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Lexington and Concord

Its Literary and Historic Shrines

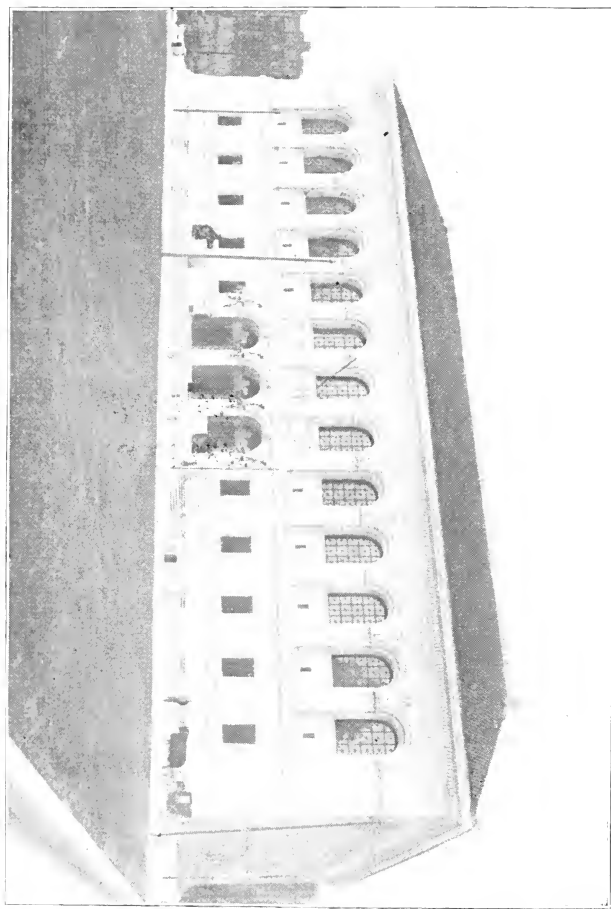
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BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

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A PILGRIMAGE

TO

Lexington and Concord

OUR Historic Pilgrimage to Lexington and Concord begins at Park Square, near the identical spot from which the British troops embarked in boats, rowed across the Charles river to the Cambridge side, and started on their expedition to Lexington and Concord, on the 18th of April, in the year 1775.

On the right is the Boston Public Garden, a tract of land comprising $24\frac{1}{4}$ acres, set aside by an act of the Legislature in 1859. It has been kept under a perfect state of cultivation and is a wonderful example of horticultural development. In the centre of the garden is an artificial pond and spanning the pond is the famous "Bridge of Size."

In the garden are many pieces of statuary. On the right is the statue of Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist, designed by French. Next on the right is that of Col. Thomas Cass, the work of Richard Brooks, Col. Cass commanded the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, and fell at Malvern Hill, Va., in 1862. The

next statue is that of Charles Sumner, the famous Civil War Senator. This statue was designed by Thomas Ball in 1878.

Ahead on the right is the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, the first church to be erected in this part of the city (1860-1861). The steeple was the first in the city to be constructed entirely of stone. In the tower is a fine set of 16 bells, played by electrical power. The church was presided over for many years by Rev. William Ellery Channing, the celebrated Unitarian divine.

We are now on Boylston street, which was named in honor of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, the eminent physician, who first introduced inoculation as a preventative for smallpox. This street was originally called "Frog Lane." Today it is the fashionable shopping district of the city.

On the left hand corner is the Berkeley building, known as the daylight building, on account of the numerous windows.

The first of the next three buildings on the right is occupied by the Boston Society of Natural History, and here will be found mounted specimens of animals and birds. Next is the building occupied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as their school of architecture, and the next building (which also was formerly occupied by Technology) is now occupied by Boston University School of Business Administration. This university is fast becoming one of the leading colleges of the east.

We now enter Copley square, which was named in honor of John Singleton Copley, the famous artist,

many of whose paintings, especially those of early presidents, will be found in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

On the left is Trinity church, the crowning glory of ecclesiastical architecture in New England. It is the masterpiece of H. H. Richardson, the famous architect, and was completed in 1877. With a massive tower 211 feet in height, the church is of the French Romanesque style of architecture. The interior decorations are said to be unsurpassed by those of any other church in America. This church was presided over for 20 years by the famous and beloved preacher, Bishop Phillips Brooks. Beside the church is the statue of Bishop Phillips Brooks, by the late Augustus St. Gaudens, and the canopy was designed by Charles McKim, senior partner of the firm of McKim, Mead & White. Both are posthumous works, but the designs were practically completed before the deaths of the sculptor and the architect. The memorial was unveiled on Jan. 22, 1910.

To the left of the church is the Hotel Westminster, the only hotel in the city maintaining a roof garden during the summer months. When the hotel was erected it was built six feet higher than the building laws permitted. The top story was removed, and you will notice that the windows are on a level with the roof.

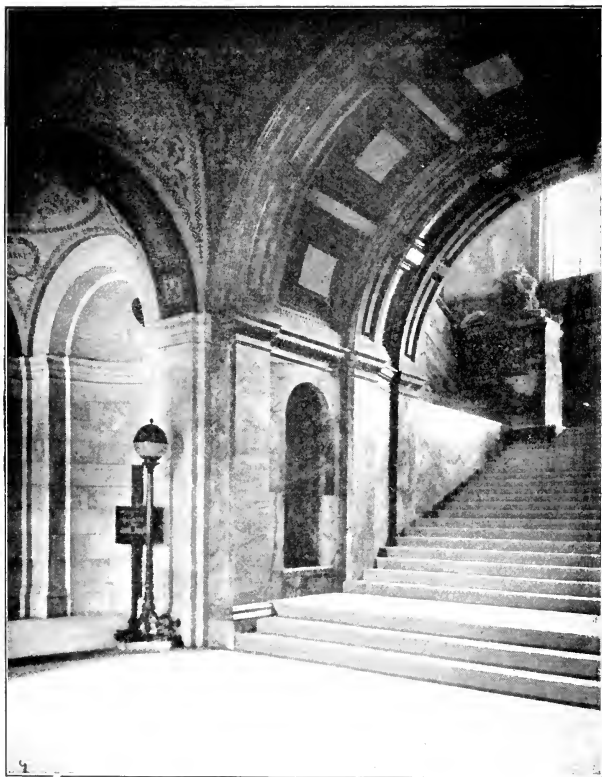
On the right the Irving Casson building stands on the site of the old Second church of Boston, in which Ralph Waldo Emerson preached for three years. The new edifice is now located corner of Beacon street and Audubon road.

On the far right hand corner is the Old South church, the present home of the society which formerly occupied "Ye Old South Meeting House" on Washington street. This is the leading Congregational church of New England. The edifice is one of the finest specimens of the North Italian Gothic style. Its grand tower is 248 feet high and constructed mainly of the local Roxbury stone. The church was opened in the year 1875. This is the third church of Boston.

On the left is the Copley Plaza hotel, one of the leading hotels of the city, and it stands on the site of the old Boston Art Museum.

Facing the square on the right is the Boston Public Library, built of Milford granite and erected at a cost of about \$2,500,000 (including the cost of the site). It was completed in the year 1895. It is one of the largest free circulating libraries in the United States, and has about 1,000,000 volumes and 11 special library collections. Besides the central library, it maintains 30 branch libraries in various parts of the city. In the building will be found the famous paintings of the "Holy Grail," by the late Edwin Abbey; also the freize of the Prophets, by John Sargent, mural decorations by Puvis de Chavannes, and the "Triumph of Time," by John Elliott. The two statues in front of the building represent "Science" and "Art," by the late Bela Pratt. The building was designed by McKim, Mead & White, of New York city. The late Stanford White was a member of the firm.

We are now on Huntington avenue, passing on the left Hotel Oxford and on the right Copley Square Hotel.



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY

Looking down Exeter street, on the right, will be seen the club house of the Boston Athletic Association. In front of that building, on April 19 every year, is the finish of the great Marathon race from Ashland, Mass., to Boston, a distance of 25 miles.

Across the street is Hotel Lenox, and on the right are the tracks and freight yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad, one of the New York Central lines.

On the right is Mechanics' building, often called the Madison Square Garden of Boston. This is the exposition building of Boston. Here are held the automobile shows and all the leading sporting events. It is controlled by the Massachusetts Charitable Association, and Paul Revere was its first president in the year 1806. In the archway above the door will be seen a bust of Paul Revere.

On the left will be seen the club house for the boys who served in the World War with the 26th division, better known as the "Yankee Division."

Next on the right is the Christian Science church, better known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The small church at the extreme right is the original mother church, completed in December, 1894, and was formerly presided over by the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. The building in the centre is the addition, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000, and is of Italian Renaissance style of architecture. It has a vast auditorium, with a seating capacity of over 5000. It was opened in June, 1906. The top of the dome stands three feet higher than Bunker Hill monument, being 224 feet above the sidewalk. The church has a beautiful set of Chinese

chimes. The building on the left is the publishing house, where they publish the works of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and the Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper. The land on the right was purchased a few years ago and made into a beautiful



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

sunken garden, so that the view of the church from Huntington avenue would not be obstructed.

On the next right hand corner is Horticultural hall, where the flower and fruit shows are held.

We now cross Massachusetts avenue, which

extends from Edward Everett square, Dorchester, to Concord, Mass., a distance of about 22 miles. This avenue is sometimes called the Road to Knowledge, because it leads directly to Harvard university.

On the right is Symphony hall, the home of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra, one of the leading musical organizations in the United States. The building has a seating capacity of about 2600.

The gray stone and brick building on the left is the New England Conservatory of Music, founded in 1870, by Dr. Eben Tourjee, who, in 1853, introduced into America the conservatory system of musical instruction. Today this is the leading music school of America. In the building is a large auditorium named Jordan Hall, in honor of the late Eben D. Jordan, who was a great lover of music. He presented this institution with a beautiful pipe organ which is one of the largest in America. The enrollment of the conservatory is about 3000.

The next building on the right is the oldest Y. M. C. A. in America, founded in 1851. The cornerstone of the present building was laid by President Taft in 1911. It was constructed at a cost of about \$1,500,000, including the value of the land, and was completed in 1913.

On the right is the Boston Opera House, the home of grand opera in Boston, opened to the public in 1908, under the management of Henry Russell.

The open lot on the left was formerly the American League ball grounds. The new ball park is now located in the Fenway.

On the left hand corner ahead are Tufts Medical and Dental Schools. The main buildings of Tufts college are at Medford, Mass.

On your right, the white marble building is the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, the first dental infirmary of its kind in the world, erected by Thomas Alexander Forsyth and John Hamilton Forsyth in memory of their brothers, James Bennett Forsyth and George Henry Forsyth. Children of Greater Boston up to the age of 16 years are accepted for treatment in dentistry, nose, throat and oral surgery from any private family financially unable to secure the services of private practitioners.

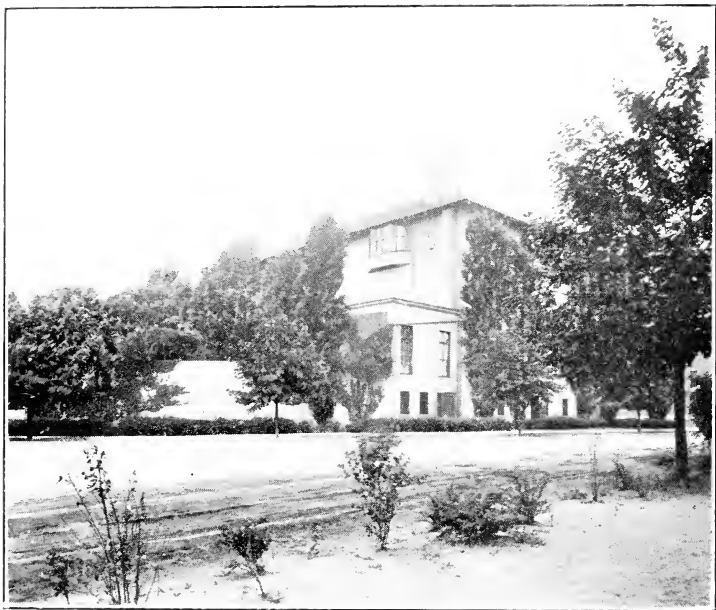
On the right is the Museum of Fine Arts, founded in 1870. This building was opened in 1909, at a cost of about \$1,500,000. It has the second finest collection of painting and statuary in America, exceeded only by the Metropolitan Museum in New York city. In the front of the building is Cyrus E. Dallin's symbolic bronze statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit."

On the left is the Wentworth Institute, founded in 1904, by the will of the late Arioch Wentworth, "for the purpose of furnishing education in mechanical arts." It is the only industrial institution of its kind in the United States designed to train young men in the skilled arts.

We now enter the Fenway, a part of the park system of Boston. It consists of about 120 acres of land, ponds, streams and driveways, laid out in the most artistic manner.

Mrs. Jack Gardner's Venetian Palace, on the left, contains a rich collection of works of art hardly excelled by that in any private home in America. The museum is open to the public one week a year.

On the left, Simmons College, established by the



GARDNER MUSEUM OF ART

will of John Simmons, a Boston merchant, to furnish instruction in such branches of art, science and industry as will best enable women to earn an independent livelihood.

The group of buildings down the avenue, to the

left, is the Harvard Medical school, founded in 1782. These buildings were erected in 1906, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. It is the best equipped medical school in the country.

On your left the building with the dome is the Children's Hospital, erected in 1914.

The building now on our immediate left is the Notre Dame academy, a Catholic institution for the education of young ladies. The course of instruction is equivalent to that of the high schools and academies of the city.

We now enter the town of Brookline, with a population of about 38,000. It is the wealthiest town in the world.

Entering Kent street, the third house on the left was the former home of the late B. F. Keith, who organized the Keith circuit throughout the United States, and was the owner of Keith's Theatre, Boston.

We pass through Brookline and over the Charles river by way of the Cottage Farm bridge, and enter the city of Cambridge, known as the University City. Cambridge was founded Dec. 28, 1630. It was then called "New Towne," and was incorporated under that name in 1633. In 1638 the name was changed from New Towne to Cambridge. The population is about 116,000.

"Know old Cambridge? Hope you do.
Born there? Don't say so! I was, too.
The nicest place that ever was seen,
Colleges red and common green;
Sidewalks brownish with trees between."

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

To your right, in the distance, is a beautiful view of Beacon Hill, crowned with the golden dome of the State Capitol. Near by is the Custom House tower, 498 feet high, the tallest landmark in New England. The bridge in the distance is the Harvard. It spans the widest point of the Charles. At that point the river is about one-half a mile wide. Here the Harvard crews practice for their races.

We are now on the Cambridge parkway. Across the river is the "Youth's Companion" building, where they publish the popular boys' weekly story paper.

On the left is the State Armory for Mounted Troops, erected in 1915, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Next is Brave's Field, opened in 1915, the home of the Boston National League ball team. It is the only ball field in the United States in which street cars enter the grounds. It has a seating capacity of about 47,000, and it was there that the world's series were played in 1915.

To your right is the Riverside Press, under the management of Houghton, Mifflin Co. Here they published the works of Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson and others.

The concrete structure beyond the river, to the left, is the Harvard Stadium, built in the form of a horseshoe and having a seating capacity of 26,000. When Yale plays football here a temporary stand is erected at the unfinished end, and the seating capacity is increased to about 45,000. The track contests are held here, also class day exercises. The cost of the Stadium was \$350,000.

The bridge spanning the river at this point is the Larz Anderson bridge, presented by the Brookline millionaire.

On the left is the Weld Boat Club for the junior class of Harvard.

Two buildings on the left, as we turn, are the freshman dormitories of Harvard, Gore and Standish Halls.

In a few moments we will pass the buildings and grounds of Harvard University, the oldest and most influential college in America, founded in 1636. It was named in honor of John Harvard, the young minister, who died a year later, 1637, and he left to the infant university his entire library of some 260 volumes and half of his estate, which consisted in all of about £500. The college today has an enrollment of about 5000 students and a working capital of over \$30,000,000.

The gate on the left was presented by the class of 1880. It is called the Roosevelt gate, as Col. Roosevelt was a member of that class.

On the right is Beck Hall, an aristocratic dormitory. The next building is the Harvard Union, a social club, which any student who attends Harvard may join.

The Colonial house on the left is the home of Prof. George Palmer, head of the philosophy department. His wife, the late Alice Freeman Palmer, was at one time president of Wellesley College.

Through the opening on the left is the Widener Memorial Library, built of brick and sandstone, in the Georgian style of architecture, at a cost of \$2,000,000,

and dedicated June 24, 1915. It was presented to the university by Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, as a memorial to her son, Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost at sea on the steamship Titanic, April 14, 1912.

The brick residence on the left is the home of Abbot Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. The next building is Emerson Hall, the school of philosophy, named in honor of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The building facing you is Sever Hall, the largest recitation room. On the corner is Robinson Hall, the school of architecture.

Memorial Hall, on the right, was erected to commemorate the Harvard students who fell during the Civil War. In one end of the building is Sanders Theatre, in which the commencement exercises are held. In the other end is a large dining hall, where over 1400 students dine at one time. Above the main door may be seen the finest stained glass window in America, designed by Sarah Whitman, of Philadelphia, and it is called the rose and violet window.

The John Harvard statue, on the right, was designed by Daniel Chester French, and was the gift of Samuel J. Bridge.

On the left is the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, erected in 1895, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg.

In the yard is Appleton Chapel, erected in 1858, the gift of Samuel Appleton.

Thayer Hall, on the left, is a dormitory given to the college in 1870 by Nathaniel Thayer.

The gate on the left was presented by the late George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy.

To the right is the School of Business Administration.

The next building is Hemenway Gymnasium, given by Augustus Hemenway in 1878.

The Phillips Brooks house, on the left, is the centre of the religious life of the university.



MEMORIAL HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

To the right is Austin Hall, one of the law school buildings. The Harvard Law School has not only a national but an international reputation, and it has been described by an eminent jurist as superior to any other school of the kind in the world.

Half down the walk, on the right, is a tablet which marks the site of the birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

To the left is Stoughton Hall, a dormitory, remodelled in 1805.

Next is Holden Chapel, the gift of Madame Holden, of London, and once the college chapel, now used for lectures.

Just beyond the chapel is Hollis Hall, also a dormitory, which dates back to 1763, and was the gift of Thomas Hollis, of London.

On the left is the Johnston gate, and on either side of the gate are Harvard and Massachusetts Halls. These buildings were used during the Revolutionary period for barracks. Massachusetts Hall is the oldest of the college buildings, erected in 1720.

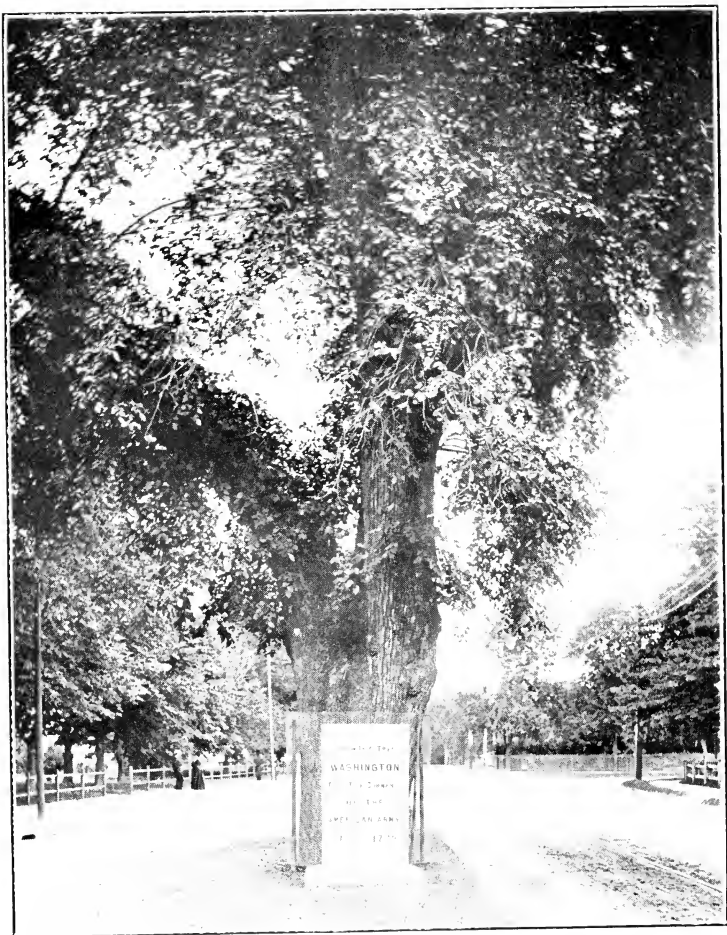
We are now at Harvard square. In the early days it was the camping ground of the Continental army.

The statue on the right is that of Charles Sumner, the famous abolitionist. It was designed by the late Anne Whitney.

The cemetery is called the old "New Towne" burial ground, and was referred to by Longfellow as God's Acre." In this cemetery are the graves of eight Harvard presidents.

On the corner is the old mile stone, showing the distance to Boston to be eight miles in 1734.

The common on the right was the first training field of the Revolution. The three cannon at the base of the Civil War monument were captured at Fort Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, and were used in the evacuation of Boston, at Dorchester Heights, by Gen. Washington.



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE

Opposite the common, on the left, is Christ church, the oldest in Cambridge, built in 1760, and occupied by the Continental troops in 1775. The organ pipes in this church were melted into bullets and used by the Continental troops. In this church George and Martha Washington worshipped, Dec. 31, 1775.

The tree surrounded by the iron fence, in the centre of the roadway, is the "Washington Elm," under which George Washington first took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.

Radcliffe College, on the left, is for the higher education of young ladies. Though a distinctly separate institution from Harvard University, it is very closely associated with it. The president is LeBaron Russell Briggs.

The street on the left leads to Brattle street, in the early days called "Tory Row." It is the most aristocratic street in Cambridge. On the left is the former home of the late John Fiske, America's great historian; on the right Cambridge Episcopal Theological Seminary and St. John's Chapel. The trees beside the chapel, on the right, were referred to by Longfellow in a poem, "As the trees that shade thy western windows, oh chapel of St. John."

The second Colonial mansion on the right is the "Craigie House." For 40 years it was the home of the poet Longfellow, and here he wrote most of his works. Today it is occupied by his daughter, Miss Alice Longfellow. It was erected in 1759 by Col. John Vassal, a Tory, who fled at the beginning of the Revolution. The house was taken over by Washington and made his headquarters during a part of his

stay in Cambridge. It was purchased by Andrew Craigie in 1793. It was used as a boarding house by Mrs. Craigie, who had as her guests many distinguished men, among whom were Longfellow, Worcester of dictionary fame, Jared Sparks and others. The lower right hand room was the study of Mr. Long-



LONGFELLOW HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

fellow, and here he wrote most of his poems. The house is opened to the public Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 4.

The first of the next two houses on the right was the home of another of the poet's daughters, Edith, who married Richard Henry Dana, Jr., son of the

famous author who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast." Mrs. Dana passed away a few years ago. The adjoining estate is the home of Allegra Longfellow, now the wife of Mr. Henry Thorpe, a banker. These daughters were referred to by Longfellow in his poem, "The Children's Hour"—"grave Alice, laughing Allegra and Edith with golden hair."

At the junction of Elmwood avenue and Mt. Auburn street is "Elmwood," the birthplace and home of James Russell Lowell. The house was built in 1767 and occupied by Lieutenant Governor Oliver, Councillor to the Crown, and later by Elbridge Gerry, who was Vice President of the United States in 1812. Here the poet Lowell wrote nearly all his poems and his famous works, "The Bigelow Papers."

Just beyond the Lowell Memorial park is Mt. Auburn cemetery, where rest the remains of many persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art and Religion. Among the names inscribed upon the monuments are those of Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Rufus Choate, Edwin Booth, Phillips Brooks, William Ellery Channing, John Fiske, Margaret Fuller, Charlotte Cushman and Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science church.

The statue on the common, to the right, is that of Col. John Bridge, the founder of the first Cambridge public school.

Passing through Porter square, on the left, is the site of the old Porter Tavern, where the famous Porterhouse steak originated.

The tablet against the fence, on the left, marks

the spot where four American citizens were killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775.

We now pass through North Cambridge and cross Alewife brook and enter Arlington, which in olden times was known as Menotomy. This town contributed largely in men and money toward the cause of the



"ELMWOOD," HOME OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Revolution. It has a population of about 27,000, and was once famous for its market gardens.

The tablet ahead, on the right marks the site of the Black Horse Tavern, where the Committee of Safety met in 1775. Reaching Arlington Centre we pass the granite monument, on the right, erected in

memory of the men of Arlington who lost their lives in the Civil War.

The building on the right is the old Cooper Tavern, beside which Jabez Wyman and Jason Winship were killed by British soldiers, April 19, 1775.

The road entering the square, on the right, is the original one over which Paul Revere returned to the county road, after passing through Charlestown, Somerville and Medford. From here we follow the route taken by Paul Revere.

On the left is the third church of the First Parish of Arlington, organized in 1733.

The tablet in front of the church marks the spot where the old men of Menotomy captured a convoy of 18 British soldiers with supplies intended for the British at Lexington.

Close by is the Robbins Memorial Library and the new Town Hall, given by the Robbins heirs.

The bronze statue represents the "Indian Hunter." It is the work of Cyrus Dallin, who resides in this town.

The tablet on the sidewalk, to the left, marks the site of the house of Jason Russell, where he and 11 other Americans were captured, disarmed and killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775.

On the right is the Arlington High School, which stands in the geographical centre of the town.

At the bend in the road, on the right, is the house occupied by Francis Locke, who was aroused by Paul Revere, April 18, 1775.

The next point of interest is the "Foot of the Rocks." The tablet on the boulder is in memory of Henry Wellington, who was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812.

We now reach Arlington Heights and soon will cross the boundary line of Arlington and Lexington.

Lexington was settled in 1640 and was formerly a parish of Cambridge, known as Cambridge Farms, incorporated in 1713, and has today a population of about 6000.

Next is the old East Lexington Burying Ground, dating back to 1695.

The small tablet in the square, to the left, marks the spot where Benjamin Wellington, a Lexington Minute Man, was captured and disarmed by the British soldiers in the early morning of April 19, 1775.

The frame building with the columns, on the right, was once Emerson Hall. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Follen preached, before the construction of the Follen Unitarian church, which is just beyond.

The house on the lawn, to the right, was the home of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, born here in 1756, and died in 1854, at the age of 98. He was the youngest of the American patriots at the battle of Lexington and was at Lafayette's reception in 1824.

The large elm tree ahead, on the right, was planted by the father of the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, in 1732. It was planted the same year that George Washington was born.

The house on the left, known as the Munroe Tavern, was built in 1695, and was used as headquarters and hospital by Earl Percy on April 19, 1775. Washington was entertained here Nov. 15, 1789, on his last New England tour.

Beside the roadway, on the left, a small tablet under the tree marks the spot where Earl Percy burned

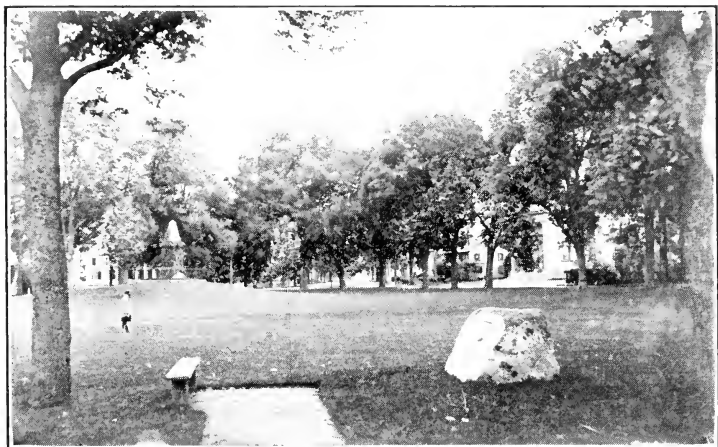
several buildings, and on the hill to the south he planted one of his field pieces, commanding the approaches to the village. Earl Percy was sent out from Boston by Gen. Gage with reinforcements, numbering about 1000, to cover the retreat of Major Pitcairn from Concord bridge. He met the retreating British on these hills, known as the hills of East Lexington, and here the British made their first successful stand of the day. It has been admitted by the British that if they had not been reinforced here, none of them would have reached Boston alive. As it was, the British loss during the day was 65 killed, 176 wounded and 27 missing; while the American loss was 49 killed, 36 wounded and five missing.

The stone cannon on the lawn of the Lexington High School, on the right, marks the location of another of Earl Percy's field pieces. Several shots were fired from this cannon, one of them penetrating the meeting house on Lexington Green.

The red brick building ahead, on the right, is the Town Hall of Lexington, where Henry Sandham's famous painting of the battle, entitled "The Dawn of Liberty," is on exhibition.

We now approach the Village Green, where the battle of Lexington occurred. Paul Revere, on the night of his famous ride, took the first road on the right, to the Hancock-Clarke house, where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping that night. A price had been set on the heads of these "arch-rebels," who, in fear of being captured by Gen. Gage if they returned to Boston, were secretly stopping at the parsonage of the Lexington minister, Jonas Clark,

after the adjourning of the First Provincial Congress in Concord. Arousing Hancock and Adams, Revere returned to the Village Green and rang the bell which hung in the belfry tower, where the boulder now rests, to the right. Joined here by William Dawes, of Boston, and Dr. Samuel Prescott, of Concord, he made his way over the old road toward Concord. The Minute



LEXINGTON GREEN, MONUMENT AND BOULDER

Men assembled soon after the alarm was rung, but the British not being in sight, they were disbanded and adjourned to the old Buckman Tavern, the building seen among the trees on the right, and there they spent the remainder of the night. They reassembled on the Green at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and took up their line of battle, from the large boulder on the Green to the mound and monument. On reaching

the Green, the British soldiers found the Americans arranged in line of battle. The Minute Men numbered about 70, while the British, headed by Major Pitcairn, numbered nearly 800. Pitcairn, dashing into the centre of the Minute Men, exclaimed, "Disperse, ye damn Yankee Dogs! Lay down your arms!" An officer fired his pistol into the face of one of the Minute Men, killing him on the spot. Then there was a general firing from along the line of the British on the road, and eight Americans were killed. The British then hastened to Concord. Directly ahead is the large bronze statue of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the Lexington Minute Men. The statue was designed by H. H. Kitson, of Boston, and unveiled April 19, 1900, by Capt. Parker's grandson. It surmounts a drinking fountain and was presented to the town by Francis Brown Hayes.

Pulpit Rock, on the Green, marks the site of the first meeting houses in Lexington, all of which were destroyed by fire.

The large boulder marks the "line of the Minute Men." Inscribed thereon is the famous command of Captain Parker: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war let it begin here."

The ivy covered monument, on the right, was erected in memory of the eight men killed on Lexington Green, and it is the oldest memorial to the Revolution in the United States. It was erected in 1799. The inscription on the monument was written by the Rev. Jonas Clark, who was pastor at Lexington at the time of the battle, and reads as follows:

Sacred to Liberty & the Rights of mankind
The Freedom & Independence of America
Sealed & defended with the blood of her sons

This monument is erected

By the inhabitants of Lexington
Under the patronage & at the expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
To the memory of their Fellow Citizens

*Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Caleb
Harrington, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington and
John Brown*

Of Lexington & *Asahel Porter* of Woburn
Who fell on this field, the first Victims to the
Sword of British Tyranny & Oppression
On the morning of the ever memorable
Nineteenth of April An Dom 1775

The Die was cast

The Blood of these Martyrs
in the cause of God & their Country
Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then
Colonies & gave the spring to the Spirit, Firmness
And Resolution of their Fellow Citizens

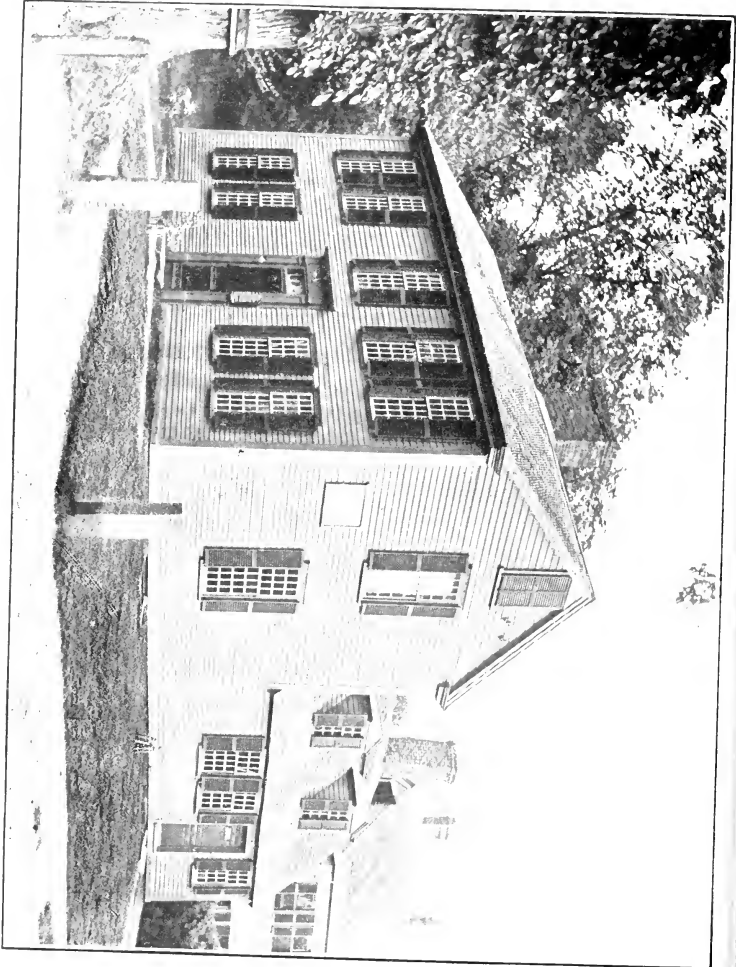
They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's
Blood & at the point of the sword, to assert &
Defend their native Rights

They nobly dar'd to be free!!

The contest was long, bloody & affecting
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal;
Victory crowned their arms; and
The Peace, Liberty & Independence of the United
States of America, was their glorious Reward.

Built in the year 1799

HANCOCK CLARKE HOUSE, LEXINGTON



The Meeting House, on the left, is the fourth church of the first parish of Lexington. The top step of this church is on a level with the top of Bunker Hill monument, which is 221 feet in height.

The white house, on the left, was the old home of Jonathan Harrington, who, wounded on the common by the British, dragged himself to the door and died at his wife's feet.

The next building, on the left, is known as Historic Hall. It was built in 1828, as the Lexington Academy. Here, on July 4, 1839, was opened the first normal school in America, with three pupils.

We are now on Hancock street, and in a few minutes we make a stop at the "Hancock-Clarke House," erected in 1698 and enlarged in 1734. It was here John Hancock and Samuel Adams were spending the night when aroused by Paul Revere on his famous side. This was the home of Rev. John Hancock, for 55 years and of his successor, the Rev. Jonas Clark, for 50 years. The house is owned by the Lexington Historical Society, and is opened daily, 9.30 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 4.

The last point of interest in Lexington is Rally Bluff. Here, on their retreat from Concord Bridge, the British officers endeavored to rally their men, but after a sharp fight they were driven from the hill in great confusion by the Americans and retreated to Fiske hill beyond.

We now enter North Lincoln. The large tablet, on the right, marks the place where Paul Revere was captured by the British scouts. Inscribed on the tablet is the following:

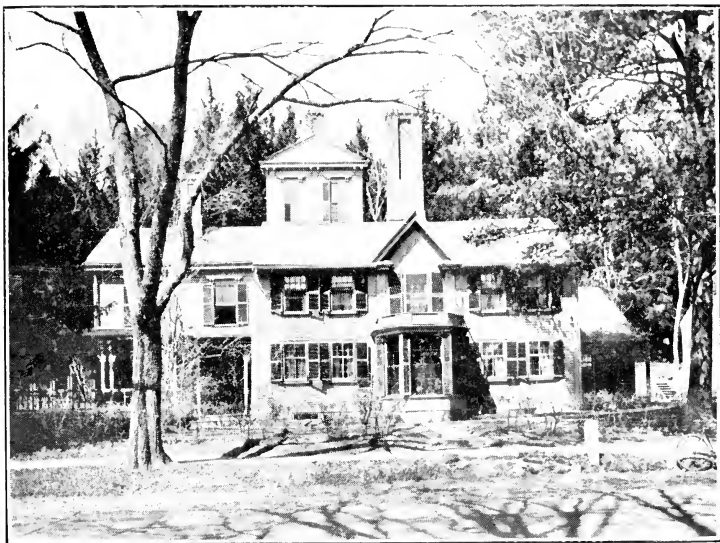
“At this point, on the old Concord road, as it was then, ended the midnight ride of Paul Revere. He had at about 2 o'clock of the morning of April 19, 1775, the night being clear, and the moon in its third quarter, got thus far on his way from Lexington to Concord, alarming the inhabitants as he went, when



“ORCHARD HOUSE,” HOME OF LOUISA MAY ALCOTT

he and his companions William Dawes of Boston and Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, were suddenly halted by a British patrol who had stationed themselves at the bend of the road. Dawes turning back made his escape, Prescott clearing the stone wall and following

a path known to him through the low ground, regained the highway at a point further on and gave the alarm at Concord. Revere tried to reach the neighboring wood but was intercepted by a party of officers accompanying the patrol, detained and kept in arrest. Presently he was carried by the patrol back to Lexington and there released and that morning joined Hancock



“WAYSIDE,” THE HOME OF HAWTHORNE

and Adams. Three men of Lexington, Sanderson, Brown and Loring stopped at an earlier hour of the night by the same patrol, were also taken back with Revere.”

We now enter the town limits of Concord. Con-

cord was settled in 1635, five years after Boston, and is the oldest English town in America settled above tide water. On the right is Merriam's Corner. The tablet on the corner reads as follows:

"The British troops, retreating from the Old North Bridge were here attacked in flank by the men of Concord and neighboring towns, and driven under a hot fire to Charlestown."

On our right is the Grapevine cottage, the home of Ephraim Wales Bull, the originator of the Concord grape. Beside the cottage, under the trellis, may be seen the first Concord grape vine, planted in 1849.

Next, on our right, is "The Wayside," where Hawthorne spent the last 12 years of his life. Here he wrote "Tanglewood Tales," "Septimus Felton" and the "Marble Faun." The "Wayside" is now owned by Mrs. Lothrop, widow of the Boston publisher, Daniel Lothrop. She, under the pen name of Margaret Sidney, wrote "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew."

The boulder in the woods, on the right, marks Hawthorne's favorite path to the Crow's Nest, which he had constructed in a mammoth pine tree on the top of the hill. The outer row of trees are English larches and were imported by Hawthorne from Liverpool when he was United States Consul to that port. Next on the right is the "Orchard House," the home of Louisa May Alcott. Here she wrote "Little Men and Little Women." The two large trees in front of the house she called her "Sentinel trees," beneath which she wrote many of her works.

Looking through the trees, on the right, the small

wooden building is the School of Philosophy, established by Amos Bronson Alcott in 1879.

The next house was the home of Dr. Samuel Prescott, who accompanied Paul Revere on his famous ride and who gave the alarm in Concord.

Over to the left, among the pines, is Lake Walden, on the shores of which Thoreau built his hut and wrote his famous book, "Walden."

The white house among the trees, on the left, was the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, America's greatest philosopher, for 47 years. Here he wrote most of his works. The lower right hand corner room was his library and study. The room is in the same condition in which the author left it. He died in the upper left hand corner room in 1882. The house was the home of his daughter, Miss Ellen Emerson, until she died, in February, 1909. It is now owned by Dr. Edward Emerson and is occupied by Concord school teachers.

The next building, on our right, is the home of the Concord Antiquarian Society. One room is devoted exclusively to Thoreau relics. Here also is the sword of Col. James Barrett, who led the fight at the bridge.

The meeting house, on the left, is the second church of the first parish of Concord, built in 1900 to replace the old building, which was built in 1712, and burned to the ground, April 12, 1900. This structure is an exact reproduction of the first church. In the old church was held the First Provincial Congress of Delegates from the towns of Massachusetts. This assembly was held on Oct. 11, 1774, with John Hancock as president. By its acts it paved the way for the Revolution and organized the militia companies

that were afterward called "Minute Men," from the wording of the clause which stated that they were to be ready for war at a minute's notice.

Next to the church is the old Wright Tavern, built in 1747. On the 19th of April, 1775, it was the headquarters of the British officers. Here Major Pitcairn made his famous boast, while stirring his toddy,



HOME OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON

that he would "stir the blood of the d——Yankees that day." It is now the property of the First Parish church, that it may be preserved and always kept as a tavern. This house is well worth a short visit, for

here, in addition to its historic relics, including the original bar, are the following legends:

“The legend tells that in this house
The silver of the church
Was hidden in a keg of soap
Away from British search,
Certain it is her ancient creed
So guarded sacred things,
That to her solemn verities
No ‘soft soap’ ever clings.”

“One Brown once kept the Tavern Wright,
and a brave man was he,
For in the Boston Tea Party, he helped to
pour the tea.
This fact is chiselled on his stone, and grave
stones never lie,
But always speak the living truth just as do
you and I.”

On the right is the old hill burying ground, the oldest cemetery in the town, containing the remains of early settlers of Concord, and many of the patriots of the Revolution. The oldest headstone with a date that is legible is 1677. Adjoining the cemetery is St. Bernard's church.

We now enter Monument square. The large granite monument was erected in memory of the Concord men who lost their lives in the Civil War.

The large elm tree in the square, on the right, is known as the Town Elm, under which the townspeople held their meetings during the Revolution. Here the

Reverend William Emerson addressed the Minute Men on the morning of April 19, 1775, exhorting them to stand firm for their liberty. On April 19, 1812, Dr. William Emerson, a son of the former, addressed the Concord soldiers before their departure for the second war with Great Britain. April 19, 1861, just 49 years later, Ralph Waldo Emerson addressed the Concord soldiers under the tree before their departure for the South, and April 19, 1898, on the eve of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Edward Emerson addressed the departing soldiers, and once more, in 1917, he performed the same patriotic duty.

The large boulder on the end of the Green, to the left, was erected in memory of three Concord young men who lost their lives in the invasion of Porto Rico.

The Colonial Inn was used as a store in 1775, and the capturing of these stores was one of the objects of the British expedition to Concord. One end of the house was once the home of the Thoreau family.

Proceeding along Monument street, over which the British soldiers marched on their way to the North Bridge, the yellow house, on the right, is the Elisha Jones house, built in 1644, better known as the house with the bullet hole. In the ell of the house may be seen a bullet hole made by a British soldier retreating from the North Bridge. "The glass was placed over the hole to prevent tourists from carrying the hole away."

Nearly opposite the Jones house is the old manse, made famous by Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse." The house was built in 1764 for the Rev. William Emerson, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo

Emerson. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote "Nature." Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here from 1842 to 1846. In his opening chapters of "The Mosses from an Old Manse" Hawthorne gives a fine description of the interior, as well as the surroundings, making special mention of the two mammoth gate posts

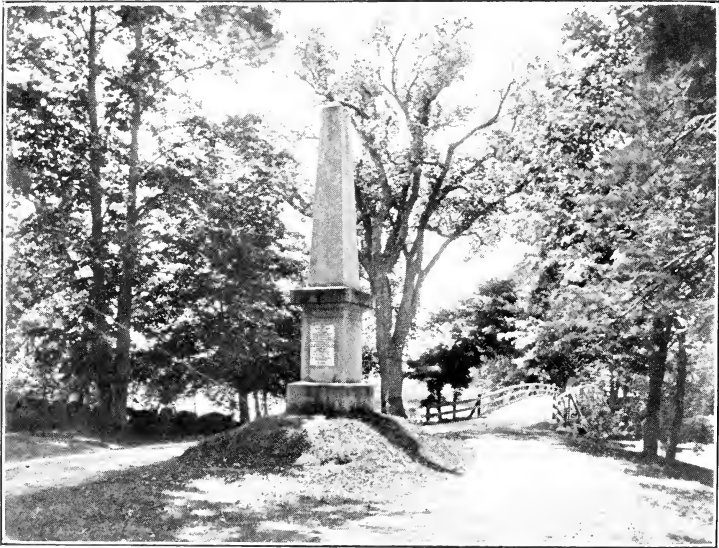


"OLD MANSE," WHERE HAWTHORNE WROTE "MOSSSES
FROM AN OLD MANSE"

of rough hewn stone, as well as the avenue of trees. The Rev. William Emerson, after addressing the men under the town elm, retired to his study in the old manse and prayed that there be no blood shed, when he was roused from his prayers by the firing of mus-

ketry. Looking out of the study window he saw the red coats retreating from the causeway carrying with them several of the wounded British soldiers, leaving two of their dead comrades behind them.

We now enter the battle ground of Concord, next to Plymouth Rock the most sacred spot in America.



BATTLE MONUMENT AND NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD

“Here on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. On the opposite bank stood the American militia. “Here stood the invading army, and on this spot the first of the enemy fell in the war of that Revolution which gave independence to these United States. In gratitude to

God and in the love of Freedom this monument was erected in 1836.”

Beside the monument, near the stone wall, are the graves of the two British soldiers killed by the first fire of the Minute Men.

On the opposite bank of the Concord river is the statue of the Minute Man, marking the position of the Americans. “This statue, considered one of the finest bronze statues in America, was designed by Daniel C. French, and moulded from cannon that were used in the War of 1812. It was unveiled on April 19, 1875, on the 100th anniversary of the Concord fight, by Gen. Grant, then President of the United States, his Cabinet and the Governors of the six New England States being present.

“The oration of the day was delivered by George William Curtis, an address was made by Ralph Waldo Emerson and a poem read by James Russell Lowell. The inscription on the base is one of the stanzas of Emerson’s ‘Concord Hymn,’ and follows:

“By the rude bridge that
 arched the flood,
Their flag to April’s
 breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled
 farmer stood,
And fired the shot heard
 round the world.

“The Minute Man speaks not to Americans only, but he speaks to the whole race of men in all times

and all places. He stands there as the universal embodiment of human freedom. He represents the everlasting protest of mankind against tyranny and oppression. If those mute lips and that heroic attitude say anything, they say this, which, in feeble and less articulate tones, men have been trying to say throughout all the ages, that the individual life is God-given and inviolate."

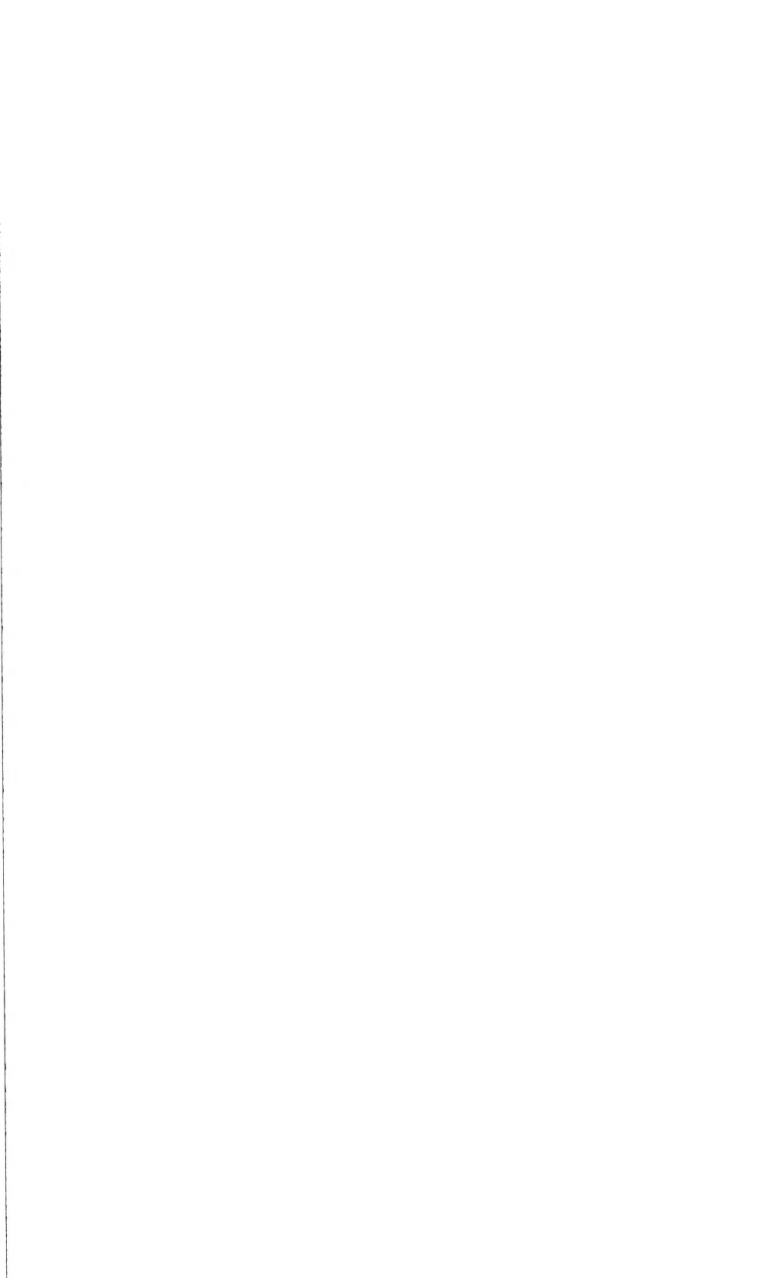


BY THE RUDE BRIDGE THAT
ARCHED THE FLOOD
THEIR FLAG TO APRIL 2
SWELL'D UNFURLED,
HERE ONCE THE EMBATTL'D
FARMERS STOOD,
AND FIR'D THE SHOT HEARD
ROUND THE WORLD.

MINUTE MAN, CONCORD

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