

PARK STREET CHURCH

The Park Street Church was built in 1809. In its early years it was known as “Brimstone Corner”, it most likely gained this nickname not because of the fiery sermons delivered, but rather for the fact that during the War of 1812 the crypt was used to store gun powder.

This site was originally used for the town granary with a capacity to hold 12,000 bushels of wheat and other grains. The town would use their storage to give wheat and grain to the needy for a reduced price. After the Revolution the building was leased out and in 1797 the building was used to make the sails for the USS Constitution. When the State house was completed, it was believed that a church was more suited to be on the grounds.

An Englishman by the name of Peter Banner came to America to study architecture and Solomon Willard worked together to design the Park Street Church. “We hereby covenant and engage ... to give up ourselves unto the Lord ... to unite together into one body for the public worship of God, and the mutual edification one of another in the fellowship of the Lord Jesus: exhorting, reproving, comforting and watching over each other, for mutual edification; looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of ... *our Savior JESUS ...*” (from the Park Street Church Articles of Faith and Government, adopted on Feb. 23, 1809) These words show the long tradition of missionary and social work that has been carried out by the church since its creation.

Prison reform, the women’s suffrage movement and abolitionists used the Park City Church to further their cause. On July 4, 1829 William Lloyd Garrison gave the first public anti-slavery address.

GRANARY BURYING GROUND

Once part of the Boston Common it was first used in 1660 and is often referred to as the last resting place of the patriots. It was given its name because it was so close to the 12,000 bushel grain warehouse next door. It is about a 2 acre plot with 2,300 markers, but many believe that over 5,000 Bostonians have been buried in the cemetery. It is the final resting place for more famous people than any other small graveyard in America.

James Otis: Spiritual leader of the Revolution

Josiah and Abiah Franklin-Benjamin Franklin’s parents

John Hancock: Revolutionary patriot

Peter Faneuil: Benefactor of Boston’s market and town meeting hall

Paul Revere: Revolutionary patriot

Elizabeth Goose: Mother Goose

Samuel Adams: Revolutionary patriot

Boston Massacre Victims: Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, Crispus Attucks and Patrick Car

PAUL REVERE

Paul Revere was born in Boston in December of 1734, however; the exact date is not known. He was educated at the North writing school and learned gold/silversmithing from his father. This was a very important skill and Revere's silver was considered some of the best American work of his time. When times were difficult he branched out into other fields. He advertised as a dentist, working on teeth and making false teeth. He also was an industrialist helping to develop methods to roll sheet copper. As a result of his work with copper he cast some of the first bells made in America, copper sheeting used on the hull of the USS Constitution and the company he started would later develop copper bottomed cookware in 1939.

Revere was a member of the Freemason's and the Son's of Liberty. These organizations allowed him to develop relationships with business and political leaders. As a result of these friendships he became an important member of the revolutionary movement. His political activities are what he most well known for today. He utilized his talent as an engraver to create propaganda used both at home and abroad. He was also a trusted express rider who carried messages throughout the colonies.

The midnight ride by Paul Revere is a great American legend mainly because of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow who wrote a poem in 1860 that was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1861. By 1775, Paul Revere was a trusted messenger and on April 18 he did make a ride to warn the patriots that the British were coming; however, the poem and what actually happened are a little different. Paul Revere wrote a letter explaining the event and his words are much more reliable. Never the less, Revere and Dawes did make a ride and John Hancock and Samuel Adams were warned in time.

G.I.F.T

1. Cemetery Scavenger Hunt
2. Eulogy/Obituary
3. Think-Pair-Share
4. Speed Learning
5. 1-2-3 Special
6. Exit Slip
7. Reciprocal Questioning
8. Venn Diagram

BIBLIOGRAPHY

www.thefreedomtrail.org

“Paul Revere's Ride”, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 1860

The Letter from Col. Paul Revere to the Corresponding Secretary Jeremy Belknap, 1798.