



Introducing the *Concord Session IPA* Commemorating the "Battle at Concord"

Our Concord Session IPA is an IPA lovers IPA. First off, it is a single hop IPA. We use generous amounts of Simcoe hop all throughout the boil for bittering and then even MORE Simcoe for dry-hopping. So, this IPA is LOADED. Second, we have held the ABV to only 4.8% - so if you LOVE hops, you can drink all the Concord you want.

Commemorating the Battle of Concord:

General Thomas Gage, the military governor of Massachusetts, was aware that the agitators and the Patriot Colonists in the Province of Massachusetts Bay were preparing for conflict following the 1773 Boston Tea Party and the passing of the punishing '1774 Intolerable Acts'. Their preparations included the production of arms and munitions and the training of militia, including the Minutemen.

On April 19th, 1775, General Gage sent an advance force of British troops to capture the patriot leaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock who were reportedly staying in the village of Lexington and he sent other British troops to Concord to seize the arms and ammunition.

The patriot leaders Adams and Hancock escaped, thanks to the midnight ride of Paul Revere and other riders who went all throughout the countryside sounding the alert. Shots were exchanged at the Battle of Lexington Green which started the American Revolution. The British troops at Lexington marched on to the town of Concord, their combined force to-

talled about 1800 'Redcoats'.

When the British reached Concord, the soldiers began searching premises and private houses, concentrating on Col James Barrett's farm, for firearms and started to set fire to homes. The patriots had received news of the British plans and had already moved their cache of munitions to other towns. There was some fighting and the tired British started on their homeward march back to Boston. Militiamen advanced on the three British companies, and took control of North Bridge, which led to the town of Concord.

The fighting began in earnest when militia Major Buttrick gave the order for the militia to fire on the British. The colonial forces totalled nearly 4000 men. The militia outnumbered the British 2 to 1. They took advantage of the surrounding countryside - behind every wall, every building, trees and every bit of rising ground were militiamen. By day's end the British had sustained 273 killed or wounded and 53 missing.

