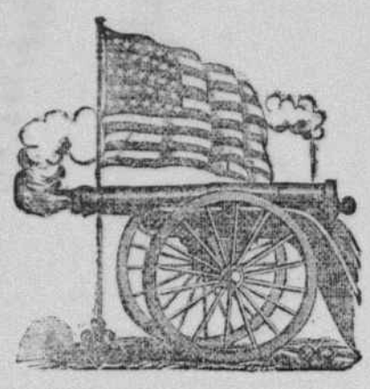


WHO FIRED THAT SHOT?

The Tremendous Sound That Alarmed the World.

The Claims of Lexington and Concord Generally Discussed.

PERSONAL VIEWS.

What Messrs. Charles and Frederic Hudson Think.

Mr. G. W. Curtis Gives the Honor to Two Towns.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND FROTHINGHAM.

BOSTON, April 15, 1875.

The rival celebrations of Concord and Lexington are based upon the idea of each town that the war began within its limits. This point being in dispute, I called to-day upon some of the leading citizens to ascertain their views in regard to the matter at issue.

WHAT MR. CHARLES HUDSON SAYS.

The first person to whom I spoke was Mr. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, a very prominent man, and the historian of that place.

Mr. Hudson said that upon one point—viz., that the first blood shed on the 19th of April, 1775, was in Lexington—there was no dispute. He said he believed, however, that Concord claimed that the volley fired by the British on Lexington common was not returned. This was a mistake. There is ample testimony to show that the fire on that day was returned. Elijah Sanderson made out the case very clearly in 1827, and it seems reasonably certain that Pitcairn's horse was wounded by one of the shots from the retreating patriots. Not only did Solomon Brown repeatedly fire at them from Buckman's Tavern, but many other shots were also fired.

WHAT MR. MUZZY SAYS.

After conversing with Mr. Hudson I spoke to Mr. Muzzy, one of the encyclopædias of the town, who merely laughed very heartily at the idea that there could be any dispute in regard to the point. He said the first blood shed between the British and the armed Americans was shed at Lexington.

WHAT MR. JAMES C. MELVIN SAYS.

Subsequently I conversed with Mr. James C. Melvin, of Concord, on the same subject.

Mr. Melvin drew a very funny picture of the devices of the Lexington people to secure for themselves the chief glory of the 19th of April, and said that Concord never claimed that the first blood shed in the Revolution was spilled in that town. Undoubtedly eight patriots were killed by the British in Lexington before Davis and Hosmer lost their lives at Concord Bridge.

WHAT CONCORD CLAIMS.

It must be remembered, however, that there were massacres by the British troops before the massacre at Lexington, though none were so effective in arousing the American people. What Concord claims is, that the first armed resistance was made in that town; that the fight at Concord North Bridge was the first time the Americans met the British grenadiers in arms, and, consequently, that that battle, as glorious in itself almost as in its consequences, was the actual beginning of the War of the Revolution.

FREDERIC HUDSON'S OPINION.

CONCORD, Mass., April 15, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I see by the HERALD of this morning that you have some doubts in regard to where the shot was fired in April, 1775, which was "heard round the world." It is strange that a journal so well informed on all subjects should have a single doubt on this important event. There are two points in the progress of events on the 19th of April, 1775, clearly established:—

First—That the Concord fight, which opened the war of the Revolution, took place at the Old North Bridge in Concord, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Second—That the battle of Lexington, so-called, took place after the British had been driven out of Concord, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, and on the arrival of Hugh Percy's reinforcement from Boston. The latter, in fact, was simply a continuation of the Concord fight, but assumed larger military proportion by increased strength on both sides and the presence of two pieces of artillery with Percy's troops.

In your editorial remarks you ignore the claims of Concord and give all the glory to Lexington. This seems to me

UNJUST TO CONCORD.

There is no doubt that the first American blood was shed in Lexington. There was a massacre there "in the gray of the morning," but the first British blood was shed in Concord, and the first effectual resistance to England was made in that town.

THE EVIDENCE.

I send you the sworn statement of Captain Parker to show you what was done in Lexington on the arrival of the enemy:—

JOHN PARKER'S AFFIDAVIT.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I, John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do testify and declare that on the 19th inst., in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of the regular officers riding up and down the road, stopping and insulting people as they passed on the road, and also was informed that a number of the regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to seize the Province stores at Concord, ordered our militia to meet on the common in said Lexington to consult what to do, and concluded not to be discovered nor meddle or make with said regular troops if they should approach, unless they should insult or molest us, and upon their sudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to disperse and not to fire.

Immediately said troops made their appearance, and, rushing furiously, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. JOHN PARKER.

What was done in Concord? I send you the affidavit of Colonel Barrett, which speaks for itself:—

COLONEL BARRETT'S AFFIDAVIT.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I, James Barrett, of Concord, colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Middlesex, do testify and say that on Wednesday morning last, about daybreak, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were some magazines belonging to this Province. When there was assembled some of the militia of this and the neighboring towns, I ordered them to march to the North Bridge, so-called, which they had passed and were taking up. I ordered said militia to march to said bridge and pass the same, but not to fire on the King's troops unless they were first fired upon. We advanced near said bridge, when the said troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the spot and wounded several others, which was the first firing of guns in the town of Concord. My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded several of the King's troops. JAMES BARRETT.

These sworn statements were made before a committee of the Provincial Congress specially elected for the purpose. I do not wish to take one tittle from the good and patriotic name of Lexington. Her sons were as gallant and as brave as the best in the Revolution. I hope she will have

A SPLENDID TIME NEXT MONDAY.

My only purpose is to show you that what I have detailed in the sketch of the Concord fight prepared for *Harper's Magazine*, which you have so kindly noticed, are facts not to be controverted.

FREDERIC HUDSON.

VIEWS OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

As the question whether Concord or Lexington can claim the honor of having fired the first shot in the cause of American independence is one of peculiar interest just now, the writer sought to obtain the views of a man who is pre-eminently qualified to judge of the merits of each claim, being one of the profoundest of American scholars and thinkers and one who has made the history of his native country an especial study—George William Curtis. Mr. Curtis has been selected to deliver the centennial oration in Concord on Monday next, and would undoubtedly devote particular attention to the solution of this vexing question—vexing because it has kindled a spirit of rivalry and jealousy which the American patriot can only deplore. At least this is the light in which the great savant looks at it. At the same time his opinion is one calculated to restore peace and concord to Concord and Lexington by distributing the glory between both claimants. This view he does not express merely for the purpose of ending the disagreeable strife, but because it is absolutely founded on historical facts. *A la* Beecher, he answers, when asked whether Concord or Lexington deserves the wreath of national glory, "No and yes," and makes both cities happy at the same time.

Mr. Curtis is a student of the great wars which have rent this Continent, and it is gratifying to be able to state on his authority that the present rivalry between the two birthplaces of American liberty will not, in his opinion, result in fratricidal bloodshed. At the same time he holds out no delusive hope that the controversy will ever be satisfactorily settled so as to merge future celebrations of the great event into one. Concord and discord are both to flourish in the future, unless the two cities clasp hands across the harmonizing and all-embracing opinion of George William Curtis.

Mr. Curtis does most of his writing at his pretty residence in Bard avenue, New Brighton. The house stands in a beautifully cultivated garden, and its interior is replete with all the evidences of scholarly taste and literary culture. The study is to the right of the entrance, and there Mr. Curtis sat, surrounded by his books and pictures, and wielding that instrument which in his hand is certainly mightier than many a sword—the pen. The room is literally walled with books, and the familiar faces of Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson and other distinguished friends of Mr. Curtis looked down from the mantelpiece, on which a number of photographs were arranged. Mr. Curtis' manner is that of the polished, courtly gentleman of the old school, and when requested to embody his views in a brief letter to the HERALD, he immediately wrote the following, in which he disposes of the question in his terse style:—

MR. CURTIS' LETTER TO THE HERALD.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 15, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You wish me to say whether I think that Concord or Lexington can claim the first shot in the war of the Revolution.

At Lexington the militia, sixty or seventy in number, were drawn up in line, and, refusing to disperse at the British summons, were fired upon by the British, at least 60 strong. Then the Americans were ordered to retire, and as they did so a few returned the British fire. At Concord the Americans resolved to cross the Old North Bridge, which was held by the British, and were advancing for that purpose when the British fired. Then the Americans were ordered to return the fire, which they did, and the British retreated. The affair at Concord was deliberate, intentional, organized resistance. At Lexington it was a massacre, at Concord a battle, and the Americans were as wise in retiring at Lexington as they were in advancing at Concord. Respectfully, yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

LEXINGTON TECHNICALLY RIGHT.

The explanations incident to the writing of this letter led to some pregnant remarks by Mr. Curtis. "In general my understanding of the facts," he observed, "agrees with that of Mr. Frederic Hudson, whose article I have read with great pleasure, and who has undoubtedly furnished us by far the best account of the great events of the day we have had. If I differ with him, it is only in a matter of detail, namely, in the conviction that the Americans did fire some straggling shots at the British at Lexington. Hence, although the battle actually took place at Concord, and the encounter at Lexington was but a very insignificant affair as compared to that, the latter place must be awarded the palm in the technical issue as to which fired the first shot. Of course, it was merely a preliminary skirmish, a prelude to the battle of Concord in which the first victory was won, so that it is Concord, after all which substantially carries off the honors of the day."

MR. CURTIS' AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Curtis pointed out that Mr. Hudson in speaking of the skirmish at Lexington makes no mention of the firing by the Americans. "Captain Parker," thus Mr. Hudson concludes his portion of his intensely interesting narrative, "the commander of the (American) militia company, ordered his men to disperse and not to fire." He omits to add that in the teeth of this order they did fire. Mr. Curtis said that both Richard Frothingham and Edward Everett, who were very careful and accurate authorities, agreed that there were scattering shots from the Americans. Mr. Curtis readily pointed out the passages in both authors alluding to this event. In his oration at Lexington of the 20th of April, 1835, Everett says:—"Captain Parker now felt the necessity of directing his men to disperse, but it was not until several of them had returned the British fire, and some of them more than once, that his handful of brave men were driven from the field." And Richard Frothingham, in his "History of the Siege of Boston and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill," says:—"A few of the militia who had been wounded, or who saw others killed or wounded by their side, no longer hesitated but returned the fire of the regulars."

AN INTERESTING NOTE.

And in a marginal note the historian says:—"The contemporary evidence of this return fire is too positive to be set aside. In the counter manifesto to Gage's proclamation, prepared in June, 1775, which was not published at the time, it is said that the British "in a most barbarous and infamous manner fired upon a small number of the inhabitants and cruelly murdered eight men. The fire was returned by some of the survivors, but their number was too inconsiderable to annoy the regular troops, who proceeded on their errand, and upon coming up to Concord," &c. I copy from MS. in Massachusetts archives. Gordon, May 17, 1775, says that James Brown informed him that, "being got over the wall, and seeing the soldiers fire pretty freely, he fired upon them, and some others did the same." Deposition No. 8, of 1775, is clear:—"About five o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum and were formed on the parade. We were faced toward the regulars then marching up to us, and some of our company were coming to the parade with their backs toward the troops; and others on the parade began to disperse, when the regulars fired on the company before a gun was fired by any of our company on them." The great point was as to who fired first. Clark says:—"So far from firing first upon the King's troops, upon the most careful inquiry it appears that but very few of our people fired at all, and even they did not fire till, after being fired upon by the troops, they were wounded themselves," &c. Phinney's history contains the details, with depositions, which, as to the main fact, are supported by the authorities of 1775. All the British accounts state that the fire was returned, or rather they state that it was begun by the militia. This last assertion, made in Gage's handbill, was contradicted. Much controversy took place about it, and the Provincial Congress' account was prepared in reference to it. As late as May 3, 1776, a London journal says:—"It is whispered that the Ministry are endeavoring to fix a certainty which party fired first at Lexington, before hostilities commenced, as the Congress declare, if it can be proved that American blood was first shed, it will go a great way toward effecting a reconciliation with most favorable terms."

Even William Gordon, the British historian, says in his account of the encounter:—"Individuals (meaning Americans), finding they were fired upon though dispersing, had spirit enough to stop and return the fire."

THE GREAT POINT.

"The great point," remarked Mr. Curtis, apropos of these statements, "is that at Lexington the Americans did not fire as a line, but simply as individuals, while dispersing."

"But as far as the honors of the first shot are concerned you award them to Lexington?"

"Oh, it was practically one affair," Mr. Curtis replied, with a deprecating smile; "the British troops only tarried twenty minutes at Lexington and then marched on to Concord, where they found it was quite a different affair. Had it not been for Concord the day would have marked a massacre if not a defeat of the Americans."

And thus Mr. Curtis, who was evidently born to be a diplomatist, distributed the laurels equally between both rivals, adding, in a tone of good-natured regret, "It's really very disagreeable that there should be this friction."

"And do you not think the controversy will be settled one of these days?"

"Oh, no," Mr. Curtis returned with a laugh; "seven cities claimed Homer, and why should not two claim the first shot in the War of Independence?"

This question was unanswerable, and the interview very suddenly collapsed.

OPINION OF RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

CHARLESTOWN, April 16, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The British troops, under Colonel Smith, left Boston April 18, 1775, at half-past ten o'clock P. M. and arrived at Lexington at half-past four A. M. on the 19th, when his command fired on Captain Parker's company, killing eight and wounding others. They returned the fire, wounding two of the British. The latter reached Concord about seven o'clock, and stationed a guard at the old North Bridge. About ten o'clock they fired on the provincials and killed two of them. The Americans then fired in return and killed one of the enemy. Colonel Smith was two hours occupied in preparing to return. At twelve o'clock, midday, while leaving Concord, the minute-men began to drive him. At two o'clock P. M., he was saved from destruction in Lexington by Earl Learch with a reinforcement. The fight continued until the whole body of the British found shelter under the guns of the men-of-war at Charlestown.

Lexington can justly claim the honor of having spilled the first blood in the war of the Revolution. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

In a despatch addressed to the HERALD, Mr. Phillips regrets that he has no leisure to investigate the question so as to form an accurate judgment. But he adds, "I have no doubt the Lexington men fired the first shot, though not by the order of any officer."

THE CONCORD PROGRAMME.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Town of Concord have made preparations for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Concord fight,

19TH OF APRIL, 1775,

and the citizens of all the towns locally or otherwise interested in the event of that day, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

The exercises will begin with a salute of 100 guns at sunrise.

At nine A. M. a procession will be formed, escorted by the Fifth regiment, M. V. M., and under the direction of General F. C. Barlow as Chief Marshal.

After visiting the monuments at the Old North Bridge the procession will march to a pavilion on the Provincial Parade Ground, where the exercises of the dedication of the new statute will take place, consisting of an address by R. W. Emerson and an oration upon the events of the day by George William Curtis.

At the conclusion of the oration the company will proceed to the dinner tent on the same field.

Addresses will be made at the table by many distinguished speakers.

Hon. E. R. Hoar will act as President of the day.

The exercises will conclude with a grand ball at the Agricultural Hall in the evening.

Tickets to the dinner $1 50, to the ball $6, to be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements as advertised. The number of tickets to the dinner now remaining unsold is very limited, and all persons who desire to obtain them should send their applications immediately.

Special trains will be provided on the Fitchburg and Lowell railroads to accommodate those who desire to unite in the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE KEYES, Chairman.

SAMUEL HOAR, Secretary.
CONCORD, Mass., April 10, 1875.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Band.
Fifth Regiment M. V. M. as Escort.
Aide. Chief Marshal. Aide.
Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Secretary Committee of Arrangements, Chaplain of the Day, Representatives of Originator of Monument, President of the Day, Orator of the Day, Poet of the Day (in carriages).
Monument Committee.
Committee of Arrangements.
Band.
Independent Corps of Cadets as Escort.
Governor of Massachusets and Staff.
Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetss and Council, State Officers, Sheriff of Middlesex, Judges of Supreme Judicial Court, Judges of Superior, Probate and other Courts (in carriages.)
Aide.
Band.
Newburyport V. A. Association as Escort.
President of Senate, Massachusetts; Speaker of House of Representatives, Massachusetts; Chairman of Joint Legislative Committee of Arrangements (in carriages), Joint Committee of Senate and House of Representatives.
Senate of Massachusetts.
House of Representatives, Massachusetts.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aide.
United States Marine Band.
Concord Artillery as Escort.
President of the United States and Staff.
Members of the Cabinet.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States (in carriages).
Aide.
General of the United States Army and Staff.
Admiral of the United States Navy and Staff.
Major General commanding Department of the East and Staff.
Officers of the United States Army and Volunteer Officers especially invited.
Officers of the United States Navy and Naval Officers especially invited.
Members of the Senate of the United States.
Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.
United States Marshal and Judges of Circuit and District Courts (in carriage).

THIRD DIVISION.

Aide.
Band.
Portland Mechanics' Blues as Escort.
Governor of Maine and Staff (in carriages).
Band.
Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester as Escort.
Governor of New Hampshire and Staff (in carriages).
Aide.
Band.
Ransom Guards of St. Albans as escort.
Governor of Vermont and Staff (in carriages).
Band.
First Light Infantry Veterans of Providence as escort.
Governor of Rhode Island and Staff (in carriages).
Band.
Putnam Phalanx of Hartford as escort.
Governor of Connecticut and Staff (in carriages).
Governors of other States (in carriages).

FOURTH DIVISION.

Aide.
Band.
Old Sixth Regiment Association.
Guests especially invited, but embraced in any organization.
Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, President and Fellows of Harvard College, and Overseers of Harvard College (in carriages).
Dean and Faculty of Harvard College.
Members of the Press.
Standing Committee of Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Committee of Mass. Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons.
Council of Mass. Historical Society.
Representatives of N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society.
Aide.
Official Delegations from Cities and Towns, especially invited, in the following order:—
Band.
Acton Minute-Men as Escort.
Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lincoln, Littleton, Stow, Sudbury, Westford, Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Broxborough, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Charlestown, Danvers, Dedham, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Pepperell, Reading, Roxbury, Salem, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Winchester, Woburn.
Posts of Grand Army of the Republic.
Companies of Continentalliers and other organizations.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Aide.
American Brass Band of Providence.
Citizens of Concord generally.
Citizens of other cities and towns generally, with bands.
Escorts and aides in the same order as above.

The different divisions will form as follows at precisely nine o'clock A. M. of Monday, April 19, 1875:—

First Division, Colonel Henry L. Higginson, Marshal, on Main street, right on Thoreau street.

Second Division, Colonel Theodore Lyman, Marshal, on Middle street, right on Thoreau street.

Third Division, Colonel William R. Stover, Marshal, on Sudbury street, east of the railroad, right on Thoreau street.

Fourth Division, Colonel Charles L. Peirson, Marshal, on Sudbury street, west of the railroad, right on railroad.

Fifth Division, Colonel Charles E. Fuller, Marshal, on Thoreau street, south of Sudbury street, right on Sudbury street.

All persons and organizations are requested to proceed immediately on arriving in Concord to the points designated as above, in order that they may be placed in position by the Marshal's aides in charge of the respective divisions.

By reason of the concurrent ceremonies on the same day in the town of Lexington, it it absolutely necessary that the procession move punctually at half-past nine o'clock, and all persons and organizations not formed in their proper position at that time will be considered as having declined the invitation to participate in the ceremonies.

Military organizations will march in company or platoon fronts, as their commandants may designate.

All bodies of civilians marching on foot will march in ranks four abreast, with intervals between the ranks of four feet.

All ladies desiring to obtain seats at the oration will assemble at the Town Hall punctually at half-past nine o'clock and will be conducted to the tent.

At the close of the oration and other exercises in the tent, those desiring to participate in the dinner will proceed forthwith to the tent provided for that purpose.

Colonel Theodore Lyman, No. 191 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, will represent the Chief Marshal in Boston until the day of the celebration, and will answer all inquiries. All organizations or bodies proposing to join the procession and not provided for above, are requested to communicate with Colonel Lyman forthwith.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Chief Marshal.

LEXINGTON'S PROGRAMME.

On the morning of the 19th a salute of 100 guns will be fired at sunrise.

The public exercises of the day will begin at ten o'clock, in the Pavilion on the Common, close to the railway station. Doors open at nine o'clock. Admission free. Ladies and gentlemen can be seated together.

The platform will be decorated with trophies from the Lexington battlefield.

A pine tree from Massachusetts and a palmetto from South Carolina will represent the union between the different States of the Republic.

Thomas Merriam Stetson will officiate as President of the day.

An oration will be delivered by the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., preceding which it is expected that statues of John Hancock and Samuel Adams will be unveiled, with an address by the Hon. Charles Hudson.

The Rev. Professor Joseph W. Churchill will read a selection of Scriptures from an ancient copy of the Bible, presented to the church in Lexington by Governor Hancock. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Henry Westcott.

The Boylston Club will sing hymns written for the occasion by John G. Whittier and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The instrumental music will be furnished by Brown's Brigade and the Germania bands.

At the close of the exercises in the Pavilion the procession will be organized as follows:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Boston Brigade Band.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
CHIEF MARSHAL WILLIAM A. TOWER.
Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, Chief of Staff.
Capt. Samuel E. Chandler, Adjutant General.
Aides.

Col. D. P. Muzzey,	Lt. Col. William Ingalls,
Col. J. N. Lombard,	M. D.,
Capt. Hugh Cochrane,—	Capt. William Roberts,
Capt. George R. Kelso,	Captain T. D. Whitney,
Edward W. Kingley Esq.,	Capt. E. L. Giddings,
Cornelius Wellington,	Capt. Jonas F. Capelle,
Esq.,	A. E. Scott, Esq.,
F. O. Robinson, Esq.,	Benjamin Poland, Esq.

RIGHT DIVISION.

GENERAL WILLIAM COGSWELL, CHIEF.
Aides.

Gen. F. S. Nickerson,	Col. J. W. Gilray, U.S.A.,
Maj. W. S. Greenough,	Capt. H. W. Putnam,
Dr. George S. Osborne,	Capt. Henry B. Peirce,
	F. V. Butters, Esq.

Band.
Lexington Minute Men, Major L. W. Muzzey commanding, as escort.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion United States, General Charles Devens, Jr., commanding.
Massachusetts Veteran Association of Survivors of the War of 1812.
Dartmoor Prisoners.
Society of the Cincinnati.
Boston Lancers, as escort.
The President of the United States.
President of the Day.
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the Cabinet.
Vice President of the United States.
United States Senators from Massachusetts.
United States Senators from New England States.
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.
United States Representatives to Congress.
Band.
Independent Corps of Cadets as escort.
Governor of Massachusetts and staff.
Ex-Governors of Massachusetts.
Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and Council.
Sheriff of Middlesex county.
Members of the General Court of Massachusetts.
The Reverend Clergy.
The Judiciary of Massachusetts.
United States Marshal and Deputies.
Judges of United States Courts.
Collector of the Port of Boston.
Postmaster of the City of Boston.
Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of Boston.
Band.
Portland Blues as Escort.
Governor of Maine and Staff.
Military Escort.
Governor of New Hampshire and Staff.
Barlow Greys of St. Albans as Escort.
Governor of Vermont and Staff.
Military Escort.
Governor of Rhode Island and Staff.
Military Escort.
Governor of Connecticut and Staff.
Governors and ex-Governors of other States.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy.
Philadelphia Centennial Commission.
Philadelphia City Government.
New York Chamber of Commerce.
Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Boston Board of Trade.
Delegations from the following named cities and towns:—Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Beverly, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Chelsea, Concord, Danvers, Dedham, Framingham, Littleton, Lowell, Lincoln, Medford, North Reading, Needham, Newton, Pembody, Sangus, Stow, Sudbury, Salem, Topsfield, Westford, Wayland, Weston.
Other Invited Guests.

CENTRE DIVISION.

COLONEL WILLIAM T. GRAMMER, CHIEF.
Aides.

Col. Carroll D. Wright,	Charles O. Billings, Esq.,
Col. Lyman Dike,	Alva S. Wood, Esq.,
Dr. C. T. Lang,	N. H. Merriam, Esq.

Band.
Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, Captain Richardson as Escort.
Burbank Post 33, G. A. R., J. L. Parker, Commander.
Delegation of Citizens of the Town of Woburn in Carriages.
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens.
Delegation of Citizens of the Town of Burlington.
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens.
Delegation of Citizens of the Town of Winchester in Carriages.
Band.
J. P. Gould Post 75, G. A. R., of Stoneham.
Delegation of Citizens in Carriages.
Delegation of Citizens of Reading in Carriages.
Hiram G. Berry Post 46, G. A. R., of Malden.
Delegation of Citizens in Carriages.
Band.
Richardson Light Guard of Wakefield, Captain J. M. Cate.
Band.
Encampment Warren, Post 12, G. A. R., of Wakefield, J. W. Harnden Commander.
Delegation of Citizens in Carriages.
Delegation of Citizens of Revere in Carriages.
Delegation of Citizens of Melrose in Carriages.
East Boston Drum Corps.
Delgation of Citizens of Waltham in Carriages.
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens,
Band.
J. B. Post Patten 81, G. A. R., of Watertown.
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens.
Delegation of Citizens of Natick in Carriages.

LEFT DIVISION.

COLONEL B. F. PEACH, CHIEF.
Aides.

Maj. Jos. A. Ingalls,	Lieut. Aug. Brown,
Maj. A. Hun Berry,	Lieut. C. C. Frye,
Col. I. H. Benton, Jr.,	A. C. Tower, Esq.,

Band.
Escort.
Boston Light Dragoons, Capt. David Scott, and
Fourth Battalion M. V. M., Major A. C. Wellington.
Cambridge City Government.
Encampment William H. Smart, Post 30.
Encampment Charles Beck Post 56.
Encampment P. Stearns Davis, Post 57.
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens.
Citizens of Cambridge in Carriages.
Citizens of Brighton in Carriages.
Citizens of Brookline in Carriages.
Band.
Lynn Light Infantry, Captain J. E. Warner as Escort.
City Government of Lynn in Carriages.
Boston City Government in Carriages.
City of Roxbury under Escort of Roxbury City Guards under General Isaac S. Burrel.
Delegations of Citizens of Charlestown in Carriages.
Society of the "Old Guard of '61" in Carriages.
Band.
Boston Independent Fusileers, Captain H. A. Snow as Escort.
City Government of Somerville (in Carriages).
Band.
Delegations of Citizens of Arlington (in Carriages).
Cavalcade of Mounted Citizens.
Delegation of Citizens of Belmont (in Carriages).
Temperance Society of Lexington, R. J. Elliot, Marshal.
Citizens of Lexington.

The headquarters of the Chief Marshal will be at the Town Hall during the day, and his colors will be a red, white and blue guidon.

The headquarters of General William Cogswell, Commanding Right Division, will be on Main street, near Munroe's Station; colors, red guidon.

The headquarters of Colonel William T. Grammer, Commanding Centre Division, will be on Main street, near Maple; colors, white guidon.

The headquarters of Colonel B. F. Peach, Commanding Left Division, will be on Main street, near Pleasant; colors, blue guidon.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

The procession will start from Bryant's Corner, on Main street, and march through Main street, passing the old "Munroe Tavern" (Lord Percy's headquarters on the day of the battle), the Viles House (the British Hospital), the "Buckman Tavern" (from which Solomon Brown fired upon the British troops), up Hancock street, passing the "Clark House" (where Paul Revere found Hancock and Adams when he brought the news of the British advance from Boston), through Revere to Bedford street, and thence to the "Old Battle Ground," where the procession will be dismissed.

All non-military organizations will march habitually by fours.

Three guns will be fired at half-past eleven A. M., at which signal the line will be formed.

One gun at twelve M., at which signal the head of the column will move.

Organizations or delegations from any cities or towns not especially designated above will be assigned a position in the column on reporting to the Chief Marshal on the morning of the 19th at his headquarters.

THE PUBLIC DINNER

will take place at two o'clock, in a pavilion tent constructed for the purpose, on the northern side of the Common. Thirty-five hundred persons can sit at the tables. Application for tickets should be made at once to the Dinner Committee, as very few remain unsold.

Addresses will be given at the dinner by a large number of eminent speakers, representing different parts of the country.

Persons who do not attend the official dinner will find entertainment specially furnished throughout the day, near the Common, under the direction of the Committee. Both the pavilion and the dinner tent will be floored over.

At the close of the dinner the President and party will visit some of the Revolutionary houses in the vicinity.

Salutes will be fired on the arrival of the national and State guests, and again at sunset.

A collection of relics, illustrating the battle of Lexington and other Revolutionary events, will be exhibited in the Cary Library at the Town Hall.

Stabling will be provided for a large number of horses, under the direction of the committee.

Invited guests will find all necessary information during the day by applying to the Reception Committee at their headquarters on the Common.

Members of the press will report on their arrival at the Press Headquarters in the John Hudson House, opposite the Common, where they will be received by the committee.

The churches will be open for ladies and others who may wish to rest at any time during the day.

Most of the houses in the town, public and private, will be suitably decorated during the day and illuminated in the evening.

There will also be a display of fireworks.

The festivities of the day will conclude with a grand Centennial levee and ball in the large pavilion, which is lighted with gas.

A promenade concert will commence at eight o'clock.

From nine to ten o'clock the President and suite will hold a formal reception.

Supper will be served during the entire evening.

W. A. TOWER, Chief Marshal.
E. G. PORTER,
Chairman Committee on Order of Exercises.

THE OLD SOUTH BELL.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Transcript*:—

There is a legend regarding this bell which was often related to me on my visits to the town of Mason, N. H., in years since. I cannot vouch that it is true, because I have no means of verifying it; yet it had the utmost semblance of truth in its relation and the source from which I gleaned it, so that the element of doubt never entered to pester my faith in an entire belief of the story.

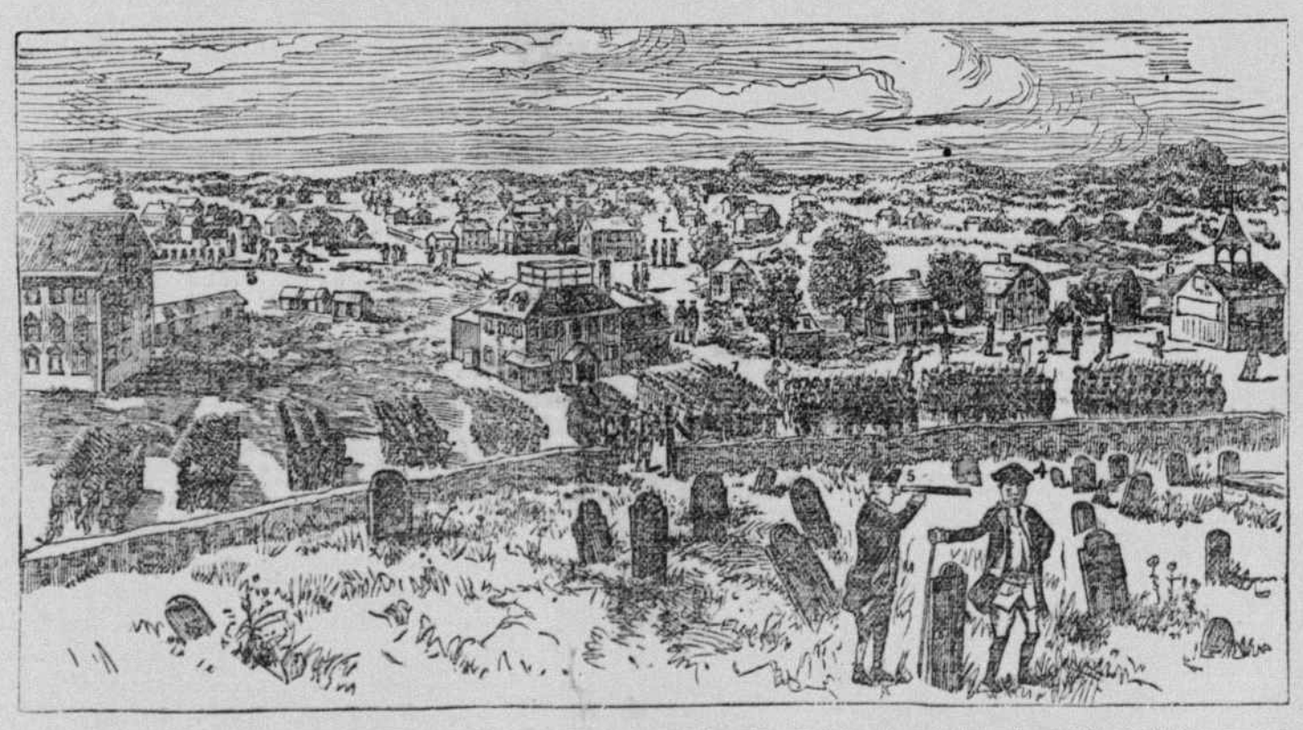
The town of Mason was named in compliment to one of the original landed proprietors of New Hampshire. When he returned to England this bell was sent over as a present to the town of Mason in recognition of this fact. The town had a "meeting house," but no belfry. As the people were struggling for existence at that time they couldn't raise money to build a belfry, much less to pay the necessary shipping and port charges; so the bell remained, was not reclaimed, and finally it was sold to pay expenses. Whether the "Old South Society" became then and there possessed of it or not I know not; but that's the bell which is associated with my existence in Boston of over half a century, and long may it undulate in the familiar spot.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

In some portion of the festivities consecrating the nation's centennial epoch at Concord next week will appear personations—or perhaps they may be better styled representations—of noted people of American Revolutionary days. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. John Hancock, dressed not only in the fashion of the rich class of a century ago, but in a portion of the identical garments, with the jewelry, snuffboxes, also many little personal *souvenirs* belonging to the public dress and fashion of the day in society, and really worn by these historical characters themselves. We forbear to tell who is to do these distinguished personations, but if all can be carried out which is sought to be in this regard, it will be a joyous and most interesting festival.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.



1. Companies of the Regulars marching into Concord. 2. Companies of the Regulars drawn up in order. 3. A Detachment destroying the Provincial Stores. 4, 5. Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn viewing the Provincials, who were mustering on an East Hill in Concord. 6. The Court and Town House. 7. The Meeting House.