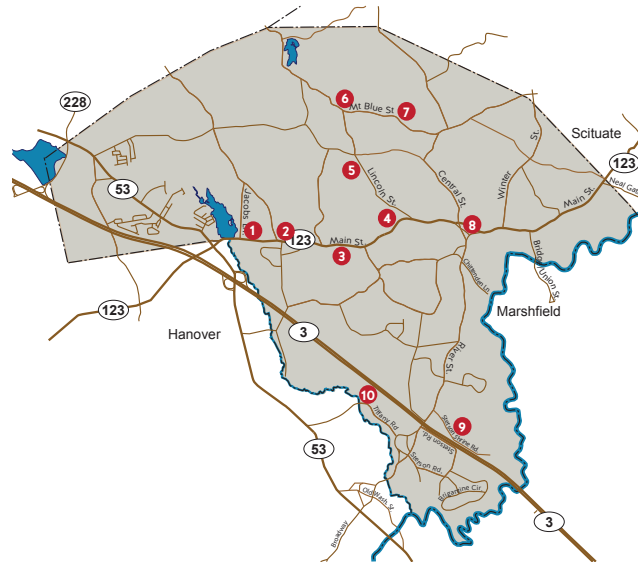


296 MAIN STREET Nathaniel Brooks, Jr. built this home circa 1723. His grandson, Nathaniel Brooks IV, grew up in this house and at age 19 responded to the Lexington alarm as part of the Scituate militia. His service record is that of a typical Minuteman—volunteering to serve at a minute's notice many times throughout the war. Of note is Brooks' service on a "secret expedition" to Tiverton, Rhode Island under Col. Theophilus Cotton in October 1777. At the time the British occupied Newport, and this was the first attempt by the patriots to expel them. About 9,000 men from militias throughout New England were dispatched to the area. According to the *Proceedings of the RI Historical Society*, "owing to the incompleteness of preparations and a violent storm of several days' duration, the plan was frustrated, and the expedition abandoned."

CORNER OF MAIN & LINCOLN STREETS

At this site, a small sign stands next to a stone monument marking the former homesite of Nathan Cushing. While Cushing did not serve in the Revolutionary War, he was integral to the patriot cause. As a representative for the Plymouth County Council, he helped draft the Old Scituate (today's towns of Scituate and Norwell) resolution that declared the British government as "subversive of those rights and liberties which our fathers have handed down to us." Despite having great concerns about colonial "freedom," Cushing enslaved Asher Freeman. When the Continental Army needed more soldiers during the winter of 1776/77, Nathan Cushing freed Asher so that he could enlist. Taking the name of "Freeman," Asher served until 1783.

211 LINCOLN STREET Built circa 1706 by Jonathan Bryant, this house was purchased circa 1786 by Capt. Peter Sears who served for seven years in the Scituate militia and the Continental Army. As a Master Carpenter and member of the Corps of Artillery Artificers, he was a highly skilled military craftsman who built and repaired weapons, wagons, and fortifications. Sears later noted "from the nature of my service, [I was] generally exempt from much fighting, but was in the skirmishes at White Plains & Harlem Heights." But such a statement diminishes the importance of Capt. Sears' military career. He served at West Point, the principal American military engineering and artillery center during the war.

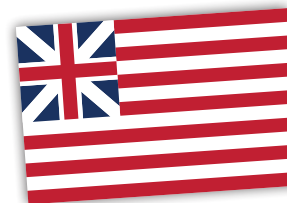


260 MOUNT BLUE STREET This house is known locally as the Perez Turner house, however it was actually built c. 1752 by a relative of Perez. Perez's father, Capt. Jonathan Turner, inherited the house in 1784 after the death of his father-in-law Samuel Stockbridge who in 1799 deeded it to Perez. Jonathan Turner served in both the Scituate militia and the Continental Army. Records

indicate that Jonathan Turner served at West Point from 1779 until December 1780—precisely the time when General Benedict Arnold had command and was plotting with the British to take over the fort. When the conspiracy was uncovered in September of 1780, Arnold fled to British-occupied New York City and was commissioned as a brigadier general in the British Army, fighting against the colonial forces he once commanded.

CUFFEE'S LANE Off of Mount Blue Street is Cuffee's Lane, where Revolutionary War veterans Charles and Simeon Grandison grew up in a house built by their formerly-enslaved parents, Cuffee and Flora. Simeon was a private in the Continental Army and served with Asher Freeman (see site 4) at Fort Ticonderoga, an important colonial stronghold that served as the gateway between British-controlled Canada and the Hudson River Valley. Charles Grandison was taken as a prisoner of war and held in Quebec.

FIRST PARISH CEMETERY The final resting place of many Revolutionary War veterans is at this burial ground in Norwell Center. While the Betsy Ross American flag with 13 stars in a circle is often associated with the Revolutionary War, in 1776 the flag of the united colonies was typically the "Grand Union Flag" (shown below) and was considered the first national flag of the United States. The graves of known Revolutionary War soldiers at First Parish Cemetery are marked with this flag.



The "Grand Union Flag" shown here marks the graves of the Revolutionary War veterans buried at First Parish Cemetery.

(continued on the back side)

4 JACOBS LANE The Jacobs Farmhouse was built in 1726 by Joshua and Mary Jacob. Three of their sons (John, Joshua Jr, and James) all fought in the Revolutionary War. John and Joshua served in the Scituate militia and enlisted in the Continental Army, and both participated in the Siege of Boston. While the British were occupying Boston, their regiment (along with other colonial troops) entrenched themselves in Roxbury and cut off British access to land-based supplies. Overnight on March 5, 1776, they participated in the Siege—tricking the British into thinking Dorchester Heights was heavily fortified and about to attack the city and the British naval vessels moored in Boston Harbor. On March 17, the British evacuated the city, and the day has since been referred to as Evacuation Day. James Jacob served for two days in the Scituate militia immediately after the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Why such a short term? While 212 Old Scituate (today's towns of Norwell and Scituate) men responded to the Lexington alarm in April 1775, most of them returned home soon afterward to tend to their farms. While the vast majority of Old Scituate men were patriots, farming was the primary occupation of residents at the time.

163 MAIN STREET Built by James Cushing circa 1713 at the time of his marriage to Mary Barrell, this house was eventually inherited by their grandson, James Cushing III. As a member of the Scituate militia and a soldier in the Continental Army, James III served from the Lexington call in 1775 until December of 1780. His long record of service included being stationed at Hull in 1777, where the colonial army was protecting the coast from British naval vessels.

37 STETSON SHRINE LANE Built by Jonah Stetson circa 1720, this home was inherited by Jonah Stetson II. Jonah II (age 54 in 1775) and his son Micah (age 21 in 1775) both served in the Scituate militia and responded to the Lexington call that April. Jonah later served in Col. John Jacob's Regiment (see site 1) in the Continental Army, and Micah served in Col. Bailey's 2nd Mass. Regiment. Both men are descendants of Cornet Robert and Honour Stetson, the first settlers to inhabit today's Norwell. At least 18 Stetson men from Old Scituate served in the Revolutionary War!

200 TIFFANY ROAD Built by Samuel Tolman circa 1785, this home is on the site of the house of Maj. Nathaniel Winslow, one of the most decorated Old Scituate Revolutionary War soldiers. Having marched on the Lexington alarm, Winslow continued to serve until he retired in 1781. A member of the Marshfield-based Winslow family which held government offices since 1620 and were renowned British loyalists, Nathaniel broke the mold and became a patriot. As a Captain, Winslow raised the 10th Mass. Regiment, and the company fought hard during the Saratoga campaign in 1777. These battles ended in the surrender of an entire British army, and is considered by many as the turning point of the Revolutionary War. When the campaign ended, Nathaniel Winslow was promoted to the rank of Major.



A DRIVING TOUR of HISTORIC SITES *associated with* THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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