shattered by the violent hail of bullets. Officers fell, men spun around and dropped headlong into the shallow water, and the column stopped, recoiled, then came on again. The King's own regiment showing through the broken Fusiliers clambering over the dead and wounded only to be met with that withering fire from the wall. Officers' voices shouted hoarsely through the din, ordering the men forward, but with each advance the men in the lead simply melted away, falling grotesquely and piling up the awful carnage on the narrow heath until there was nothing to do but turn back. The British stormed again, but with that attempt came another deadly failure."

Howe was, by this time, almost entirely bereft of officers. The 35th regiment, for example, had only six men left, and no leadership. He looked for an opening and decided to attack the space between the redoubt and the fence, using 400 reinforcements recently arrived from Boston. The rebels tried to repulse the attack by firing nails, having used up their supply of powder and shot. They even threw rocks in an attempt to dislodge the long rows of Brown Besses which marched steadily onward. Finally, they were forced to retreat. Knowlton, Stark and Reed protected the withdrawal, sustaining heavier losses than before. The pullback was orderly, with only 31 Colonials falling into the hands of the British. By 5:30 the battle for Bunker Hill was over.

NH "Rules"
One thousand fifty-four of the 2300 British who had greeted the day with confidence and whole bodies would never do so again. On the American side, estimates have varied. George Washington, for example, has left us the number 450 dead, missing and wounded. New Hampshire regiments reported 74 wounded and 19 missing. In any event, it was a Pyrrhic victory for the British, for on that afternoon something died in the cream of the British soldiery.

Much has been written of the heroism demonstrated by the men of Massachusetts at the Battle for Bunker Hill, but New Hampshire's role in that great Patriot undertaking has been minimized or at least under-publicized. More than 100 men from New Hampshire were in Col. Prescott's Massachusetts Regiment, for example, including a company of 59 men under Capt. Dow from Hollis. The manifest of Col. Reed's regiment dated June 14, 1775, two days before the battle, lists 637 men of whom 448 were fit for duty. A similar document dated July 2, 1775 indicates that Col. Stark drew rations for 679 men. Adding the 60 from Stark's regiment who fell at Bunker Hill, we arrive at the impressive total of 739. While we probably will never know the exact number of New Hampshire men who served at Bunker Hill, it is reasonable to assume the figure is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1000-1300, virtually all the men New Hampshire had available. In any event, the New Hampshire contingent outnumbered the combined totals of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, in his life of Gen. Putnam, wrote, "We have the full conviction that the time will come when the whole nation will give the honors of the battle of Bunker Hill largely to the common soldiers of New Hampshire who more than any other men, fought it...."
"Hats Off" to the Brookline Bellringers! Who would have thought that the patriotic expression of bell ringing in celebration of the birth of our Nation could end in the arrest of upstanding Brookline, New Hampshire citizens. It truly happened, as attested to by this memorial plaque (pictured below).

"BROOKLINE BELLRINGER'S MEMORIAL
Dedicated to those citizens who, while celebrating Independence Day on July 4, 1997, were assaulted and arrested by an aggressive and abusive police force.

Those pursuing their defense through trial were cleared of all charges, in spite of efforts by police and certain town officials to suppress the truth.

MAY THE EXPRESSION OF PATRIOTISM NEVER AGAIN BE SILENCED"

In years to come, you might wish to ring the bells for liberty as part of your town’s patriotic celebration!

Freedom’s Way Heritage Association
43 Buena Vista Street
Devens, MA 01432

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