

**A DIRECTORY CONTAINING THE NAMES,
OCCUPATIONS AND RESIDENCE OF THE
INHABITANTS OF CONCORD CENTRE
VILLAGE. EMBELLISHED WITH VIEWS OF
PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

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A Directory Containing the Names, Occupations and Residence of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village. Embellished with Views of Public Buildings by David Watson

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DAVID WATSON

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PREFACE.

THE rapid growth of this Village, both in business and population, renders it very obvious that a new Directory is needed; and hence the present one, the second by the same compiler, is offered to the public. As the utility of such a work mainly depends upon its correctness, great pains have been taken to make it complete and correct. Still, there are undoubtedly some errors, for which we ask the favorable consideration of our patrons.

We have endeavored to comprise in this volume the names of all heads of families; all males of twenty-one years of age, and upwards; all persons doing business in Concord Centre Village; the names of the several streets; the officers of the different societies in this village; and such other information as is usually contained in a work of this kind.

In several of the streets which are but partly filled with buildings, the Nos. given in this Directory must be considered rather as a direction *towards* the place, than as indicating the exact spot. In such cases, it is recommended to omit affixing the number to the house till such street shall be more filled up, and the No. accurately ascertained. The erection of new buildings in some places where sufficient allowance was not made therefor, has rendered a change of numbers necessary; and whenever it may be

deemed advisable, such street may be numbered anew by the proper authority of the town.

We would express our obligations to those gentlemen who have so generously aided in furnishing statistics for the work; and particularly to S. C. BADGER, Esq., who has rendered in the present, as well as in the former work, much valuable aid and assistance in preparing the Map and other matter for the press.

Concord, Jan. 12, 1850.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF CONCORD.

CONCORD, the political capital of New-Hampshire, and seat of the courts for the county of Merrimack, lies on both sides of the river of that name; but the principal village, (with which our work has immediately to do,) and the seat of most of the business of the town, comprises an extent of about two miles north and south, on the western side of the Merrimack, and back from the river about half a mile. It may not be irrelevant to bring together, in this compendious form, a few facts in regard to the place generally, which cannot be otherwise than interesting to a large proportion of those from whom the principal patronage to our little work may be expected.

The Indian name of the territory now comprising the town of Concord, was *Penacook*—which name it retained from its first exploration by the whites, as early as 1639. It was granted in 1725, under the name of the "Plantation of Penacook," by Massachusetts, (who claimed jurisdiction by virtue of the grant in the royal charter of "three miles north of the river Merrimack") to a company of settlers principally from Andover, Haverhill, and Bradford, in that State. In 1726, a committee appointed by the government of Massachusetts, with a number of the proposed settlers, proceeded to Penacook, and laid out one hundred and three home lots on the river. During this year, considerable progress was made in the settlement, about fifty persons being employed in the warm season. The building of a block-house for defence, and as a place of worship, was commenced this year, and finished the next. It was 40 feet in

length, and 25 in breadth. It was located on Main street, on the spot where Mr. Nathan Stickney's brick store now stands, (No. 235.)

On the 15th of February, 1728, the first child was born—Dorcas, daughter of Edward and Dorcas Abbot. She died, Sept. 28, 1797. The first male child was Edward, son of the same parents, born Dec. 27, 1730; he died, Sept., 1801. They were born in the house now standing, No. 201, Main street, at the corner of Montgomery street, which is the oldest house but one in the town. The oldest house is that of the Rev. Mr. Walker, at the north end of Main street, lately modernized and now occupied by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. It is said to be the oldest two-story house between Haverhill, Mass., and Canada.

In 1730, the first bridge in the town was built over Suncook river; and a burial-place located and enclosed the same year.

The first legal meeting of the inhabitants was holden at the meeting-house, Jan. 11, 1732—Capt. Ebenezer Eastman moderator. At this meeting the inhabitants voted to raise £110 for the support of the ministry. At the next meeting, on the 6th of March, the inhabitants voted a bounty of 20 shillings for every wolf killed within the township; also a bounty of six pence for killing rattlesnakes, and a penny for blackbirds.

The "Plantation of Penacook," an extent of about seven miles square, was, in 1733, incorporated by the "Great and General Court of Massachusetts" by the name of *Rumford*, which name was given from that of a parish in England. It retained this name until June, 1765, when it was incorporated by its present name, CONCORD, by the General Court of New-Hampshire, within whose jurisdiction it had been decided to be, by order of the king in council, in 1740.

In 1739, in apprehension of an attack from the Indians,

the town ordered a garrison to be built around the Rev. Mr. Walker's dwelling-house.

The first school-house was erected in 1742, "near the brook by the clay-pits," which is understood to have been about ten rods south of the Court House. About this time, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Eastman was taken prisoner by the Indians, and carried to Canada. She was redeemed and returned to her family some time after.

On Friday, Aug. 8, 1746, a party of about one hundred Indians from Canada came into town with an intention to destroy it. In expectation of their hostility, Capt. Daniel Ladd, with a company of forty men from Exeter, arrived the same day, and two other companies were already stationed here. The Indians, on discovering this, concluded to lie concealed till the Sunday following, when they determined to massacre the people assembled in the meeting-house. But the people went armed, which disappointed their intentions. One party of the Indians was concealed in a thicket of alders, then growing where the house No. 244 Main street now stands, and another in the bushes on the north, between the old North Church and Mr. Towle's house. Some of them were seen by a little girl during the exercises; but she did not make it known till the meeting closed, when the people marched out in a body, and the Indians concluded to abandon the attack. They then retired to the woods, and laid in ambush, ready to capture whoever might fall in their way.

On Monday, the 11th, seven of the inhabitants set out for Hopkinton, all armed. One of the party, (O. Peters,) having proceeded some distance forward of the others, sat down, and waited the approach of his friends. The Indians rose from their ambush, fired, and killed him on the spot. Jonathan Bradley and his party had just gained the summit of the hill; and being deceived as to the number of the

Indians, he ordered his men to fire and rush down among them. The whole body of Indians then arose, being about 100 in number. Bradley now urged his men to fly; but it was too late—the work of destruction had commenced. Samuel Bradley was shot through the body, stripped of his clothing, and scalped. To Jonathan they offered “good quarter,” having been acquainted with him; but he fought with his gun against the host of enemies, until they struck him on the face repeatedly with their knives and tomahawks, and literally hewed him down, scalped and stripped him. Two others, John Bean and John Lufkin, attempting to flee, were killed at the same fire with S. Bradley. Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were made prisoners, and taken to Canada. As soon as the alarm was given, the soldiers at the garrison and several of the inhabitants repaired to the scene of slaughter. As they approached, the Indians were seen upon the retreat. The bodies were brought away, and interred in the church-yard the following day. Six of the Indians were killed, and several wounded.

On the 22d (corresponding to the 11th, O. S.) of August, 1837, a monument was erected by the descendants of Samuel Bradley to mark the spot where the massacre took place. An address was delivered on the occasion by ASA MCFARLAND, Esq. This monument stands on the north side of the road, about a mile and a half from the State House; it is a plain granite shaft, twelve feet in height, resting upon a base somewhat elevated, and contains the following inscription:—“This Monument is in memory of SAMUEL BRADLEY, JONATHAN BRADLEY, OBADIAH PETERS, JOHN BEAN, and JOHN LUFKIN, who were massacred, August 11, 1746, by the Indians. Erected 1837, by Richard Bradley, son of the Hon. John Bradley, and grandson of Samuel Bradley.”

Main street was laid out in 1785, by a committee consisting of Messrs. Benjamin Emery, Joseph Hall, John Bradley, Reuben Kimball, and Joseph Farnum.

Water communication was opened with Boston in 1815, by means of the Middlesex Canal and the Boating Company, and the first boat of the company arrived at the landing here, June 23, 1815, in 3½ days from Boston,—then considered a safe and expeditious mode of conveyance, but in 27 years to be superseded by the railroad, making its passage in as many hours as the other occupied days.

Since 1816, Concord has been the permanent seat of government. The houses in which the General Court held their sessions were the meeting-house, Judge Walker's store, in the store now occupied by W. P. Hardy, and in the town-house, on its completion in 1796, till 1819.

The building of the STATE HOUSE was commenced in 1816, and the legislature convened within its walls in 1819. The centre of the building is 50 feet in front by 57 in depth; the wings are each 38 feet in front by 49 in depth; the whole making a parallelogram of 126 feet in length by 49 in width, with the addition of a projection in the centre of each front of 4 feet. The outside walls are of hammered granite. The lot on which it stands contains something more than two acres, enclosed on two sides with a solid wall of hammered stone, about 5 feet high; the front fences and gates are of iron castings, with stone posts and sills. The expense of building, including the land, the fence, and the furniture of the house, amounted to \$82,000.

In this building are a chamber for the Representatives, with an arched ceiling rising 30 feet from the floor; the Senate chamber, 18 feet in height; the Council chamber, and offices for the secretary and treasurer, the adjutant and attorney-generals, with a spacious room occupied as the State library.