Sons of Liberty Trail
April 19, 1775
Lexington-Concord, Mass.

Sponsored by:
Witch Trail Committee
197 Circuit Road
Winthrop, Mass. 02152

Revised - 1/83
REGISTRATION FORM

Troop ______ of ______________________, (city) (state) plans to hike the Sons of Liberty Trail on ________

No. Hikers expected_______  No. adults ________

We have prepared our group for a safe hike and agree that the Trail Committee, Trail Sponsors or the BSA are not responsible for any accidents that may occur.

Signed __________________________

Leader in charge ____________________ (please print)

phone ________________ (zip)

AWARDS ORDER FORM

Troop ______ completed the Sons of Liberty Trail on ________ and would like to order the following:

Trail Patches at $1.50 each ______

Trail Medals at $2.50 each ______

Sets of patches and medals at $4/ postage ______

Total ______

Send Awards to:

(please print) __________________________

(phone number) __________________________ (zip)

Current 3rd class POSTAGE (1/83) is as follows:

patches, 1-10 = 52¢; 10-20 = 70¢; over 20 add 35¢ for each 10. Medals require 18¢ each postage.
SONS OF LIBERTY TRAIL * Lexington - Concord, Mass.

Purpose: The purpose of the Sons of Liberty Trail is to acquaint Scouts with the events that occurred on April 19, 1775. The Trail retraces the route of the British soldiers as they advanced from Lexington to Concord.

Trail: The trail is open year-round and may be hiked whenever the ground is free enough of snow to permit a safe hike. During the summer months the buildings are open for inspection (most charge a fee) but the insides of most buildings will add little to the understanding of the history involved. Due to local parades and the crowds celebrating, it is not recommended that you hike on Patriots Day holiday.

The trail begins at the Lexington Green, in the center of Lexington, Mass. The trail follows the march of the British on April 19, 1775 and covers 10 miles. It will require about 5 hours to hike, depending on the amount of time spent at each stop. On the trail the hiker will visit the Lexington Green, various monuments, the famous bridge in Concord and the homes of Patriots involved in the Revolutionary War.

Awards: All awards are strictly optional and not a requirement of the hike. The award consists of a multicolored patch, a sketch of which is shown on the cover of this booklet.

The patches may be ordered for $1.50/ from the Witch Trail Committee, 157 Circuit Rd., Winthrop, Ma. 02152, upon completion of the Trail requirements. These requirements include hiking the trail and answering certain observation questions while hiking. The awards will be sent to the Unit Leader on receipt of the completed credentials and proper fee.

Trail medals are also available at $2.50/ or a combination is offered of a patch and medal for $4.00 You are asked to include postage with your order. Thank you.
Requirements: Any registered Scout, Explorer or adult Scouter may qualify for the Sons of Liberty trail award. Hikers are encouraged to wear full Scout uniform on the trail and an adult over 21 must accompany each group on the entire hike. It is recommended that adult leadership be on a ratio of about one leader to 10 Scouts to insure a safe and orderly hike. All units must have a local tour permit (#416) or a National tour permit (#419) in their possession if they are not members of Minute Man Council BSA. These permits are issued thru your local Scout office. The trail must be hiked under the direction of a Troop, Pack or Post. Individuals will not be recognized for awards.

Each hiker is expected to obey the pedestrian safety rules as well as being "Courteous". A portion of the hike is along the side of a well-traveled highway, with no sidewalks. Each group must have proper foot gear and training in hike precautions, hike safety and first aid to insure a safe hike. The leader must be alert on this trail to keep his group off the pavement and on the grass along side the road. The grass (mud at times) will be slower hiking but necessary for safety sake. Single file along the old parts of the "Battle Road" is also a must.

All hikers should carry their own "credentials" and see that the observation questions are answered at each tour point.

It is to be noted that participation of persons in hiking the Sons of Liberty Trail in no way obligates the Trail Committee, Trail Sponsors or the Boy Scouts of America in the case of any accidents or injuries.

The trail does not require the entrance into any of the building charging admission. Viewing the insides of most of them will add little to the boy's understanding and may prove awkward or boring for large groups. However, you may, of course, go thru any building you wish.

On your way from Concord Center to the North Bridge you will pass an old Railroad right-of-way. Just after this you will see a house on the right with 5 chimneys and a large tree in front. On the far left (barn area) there is a diamond mark to show the bullet hole where the British soldiers fired at Elisha Jones after the fight at the Bridge.

The house on the left as you go down to the Bridge is the Old Manse. Residents of this house watched the battle at the Bridge from their windows. (The house is also famous for its collection of first editions of rare books and poetry and for the famous authors who lived there.)

Site #13. The Old North Bridge - To the left as you approach the bridge you will see a chained-in area. Two of the British Soldiers killed at the bridge are buried in this plot. Cross over the bridge and you will see the famous Minute Man Statue.

A National Park Service Guide is here in the summer to explain the history of the area and to answer questions.

Continue on the path and you will come to a fork in the path. The British used the path to the left to reach the house of Col. Barrett and destroy some supplies. The path to the right is the path taken by the Minute Men to the bridge.

Follow the path to the RIGHT, up hill to the Information Center (water, restrooms, slide-show every 1/2 hour - free.) Special guided tours of this area are available for organized groups if advance arrangements are made with the Superintendent. If you want a special tour for your group write to the Superintendent of the National Park Services, North Bridge Area, Box 160, Concord Mass., 01742.

This ends the Trail. A large parking lot is located in front of the Visitor's center. A monument to Major Buttrick is located on the corner of the St. His home (now private) is located across the street.
Site #12. Mariam's Corner - was another site of the attack on the British by the Minute Men. This was where the Minute Men assembled after the fight at the Concord Bridge. From this point all the way back to Boston the British soldiers found Minute Men shooting at them. There is a stone at the corner with an inscription.

Continue toward Concord (road bears left at Mariam's corner; called Lexington Road now.)

About one mile further the Cambridge Turnpike will intersect on your left. (Concord Antiquarian Society Museum located here.) A little further on your right you will see a hill (behind Beaton and Reuben Brown Houses). It was on this hill that the advancing British first saw the Minute Men of Concord. This is the site of the Liberty Pole where the Minute Men raised their flag in defiance of the British.

Continue into the center of Concord and you will pass Wright's Tavern on your left.

Wright's Tavern - was used as an assembly point for the Concord Minute Men. They met here to plan for the arrival of the British. It was here that they first learned of the fight in Lexington.

The old Meeting House of 1775 was located to the left of the Tavern and the old Town House was behind the Tavern. The Old Meeting House was used by the Provincial Congress in Oct., 1774 and Mar. 1775. Here the political battle between the British appointed Governor (Cage) and the Americans was determined.

At the Concord Square you will see a large Civil War Monument erected by the people of Concord.

Continue passed the square, turn right at the end of the square (sign points to North Bridge). Follow this road (N) for about 5/8 mile to the Parking lot (restrooms), on the right and a path to the North Bridge on the left.

In order that the stops be fully understood and that the hikers get the most out of the trail it is recommended that each hiker review the events of April 19, 1775 in a good history book. The following guide will cover sites visited but is not intended to supply all the details of the Revolutionary War.

Other Information: There are several eating spots in both Lexington and Concord.

Camping is available at Camp Acton, a short distance from the end of the hike. This is a 65 acre camp run by the Minute Man Council, BSA, 245 North St., Stoneham, Ma., 02180 (tel. 617-438-9500). They will issue camping permits and instructions to those who wish to camp over.

Religious services are available in Concord. Restrooms are available at the National Parks information areas and gas stations along the route.

Other trails in this area that might be of interest:
- Witch Trail - 10 miles, Danvers to Salem connecting all the sites of the 1692 Witchcraft Hysteria
- Leslie's Retreat Trail - 6 or 10 mile hike, Marblehead to Salem retracing British march of Feb. 26, 1775.
- Spirit of '76 Trail - 2 mile hike around historic Marblehead seeing famous sites.
- Pirate Legend Trail 4 or 10 m thru Lynn Woods, visiting pirate grave and treasure cave.
- Sky Line Trail - 7 miles thru the Middlesex Fells - a circle trail thru the woods; Indian history.
- Blue Hills #1 and #2 - 2 and 8 miles thru Blue Hills in a circle; great for map and compass work.

Information on all these trails is available from the Witch Trail Committee, 157 Circuit Rd., Winthrop, Mass. 02152. Booklets available for 45¢ each, postage included or $2.65 for complete set.

Registration: Please fill out the enclosed form, found in the front of booklet. This booklet also contains one copy of the question sheet to be used on the trail (in back of book). Reproduce as many as you need. Each hiker should have a copy.
To Reach the Trail: The start of the trail is at the Lexington Green, in the center of Lexington. It may be reached by taking the 44 exit off Rt. 128. Follow the signs to the Green. (That is Exit 44 South.)

From Boston you can follow Memorial Drive to Rt. 2 to the Concord Turnpike. Leave the Turnpike at Watertown St. (right turn) to East Lexington and Lexington Center.

You can also follow the route of Paul Revere - from Harvard Square in Cambridge follow Mass. Ave. thru Arlington directly to the Green.


There is NO public transportation back from Concord to Lexington. As of 1977 the only thing available is a Taxi which charges over $5 for the run.

The end of the trail is the Information Center at the North Bridge in Concord. It can be reached by following Rt. 2A into Concord and then following the signs for the North Bridge. Go passed the parking lot used for the North Bridge and take your next left (after a cement bridge). This will take you up hill to the visitors center, on the left. There is a parking lot here.

Refer to map #5 page 24 for an idea of Concord today. Map #1 page 12 gives the Lexington Green area today.

References: Each book seems to report different "facts" concerning the events of April 19th. The following report uses the "Canavan Papers" of the Lexington library and "Lexington-Concord Battle Road" by the Old Colony Trust Co. and the Report of the National Historical Sites Commission - 1959 as major references sources. These seem to have done the best job of getting the facts as they actually occurred.
Site #10. Capture of Paul Revere - occurred near the spot where the stone monument now stands. Paul Revere was captured here on his way to warn Concord. Sam Prescott escaped and made it to Concord to warn the people. Revere later returned to Lexington and helped Adams and Hancock move their papers to a safe place.

Continue along Mass. Ave. West for about \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile and you will see the Old Battle Road leading off to the right (NW).

On this section of the road - about \( \frac{1}{4} \) way on the right - is located the Hartwell Tavern. It is now a private home. British soldiers stopped here during their retreat to get food and drink.

Continue on the Battle Road straight ahead. A road will branch off to the right. After this the Battle Road takes a sharp left.

Site #11. Bloody Angle - is the name given to the point where the road turns. At this point the retreating Redcoats were exposed to the fire of the Minute Men. 8 were killed and many wounded here. Two Minute Men also lost their lives here. Two of the British soldiers are buried near the corner.

Follow the Battle Road (to the left at "Bloody Angle") back to the main road. When you reach the main road, turn right. Follow this road, bearing right.

Use Map #4 from this point.

A road will bear off to the left - the Concord Turnpike cut-off - do not take it. At this point Capt. Nathaniel Cudworth, leading a company of Sudbury Minute Men attacked the retreating British. The Minute Men were located on Brooks Hill - just south of this intersection.

A little less than a mile further you will come to Meriam's Corner - where Old Bedford Rd enters right.

Outline of History: The following is an outline of the events of April 19, 1775, giving some of the details that are not usually found in a history book.

The term "Sons of Liberty" was used by the Patriots and Minute Men to describe themselves. It appears in many notices and writings of the times.

The alarm reached Lexington between 12 and 1 AM that the "British are Coming". Hancock and Sam Adams and their wives were staying at the home of Rev. James Clarke - on Hancock St. (Hancock's grandfather was the rector of the church prior to Rev. Clarkes.)

Hancock and Adams went to the home of Mr. Reed in North Lexington for safety; Sargent Monroe conducted them the 2 miles with a guard.

Lexington Minute Men met at Buckman Tavern and sent out scouts to look for the British. The scouts returned between 3 and 4, saying there was no sign of the troops.

Around 4:30 Thaddeus Bowman (a Lexington scout) galloped into town to confirm Revere's warning. William Diamond (age 16) beat the alarm drum and bells were rung to recall the Minute Men.

Lexington at that time had about 500 inhabitants. It was a small town with uneven, narrow streets. There were no lawns at that time - piggeries were common near each house.

While waiting for the British, Paul Revere and some other Minute Men took a chest of papers of the Provincial Congress from Buckman Tavern and hid them.

As the Redcoats approached Capt. John Parker drew his men up in two lines on the Green. There were about 30-40 men with weapons plus others standing around watching - about 75 in all.

Capt. Parker said, "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here."

There are many stories as to what happened when the British saw the Minute Men lined up on the Green.
Once you reach the parking lot view the display. The Trail turns right at the parking lot and goes out the North exit. Cross the street, turn left and follow the road to the corner. At the corner you will see a stone monument (near the Town boundary sign) that tells how the British tried to hold the Minute Men off this hill.

Continue around the corner and you will see the continuation of the Battle Road to the right (NW).

As you start down the Battle Road you will be parallel with another wider road on your left. At the crest of the first hill there is a dirt cut-over (second cut-over you will reach) on your left. Across the road on left you will see a red fire hydrant and, next to it, two posts with a chain across a dirt road. Follow this dirt road to the new Park Information Center which contains a good display, water, restrooms (inside), movies and Guides. It is open 9-5:30. The dirt access road will lead you to the rear of the building. Go to the left as you reach the building, and go in the side door. When you are thru inside, go out the front door, follow the cement path to the right to the parking lot. Go to the right in the parking lot to the exit. Turn left at the exit - this is the Battle Road - and continue hiking.

Just after leaving the parking lot you will pass a field with 2 large boulders on your right. The highest boulder is the one behind which William Thoring, a Lincoln Minute Man, took cover as the retreating British went by. From here he killed 2 soldiers and wounded several others.

Continue on the Battle Road; you will reach Mass. Ave., turn right and you will come to a monument a short distance down the road.

The following is a sworn statement signed by Edward Thoroton Gould, Lieut. in the King's own Regiment on April 25, 1775 in Medford. He was in the battle and wounded on the way back to Boston.

"The British Troops rushed the Provincial Troops, shouting and husking them at Lexington Common prior to shooting. I am not certain who fired first at Lexington but the British fired first at Concord Bridge."

Several other statements are reported in the "Canavan Papers" in the Lexington Library, all of which place the blame on the British for shooting first. (Massachusetts had to prove that the Minute Men were attacked first or else the rest of the States might not have joined the War.)

8 Americans were killed in this battle and 9 or 10 wounded. No British were killed and 2 wounded.

Jonathan Harrington Jr., lived next to the Green. He was wounded and crept toward his house and wife. She ran to him and he died in her arms.

Dan Harrington, a blacksmith, lived next door to his brother - to the left as you face house. His wife's father, Robert Monroe was also killed in the fight and carried into her house. The house was torn down in 1876.

James Parker fired once at the British and was wounded. He was killed by a British bayonet thrust while trying to reload his rifle.

7 of those killed in the battle are buried under the Monument on the Green. (One was from Woburn.)

Prince Estabrook, a slave was wounded on April 19 and won his freedom by fighting on the side of the Minute Men during the War.

Reuben Brown saw the Lexington Battle and Galloped home to Concord with the news.

The Minute Men of Concord met at Wright's Tavern and took up a position on a hill just South of Town. Men rode to all of the neighboring Towns to alert them.

When the British arrived - about 6:30 AM - they spotted the Minute Men on the hill. Two Light Infantry Companies were ordered up the hill to disperse them. As the British approached the Minute Men realized they were greatly outnumbered and they retreated.
The second position taken by the Minute Men was on Ripley Hill, near the North Bridge.
When the British arrived in Concord they looked for weapons and cannons. Major Pitcairn and Lt. Col Smith Climbed to a cemetery east of the center of town and used telescopes to observe the surrounding countryside.
They ordered 6 companies of light infantry (over 300 men) to take a position at the North Bridge. The Minute Men retreated over the bridge and assembled on Punkatasset Hill, north of town to await reinforcements.
About 7:30 four companies of British soldiers crossed North Bridge and marched to Col. Barrett's farm to look for supplies. Several gun carriages were found and were burned. While the Minute Men were waiting they saw smoke rising from Concord as a result of the British setting fire to several buildings.
About 9:00 am, 400 Minute Men had assembled. Men had come from Acton, Bedford and Lincoln to join the men of Concord. Seeing the smoke they decided that something must be done. They marched on the bridge and the 2 companies of Redcoats at the bridge hastily withdrew to the far side. Capt. Laurie of the British lined his men up for battle. The Minute Men had orders not to fire first.
The British fired first, wounding Luther Blanchard, an Acton Fifer and Jonas Brown, a Concord Minute Man. Major John Buttrick led the Minute Men. The 2 Americans killed in this battle, Davis and Hosmer, were brought to Buttrick's home, on the hill, after the battle.
Three British Soldiers were killed at the bridge.
The British retreated to town and the Minute Men crossed the bridge and took up a position south of town to wait for the British on their way back to Lexington.
About 11 AM the 4 companies of Redcoats returned from Barrett farm. They had been at Widow Brown's Tavern resting when the battle had taken place. When they reached the bridge they found the bodies of 2 soldiers, one of which had been hit in the head with an ax. (He was hit by a boy after the battle who was on his way to join the Minute Men. Why no one knows.)

It is directly opposite the end of the traffic island on Mass. Ave. (see map).
One of the largest monuments in the yard - (right) toward the back, with a fence around it - is that of Gov. Eustis. About 30 feet further back (north) is a relatively new stone marking the grave of the British Soldier who died in Buckman Tavern on April 22, 1775 as a result of wounds on April 19th.
The grave of Capt. Parker, who commanded the Minute Men on the Green is also here as well as the graves of Rev. John Hancock and Rev. Clarke. Oldest stone dates to 1690.

From here refer to map #2.

Return to the road, turn right (away from the Green) and follow Mass. Ave. toward Concord. You will pass a playground on your left, climb a hill and come to a bridge over Rt. 126.

On the other side of the bridge take your first right onto Wood St. Take your next left. At this corner you will see 2 markers on your left, in the field. Go into the field and read them.

Site #9. Hayward's Well - James Hayward of Acton met a British Soldier at a well on the Finake Farm. They both fired and killed each other. The grave of the Soldier is across the street (north) - marked by a rough stone.
The old Battle Road is a path thru the woods at this point. Go up the hill a short distance and you will see a path to the right and one straight ahead. The path to the right is the Old Battle Road, over which the British marched. Follow this path and you will circle the hill and come out at the National Parks service picnic area - with picnic tables available.
(The path directly over the hill ends at the same place. It follows the route used by the Minute Men as they chased the retreating British.)

Follow the path and you will go thru the picnic area and come out at a parking lot and display board.
The sight of the soldier hit by an ax upset the troops and they returned to Concord and told everyone that the Americans were taking scalps.

Elisha Jones lived across the street from the bridge. He came out to see what the shooting was for. The retreating Redcoats fired at him—hitting about three feet from his head. (House and hole still there.)

As the British retreated they found about 1100 Minute Men assembled at Meriam’s Corner area. Men were there from Billerica, Chelmsford, Reading, Woburn, Sudbury, Framingham, Westford and Stow as well as those who were at the Bridge. They attacked the British as they went across a bridge just south-east of the corner. From this point the British met almost continuous fire from Minute Men along the road to Boston.

The Sudbury Co. of Minute Men under Capt. Nathaniel Cudworth attacked at Brooks or Hardy’s Hill, about 4½ mile east of the bridge (near Brooks Tavern.)

Bloody Angle is the next point on the retreat where major fighting occurred. 8 British were killed here and many wounded. Capt. Willson and 2 Minute Men were also killed here when surprised from behind by the British.

Minute Man Boulder, near the corner of Mass. Ave. and Nelson Rd. in Lincoln is the site of more British deaths. William Thorne took cover behind this rock and killed 2 British soldiers and wounded several others as they passed. The gravestones of the 2 soldiers are across the street.

About 4½ mile down the road Capt. Parker’s Co. of Minute Men took up a position on Flinte Hill. A crudely inscribed boulder marks the approximate location of the grave of the British soldiers slain or fatally wounded in the fight for the hill.

Near Rt. 128 is Hayward’s Well where James Hayward of Acton and a British soldier shot and killed each other. Hayward was not a Minute Man due to a defective foot. A British soldier raised his musket as he approached the well and called, "You are a dead man!"

Hayward answered, "And so are you."

Both fired and fell. The soldier died instantly. Hayward was mortally wounded when the soldier’s bullet pierced his powder horn and drove splinters into his side.

Site #6. Minute Man Statue - The statue was made possible by the will of Mr. Francis Hayes. He had long wanted to see a suitable memorial here but the Town could not decide on one. When he died he left $10,000 for the purpose of building a monument. However, he stated that if the money was not used by a certain time, the funds were to be used for another purpose and the town would lose the money. Decision came quickly.

Behind the Minute Man Statue is a granite Memorial to the Ministers who have served Lexington. This marks the location of the old Meeting House of 1775. Note the stone lists the grandfather of John Hancock.

Return on the West side of the Green. Note the flag flies here 24 hours a day by a special act of Congress. For up the Green you will come to a tablet marking the site of the old Belfry.

(*) The Old Belfry has been reconstructed (it was destroyed by a wind storm in 1909). It is now located west of this site, on the hill across the street. (See Map #1). It contains the bell that was rung to alert the Minute Men on April 19th.

Across the street is the Munroe house which was there at the time of the battle.

Continue up the Green. You will come to the most important Memorial on the Green.

Site #7. The Old Monument - is the first Revolutionary War Monument erected in the U.S. (1799). Seven of the 8 Minute Men killed on the Green are buried in this plot of land. Read the inscription on the monument.

Continue up the Green - turn left after crossing the street at the top of the Green. Walk a short distance to a path (driveway) to the old graveyard. Path is marked by a large boulder.

Site #8. Ye Old Burying Ground - the path leads to the burying ground - looks like a driveway, between two large
After seeing the Hancock-Clarke house return to the Green - staying on the right side of the street (same side as the house is on - Refer to Map #1 on page 12.)

Stay on the right side of the street as you return to the square. You will pass in front of the first Teacher's College (1822) and cross Bedford St. The house on the opposite corner from the Teachers College is the Jonathan Harrington Jr. house. It is a private home today.

Site #4. Jonathan Harrington House - was the home of one of the Minute Men killed on the Green on April 19, 1775. He was wounded and crawled back toward his house, dying in his wife's arms. The plaque on the house says he died on the doorstep; other accounts say his wife ran to meet him as he crawled toward the house (more logical) and he died in front of the house.

Turn around, so that your back is toward the Harrington house, cross the street and walk down the East side of the Green.

Walk down the Green to the Large boulder-type Monument. (Markers at foot of trees tell who donated the trees.)

Site #5. The Minute Man Boulder - marks the location of the Minute Man line of defense on the morning of April 19. The men were lined up in two rows from where the boulder is located toward the direction in which the musket on the boulder points. Famous words of Capt. Parker, who was in charge, are inscribed on the boulder.

The British were marching up the far side of the Green, on Mass. Ave.

Continue to the end of the Green and you will come to the Minute Man Statue - which looks down Mass. Ave. in the direction from which the British came.

Back in Lexington the British carried 2 wounded Grenadiers into Buckman Tavern. One died and is buried in the Old Burial Ground just off the Green.

The retreating soldiers met reinforcements just south of the Green. They set up two cannons here and fired on the Green to delay the Minute Men that were following them.

Mary Sanderson had gathered her family and fled when the British came. When she returned to her home she found a wounded British soldier in her bed. After much discussion she nursed him back to health, giving him a verbal hard time in the process.

The British Soldiers looted, burned and destroyed much of the property along the route back to Boston.

When it was all over the British counted 73 dead, 174 wounded and 26 missing. The Minute Men reported 49 killed, 42 wounded and 5 missing.

On the way out to Lexington and Concord the British played "Yankee Doodle" tune as a sign of contempt for the Americans. On the way back to Boston they were made to dance to it by the bullets of the Minute Men.

The chief weapon used by the British during the battle was "brown bess", a 4 1/2 foot long musket weighing 10 pounds. It was fitted with a 21 inch bayonet. It fired a round ball weighing approximately one ounce and had a range of about 125 yards. With this weapon 2 or 3 shots per minute was considered good shooting. The British had their powder premeasured and prepackaged so they could reload and shoot much quicker than the Minute Men who were using powder horns.
Map #1 - Lexington Green Area

Refer to Map #1 while reading directions.

Site #1. Visitors Information Center - the center is located at the Green in Lexington. It is the starting point of the trail. As you face the Minute Man Statue on the Green, the Center is on the right - a brick building set back from the street. It contains a model of the battle as well as a gift shop, water and rest rooms. It is open 9-5 April-Oct. and 10-4 Nov.-March.

After viewing the display inside, go back toward the Green. Do not cross the street to the Green but turn right when you reach the sidewalk and walk north. You will pass a monument on your right placed here in 1949, showing the Minute Men fighting the retreating British. The next house you come to is Buckman Tavern.

Site #2. Buckman Tavern - was used as a meeting place by the Minute Men and some of the members of the Continental Congress. On April 19, Paul Revere rode by here spreading the alarm. The Tavern was built around 1701 and has been restored to look as it did in 1775. It contains a collection of historic articles. It is open to the public (50¢ adults, 15¢ under 12). Tour inside only if you and your group wish. (Not required)

Continue north and go up Hancock St. - crossing a set of railroad tracks. Follow Hancock St. up to Hancock Place - a street on the left. Just beyond you will see a sign marking the house used by Rev. Clarke in 1775.

Site #3. Hancock-Clarke House - Paul Revere rode to this house to warn Hancock and Adams that the "British are Coming". They were staying with Rev. Clarke that nite.

The house was built in 1698 and stood on this site till 1890, when it was moved across the street to save it from being torn down. It remained across the street till 1974 when it was moved back to its original site as part of the Bicentennial Celebration.