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BOY SCOUT HIKES IN GREATER BOSTON

A Dozen of Each

A Preliminary Manual of Walks, Covering Field, Historical and Industrial Features, Particularly Adapted to the Needs of Boy Scouts of the Greater Boston Federation, Boy Scouts of America, with Sketch Maps of the Field Hikes.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Published by

THE HIKES MANUAL COMMITTEE

453 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

1919

BOSTON

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The Boston Transcript Company

Elevated ———●———
Subway - - - - -●- - - - -



BOSTON

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SUBURBAN BOSTON

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Railroads
Electric Railways
Steamboat Lines

NOTE: Principal Electric Lines only are shown within the 5 mile circle.



Mason, Frank, Boston, Mass.

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INFORMATION

N., S., E. or W. at the beginning of description of each hike indicates in which section (see folded map) of Greater Boston territory that particular hike is located; likewise in the body of the description n. will be used for north, or northerly; s. for south, or southerly, and similarly for other compass points; l. for left and r. for right; figures, instead of words, will be used to show number; m. indicates miles; min., minutes; hrs., hours.

Note on the map where walk begins and follow arrows; course across country is also indicated by dotted lines.

All hikes are projected from B. S. of A. Headquarters, corner of Washington and Winter Streets, with the idea that they may be picked up at the most convenient point for the Patrol or Troop.

No attempt is made to state fares, but practically all the hikes are within two trolley fares, or using five-ride commutation railroad tickets, a twenty-cent fare from North or South Stations.

The Questionnaire is not to be interpreted as requiring answers be sent to Headquarters, but a suggestion of what Scouts might well note on each hike; however, the Committee will gladly welcome any reports of hikes, by Scouts, which seem to the Leader to be exceptional.

Scoutmasters and Scouts might find it profitable to, at the next meeting after the hike, make a game of asking original questions about the locality visited.

APR 21 1919

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

- What Patrol, or Troop? City or Town? Date of hike?
Did you note the cities or towns through which you passed?
Who was your leader and how many Scouts participated?
Was the day clear, cloudy, windy or stormy? Temperature at
3 P. M.
Did you note time of beginning and ending of walk?
What topographical features, such as hills, lakes, brooks, bound-
posts, etc., did you identify? Names? Elevation of highest?
As each hike can be readily reversed, which way did you go?
Did you find it advisable to make any variations? If so, why,
and what were they?
Did you apply any Scout practice during the hike, such as sig-
nalling, Scout pace, tracking, map-making, first aid, fire-
lighting, camp cookery, etc.? If so, what and where?
What rare, or interesting, plant or tree life did you discover?
Did you see any unusual birds or any wild animals?
If any minerals or geological features new to you were noticed,
will you tell about them?
If an historical hike, what feature most interested you?
Of what period was it? National, or local, importance?
Was it of civic, religious or literary interest?
Did the industrial hike appeal to you as a mental stimulus, a
satisfying of personal curiosity, or, as of educative value?
Can you describe briefly any of the processes which you observed?
Were all Scouts in good physical condition on returning?
WAS THE SCOUT LAW LIVED UP TO IN EVERY RE-
SPECT?

FOREWORD

Our apologies to the person who coined the word "hike" if we have misused it. A "hike" seems to be a trip, walk, double-quick or run, undertaken for a specific purpose, so we have adopted it as a designation for these Boy Scout outings. Every one of them has as its object the enlarging of the horizon of the Scouts along historical, industrial or out-of-door lines, and the affording of opportunities for the application of Scout knowledge to actual practice.

The field hikes are practicable, not only for Scouts of all ages, but for all persons, men and women, who enjoy cross-country walking or following the less frequented by-ways. They are projected on the basis of a very light expense, are neither long nor strenuous, and, in every instance, are actual walks that have been taken within two years. Part of them are walks of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and we are indebted to that organization for blue prints from which some of our sketch maps were made. We also acknowledge, with thanks, the historical bibliography furnished by Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library. The generosity of the Boston Transcript Company in allowing the use of the plates, enables us to give with this volume the Municipal Boston and Greater Boston Maps at the front of the book.

It is hoped by the Committee on Hikes that this booklet will be so well received by Scouts, and the public, that its members may be encouraged to carry out the Federation's purpose of publishing a much larger manual containing one hundred each of the historical, industrial and field hikes. Therefore, we shall be gratified to hear from Scouts, Scout Officials, and others interested, their opinion as to the need and value of the larger publication.

We invite criticism and corrections of this booklet, and would appreciate suggestions for improvements, so that if we should go further along these lines, we may better know what is desired in such a publication.

We have purposely adopted the Socratic method of instruction, as we believe that, for Scouting purposes, the book should be light, compact and serviceable; further, that the Scout will receive greater benefit from that which he notes, observes or "digs out" in response to questions, than he would from such meagre facts as we could present in a working manual of this sort.

As to hiking, the Committee would make a few suggestions:

FIELD HIKES—Don't try to do too much in a short time; two miles

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

an hour is all that should be attempted on a walk, unless one is out for a time record or for Scout pace. The walking shoes should be stout and large enough to allow for wearing two pairs of stockings, the outer of which should be heavy wool; no leggings; shorts, with thin drawers in summer, regulation uniform trousers with woolen drawers in winter; take along a heavy sweater, to wear, in case of need, under Scout jacket. A small rucksack is desirable for carrying such articles as cannot be readily disposed of in pockets. If signalling, camp cooking or other outdoor activities are contemplated, be sure that all paraphernalia is neatly packed before starting and allow ample extra time.

HISTORICAL HIKES—Leaders and Scouts should prepare for these by reading and study, so that the full benefit of the visit may be had and a fair understanding obtained, of events connected with the places visited.

INDUSTRIAL HIKES—We expect these hikes will be of great benefit to the boys by enabling them to get an insight into a variety of vocational opportunities. They must be planned sufficiently far in advance so that the firms who have so generously made them possible may have opportunity to arrange for qualified guides. They are open only to Scouts accompanied by a Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, Troop Committeeman or Senior Patrol Leader.

Our Boston Basin and its surrounding hills furnish us as fine a region for field hikes as could be desired; for historical values, there is no part of our country where, in so compact an area, are so many or such varied opportunities for study, inspiration or enjoyment, along these lines, as Greater Boston; the cities and towns within this territory have so many and such diverse industries, that it is only a matter of choosing what is best to offer the Scouts to make up a delightful program of instruction.

We believe that no publication of this sort has heretofore been attempted, therefore, the Committee hopes that this somewhat amateurish effort will be acceptable, and that "Boy Scout Hikes" may fill its niche in the Boy Scout program.

F. S. M.

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. I

MALDEN; PAINT AND VARNISH FACTORY, WADSWORTH,
HOWLAND & CO.

N. Tunnel. Summer to Sullivan Square, change to Malden car via West Everett. Leave car at Wigglesworth Street and walk along this street in westerly direction to the factory. Ask for Mr. Robbins; state that you are doing Industrial Hike No. 1, and give name of your leader. You will be shown the processes of paint grinding, dry color making, can filling and labelling. They have arranged to take care of Scout visitors Saturday, nine to eleven o'clock, and would wish to be notified two days in advance so that they may arrange for competent guide. Telephone the factory, Malden 949-W. Return to Boston by route taken in coming.

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. II

NORTH END; QUINCY MARKET COLD STORAGE PLANT,
41 Richmond Street

N. Walk n. on Washington Street to Adams Square, thence to and across Dock Square; the n.w. side of Faneuil Hall Square to Clinton Street, which follow to Commercial Street; turning l. on Commercial Street follow it to Richmond Street and turning l. on Richmond Street, 41 is on r. Ask for Mr. Tinker at the information booth. The hours arranged are nine to eleven o'clock Saturday, and it will take about two hours to tour the plant. You will be shown goods in storage, methods of packing, delivery and process of making cold air. It will be necessary to write or telephone a couple of days in advance so that Mr. Tinker may arrange for a guide. Let him know how many Scouts are coming. Return by way of Richmond Street, n.w. to Hanover Street, and up Hanover Street s.w. to Washington Street, where turning to r. tunnel trains may be taken n. at Union and s. at Friend.

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. I

OLD CHARLESTOWN; SITE OF "GREAT HOUSE" 1630, TOWN HILL,
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT AND ANCIENT GRAVEYARD.

N. Tunnel, Summer to City Square; leaving Elevated Station on r. looking toward river, down Charles River Avenue is the location of the old ferry slip, near which Paul Revere waited for the signal light in tower of the "Old North Church." Cross City Square, n.w., to the Municipal Building, which is the site of the "Great House" built for Governor Winthrop; back of this, and reached by passing up Harvard Street is Town Hill, on which was the palisade fort, built in 1629 as defence against Indians; the first burying ground, of which no traces are left, was further to the e.; the church at the top of hill, stands on site of the first meeting-house, built 1636; taking Henley Street running e. out of Harvard Square, cross Main Street and on to Park Street, turning l. on to Winthrop Square; this was used in early days for a training field; at the n. gatefare bronze tablets on which are inscribed the names of our men who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill; a few steps up Winthrop Street and turning l., walk a short distance to entrance to Monument Grounds on r.; ascend to the Monument; the granite shaft was intended to have been erected in center of the Redoubt, but a mistake was made in the survey; neither is the spot where General Warren fell properly marked; note tablets of other historic spots on grounds; the rail fence behind which Stark, Reed and Knowlton lay with their men, ran from a point on Concord Street in a n. direction to the cemetery on Bunker Hill Street; enter the Monument, for which a fee is charged, and climb the stairs for the very fine view; descending, retrace steps to entrance, and proceeding along High Street to Green Street, turn l., passing the Bunker Hill Boys' Club, on the site of the Old Hunnewell Mansion on r., to Main Street, where turn r. and at corner Main Street and Hathon Square, note birthplace of the portrait painter, Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph; then proceeding along Main Street to Phipps Street, turn l. to the ancient burying ground, where is a monument to John Harvard, tombs of the ministers of the first parish and many ancient gravestones; retracing steps to Main Street and thence back to Thompson Square, board elevated cars for Boston.

Which is the older settlement, Boston or Charlestown?

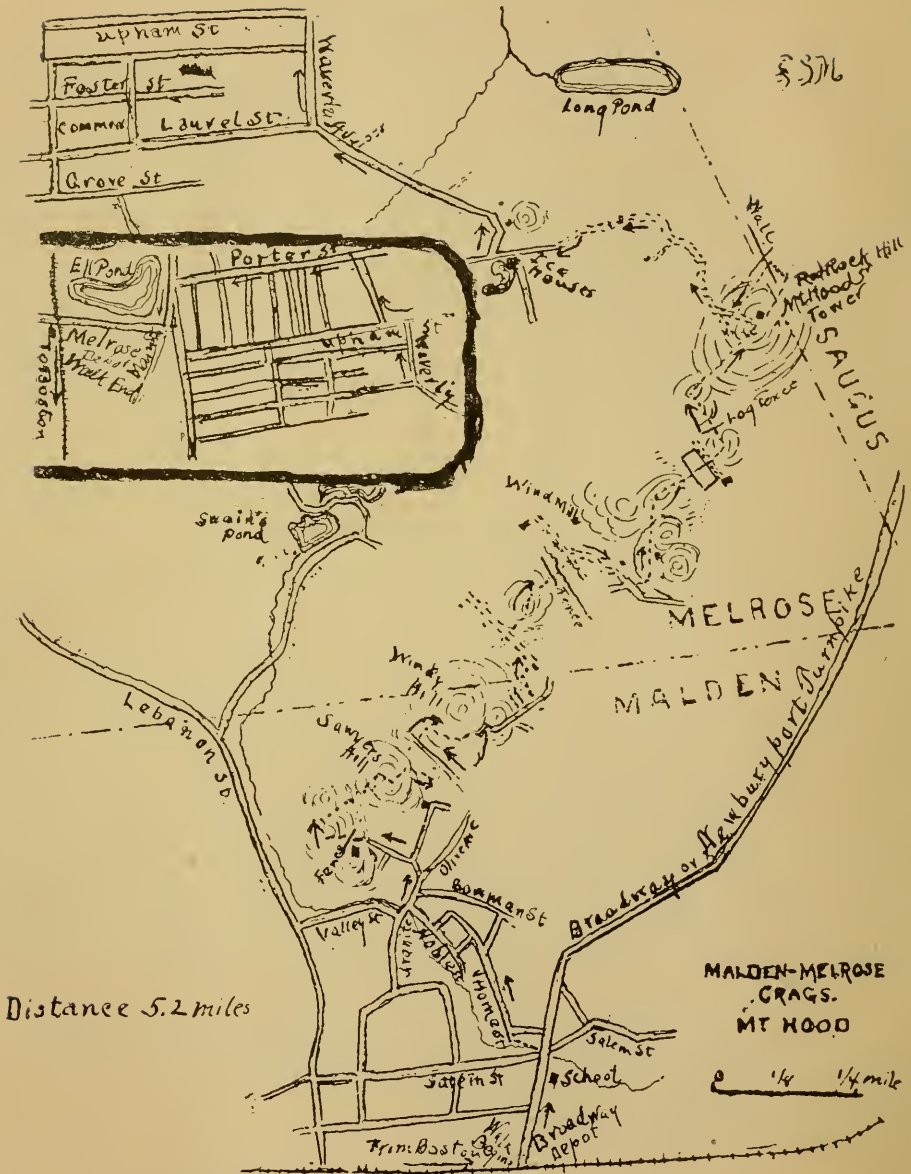
Can you name the cities and towns that were once Charlestown territory?

Did you note the location where British troops landed to make battle?

What was John Harvard's profession?

What was Charlestown's ancient name?

PLATE NO. I



Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

FIELD HIKE NO. I

MALDEN-MELROSE CRAGS, MT. HOOD

N. Tunnel to Sullivan Square; change to Broadway surface car going through Everett to car barns; thence, walking, continue on Broadway, crossing railroad track to the junction of Broadway and Salem Street (or take Saugus Branch train at North Station for Broadway depot); cross lot as shown by arrow on map to Home Street, which follow one-eighth m., then cross lot on l. to Noble Street continuing on it to Granite Street; turn to r. on Granite Street, and follow, bearing w. to a fence at end; climb over and continue in w. direction to top of small hill; turning n. proceed down hill; then turning slightly to r. walk in a general n.e. direction along a low slope, crossing cart path, and up Sawyer's Hill; bearing e. till the road lying between Sawyer's Hill and Windy Hill is reached; travel n.w. on this road a short distance, then turn off to r. as open pasture is reached and climb Windy Hill; thence continuing in general n.e. direction keeping to the ridge as closely as possible, about 1 m. to Mount Hood. Here is the ruin of a stone tower and a magnificent view to s. and e. Take cart path from w. side of Mount Hood and follow w. and n.w. to Waverly Avenue which begins at a point opposite ice houses and pond. Follow Waverly Avenue to Upham Street about one-half m., turn l. on Upham Street, then first street to the r. and follow to Porter Street; turn l. into Porter Street and follow w. to Main Street, Melrose, where electric cars may be taken for Boston, or, turning on Main Street, take first street on the r. to Melrose depot and Boston by train.

What do you know about the tower on Mount Hood?

How did Ell Pond, in Melrose, come by its name?

Can you account for the ridge, over which you walked, being there?

To what town did this section of country belong in 1630?

FIELD HIKE NO. II

MIDDLESEX FELLS, NANEPASHEMET HILL, GRINDING ROCK HILL, WANAPANAUQUIN HILL, WINTHROP HILL AND SPOT POND.

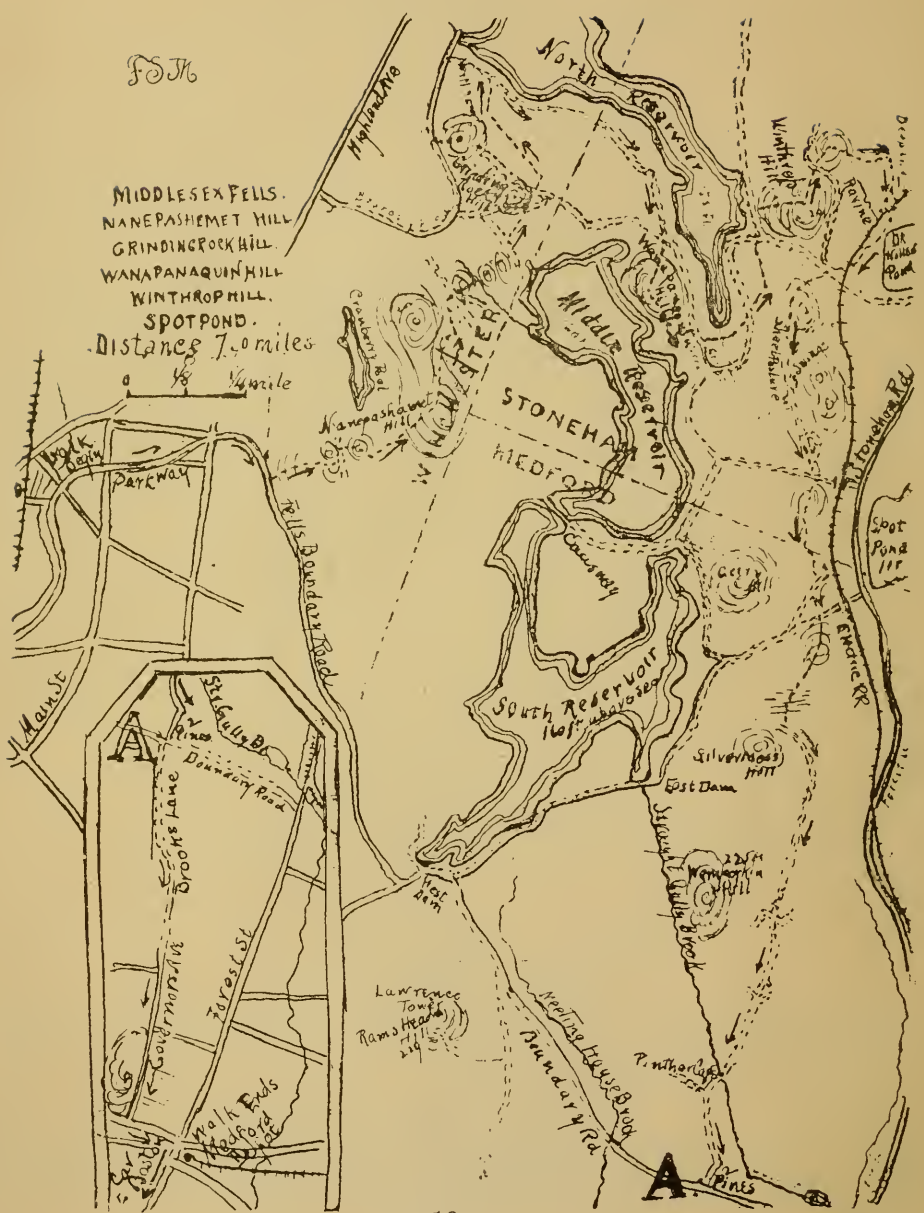
N. Tunnel, or walk, to North Station. Train to Winchester. Take street e. from railroad station to Valley Parkway which follow till boundary of Fells is reached; then turning to l. and in general e. direction

PLATE NO. II

FSM

MIDDLESEX FELS.
 NANEPASHMET HILL
 GRINDING ROCK HILL
 WANAPANAQUIN HILL
 WINTHROP HILL.
 SPOT POND.

Distance 7.0 miles
 0 1/2 1 1/2 mile



Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

walk over short ridge three-eighths m. to summit of Nanepashemet Hill; turning to l. go down hill in n. direction and proceed about one-fourth m. to a road, which cross and in n.w. direction follow a ridge formed by three low hills near the head of Middle Reservoir; after going over these, proceed across country one-eighth m. to summit of Grinding Rock Hill; thence n. to road on s.w. side of North Reservoir; turning r. follow this road s.e. until it joins another which cross and climb Wanapanaquin Hill lying between the n. end of Middle Reservoir and the s. end of North Reservoir; coming down Wanapanaquin Hill s.e. skirt the s. arm of North Reservoir and turning n. following e. shore about one-fourth m. to base of Winthrop Hill; turning to r. climb, in e. direction, to summit; thence n.e. to other summit and thence e. and s. to electric car tracks, which cross to shore of Dark Hollow Pond; now turning s.w. recross car tracks, cross a road and continuing on, skirt the w. side of a slight elevation and turning s. follow a roadway, soon reached, to a park road, which cross and still travelling s. to the w. of electric car tracks, continue to the beginning of a roadway near the foot of Silver Mine Hill; follow this about 1 m. to Boundary Road which cross and entering Brooks Lane, follow it s. to and through Governors Avenue to High Street, turning l. on High Street to Medford Square; there electric car may be taken for Boston.

Will you briefly state as to the establishment of Middlesex Fells as a State Reservation?

What is the story of Straight Gully Brook?

Why was Grinding Rock Hill so named?

What relation had the magnificent forest that once covered this region to the early industry of Medford?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. II

OLD MEDFORD; ROYALL MANSION, CRADOCK BRIDGE, COLONIAL HOUSES, ANCIENT BURYING GROUND ON SALEM STREET AND ANCIENT "CRADOCK" HOUSE.

N. Tunnel, Summer to Sullivan Square; change to Medford car; through East Somerville, Winter Hill and Tufts Square to George Street on l. where leave car and walk on to Royall House which dates from 1738; the plan and finish of Royall House is one of the best examples of colonial architecture in this country; view also the slave quarters and grounds; property now held by the Royall House Association, and a fee is charged; proceeding along Main Street, to South Street turn l. and through South Street or parkway, w. along the Mystic to and over the

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

"Long Bridge" to Winthrop Square and turning r. into High Street follow it s.e. to Medford Square, noting on the way, several interesting mansion houses of the Colonial Period; Medford Square has from earliest days been the market-place and town center; the four earliest public roads center here; only a few of the old landmarks are left in the square; a few steps down Main Street is Cradock Bridge built across the Mystic River near the site of the first one which was built in 1638; to see something of the older residential section go up Forest Street to Water Street; turn to r. and follow Water Street to Ashland Street, and Ashland Street on the r. to Salem Street, on which, just below Ashland Street, is the ancient burying ground; Royall's slaves buried here; cross the railroad track and through a short street to Riverside Avenue, formerly Ship Street; along this street were the early shipyards; proceed about three-fourths m. down the avenue to the old Peter Tufts house (1685) commonly known as the Cradock House, which stands in an open field by the corner of Spring Street; this is believed to be the oldest house in the country now standing which retains its original form; from here continue e. on Riverside Avenue, until electric car tracks are reached, in the Wellington Section, where cars may be taken, going s., for Boston.

Why was Medford so named?

What was the principal industry from its settlement in 1630 till the time of the Civil War?

When was Royall House built?

What, to you, is the most striking feature of Royall House?

On High Street did you discover the house in which General Washington was once entertained?

Where were the first brick yards opened, and when?

Does "Cradock" house suggest its having been built for any other purpose than as a dwelling? If so, what?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. III

PART OF PAUL REVERE'S RIDE, "COOPER'S TAVERN," SUN-
DRY TABLETS IN ARLINGTON, MUNROE TAVERN, LEX-
INGTON GREEN.

W. Washington Under; by Cambridge subway, to Harvard Square; change to Arlington car; leave car at junction Massachusetts

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

Avenue and Broadway; just beyond is the old "Cooper's Tavern," a relic of Revolutionary days; continuing w. on Massachusetts Avenue to Pleasant Street notice Old Church, "old men of Menotomy" tablet, the Town House opposite; cross the church green, enter Pleasant Street and visit the Old Burying Ground where are many historic graves; coming back to Massachusetts Avenue walk along it to Jason Street where note tablet and look for the Jason Russell House; then take car for (or walk to) Arlington Heights, where car may be taken for Lexington; ride about seven minutes, to Percy Road, at which point alight and visit the Munroe Tavern, open to the public, in which are many relics; leave tavern and continuing up Massachusetts Avenue, n.w. toward Lexington Centre, note, near Bloomfield Street on l., the Percy cannon tablet and a little farther on r., the stone cannon; continuing to the center the Town Hall is reached, in which are many features of historic interest; passing on to Clarke Street on l., turn into it and take path on r. to the Old Belfry which in 1775, stood by the meeting-house and from which the alarm was rung; the first two town schoolhouses stood upon this mound; retracing steps to Massachusetts Avenue a few steps n.w. and the common is reached, the historic Green whereon the first blood of the Revolution was shed; note the Captain Parker Monument, marking the line of the Minute Men; the stone pulpit marking site of the first three meeting houses; on the w. side of Green is the old Monument erected in 1799; opposite this Monument, w. across Massachusetts Avenue is the Marrett Munroe House, witness of the battle; e. of the Parker Monument is the Buckman Tavern where the Minute Men met; following Massachusetts Avenue a few steps, take the short lane on r. to the old Burying Ground wherein are the graves of many of the Minute Men, of John Hancock, Jonas Clarke and Governor Eustis, also of some British soldiers killed in the battle; leaving cemetery by the lane turn to l. and follow Elm Avenue along n. side of Common, noting the Jonathan Harrington House, also a witness of the battle; continuing on Elm Avenue to Hancock Street, thence walk to the Hancock-Clarke House, filled with relics of the old days in Lexington; returning to Lexington Center, trolley or train may be taken for Boston.

Can you describe, so that it could be followed, the course of Paul Revere's Ride, Charlestown to Concord?

In the British retreat, what fighting occurred in Arlington and where?

Of what value to our nation was the stand made on Lexington Green?

Can you explain how John Hancock and Samuel Adams both Quincy men, came to be sleeping in Lexington on the night of April 19, 1775?

How many towns in the United States have adopted the name of Lexington?

PLATE NO. III

1554



At the station
 Mass. Ave.
 Winchester Depot
 Walk End.

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

FIELD HIKE NO. III

WINCHESTER; HORN POND HILL, MOUNT PISGAH AND TURKEY HILL.

N. Tunnel, or walk to North Station. Train to Winchester; cross High Street just n. of railroad station and taking side street near church in w. direction as indicated on map, enter Pine Street and proceed along it to and across Winter Pond; then bearing a little to the l., go across country one-fourth m. to junction of Pond Street and another street; crossing these, climb hill n.w. to Woburn Reservoir; skirting s. side of reservoir, proceed to view point at summit, Horn Pond Hill. From this point the general direction is s.w. by s. over and around fences, crossing Cambridge Street, over more fences, through woods by such path as may lead in right direction to Mount Pisgah which climb; thence due s. to water tower about one-eighth m. distant; still going s., cross High Street, and, passing along the edge of pastures and fields, enter a lane that leads to a bend in Fruit Street; turning to r., follow Fruit Street w. to Ridge Street, then l. a few steps to a short lane on l. follow this its length, then turn s. and travel through fields about three-eighths m. to Turkey Hill; proceed s. from Turkey Hill as best can to angle in Peter Tufts Road; turn to r. taking short street to Forest Street, which follow to Massachusetts Avenue, where cars may be taken for Boston.

Why was Winchester so named?

What was its earliest name?

What points of interest could you identify from Horn Pond Hill?

Which of the neighboring towns is served by the water tower on Mount Pisgah?

Who was Peter Tufts, for whom the road was named?

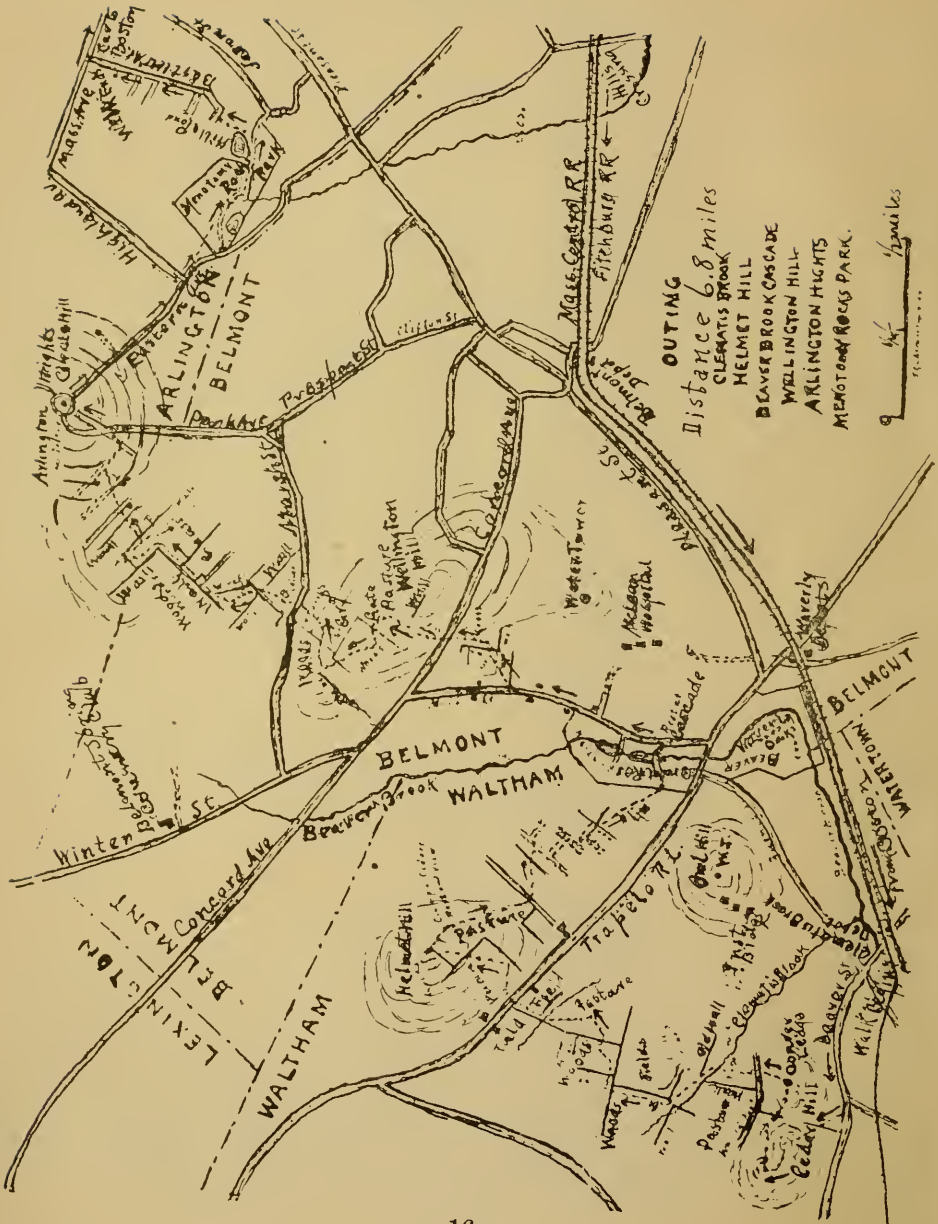
What tribe of Indians had their hunting grounds in this region?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. III

EAST CAMBRIDGE; JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO., PACKING HOUSE, 165 Gore Street.

W. Walk up Winter Street to Park Street subway station where take East Cambridge cars via North Station and Viaduct; leave car at 6th Street; walk to 7th, turn to r. and apply at the office for permission, using Mr. Hill's name. You will be shown all the processes of killing, dressing, refrigerating, working up of by-products, packing and shipping. The hours are 9 to 11 Saturdays; notice by telephone or letter should be given two days in advance. Not over thirty Scouts can visit on any one day.

PLATE NO. IV



OUTING
 Distance 6.8 miles
 CLEMATIS BROOK
 HELMET HILL
 BEAVER BROOK CASCADE
 WELLINGTON HILL
 AKLINGTON HIGHTS
 MEMORIAL ROCKS PARK.

FIELD HIKE NO. IV

CLEMATIS BROOK, HELMET HILL, BEAVER BROOK CASCADE, WELLINGTON HILL, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MENOTOMY ROCKS PARK.

W. Tunnel to North Station. Train for Clematis Brook Station; leave station taking Beaver Street and following it about one-half m. to point opposite Cedar Hill; climb hill of three summits as indicated on map; leave the hill marked Convex Ledge in a n. direction, crossing walled road near the foot of the hill and continuing through pasture to the point where the brook comes through at the corner of two walls; follow brook to where it passes through another corner; then turning to r. follow a wall which lies on r.; passing on the edge of woods until another wall is reached which cross and turning sharply to r. travel n.e. about one fourth m.; then turning n. strike up through the pasture to a lane which leads to Trapelo Road which cross and striking up through the pastures on Helmet Hill make the summit; leave the summit in s.e. direction pausing at the clump of cedars to get a view; then continue down in the same general direction until a road is reached which cross and travel due e. until a wood road is reached; zigzagging but maintaining the general s.e. direction walk about one-half m. to Beaver Brook Reservation; crossing the Reservation e. take Mill Street in a w. direction passing by a private road on the r. one-fourth m. beyond which is a stone wall; at this point leave Mill Street on the r. and taking a general n.e. direction climb Wellington Hill; leaving the hill top, travel in a n.w. direction through fields and woods about one-half m. until a ravine is reached; then turn and traveling n.e. through various fields and crossing Marsh Street continue for about three-fourths m. to the base of Circle Hill, climb the hill as indicated on the map to the water tower Arlington Heights, leaving the hill by Eastern Avenue enter Menotomy Rocks Park at its w. boundary and following the path to Hill's Pond, leave the path and skirting the e. edge of the pond, take Bartlett Avenue in a n. direction to Massachusetts Avenue, where electric cars may be taken for Boston.

*When was Beaver Brook Reservation acquired? What is its area?
Did you notice the Ancient Oaks? What is their estimated age?
Do you know about the mill for which the cascade furnished power?
Of what geological formation is Wellington Hill.
Were you able to identify Mount Wachusett and Mount Monadnock from
this hill?
What was the old name for the Arlington Heights Hills?*

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. IV

OLD CAMBRIDGE; HARVARD COLLEGE, WASHINGTON ELM,
CRAIGIE HOUSE, SITE OF LEIF ERIKSON'S HOUSE.

W. Cambridge subway, Washington Street Under to Harvard Square; ascending to surface, one is surrounded by many points of historical interest; "Newe Towne," the ancient name for Cambridge, was located in the territory lying s. between this point and the river; the college yard lies n.; to the w. are many of the colonial mansions; travelling e. a short distance on Massachusetts Avenue enter yard by the path at l. of Wadsworth House (built in 1736) the quadrangle is formed by Gray's Hall on s.; Weld, University and Thayer Halls on e. side; Holworthy on n. and Stoughton, Hollis and Matthews the w. side; Massachusetts Hall at the West Gate is the oldest hall standing in the yard; Gray's Hall is thought to cover the site of the first college building, built in 1638; many other halls built in the eighteenth century are here to be seen; note many interesting tablets on buildings and walls; visit all the gates; also Memorial Hall; from here leave the yard and to the w. cross Massachusetts Avenue to the Common; here note the tablet marking site of the oak under which the elections of governors and magistrates of the colony were held in early years; the Soldiers' Monument and the cannon captured by Ethan Allen at Crown Point in 1775; the statue of John Bridge, the Puritan; s. of the Common the ancient "God's Acre," lying between two old churches, contains the graves of many old settlers and early presidents of the college; proceeding on Garden Street just beyond the cemetery, visit Christ Church, the first Episcopal Church in Cambridge, opened for service in 1761; in Revolutionary days, it was used for barracks; in 1775 Washington attended service here; following along Garden Street a few steps to the Washington Elm, where General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775; close by is Fay House, home of Radcliffe College, in which was written in 1836 the words of "Fair Harvard"; turning into Mason Street, between Fay House and the Shepard Memorial Church, pass through to Brattle Street and turning r. several interesting old mansions will be seen between this point and Mount Auburn; on the corner of Hawthorne Street is the Henry Vassall House; across the street is the Col John Vassall House, sometimes known as the Craigie House and latterly Longfellow House from the long time residence of the poet; continue on Brattle Street to Elmwood Avenue; Elmwood, the old mansion house, so many years the home of James Russell Lowell, was built about the year 1760, by Thomas Oliver; in 1763 Elbridge Gerry became its owner and in 1817, it was bought by Rev.

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

Charles Lowell; following Elmwood Avenue through to and across Mount Auburn Street, turn to l. and take path in s.e. direction marked Gerry's landing, this leads to the Norse landmark, behind the Cambridge Hospital building, the supposed site of Leif Erikson's house (A.D. 1000). Retrace steps to Mount Auburn Street, where car may be taken for Boston.

Why was Cambridge chosen before Boston as the seat of government?

How was Harvard College founded? When?

Where was the first printing-press in America set up? When?

Having seen the tablets in various halls, can you name from memory, ten noted graduates?

Why was Cambridge chosen as Washington's headquarters in 1775?

Who has been most active in establishing Norse antiquities?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. IV

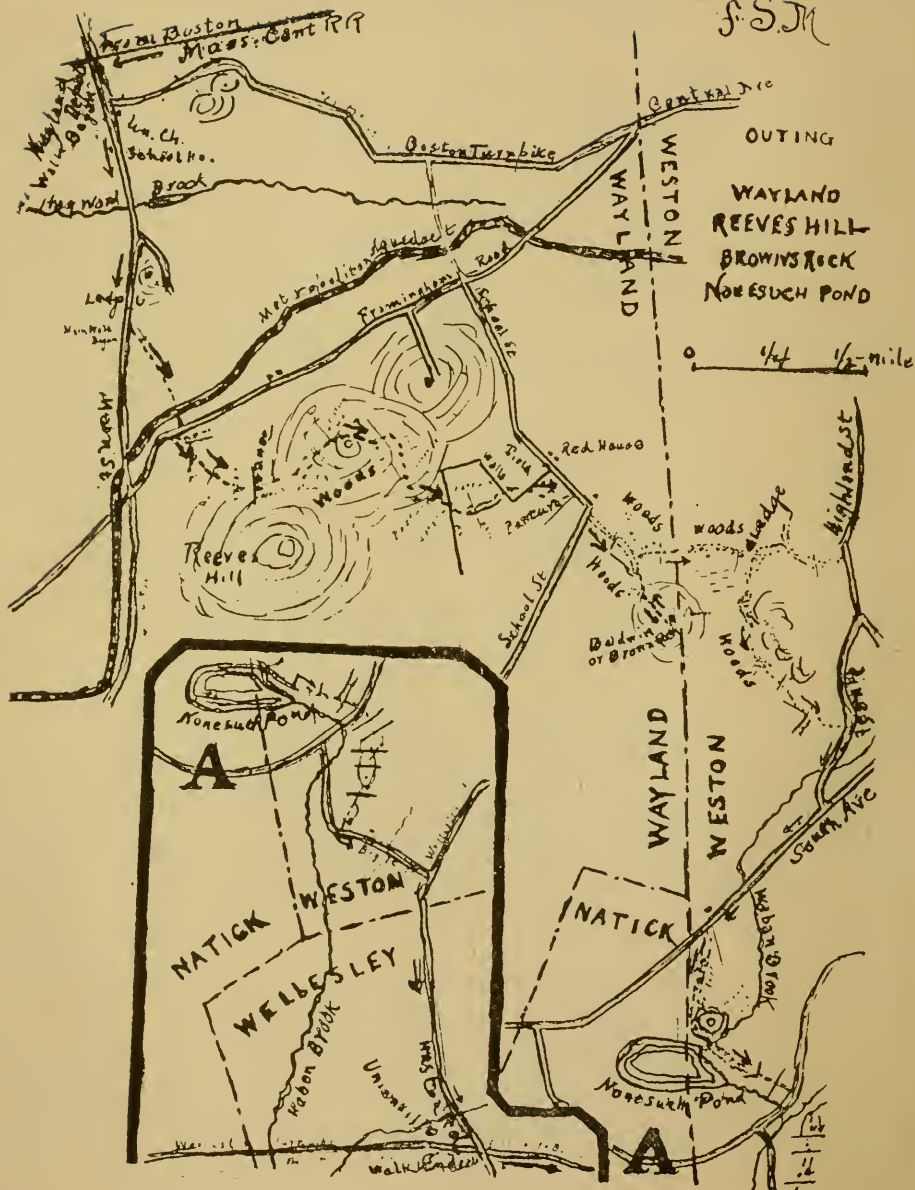
CAMBRIDGE; RIVERSIDE PRESS, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PUBLISHING; HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN CO.,

Cor. River and Blackstone Streets.

W. Take Cambridge subway at Washington Street under to Central Square; transfer to surface car, Oak Square-Allston line, running through River Street. Leave car at Blackstone Street, and call at the office for Mr. Roberts, who will arrange for guide. The hours are nine to eleven o'clock Saturdays and it will take about two hours to make the tour of the plant. You will see processes of composition, electrotyping, printing, binding and distribution. They should be notified two days in advance.

PLATE NO. V

J. S. J. M.



Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

FIELD HIKE NO. V

WAYLAND; REEVES HILL, BROWN'S ROCK, NONESUCH POND AND WELLESLEY.

W. Tunnel, or walk to North Station; train there, Massachusetts Central Railroad for Wayland; take Main Street, travelling s. about three-fourths m., crossing Hayward Brook and passing ledge on l., a few rods beyond which, leave road, turning l.; travel s.e., crossing Metropolitan Aqueduct and Framingham Road; continuing in the same general direction, climb Reeves Hill to summit; then turning, travel in a general n.e. direction to the next summit; from there, travel due e. until a cart path is reached in woods, which follow in a s. direction to a wall, which cross and travel through pastures in a general e. direction to School Street; follow School Street s.e. a short distance to a sharp bend and taking wood road, on l., follow it s.e. to summit of Brown's Rock and tower; retracing steps, come down hill and, bearing on wood road to r., follow through woods to a ledge on l., at this point, turn to r., on another wood road running through woods s. and, after passing the corner of a wall, turn to l., travelling e. a short distance to Pine Street; turning to r. on Pine Street, follow s. to South Avenue, which follow in a s.e. direction about one-half m. to a wood road or private way leading into Nonesuch Pond, which skirt on its n.e. shore, following a well defined path to road; crossing it, turn s. to Bogle Street, which follow about one-fourth m. to Weston Road; turning s., follow this road to the Worcester Turnpike, at which point, electric cars may be taken for Boston.

From where is water conducted by the Metropolitan Aqueduct?

To what river does Hayward Brook run?

What is the story of Brown's Rock?

Was it possible for you to see the Custom House Tower from Reeves Hill?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. V

NORTH END; WALTER M. LOWNEY COMPANY, CHOCOLATE BON BONS, 427 Commercial Street.

N. Walk n. on Washington Street to Hanover; where turn right and through Hanover to Commercial Street, where the company's factory will be seen on l. You will be shown the process of making chocolate candies, molding, dipping, packing and also the making of paper boxes. Call at information desk, fifth floor. The company will expect two days' notice. In calling at the factory the young lady at the information desk will arrange for a guide. Returning go up Hanover Street to Washington Street, where turning to r. tunnel trains may be taken s. at Friend and n. at Union.

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. V

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, OLD STATE HOUSE, FANEUIL HALL, PAUL REVERE HOUSE, COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND.

W. Walk n. on Washington Street to Milk Street down which, a few steps on r., note site of birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, most versatile of early Americans. Crossing Milk Street and back to Washington Street, enter the Old South Meeting House where an interesting collection of Revolutionary relics will be found. On leaving the building continue n. on Washington Street to the Old State House, which enter at the State Street s. door and view the very interesting collection of the Bostonian Society. Coming out on State Street by n. door take the left side and, a few steps down, note the circular arrangement of paving stones, near Exchange Place, which marks the spot where occurred the " Boston Massacre " in 1770. Turning into the alley next beyond Exchange Place, pass through the footway to Faneuil Hall. This building, noted for the patriotic meetings held there from before Revolutionary days contains several historical paintings well worth seeing. Passing from the north side of Faneuil Hall to Union Street, follow it, on right side, to Marshall Street, a narrow way, on which is the " Boston Stone " 1737, set in the wall of a building on r. Continuing through Marshall Street, cross Hanover Street and entering Salem Street, follow it to Christ Church, where the lanterns were displayed on the evening of Paul Revere's Ride. Turning into Hull Street, ascend a slight rise to Copp's Hill Burying Ground where will be seen many ancient tombstones, quaintly carved gravestones, and epitaphs. Retracing steps to Salem Street and thence back to North Bennett Street, walk through it s.e. to Hanover Street, crossing which, enter North Street and thence to North Square, where at the southern exit, is the house in which Paul Revere lived when he made his famous ride in 1775. Returning to Hanover Street, follow s.w. to Washington Street, where tunnel trains may be taken at Friend s. or Union n.

What is the story of the Old South Church?

What connection had Faneuil Hall with the beginning of the Revolution?

In connection with the Boston Massacre who was Crispus Attucks?

Why was the Boston Stone set up?

Which of the epitaphs, in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, most impressed you?

Can you give a brief sketch of Paul Revere, as showing why he was chosen to spread the alarm?

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. VI

SOUTH BOSTON WATERFRONT; BOSTON FISH PIER

E. Walk s. on Summer Street to Dewey Square, which cross and follow through Summer Street Extension to Viaduct opposite C Street, turning to l. follow viaduct over railroad tracks to the Ramp on the r. which go down, to the yard level at D Street. Turning l. on D Street the Boston Fish Pier is before you. Following through D Street pass under the arch and go down the Fish Pier to the Exchange Building, at the foot of the pier. In this building, in the office, first floor, ask for Mr. Witherell, telling him you are making the Industrial Hike, and he will arrange for some one to show you all that there is to be seen. The hours are nine to eleven Saturday. This is not the best day for seeing operations, and any troop is perfectly welcome to come on any other day. Returning, take Northern Avenue on r. as you leave the pier, and follow westerly to Atlantic Avenue, where turning s. to South Station, cars may be taken in any direction from Dewey Square.

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. VII

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, TEXTILE MACHINERY.

W. Walk up Winter Street to Park Street subway, s. bound; take car for Chestnut Hill; then take Framingham, Worcester-Wellesley car, and ride to Newton Upper Falls; leave car at High Street, go s. to Oak Street, thence direct to office of company. You will probably be shown processes of casting, finishing, turning, assembling. Returning take Worcester-Boston cars, to Park Square; or, by same route used in reaching the plant, return to Park Street Subway Station, where connections can be made with cars in any direction. The hours are nine to eleven Saturday. Sufficient notice should be given.

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

FIELD HIKE NO. VI

CHESTNUT HILL, HAMMOND WOODS, WEST BROOKLINE
WOODLAND, ALLENDALE WOODS AND ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

W. & S. Walk to Park Square and take Boston & Worcester electric car to Hammond Street; then n. on Hammond Street to Chestnut Hill Depot (or walk to South Station and take train for Chestnut Hill); follow on l. of railroad track about one-fourth m., turn off through the woods, picking up a wood road or path leading s.e., between Hammond Pond and a low ridge, to Boylston Street, which cross, and, turning s.w., pass by and between large boulders; cross Heath Street, holding same direction, until a brook is reached, which cross and turning to l., travel in a general s.e. direction, picking up a bridle path and following in the main in the same s.e. direction to Newton Street; turning to l. walk one-eighth m. to where a cart road comes into Newton Street, on the r.; at this point, leave Newton Street, turning to r., and cutting across lots, pick up a wood path which follow e. to LaGrange Street; crossing LaGrange Street, follow a short bit of road which finally merges into a wood road and about one-fourth m. from LaGrange Street, turn to l. and travel s.e. cross several fences and walls to a high ledge and cliff; then, turning e., take path leading in a n.e. direction to Walnut Hill skirting the s. slope to South Street, and crossing it, still keeping an e. direction to Grove Street, swing from Grove Street on to Allendale Road, which follow about one-fourth m., turning r. into a wood road, which follow for a short distance and then turn to l., travelling e. until a well defined bridle path is reached, which follow in a s. direction to the Bridle Path leading to Forest Hills; turning to the l., follow the bridle path along Bussey Brook, crossing Centre Street to corner of Walter and Bussey Streets; then, turning into the Arboretum from Bussey Street, skirt the s. side of Hemlock Hill, and turning into South Street, at a point where a bridle path enters it, travel e. along South Street to a short street leading under the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad tracks, and to Washington Street at the elevated railway station at Forest Hills, where cars may be taken for Boston.

How do you account for the presence of the large boulders near Hammond Pond?

How would you describe the diversified country this walk covers?

Of what rock formation is the forty-foot cliff near Walnut Hill?

What variety of tree was most numerous in Allendale Woods?

What is the formation of Hemlock Hill?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. VI

OLD BOSTON; HIKE AROUND ORIGINAL SHORE LINE OF THE BOSTON PENINSULA.

Tunnel, Winter to Dover Street. Walk e. on Dover Street about one-third the distance between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue and letting the imagination carry one back to 1643, in the foreground looking s., and extending about as far as Harrison Avenue, visualize a strip of salt marsh and beyond, blue water to the South Boston (or Dorchester Heights) shore; then proceed to Harrison Avenue and looking e. assume that all is clear water to Beach Street (so named because it ran from the settlement to the Beach); returning to Washington Street where there was a "Gate and Defences" turn r. and walk n. e. about one-half m. to Beach Street which follow to South Station (having in mind that the shore line gradually trends away from Washington Street until Harvard Street is reached where it curves n., approaching Washington Street very closely at Kneeland Street, then n.e. and e., swinging by corner Beach Street and Harrison Avenue to Edinboro Street, near Essex, and thence s.e. across several streets now in the leather district, and along East Street to Atlantic Avenue); follow Atlantic Avenue as far as Dewey Square; cross the square to Purchase Street, which practically coincides with the old shore line as far as Pearl Street; here the slope of old Fort Hill pushed the shore line eastward as far as the present outer edge of Atlantic Avenue which it held as far as Broad Street, where a sharp turn w. carried the line along the southerly side of what is now Broad Street, to present location of Water Street at Liberty Square where a sharp turn s. followed a small bay, in, as far as present corner of Franklin and Federal Streets and swinging sharply around to n. and then along Federal and diagonally across Congress Street at its junction with Milk Street followed generally along present line of Congress Street to and through Post Office Square to Water Street where Shawmut Bank Building now stands. Turning e. the shore line then followed n. of Water Street to just below present Kilby Street where it took another sharp turn n. along Kilby Street and Merchants Row to our South Market Street; here turn to l. in w. direction by Faneuil Hall to Dock Square (hence its name); thence the line may be followed n. by Union Street, on North Street a few steps to and then through Scott Alley and Creek Square to Blackstone Street. By following North Street to Commercial Street, Commercial Street to Causeway and Causeway Street to Keanev Square one follows practically the old shore line and passes around three-fourths of the circumference of Copp's Hill. From Keanev Square the line ran s.e. and then s. and then w. and

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

n.w. forming a crescent, then named Mill Cove; this can best be followed through Prince Street in s.w. direction to Allen Street where line crosses the Massachusetts General Hospital Grounds in s. direction and can be fairly well followed by following Allen Street to Blossom Street, then Blossom Street to Cambridge Street and w. on Cambridge Street to Charles Street following Charles Street s. around the base of West Hill to Park Square. (The Public Garden which is passed on r. was then salt-marsh known as Round Marsh). Crossing by the w. side to Park Square the shore line extended s. to the present location of the corner of Eliot Street and Park Square and followed the curve of Pleasant Street, but several rods w. and s.w. from it, as far as Shawmut Avenue of our time; (placing the line at about one-half the distance between Pleasant Street and Church Street one will get a very good idea of its location); turning r. into Shawmut Avenue, follow through it to Dover Street, having in mind that the shore line bore across Shawmut Avenue and gradually to the l. until at the present location of Dover Street, it was within seventy-five feet of Washington Street location; turning l. walk e. on Dover Street the few steps to the point of beginning and the circuit of the famous peninsula is completed. Elevated trains may be taken n. or s. from Dover Street Station. Distance five miles.

There were seven Points on this peninsula, can you name and locate them?

What became of the soil of Fort Hill, when it was levelled?

Can you describe the Causeway of early days and the changes to present day conditions?

Where were Centry Hill and Centry Field?

What is the history of Mill Creek, now Blackstone Street?

Can you locate the first Windmill, the first Shipyard and the first Battery?

In making this trip you passed the shore side of Blackstone's Lot. Where was it and who was he?

FIELD HIKE NO. VII

WELLESLEY HILLS, MAUGUS HILL, NEEDHAM, BALD-PATE HILL.

W. Winter Street to Park Street subway, south bound; take car for Chestnut Hill; change there to Framingham, Worcester-Wellesley car (second fare). Get off at Wellesley Hills Center; return e. towards Boston, about one hundred and fifty yards; then take road up the hill, on the r., to Summit of Maugus Hill; pass both reservoirs and take cart path leading s., follow this through a field with large hemlock in center; go in s. direction to Wellesley Avenue; there turning to l., just past the gate house, take road to r. (Brookside Road) leading to Forest Avenue and Central Avenue; at this junction, turn to r. and two hundred

PLATE NO. VII



FIELD HIKE

WELLESLEY HILLS-NEEDHAM-NEWTON UPPER FALLS
G.W. Talbot, DEL.

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

and fifty yards down leave Central Avenue opposite Neholden Street and climb hill on r., going through wood to further side, for a fine view; retrace steps to Central Avenue, taking Neholden Street; this leads direct to Needham, where the car for Newtonville-Boston may be taken; to this point walk has covered about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; continue walk from Needham Sq. n. on Highland Avenue about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. as far as Public Library; here take road to r., following as far as it goes; ascend slope across fields and climb hill to water tower; on leaving tower, go through the woods in n.e. direction down the hill, to Kendrick Street; follow this e. across Charles River, past Working Boys' Home and Winchester Street to and through Brookline Street as far as Bald-Pate Hill (about two and one-half m. from water tower); climb this hill and turning due w., descend through woods and across fields in hollow; then up grassy slope to Oak Hill; continuing in w. direction to Dedham Street which follow in n. direction to Parker Street on r. which leads to Boylston Street, where Boston-Worcester car may be taken for Boston. Entire walk about eight and one-half m.

How did Maugus Hill get its name?

What purpose does the Sudbury Aqueduct serve?

By what name was the sandy plateau in the town of Needham known?

Did you notice the bald-pate on Bald-Pate Hill? Where was it?

Following the Charles River in its course from Boston Harbor, how many miles from its mouth is Kendrick's Bridge?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. VII

NORUMBEGA TOWER, NORSE DAM AND CANALS.

W. Walk up Winter Street* to Park Street subway station, south bound and take Newton-Brighton-Watertown cars; change at Newton Corner to Auburndale car which keep to end of car line; walk w. on Boulevard and cross Charles River; and from South Avenue take first r. at Metropolitan Park roadway and travel n. about one-half m. to Norumbega Tower; note the tablet, the "Blottstein" and the Old Ditch, or Moat, that surrounded the "Fort" of Leif Erikson; follow path to River Street, continue on, a few steps, to Summer Street on l. which take and follow throughout its length to Central Avenue; turn r. across the head of Cambridge Reservoir and just before the railroad track is reached, turn l. into a lane that leads up hill; follow this for about one-fourth m. to opening on r. leading down to a meadow on the edge of which an old stonewalled canal is seen which follow to its source; here turning to l., walk a few steps to the path and a bridge, from which the ancient dam is seen and the site of a hut on l.; note the curious Icelandic double stone foundation walls and pavement; there are also several ditches, presumably made by the Norsemen, along Stony Brook and its tributaries; returning to Central Avenue a few steps e. is Stony Brook Station where train may be taken for Boston.

Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

Why did the Norsemen, and later the Breton-French, fortify at this point, Norumbega?

What is the meaning of "blottstein"?

Does the old Canal near Stony Brook suggest any purpose or use, by the Norsemen?

From your visit and inspection of the Icelandic walls, should you say there had been a large settlement here?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. VIII

DRAPER HOUSE, WELD FARM, BROOK FARM, YE OLDE TAVERN.

S. Tunnel, Winter Street to Forest Hills; change to Charles River cars. Leave car at corner Beech and Centre Street and walk back n. on Centre Street; the old Draper House is seen on a slight knoll at l. Passing along, note the magnificent elms on either side, planted by the early settlers. Soon the site of the old West Roxbury Meeting House is reached on l. at the corner of Church Street. The "new" parsonage is still standing at the back of the lot. Turning into Church Street follow it w. to Weld Street, and there note Weld Farm, a property that has been in the family one hundred years or more. Following Weld Street s. to Corey Street, turn r. on Corey to Brook Farm Road on l. which follow to and across LaGrange Street, to Baker Street, and turning r. follow Baker Street a short distance, when, just beyond the brook, the entrance to Brook Farm, now occupied by the Martin Luther Orphans' Home, is reached. The only building left of the old group is that called "The Hive" now the main building of the home. Westerly from the buildings is Pulpit Rock from which John Eliot preached to the Indians who lived in these parts. The rock is reached by several paths, through the pines, of which there is a splendid grove, and will be readily discovered from its height, some twenty feet. It is composed of three or four immense fragments of puddingstone dumped here in the glacial age. Turning w. from Pulpit Rock, in a few steps, a wood road is reached which follow n. along edge of pines, to open field, which cross to Baker Street, and turning r. travel s.e. to Spring Street and then n.e. to Centre Street; walking n. on Centre Street, a short distance, the old burying ground on l. has some interesting head stones. A few steps beyond, as the slight hill is ascended to go over railroad track, the Olde Tavern, sitting in the hollow will be seen on r. Take electric cars at railroad bridge, foot of Mt. Vernon Street, for Boston.

What connection had the Draper House with the Revolution?

Can you sketch briefly the story of Brook Farm?

Who were some of the famous transcendentalists associated with the enterprise?

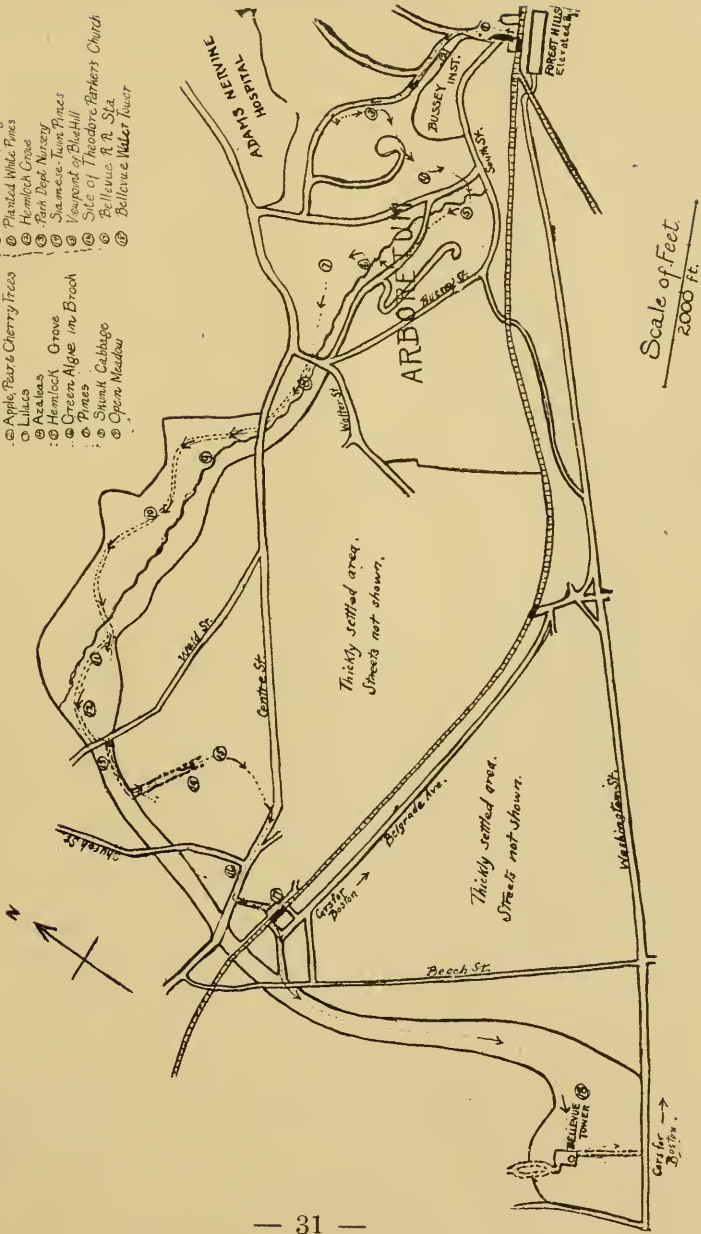
Did you see the ancient graves in the woods on way to Pulpit Rock?

Why did John Eliot come out here to preach to Indians?

Name some of the earliest families who settled West Roxbury.

PLATE NO. VIII

- Wilder Tree (in Arboretum)
- Apple, Pear, Cherry Trees
- Lilacs
- Azaleas
- Hemlock
- Green Algae in Brook
- Pines
- Sweet Cabbage
- Opium Meadow
- Yellow Tree (wing arch)
- Planted White Pines
- Hemlock Grove
- Park Dept. Nursery
- Same-size-Twin Pines
- Viewpoint of Blue Hill
- Site of Theodore Parkers Church
- Bellevue R.R. Sta.
- Bellevue Water Tower



Scale of Feet
2000 Ft.

FIELD HIKE NO. VIII

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, BRIDLE PATH, WEST ROXBURY PARKWAY AND MT. BELLEVUE.

S. Tunnel, Winter to Forest Hills; leaving Elevated Station at n., cross street and under N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad viaduct; continuing on up hill to entrance to Arboretum, follow the main driveway n.w., passing the two roads which turn off to the r., until the lilacs are passed; then turning out of road to the l. turn back on lilac path, s.e. a short distance and skirting the s.e. side of hill, continue in same direction and cross road and brook near South Street, then turning sharply to r., in n.w. direction, cross road and brook again to Pines; thence proceeding w., cross Walter Street and picking up the bridle path, follow it across Centre Street and continuing on bridle path for about one-half m. cross brook again and proceed up the hill to a grove of hemlocks and, still on the path, to Weld Street, turn to l. on Weld Street a very short distance and take bridle path on r. along edge of field until the sharp turn to l. is made; where path forks take l. branch up steep hill; at the top, when coming out into the field view of Blue Hill and the country to s. and w. may be had; descending in a s.w. direction, Centre Street is reached, which follow w. beyond Church Street and by a short street on l. arrive at Bellevue railroad station; cross track and by a short street and Belgrade Avenue, Beech Street is reached; cross Beech Street and go, by worn foot path, in a general s. direction, over wild land of the West Roxbury Parkway, to Mt. Bellevue and the tower at the summit; on leaving summit follow the old cart path on the s. side straight down to Washington Street, where elevated cars may be taken e. for Forest Hills and Boston. Distance four and one-half m.

What is the purpose of Arnold Arboretum?

Who founded Bussey Institute? By what University is it conducted?

How would you say that the valley through which the Dedham Branch railroad runs was formed?

In which of Boston's wards does the walk lie?

Can you name all the cities and towns seen from Mt. Bellevue?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. IX

DEDHAM VILLAGE, "PITT'S HEAD," POWDER HOUSE ROCK,
THE OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE.

S. Tunnel, Winter Street to Forest Hills, then Norwood or Walpole cars to High Street, Dedham (or by train from South Station to Dedham); taking High Street from the square, one is on the highway of early days; beyond the village it was known as the "Road to Connecticut." Proceeding along High Street note the Dr. Nathaniel Ames house, built in 1772; next above Ames Street is the handsome Samuel Haven house (1795); the elms in front were brought from England about 1762. On the "Green" just above the Court House, note the stone monument which was the base of the "Pillar of Liberty" (1776) once commonly known as "Pitt's Head"; the Old Meetinghouse, just beyond, built in 1763, is on or near the site of the first meeting house, begun in 1638. The Dexter house, w. of the Allin Evangelical Church, built in 1762, has many historical associations; General Washington spent a night here after the evacuation of Boston. A few rods beyond Chestnut Street is the Dowse house (1800) and a short distance beyond is the Great Common at "Connecticut Corner." In 1636, this was the training field. Turning at this point from High Street take Bridge Street at r. crossing the four-arched stone bridge, and turning down lane at r. a few rods to Ames Street and Powder House Rock, built by the town in 1766. Return by way of Ames Street and through High Street to the square by the railroad station and crossing to Eastern Avenue, over the railroad track, follow and swing around to the r. through thick rows of willows, to East Street, where is the ancient Fairbanks house. This, now the oldest house in Dedham, was built about 1637-38 by Jonathan Fairbanks, to whom the land on which it stands was allotted in 1637. In it are many objects of historical interest. Retrace steps to the square and take railroad or electric cars to Boston.

When was Dedham incorporated and what towns of the present day are in the area of the original grant?

Where, and when, was the first canal dug by the English settlers in this Country?

Did you visit the rooms of the Dedham Historical Society on Church Street? What is the Story of Pitt's Head?

From memory can you draw a ground plan of the Fairbanks house?

What is your idea of its form of construction, which was quite common in early Colonial days?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. VIII

SOUTH END; CHICKERING & SONS PIANO MFRS.,
791 Tremont Street.

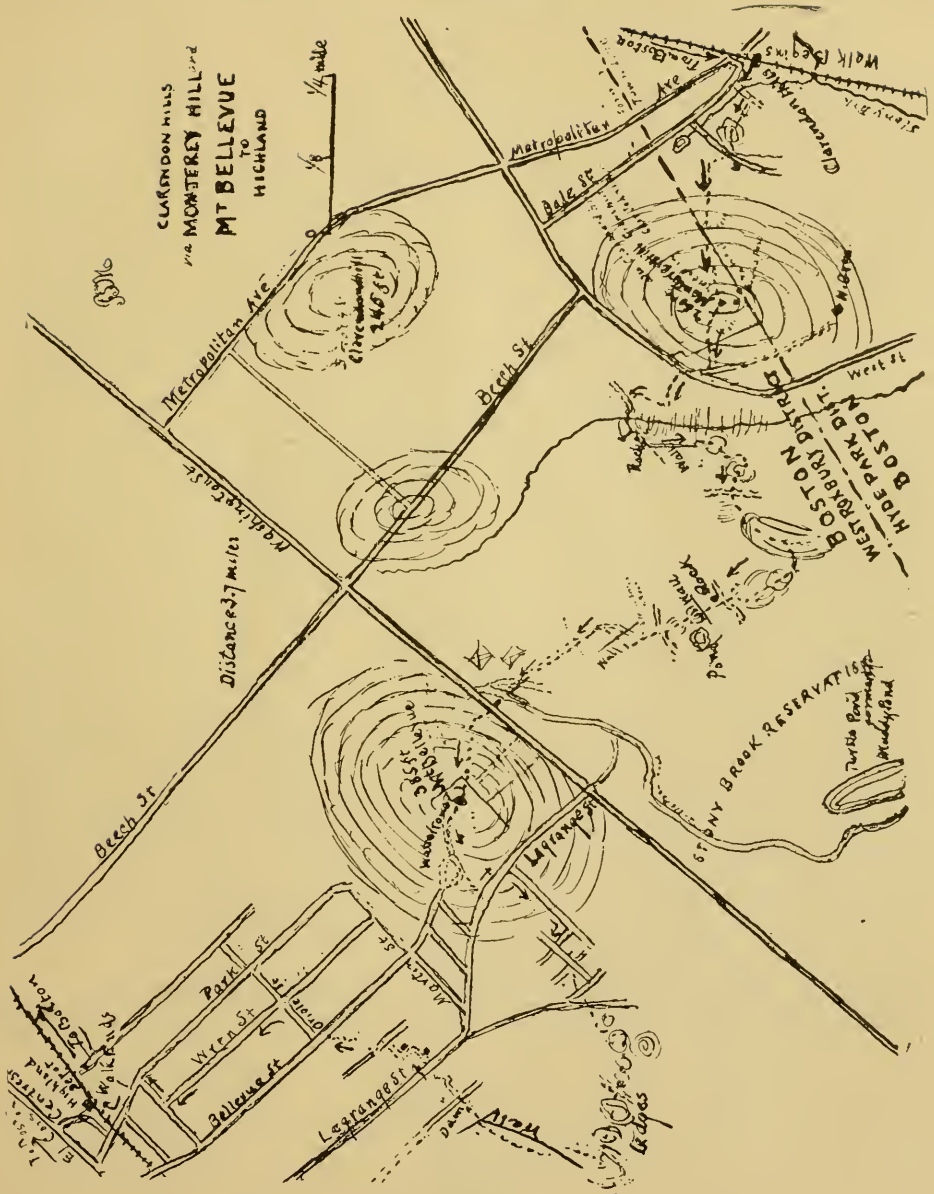
S. Walk up Winter Street to Park Street Subway Station and take Amory Street car up Tremont Street to n.w. corner of Northampton Street. Inquire at information window for the superintendent. You will probably be shown the manufacturing of cases and frames, also assembling, finishing and tuning. Saturdays, nine-thirty to eleven o'clock. Sufficient notice should be given by telephone or letter. On leaving factory, walk e. through Northampton Street to Washington Street, where elevated railway trains may be taken n. or s.

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. IX

WEST LYNN; H. P. HOOD & SONS, MODERN MILK PLANT.

E. Walk n. on Washington Street to Franklin Street on r. and proceed down Franklin Street to Oliver; turn r. on Oliver to High Street and thence e. on High Street to R. B. & L. Railroad Station; cross harbor by ferry and take Narrow Gauge train on East Boston side for West Lynn. Leave train at West Lynn and walk to Hood's Milk Plant, just behind depot. This plant is considered one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in this country. At the Milk Depot, inquire for Mr. Park, who will have a guide to show you the processes of receiving, pasteurizing, refrigerating, bottling and distributing this most important of foods. Notify Mr. Park, Alley Street, Lynn, Mass., three days in advance. Not more than fifty Scouts can be accommodated on any Saturday. The hours are 9.30 to 11 A.M. Half car-fares and refreshments will be furnished by H. P. Hood & Sons.

PLATE NO. IX



FIELD HIKE NO. IX

CLARENDON HILLS; MONTEREY HILL AND MT. BELLEVUE.

S. Tunnel, Winter Street to Forest Hills; then surface car via Hyde Park Avenue to point nearest Clarendon Hills Railroad Station; (or walk to South Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. train for Clarendon Hills); leaving station w. take Dale Street and turning very soon into first cart path on l. in very short distance, cross a small brook after which turn sharply to r. and up and over a knoll w. to where a brook runs under a road; cross road and travelling a little n. of w., climb slope to summit of Monterey Hill; fine view; leaving hill top due w. descend to private way and follow n. to Poplar Street, which cross, and travelling n.w. avoiding swamp at l., take cart path, soon reached, and following in w. direction a short distance turn s. on path that leads down other side of swamp to, and over, a couple of knolls; on second knoll turn w. and follow old cart road which later bears to s.; follow for short distance till a fork is reached; then branch to r. leaving it at base of a hillock, which go up and over in a n.e. direction and continuing cross old wood road; ascend and follow a short ridge with small pond on l. down to and across another old wood road, a short distance beyond which a long wall is reached; taking cart path near the wall, follow it to Washington Street which cross and go straight up e. slope of Bellevue Hill to water tower; from the tower, descend in s.w. direction over steep grassy slope to La Grange Street, crossing which enter a private way and following first r. and then l. cross the junction of two unaccepted streets and pass into thin woods at a point where there is a slight ridge, or ledgy outcrop; follow this by a footpath about one-fourth m. in w. direction to a low wall; here turn to r. and follow wall in n. direction until an angle is reached near which is a partially demolished dam; follow this path to Cottage Avenue; diagonally opposite, climb wall or gate and cross field to LaGrange Street and follow LaGrange Street n.w. to Centre Street, where elevated cars may be taken for Boston.

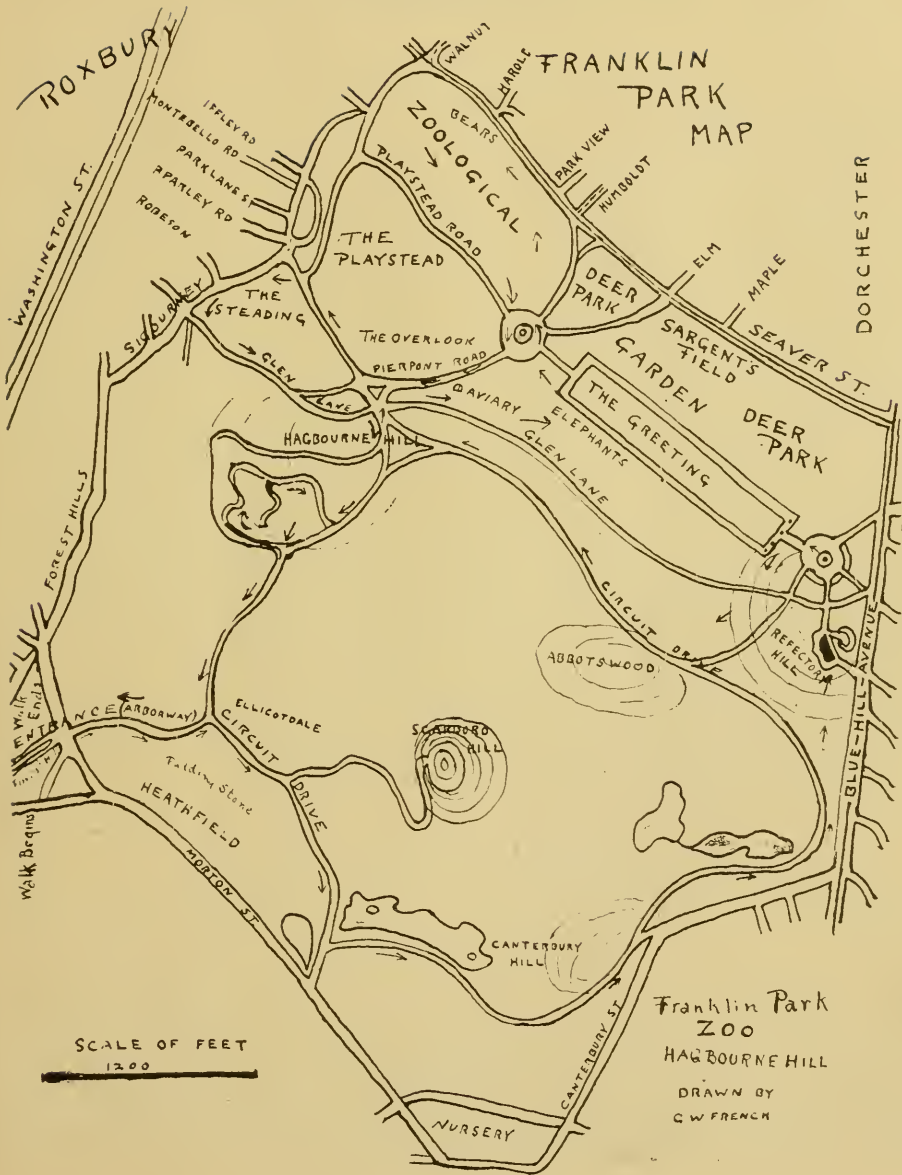
If you have taken walks No. 6 and No. 8 are you able to describe the difference in the rock formation found on those and on this one?

If so, can you give any reason for this?

What is area of Stony Brook Reservation? What is its character?

How does Mt. Bellevue compare in elevation with all other hills in Boston?

PLATE NO. X



Boy Scout Hikes in Greater Boston

FIELD HIKE NO. X

FRANKLIN PARK ZOO, REFECTORY HILL, AVIARY AND BEAR DENS.

S. Tunnel, Winter to Forest Hills; leaving station, take the Arborway a few rods n. and follow it into Franklin Park (note Roxbury Pudding Stone on r.); when Circuit Drive is reached, turn to the r. and follow this drive around w. and n.w. to a point just beyond two ponds known as the Duck Pond, which lie on the l.; here leave the road and travelling n. ascend Refectory Hill, where from the top of the building is a fine view; note somewhat to the n. several interesting columns and visit the interesting museum of animals in the Refectory Building; leaving the Refectory Building, go n. to circle then turn w. and descending down the path and then to l., skirt slope to Circuit Drive which follow n.w. to Pierpont Road and swinging sharply to r. visit Aviary and then the Elephant House and yard; leaving this in e. direction to circle, known as the "overlook," visit the Deer Park and beyond, to the n. w., the bear dens, which, having visited, swing back along Playstead Road to Pierpont Road and following it w. and n. w. walk around the Steading to Glen Lane; turning e., follow Glen Lane to Hagbourne Hill; ascending this by such route as seems desirable descend s. taking road back to Arborway and thence, to Forest Hills where Elevated Railway may be taken to Boston.

What is the history of the acquisition of Franklin Park?

How many species of animals did you see in the Park?

Where did the columns to n. of Refectory Hill once stand?

Did any one make pedometer test of distance travelled?

What feature seen in this walk most appealed to you?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. X

BOSTON; A. SHUMAN & COMPANY, CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 440 Washington Street.

E. From Boy Scout Headquarters cross Washington Street and enter asking for Mr. Maher at Boys' Clothing Department in Basement. He will arrange for Scouts to be shown processes in the manufacture of clothing; Cutting, Making, Trimming, Inspection Department, Alteration Rooms, Military Uniform Manufacturing and Advertising Department. Hours, Saturday forenoon 9.30 to 12.00 or, on other days, after school. Notify William F. Maher 24 hours in advance.

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. X

OLD ROXBURY; EUSTIS STREET BURYING GROUND, WARREN HOMESTEAD, ELIOT CHURCH, SITE OF ROXBURY UPPER FORT, ANCIENT BURYING GROUND.

S. Tunnel, Winter to Northampton Street; transfer to surface car on Washington Street going s.; leave car at Eustis Street and visit burying ground at corner of Eustis and Washington Streets where are tombs of Governor Thomas Dudley (1653), John Eliot and many other notables of the early days of the settlement; walking along Washington Street s. to about 2250, note, nearly opposite Warren Street the Greyhound Tavern dating from 1654; at junction of Washington and Dudley Streets, is the site of Governor Dudley's house and in the rear of the People's Bank Building, the site of John Eliot's house; following Dudley Street w. to Eliot Square, note Eliot Church (built 1804) which is the fourth meetinghouse on the site of the first rude structure in which John Eliot preached; at the foot of the square, find the old "Parting Stone" placed by Paul Dudley in 1744; note the Dillaway house on e. side of the square from which Gen. John Thomas watched the burning of Charlestown, June 17, 1775; turning up Highland Street, which leads from s. side of the square, follow it to Fort Street, which leads to Highland Park, the site of Roxbury Upper Fort; retracing steps to junction of Washington and Warren Streets, follow Warren Street, to Warren Square, where will be seen the statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, and on the l., near by, an old stone house built in 1846 which marks the site of his birthplace; take Kearsarge Avenue, named in honor of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, and follow a short distance to the famous Roxbury Latin School founded by Governor Dudley and John Eliot in 1645. (This is the first school in America to adopt the Boy Scout program in its curriculum); retracing steps to corner of Warren and Dudley Streets take an Uphams Corner car (or walk a mile) to Columbia Road where lies one of the oldest burying grounds in New England; a study of the inscriptions on tombstones and headstones will be an hour well spent; leaving cemetery, take car at Uphams Corner for Dudley Street Elevated Station and Boston.

Why was Roxbury so named?

What is the story of John Eliot?

Can you name three early governors who resided in Roxbury?

Who built the Redoubt across the road at the Burying Ground (Eustis Street) at the time of the siege of Boston?

What town was incorporated at the same time as Roxbury? When?

Did you note the date of the oldest grave in the Dorchester Cemetery?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. XI

THE "NORTH PRECINCT," HOMES OF THE PRESIDENTS,
"PENN'S HILL"

S. Summer Street from Washington Street to South Station; train to Quincy; take short street running n.e. from station to the square on Hancock Street; note the Stone Temple and get permission of the sexton, if possible, to enter as within are the tombs of two Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams; it stands on the site of the pastorate of Rev. John Hancock, father of Governor John Hancock; next visit the old burying ground nearly opposite the Stone Temple, now known as Hancock Cemetery, where are many distinguished graves and ancient headstones. Following Washington Street which passes behind the Stone Temple, in a s.e. direction to Elm Street, then turn r. into and through Elm Street to School Street; about half way through Elm Street note stately white house on r., formerly home of William Everett, and nearly opposite, the Old Ruggles house (1641) at the corner of South Street; passing through School Street and Franklin Street to its junction with Independence and President Avenues, one comes to the Adams Homesteads; the first is the ancient farmhouse, made over, in which John Adams was born; the house in the triangular lot is the one in which John Quincy Adams was born; this house "restored" by the Quincy Historical Association, dates from 1716; a small admission is charged. Penn's Hill may be reached by continuing on Franklin Street a short distance taking path on l. to summit. From here, Abigail Adams and her son John Quincy Adams, then a lad, saw the smoke of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Returning to Quincy Adams Station, train may be taken for Boston, or electric car, by way of Quincy, Wollaston and Neponset.

What part of Quincy was settled several years prior to Boston?

To what town did the territory belong, 1634 to 1640? 1640 to 1792?

Quincy has a political distinction enjoyed by no other town in the United States. What is it?

How did the first railroad in the United States come to be built in Quincy?

Did you learn anything from this trip as to what kind of a mother Abigail Adams was?

When visiting the ancient Adams house, did you receive any inspiration to make your life more "worth while?"

FIELD HIKE NO. XI

BLUE HILLS RANGE, WAMPATUCK HILL, CHICKATAW BUT HILL, BEARBUCK HILL, TUCKER HILL, HANCOCK HILL AND GREAT BLUE HILL.

S. Walk down Summer Street to South Station; train for West Quincy; leaving station, follow in s. direction, road that passes it, taking Wampatuck Road on the r. and follow it to where it makes a sharp turn to the l. at the base of Babel Rock; ascend slope s.w. and leaving summit s., cross two roads and into pasture, then turning w. recross Wampatuck Road, noting quarry on l. and then ascend, in w. direction, Rattlesnake Hill; still continuing a little n.w. down Rattlesnake Hill and up Rattle Crag; climb down the crag w. and turning sharp to l., go s. to wood road or bridle path; travelling on this for a short distance e., and then turning s. toward Wampatuck Hill, which climb and then descending s. cross Administration Road, and striking the ridge to the s. of it, follow along the summits in a general s.w. direction to Chickatawbut Hill, which is crossed by a telephone line; leaving Chickatawbut Hill, travel s.w. down the slope to the Glover's Pump; leaving here, follow road w. to the first path l. which take to Randolph Avenue and, turning to r., travel in w. direction across Randolph Avenue and Forest Street, and ascend w. up the slope of Bearbuck Hill; drop down to the notch known as Doe Hollow, in direction a little s. of w., and skirting steep n. slope of Boyce Hill continue in the same direction to Dark Hollow and up slope of Tucker Hill; on the summit of Tucker Hill, turn n. w. crossing, near the foot of the hill, a path and, locating spring at the head of Marigold Brook a few steps beyond is Hillside Street, on reaching which, turn to l., and travelling s.w. at a point about one-eighth m. from spring, turn r. and ascend slope of Hancock Hill in n. w. direction; on leaving summit, turn sharp to l., and descend s.w. to Administration Road, which follow in general w. direction to Wild Cat Notch Path on the l., which follow s. and w. and climb Great Blue Hill; note Observatory, Eliot Arch and other points of interest; from Great Blue Hill descend the bridle path n. to Blue Hill Avenue, where electric cars may be taken for Mattapan and Boston.

How many acres in the Blue Hill Reservation? In what four towns?

Can you name, from memory, the hills traversed in this walk?

How did Massachusetts derive its name from these hills?

What names have they had since their discovery by Capt. John Smith?

Did you find Cragfoot Spring, and climb Rattle Crag?

Did you note the old cellar w. of Tip-Top Rock, on Chickatawbut?

What is the story of the use of Great Blue Hill for scientific observation?

Could you, by compass points, name the mountains, lakes and cities seen by you from summit of Great Blue Hill?

PLATE NO. XII



FIELD HIKE NO. XII

WINTHROP BEACH, BOSTON HARBOR, POINT SHIRLEY,
FORT BANKS.

E. Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway on Atlantic Avenue, by way of Summer Street and High Street; cross Boston Harbor by ferry from station and, on the other side, take Narrow Gauge Railway for Ocean Spray; leaving station, follow Shirley Street in s. direction to Main Street, noting Fort Banks on r., and still continuing s., follow Main Street over bridge to Read Street on the l.; follow Read Street to Lincoln Street, where turn r. and follow s. to Pleasant Street, on the harbor shore, where turn l. and following e. to Court Road, turn r. and follow around shore to and through Johnson Avenue, to Cottage Park Road where turn l. and travelling w. to Pleasant Street, turn r. and follow through to Shirley Street; passing Winthrop Beach Station on l. and turning r. follow Shirley Street around, skirting the shore, to Tafts Avenue which follow through to Adams Street; turn l. through Adams Street to the Strand and Brewster Avenue to Bay View Avenue to Shirley Street; retrace steps on Shirley Street to Greenhill Park; turning r. on Harborview Avenue to Faunbar Avenue, passing water tower upon r.; on reaching Winthrop Shore Drive, follow it w. to Hawthorne Avenue; thence turning to l., follow to Ocean Spray Station where train can be taken in either direction for Boston.

Geographically, how does Winthrop resemble Old Boston?

Why does the United States government have two forts here?

What industries do you find in Winthrop?

Have you any theory as to the land formations at entrance of Boston Harbor;

Winthrop on north; Nantasket on the south and the islands between?

What are the advantages of Winthrop as a Sea-Scouting Center?

HISTORICAL HIKE NO. XII

E. Same directions for travelling as Field Hike No. XII.; the two may well be taken at the same time.

1. The Deane Winthrop House is on w. side of Shirley Street, a few minutes walk s. from Ocean Spray Station.
2. The Old Bill House will be seen just after the turn from Main Street into Read Street.
3. Pullin Point is at the end of Point Shirley.
4. The site of the John Hancock shore-place is on Siren Street, Point Shirley, near Hale Avenue.
5. Off shore from the Strand, Point Shirley, occurred the capture of British ordnance ship *Hope* which was run ashore here.

Who was Deane Winthrop?

Why was Point Shirley so named, and when?

What use did "The best families of Boston" make of this promontory in Colonial days?

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. XI

NEPONSET; GEORGE LAWLEY & SON, CORP., YACHT BUILDERS,
Ericsson Street, foot of Walnut Street.

S. Tunnel, Washington to Andrew Square, where take Neponset Bridge car, which leave at the bridge and going n. on Taylor Street to tunnel under railway tracks, turn into Walnut Street, which follow through to Ericsson Street and to Lawley's Yard. Announce yourselves as Boy Scouts at the office. You will be shown yachts of various designs; such jobs as may be on the ways—many models, drawings and such activities connected with the building of yachts as may be in progress. They should be notified two days in advance. Hours 9 to 11 A.M. Saturdays. Return by the same route.

INDUSTRIAL HIKE NO. XII

WATERTOWN; HOOD RUBBER COMPANY, RUBBER WORKS.

W. Walk up Winter Street to Park Street under; then take Cambridge Subway to Harvard; transfer there to surface cars, Hood's Loop, which goes direct to factory. Announce yourselves at the office and a guide will be furnished to show and explain the many interesting processes of rubber manufacture and the great variety of articles made by this concern. Two days' notice must be given. Hours 9 to 11 A.M. Saturdays. Return by same route.

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