

CHAPTER IX.

PERIOD OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—FROM 1775 TO 1785.

AT the commencement of the Revolution the inhabitants of Concord partook largely of the spirit of liberty, and of hatred to the oppressive measures of the British government, that pervaded other portions of the country.

Early in 1775 the popular feeling was manifested against Major BENJAMIN THOMPSON, afterwards Count Rumford. Mr. Thompson, then about twenty-two years of age, was a native of Woburn, Massachusetts; had been employed as a school teacher in Concord for about three years previous. Having married Mrs. Sarah, widow of Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Mr. Walker, he had visited Exeter and Portsmouth, became acquainted with leading men in the Province, and attracted the attention of Governor John Wentworth, from whom, in 1774, he received the commission of major in the New-Hampshire militia. But as Gov. Wentworth was known to favor the cause of the crown rather than of the colonies, the people were suspicious of their young townsman, because he consented to hold a commission under him. Another circumstance that more inflamed them, was, that two British officers, of Gen. Gage's army in Boston, had visited Concord on furlough, and been entertained at Major Thompson's house. These circumstances, added to the fact that Mr. Thompson spoke doubtfully of the American cause, were the occasion of popular indignation against him. Tradition says that measures were concerted by a number of the more zealous

patriots to surround his house on a given evening, to seize his person, and then to treat him according to their judgment of his demerits; but, being timely admonished, Major Thompson withdrew to his native town, where he found himself equally insecure. It is said that he in vain sought for service in the American cause previous to the battle at Bunker Hill. Being every where suspected of *toryism*, he finally placed himself under the protection of Gen. Gage, in Boston.*

As soon as the news of the battle at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, reached Concord, Capt. ABIEL CHANDLER raised a volunteer company of thirty-six men, and marched to Cambridge, where they remained a fortnight. The names of this patriotic band, and of others from Concord who hastened to the scene of blood, cannot now be ascertained.† But at a meeting, December 5th, it was voted, "That Capt. Abiel Chandler and those that went under him to Cambridge, upon the alarm in April last, be paid by the parish, at the same rate that other troops in this colony are paid."

In May, 1775, a circular was received from a committee appointed by the Congress at Exeter, calling for a Convention of Deputies from the several towns in the Province, to meet at Exeter, May 17th, "fully empowered and authorized to adopt and pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve the rights of this and the other Colonies;" — which deputies should hold their seats, if necessary, six months. Pursuant to this, a town-meeting was immediately called, (May 11th,) and Timothy Walker, jr., elected "to represent the inhabitants of Concord at the proposed General Convention for the term of six months." This Convention was composed of one hundred and fifty-one delegates, and was styled the First Provincial Congress.‡

* See Biographical Sketch of Count Rumford.

† Judge Patten, of Bedford, in his journal of April 21, 1775, speaking of the fight at Lexington — the news of which he received on the 20th — says:

"Our John and John Dobbins and my bro'r Samuel's two oldest sons, sett off and joined Derryfield men, and about six from Goffstown, and two or three more from this town, under the command of Capt. John Moores, of Derryfield; they amounted to the No. of 45 in all. Suncook men and two or three others that joined them marched in about an hour after. They amounted to 35. *There was nine more went along after them, belonging to Pennycook, or there about, and I went to McGregore's, and I got a pound of coffee on credit.*"

‡ See N. H. Register, 1852, p. 40. Previous to this time both the Rev. Mr. Walker and Timothy Walker, jr., had attended a Convention at Exeter. See preceding "Accounts," &c.

In vain did the Governor, John Wentworth, attempt to repress or control the spirit of liberty every where awakened.

In a private letter written by him about this time he says: "Our hemisphere threatens a hurricane. I have in vain strove, almost to death, to prevent it. If I can at last bring out of it safety to my country and honor to my *sovereign*, my labors will be joyful." But he could do neither; despairing of his efforts, and deeming his authority lost, and himself insulted by the proceedings of the Provincial Assembly, in the month of September following he entirely withdrew from the government of the Province.*

The fight at Lexington had kindled a patriotic flame all over the country. Companies were immediately formed, who hastened to the scene of danger in the vicinity of Boston. Among these, in the regiment commanded by Col. John Stark, were three companies from Concord and neighboring towns, under the command of Capt. GORDON HUTCHINS, Capt. JOSHUA ABBOT and Capt. AARON KINSMAN. These all shared in the glory of the battle at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775.†

Tradition says that in the battle Capt. Abbot's company was stationed on the extreme left, without even the slight protection afforded by the rail-fence, or heaps of hay, enjoyed by most of the regiment.

The losses sustained by the several companies from Concord, according to returns made, were estimated as follows:

CAPT. GORDON HUTCHINS'S COMPANY.		
	£	s. d.
Daniel Livermore, 2d Lieut., one gun,	3	0 0
William Beard,	0	4 0
Pratt Chase,	0	5 6
Alexander Patterson,	0	3 0
Benjamin Baker,	1	4 0
George Shannon,	6	2 0
Total,	10	18 6
CAPT. JOSHUA ABBOT'S COMPANY.		
	£	s. d.
William Mitchell, <i>killed</i> ,	7	3 0
Abiel Chandler, 2d Lieutenant,	5	2 0
	12	5 0

* Belknap's Hist., Ch. 24: 1774-5.

† See Muster Rolls, in Secretary's office, and names of men from Concord, in Doc. No. 2, Chap. IX.

CAPT. AARON KINSMAN'S COMPANY.

	£	s.	d.
Aaron Kinsman,	3	0	0
Nathaniel Fox,	0	15	0
Abraham Kimball, lost a gun,	2	8	0
John Folsom,	1	16	0
Thomas Frohawk,	1	18	0
Alexander Smith,	1	19	0
William Willey,	2	8	0
James Aiken,	1	16	0
John Shirley,*	2	8	0
Francis Knight,	1	1	0
Samuel Bean,	0	12	0
Stephen Dudley,	0	3	0
Ebenezer Bean,	6	12	0
John Manuel, † <i>killed</i> ,	7	10	8
Alexander Shirley,*	2	11	0
Add for James Aiken,	1	4	0
Total,	32	1	8

A census was taken this year of all the inhabitants of New-Hampshire, agreeably to an order of the General Assembly. In Concord the enumeration was made by Abiel Chandler, ‡ whose return was as follows :

" Males under sixteen years of age,	280
Males from sixteen to fifty years of age, not in the army,	186
All males above fifty years of age,	36
Persons gone in the army,	46
All females,	490
Negroes and slaves for life,	14
Total,	1052

Fire arms, 98."

* This may certify that Alexander and John Shallery was in my company in Bunker Hill fight, and Alexander Shallery lost a cot and snapsack, to the valey of £2 11s., and John Shallery lost a cot and jacket to the valey of £2 8s.

This is a thrue account as they to told soon after the fight. AARON KINSMAN, Capt.
June 10, 1776. [Copied from the original.]

† 1776, Jan. 30. Rec'd of Timothy Walker, jr., seven pounds, ten shillings and eight pence, *L m y*, in full for my son John's loss at Bunker Hill last June ; also, six dollars in full for a coat and blanket promis'd by the Colony of New-Hampshire.

AARON MANUAL.

N. B. Said Manuel was in Capt. Kinsman's company, Col. Stark's regiment.

‡ Paid Abiel Chandler, for surveying roads and *taking the number of the people*, £3 10s. 6d."
—Town Rec., 1775.

TIMOTHY WALKER, jr., was again chosen, December 5, to represent the parish of Concord in General Congress, to be held at Exeter the 21st day of December, 1775, for the term of one year, and "was empowered to pursue such measures as he shall judge necessary for the public good; and in case there should be a recommendation from the Continental Congress that this colony assume government in any particular form which will require a House of Representatives, that they resolve themselves into such a House as the said Continental Congress shall recommend."*

1776.

At this General Congress New-Hampshire stood foremost among the sister Colonies in opposition to the oppressions of the British government. Agreeably to the trust reposed in them by their constituents, having assumed the name and authority of a House of Representatives, they proceeded to choose twelve persons to be a distinct branch of the Legislature, by the name of a Council, and adopted in fact a constitution, which, it is said, was the FIRST adopted by any of the colonies, after the Revolution commenced.† On the 11th of June, 1776, "a committee was chosen to make a draught of a Declaration of the General Assembly for the INDEPENDENCE of the United Colonies on Great Britain, to be transmitted to our delegates in Congress." This committee consisted of Samuel Cutts, of Portsmouth, Timothy Walker, of Concord, and John Dudley, who represented Raymond and Poplin.

On the 15th of June the committee reported a draught of a DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which was unanimously adopted, and a copy forwarded to the Delegates from New-Hampshire in Congress. Which of the committee had the honor of drawing up this Declaration, we are not informed, but we claim a *share* of the honor for our own representative.

The New-Hampshire Declaration is as follows :

"Whereas it now appears an undoubted fact that notwithstanding all the dutiful petitions and decent remonstrances from the American

* December 27, 1775. Timothy Walker, Esq., and Samuel Hobart, Esq., were paymasters of the New-Hampshire troops, of the regiments commanded by Col. Stark, Poor and Reid. June 19, 1776, Colonel Walker was appointed Muster and Paymaster for Capt. Shepard's company.—*Records, Secretary's office.*

† See Belknap's N. H., 1776, Farmer's ed., and N. H. Hist. Coll., vol. 4, p. 150.

colonies, and the utmost exertions of their best friends in England on their behalf; the British ministry, arbitrary and vindictive, are yet determined to reduce by fire and sword our bleeding county, to their absolute obedience; and for this purpose, in addition to their own forces, have engaged great numbers of foreign mercenaries, who may now be on their passage here, accompanied by a formidable fleet to ravish and plunder the sea-coast; from all which we may reasonably expect the most dismal scenes of distress the ensuing year, unless we exert ourselves by every means and precaution possible; and whereas we of this colony of New-Hampshire have the example of several of the most respectable of our sister colonies before us for entering upon that most important step of disunion from Great Britain, and declaring ourselves FREE and INDEPENDENT of the crown thereof, being impelled thereto by the most violent and injurious treatment; and it appearing absolutely necessary in this most critical juncture of our public affairs, that the Honorable the Continental Congress, who have this important object under immediate consideration, should be also informed of our resolutions thereon without loss of time, we do hereby declare that it is the opinion of this Assembly that our delegates at the Continental Congress should be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to join with the other colonies in declaring the thirteen united colonies a free and independent State—solemnly pledging our faith and honor that we will on our parts support the measure with our lives and fortunes—and that in consequence thereof they, the Continental Congress, on whose wisdom, fidelity and integrity we rely, may enter into and form such alliances as they may judge most conducive to the present safety and future advantage of these American Colonies: *Provided*, the regulation of our own internal police be under the direction of our own Assembly.

Entered according to the original,

Attest: NOAH EMERY, *Clr. D. Reprs.*

About this time the officers of an armed schooner belonging to the British, which had been seized, were sent to Concord as prisoners of war.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Concord, in the State of New-Hampshire:

EXETER, January 4th, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—The persons who accompany this, Mr. Richard Willis, Mr. Joseph Hanwell, Mr. Alexander Reed Elliot, Mr. Owen Williams, and Mr. Magnus Banks, late officers of the armed schooner George, are now prisoners of the United States, and have given their parole of honor to abide in the township of Concord, or within six miles thereof, during the present war, or until they are duly discharged, and that they will not, directly or indirectly, give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the United States, or do or say

any thing in opposition to or prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any Congress for the said Colonies until said discharge.

You are desired to see that the said gentlemen are provided with good lodgings in your town, where they can be well accommodated, and if they are unable to pay the expense, this State will be answerable therefor, at a sum not exceeding twelve shillings per week each.

In behalf of the Council and Assembly,

I am, gentlemen, your very humble serv't,

M. WEARE, *President.*

Selectmen of Concord.

At the meeting in March, 1776, "Philip Eastman, Col. Thomas Stickney, Timothy Walker, Jr., Joseph Hall, Jr., and Richard Harbut, were chosen a *committee of safety* for the parish of Concord, for the year 1776."

The duty of this committee was "to transmit to the Congress, or Committee of Safety for the Colony, the names and places of abode of all such persons as they suspect to be any ways inimical to this country, with the causes and evidence of such suspicions." But the better to secure the detection of all persons "disaffected to the cause of America," a *test* was recommended by the Continental Congress, which was adopted by the Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire, and sent out to the several towns and parishes for signatures. Of this, directed to the selectmen of Concord, the following is a copy :

To the Select Men of Concord :

COLONY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, }
April 12, 1776. }

In order to carry the underwritten RESOLVE of the Hon^{ble} Continental CONGRESS into execution, you are requested to desire all Males above twenty-one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots and Negroes excepted) to sign to the DECLARATION on this paper ; and when so done to make Return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, *Chairman.*

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be disarmed, within their respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause

of AMERICA, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by ARMS the United Colonies against the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

(Copy.) Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec'ry.*

In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental CONGRESS, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren, in defending the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the Inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES :

WE, the *Subscribers*, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with ARMS, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies *against the United American COLONIES.*

Reuben Kimball,	Richard Haseltine,	Amos Abbot, jr.,
John Kimball,	Joseph Hall, jr.,	William Coffin,
Thomas Stickney,	Benjamin Fifield,	Joseph Abbot,
Peter Green,	Reuben Abbott,	Jonathan Merrill,
Tim ^y Walker, jr.,	Lot Colby,	James Mitchell,
Benjamin Emery,	Jonathan Eastman,	Ezra Carter,
John Bradley,	Daniel Chase,	Asa Kimball,
Nathan Chandler,	David George,	Jonathan Emerson,
Aaron Stevens,	John Stevens,	Timothy Bradley, jr.,
James Walker,	John Virgin,	Joseph Eastman,
Robert Davis,	Phineas Stevens,	Phineas Virgin,
Benj. Hanniford,	Jabez Abbot,	William Currier,
Daniel Gale,	Benjamin Abbot,	Ebenezer Simond,
David Hall,	Ebenezer Hall,	Dan Stickney,
Simon Danforth,	Henry Martin,	Josiah Farnum, jr.,
Nathaniel Abbot,	Timothy Simonds,	Elisha Moody,
Nathaniel Rolfe,	William Fifield,	Benjamin Eastman,
Stephen Greenleaf,	Reuben Abbot, jr.,	Jacob Green,
Samuel Thompson,	Samuel Butters,	Benjamin Farnum,
John Gage,	Timo. Walker, [Rev.]	Ebenezer Virgin,
Moses Eastman, jr.,	Henry Beck,	Ephraim Potter,
Jacob Carter,	Benjamin Rolfe,	Edward Abbott,
John Fowle,	Oliver Hoit,	Jonathan Stickney,
Levi ^{his} X Ross,	Theodore Farnum,	Eph'm Farnum, jr.,
Jeremiah ^{mark} Bradley,	Ebenezer Farnum,	William Virgin,
Peter Green, jr.,	Ephraim Farnum,	Obadiah Hall,
Amos Abbot,	John Steven, (?)	George Abbot,
Timothy Bradley,	Moses Eastman,	Josiah Farnum,
Ephraim Farnum,	Chandler Lovejoy,	Joseph Farnum,
Cornelius Johnson,	Samuel Kinkson,	Stephen Kimball,
Philip Eastman,	Caleb Buswell,	Daniel Hall,
Daniel Abbot,	Richard Eastman,	Abner Flanders,
Richard Flanders,	Solomon Gage,	Nathan Abbot,
Joseph Farnum,	Ezekiel Dimond, jr.,	Jesse Abbot,

Isaac Abbot,	John ^{His} × Trumble,	Joseph Eastman, jr.,
Ephraim Abbot,	^{mark.}	Richard Potter,
Stephen Abbot,	Joseph Colby,	Timothy Symonds,
George Abbot, jr.,	Ephraim Fisk,	Philip Kimball,
Stephen Farnum,	Nathaniel Green,	Timothy Kimball,
Daniel Farnum,	Thomas Wilson,	John Farnum,
Daniel Chandler,	Isaac Walker,	Ezekiel Carter,
Philip Carigain,	Ezra Badger,	Richard Hood,
Daniel Carter,	Richard Flanders,	Henry Lovejoy,
Joseph Clough,	Timothy Farnham,	Lemuel Tucker,
Richard Herbert,	Ezekiel Dimond,	Jacob Goodwin,
Gordon Hutchins,	Joseph Haseltine,	George Graham,
James Haseltine,	Phineas Kimball,	Jeremiah Wheeler,
William Haseltine,	Robert Ambros,	Zephaniah Pettey,
Simon Trumbel,	Benjamin Sweat,	Zebediah Farnum,
John Chase,	Abiel Blanchard,	Samuel Goodwin,
John Shute,	Benjamin Elliot,	Abner Farnum,
Jacob Shute,	James Stevens,	Thomas Eaton. 156.
Joseph Hall,		

Not a single name was returned as "disaffected;" still, as will appear from the proceedings next year, some were "suspected," and, whether justly or not, were severely dealt with on that account.

Many of the soldiers in service at Bunker Hill enlisted for eight months, and marched this year to join the Continental Army in New-York. Capt. Joshua Abbot and Capt. Benjamin Emery had command of companies.* Capt. Gordon Hutchins was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment. On their march to New-York many of his soldiers were taken sick, and no medicines being provided in the public stores, Col. Hutchins purchased a quantity for the use of his soldiers at his own expense—being moved, as he said afterward, in a petition to the General Assembly for remuneration, with "pity and humanity towards the unhappy sufferers, and, also, actuated from zeal for the public service."†

1777.

This year, March 4th, Messrs. John Kimball, Thomas Stickney, Reuben Kimball, Benjamin Emery and Richard Harbut, were

* See names of men from Concord in said companies in Doc. No. 2, for Chap. IX.

† March 17, 1777, Lt. Col. Gordon Hutchins was allowed and paid out of the treasury of New-Hampshire, £3 6s. 6d. in full for his account of medicines for Col. Baldwin's regiment, procured by him of Dr. Samuel Tweedy, Stamford, Connecticut, October 3, 1776." [Army Rolls, vol. i., B., pp. 10, 11.]

appointed a "committee of safety." Col. Gordon Hutchins was chosen representative; and a vote was passed "to reconsider the former vote of the parish, passed March 7, 1775, for leasing the eighty acre lot belonging to the school right, to Oliver Hoyt for nine hundred years—he paying the parish six dollars annually;" and it was voted, "that instead of said Hoyt paying six dollars annually, the selectmen are directed to receive of him one hundred dollars, in full consideration for said lot;" and "that the selectmen be directed to lay out the one hundred dollars which they shall receive of Oliver Hoyt for the eighty acre lot, *for a town stock of ammunition.*"

About this time certain prominent individuals were suspected of disaffection to the American cause, notwithstanding they had signed the "Association Test." Hence the following votes were passed March 4th:

"*Voted*, That this Parish will break off all dealings with Peter Green, Esq., Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Nathaniel Green and Dr. Philip Caragain, untill they give satisfaction to the Parish for their past conduct; and that they be advertised in the Public Prints as Enemies to the United States of America, unless said Persons give said satisfaction within thirty days from this date; and that the above Persons be disarmed by the Committee of Safety untill they give satisfaction to the Public.

"*Voted*, That the Committee be directed to instruct Col. Gordon Hutchins to apply to the Courts of Judicature of this State to dismiss Peter Green, Esq., from all Business henceforth and forever.

"*Voted*, That if any Persons have any Dealings with Peter Green, Esq., Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Nathaniel Green and Dr. Philip Caragain, before they give satisfaction to the Public, that they be looked upon as Enemies to their Country by this Parish.

"*Voted*, That the Committee of Safety be directed to instruct Col. Gordon Hutchins to apply to Capt. Parker, the Sheriff for the County of Rockingham, to dismiss Mr. Jacob Green from the office of Deputy Sheriff.

A true copy—

Examined by TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr., *Clerk.*"

In accordance with the spirit of the above votes, some of the zealous liberty men of the west part of the town meditated something a little more *personal*. About nine o'clock, one morning, Col. Timothy Walker had just mounted his horse to ride away on business, when he observed a considerable number of West Parish men walking with quick steps by the meeting-

house, towards Main street; and behind them, at some distance, John Bradley, Esq., with a more deliberate step, and apparently in deep thought. Meeting at the corner, by Mr. Hanniford's house, Col. Walker said—"Good morning, Esq. Bradley; what's going on?" "I thought I would walk down and see," said Mr. Bradley. They followed on, and found the West Parish men at "Mother Osgood's" tavern, in high excitement, threatening to go at once and pull down Esq. Peter Green's house. On the arrival of Col. Walker and Mr. Bradley, they entered into a discussion with the West Parish men on the merits of the case, and detained them from executing their purpose till near sundown. Then, inviting them all into "Mother Osgood's" tavern, they called for bowls of punch, and treated the company liberally. All being by this time in a better mood, Col. Walker made a brief speech, which he closed by saying—"Every man to his tent, O Israel!" and they quietly dispersed without tearing down Esq. Green's house!

However, soon after this, Peter Green, Esq., John Stevens, and others, were arrested, carried to Exeter, and confined in jail.* Liberty was granted them to take the oath of allegiance, as a condition of release, which all did except John Stevens. He swore he was as good a friend to his country as any who had caused his arrest, and he never would take the oath required. He was finally discharged from jail, by special order of the Legislature, in 1778. The town also voted, March 4, 1783, to "reconsider the vote formerly passed to break off all dealings with Mr. John Stevens, and that said vote be made null and void."†

May 22d, a committee was chosen to carry into execution an "act for regulating prices of sundry articles."‡

July 5th, Lieut. Col. Gerrish, of Boscawen, raised a company in Concord and adjacent towns, for the relief of the garrison at

* "1777. Dr. *State of New-Hampshire to Thomas Stickney.*

" May. To apprehending Peter Green, Esq., John Stevens, Capt. Jeremiah Clough [of Canterbury] and Richard Ellison, by order of the Committee of Safety—6 days, at 6s.; to expence, 36s.; horse, 6s., £3 18
To hiring a guard of 3 men 3 days, 6 6"

† For further notice of Stevens, see Biographical Sketches.

‡ See Document No. 1, Chap. IX.

Ticonderoga. News of the evacuation of the fort soon arrived, and the company was disbanded.

The year 1777 is memorable on account of the battle of Bennington, in which Gen. John Stark, with his New-Hampshire volunteers, defeated Col. Baum, and thus ultimately led to the defeat and capture of Gen. Burgoyne.

Never did men enter more heartily into any service than did the soldiers from Concord, who joined Gen. Stark's regiment for the purpose of cutting off Burgoyne in his march from Canada through Vermont to New-York. When the news of Burgoyne's expedition reached New-Hampshire, the General Assembly, which had closed its spring session, was immediately recalled. John Langdon was Speaker of the House. Col. Hutchins was representative from Concord. The highest enthusiasm prevailed. It was understood that Gen. John Stark, who had retired to his farm in affront, because he had been superseded in the continental service, would take command of any volunteers that New-Hampshire would raise, and march at once to the scene of danger. Accordingly he received a commission of brigadier-general from the New-Hampshire government. John Langdon, in the ardor of his patriotism, said — "I have £3000 in money, and fifty hogsheads of rum; and I will pawn my house and plate for all they are worth, if Gen. Stark will take command of the New-Hampshire troops to cut off Burgoyne;" — adding, "If we gain our independence I shall be repaid; if not, it matters not what becomes of my property." As soon as it was decided to raise volunteer companies and place them under command of Gen. Stark, Col. Hutchins mounted his horse, and traveling all night, with all possible haste, reached Concord on Sabbath afternoon, before the close of public service. Dismounting at the meeting-house door, he walked up the aisle of the church while Mr. Walker was preaching. Mr. Walker paused in his sermon, and said — "Col. Hutchins, are you the bearer of any message?" "Yes," replied the Colonel: "Gen. Burgoyne, with his army, is on his march to Albany. Gen. Stark has offered to take the command of New-Hampshire men; and, if we all turn out, we can cut off Burgoyne's march." Whereupon Rev. Mr. Walker said — "My hearers, those of you who are willing to go, better

leave at once." At which word all the men in the meeting-house rose and went out. Many immediately enlisted. The whole night was spent in preparation, and a company was ready to march next day. Phinehas Virgin said — "I can't go, for I have no shoes:" to which Samuel Thompson, a shoe-maker, replied — "Do n't be troubled about that, for you shall have a pair before morning," which was done. The late Jonathan Eastman, senior, Esq., was in similar want of shoes, and a new pair was also made for him before morning.*

Belonging to Stark's brigade at Bennington were twenty-eight men from Concord. They did not, however, all arrive in season for the fight, which issued in so glorious a victory. Col. Thomas Stickney, Lieut. Richard Herbert, Jesse Abbot, John Abbot, Elias Abbot, Abner Flanders, Samuel Kinkson, John Peters and Timothy Johnson were in the battle. Col. Stickney particularly distinguished himself. His regiment was ordered to attack the breast-work which the Tories had thrown up. Gen. Stark thus speaks of him in his official dispatch to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, August 18th: "The 16th, I was joined by this State's militia, and those of Berkshire county. I divided my army into three divisions, and sent Col. Nichols, with two hundred and fifty men, on the rear of their left wing. Col. Kendrick, on the rear of their right, with three hundred men, was ordered, when joined, to attack the same. In the mean time I sent three hundred more to oppose the enemy's front, to draw the attention that way. Soon after I detached the Colonels, Hubbard and STICKNEY, on their right wing, with two hundred men, to attack that part, all which plans had their desired effect. * * * Our people behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery imaginable: had they been Alexanders or Charleses of Sweden, they could not have behaved better."

Col. Gordon Hutchins, who raised a volunteer company of about thirty men, in Concord, hastened as fast as possible towards Bennington, but did not arrive in time to share in the battle. The names of the volunteers in his company cannot be definitely ascertained.

Capt. Joshua Abbot had command of a company in Col. Ger-

* Tradition related by Jacob Hoyt, Esq.

rish's regiment, "which company marched from Concord and towns adjacent, to reinforce the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga, September, 1777."

Among the men enrolled in Capt. Abbot's company was William Clement, from Bradford, who was also in the Bennington battle, in Col. Stickney's regiment, which attacked the tory breast-work. As he rushed up to the works, a tory thrust a bayonet at him; he struck it aside, and drove his own through his opponent's eye and head with such force, that the bayonet came off, and remained in the tory's head. When they buried the slain, the soldiers told Clement to take his bayonet out of the man's head; but he declared he would never touch it again, and the body was buried in that condition.*

The tories who were taken captives in the Bennington battle "were ordered to be tied in pairs, and these pairs connected by a rope, to which a horse was harnessed with a postillion mounted to lead them away. The ladies of Bennington dismantled their beds to furnish cords for the purpose, and rendered other services equally patriotic."†

On the 8th of September, this year, the selectmen, together with Lieut. Joseph Hall, Timothy Walker, jr., and Ezekiel Dimond, were appointed a committee "to settle with all persons who have done service in the army." It was voted, "that the expense of the Continental soldiers raised by the Parish of Concord shall be paid by the Parish;" and that "the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds, lawful money, be raised upon the ratable polls and estate" of the inhabitants for that purpose.

1778.

CONVENTION TO FORM A PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

At a meeting, January 26, 1778, Col. Thomas Stickney, Representative in the General Assembly, was instructed "to use his influence in order that a full and free representation of the people be called as soon as conveniently may be, for the sole purpose of laying a permanent plan or system for the future

*Stark's Life, p. 195, note. †Stark's Life.

government of the State." A convention was agreed upon, to be held at Concord the following June.

Preparatory to the convention, Messrs. James Walker, John Bradley and Amos Abbot, were appointed a committee "to repair the meeting-house so far as is necessary." On the 10th of June following, a convention of seventy-three delegates assembled in it to form a new constitution. Timothy Walker, jr., was the delegate from Concord. Among other distinguished members were John Langdon, of Portsmouth, Matthew Thornton and John Bell, from Londonderry; Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton, Timothy Farrar, of New-Ipswich, and Samuel Emerson, of Chester. This convention did not complete its labors till the 5th of June, 1779. The constitution was then sent out to the people and was totally rejected! In Concord the vote was twenty-six for, and twenty-five against it.

THE CURRENCY.

At this time great difficulty was experienced from the depreciation of the continental money, which was a paper currency, in the form of bills of credit. As these bills sunk in value, the nominal sum necessary to be raised for current expenses increased. As a remedy for the evil, in September, 1779, a convention was held in Concord, "pursuant to a request from the town of Portsmouth, recommending such a convention, for the purpose of *appreciating* the currency, by regulating the prices," &c. Major Jonathan Hale and Timothy Walker, Esq., were chosen delegates to attend this convention. The convention was probably held in the room fitted up in the store of John Stevens, Esq. On the 18th of October the town chose for a committee "to regulate prices," &c., Messrs. Jonathan Hale, Thomas Wilson, Aaron Kinsman, Jonathan West, David Hall, Reuben Kimball, Joseph Hall, jr., and James Walker; but whether this committee did any thing in addition to what was done by the committee appointed in 1777, does not appear from any thing on record.*

In 1780, £9,000 were voted to be raised to pay Mr. Walker's

* See Prices, &c., in Document No. 1, Chap. IX.

salary for the current year, and what was due for the last two years. "Laboring men, that worked on the highways," were allowed six pounds per day. Not finding £9.000 sufficient to pay their minister, the parish voted to raise £30.000 in addition; and next year, 1781, they voted to raise £50.000!

Continental paper money was at this time estimated, by the New-Hampshire Legislature, as follows:

In Jan'y, 1780,	£2934	" continental money,"	equal to	£100	silver.
In July, "	6000	" "	" "	100	" "
In Dec., "	7300	" "	" "	100	" "
In Jan'y, 1781,	7500	" "	" "	100	" "
In June, "	7800	" "	" "	100	" "

From this period till the close of the Revolution all the measures recommended by the Continental Congress, or by the Council of Safety of New-Hampshire, to carry on the war, were promptly responded to. In 1778, Lieut. Joseph Hall, Capt. Joshua Abbot, John Kimball, James Walker and Lieut. John Chandler were the Committee of Safety. It was voted, "that an average be made in hiring the continental soldiers;" and a committee was appointed "to examine into what every man has done in the war." In 1779 Lieut. John Chandler, Col. Thomas Stickney, and Capt. Aaron Kinsman, were chosen a committee of Safety; and a committee appointed to procure eight soldiers, as the proportion which Concord was required to raise, to fill up the continental army. On the 4th of July, 1780, it was voted "to give the soldiers that have lately engaged to serve six months in the continental army, ten bushels of Indian corn per month, or money equal thereto." A committee was also chosen, "to procure fifteen soldiers for the army."

In January, 1781, sixteen more soldiers were called for, and a committee appointed, to whom discretionary power was given in procuring said soldiers. In exercising their discretion, committees appointed by towns sometimes hired men belonging to other places; and hence among the men returned for Concord we find the names of some who never had a residence among us.* On the 6th of February it was voted "to raise one

* See the names of soldiers from Concord, in Document No. 2., Chap. IX.

thousand Spanish milled dollars, in order to enable the parish to procure the soldiers that are now called for to fill up the continental army.”

1781-3.

In 1781 another convention was called, to be held in Concord, for the purpose of forming a plan of government.* Col. Timothy Walker was chosen delegate. Concord seems to have been chosen for the place of meeting, as mid-way between the towns on the coast and those along the Connecticut river, which were then rising into importance, and respecting which a controversy was then pending between Vermont and New-Hampshire. Tradition says that the sessions of the convention were mostly held in the hall over the store of John Stevens, Esq., and that the members found the tavern of “Mother Osgood” in very convenient proximity. However that may be, they made slow progress in their labor, and met with poor success when they submitted the draft of their “new Constitution” to the people. The convention first met on the 5th of June, and after a session of a few days, they appointed a committee of seven to draft the form of a constitution, and then adjourned to September 14th, next. At the adjourned meeting the committee made their report, and a form of Constitution was agreed upon; seven hundred copies ordered to be printed, and distributed to each town and place throughout the State, with the request that when acted upon by the people, if rejected in whole or in part, reasons might be assigned therefor, and the same returned with the state of the votes. The convention then adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in January, 1782. When the convention met in January it was found that the constitution was rejected.

The meeting to act on the proposed constitution was held in Concord January 21st, 1782; “then it was put to vote to see if the parish would accept the plan of government, as it now stands, and there appeared forty-eight against said plan, and none for it!

“*Voted*, To have a town representation.

“*Voted*, To have a Governor at the head of the Legislative body.

* See N. H. Register for 1852, and vol. IV. N. H. Hist. Coll., p. 154-161, &c.

“ *Voted*, That the Governor shall not have a Privy Council.

“ *Voted*, That the people at large shall appoint their militia officers.”

The convention next adjourned to the third Wednesday in August following, when they again met and agreed upon another form of constitution, which, upon being submitted to the people, was also rejected!

This constitution was acted upon by the people of Concord, December 16, 1782. “ Col. Thomas Stickney was chosen moderator. Then the question was put to receive the plan of government as it now stands, (there being fifty-two voters present,) *and it was rejected by the whole!*”

“ Then some amendments were proposed, which are as followeth, viz.:

“ That the Governor and Privy Council be left out, and that there be a President, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives; and that the powers which are vested in a Governor and Council be vested in the Council and House of Representatives.”

Then the question was put to receive the plan of government with the above amendments, “ and it was received by thirty.”

The convention met again, according to adjournment, on the last Tuesday in December, and finding their second constitution rejected, — still not disheartened, — adjourned to meet again in June, 1783, when, after due deliberation, they agreed upon a third form of a constitution, had it printed and sent out to the people for their approval or rejection. Then the convention adjourned to October 31, 1783. On assembling and counting the votes as returned, they found the constitution was accepted by the people; and on the same day, the form was declared to be the civil constitution of the State of New-Hampshire.

At the meeting in Concord, September 29, 1783, to act on the proposed constitution,

Voted, “ To receive the constitution of government as altered by the convention in June last.” Twenty in favor of it and ten against it.”

Thus the convention, which commenced its labors June 5th, 1781, held, as appears by the records, at least seven different

sessions, and succeeded at the third trial, after a period of two years, four months and twenty-six days, in forming a constitution which the people approved and adopted, and which was established October 31, 1783.*

In the warrant for the town-meeting, September 29, 1783, was an article, "To see if the parish will vote to alter the eighth article of the confederation of the United States, agreeable to the recommendation of Congress."

Upon which, "*Voted*, Not to alter the eighth article of the confederation of the United States, agreeable to the recommendation of Congress."

The article referred to was as follows :

ART. VIII. "All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general warfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled."

In 1783 the Revolutionary War was brought to a close and our National Independence established. Peace was proclaimed in the army on the 19th of April. The soldiers who survived the conflicts in which they had valiantly fought for the rights of their country, returned home to enjoy the blessings which had been purchased at so dear a price.† Some of our men, as we have seen, marched at the first sound of war, to Lexington; they faced the enemy on the heights of Bunker Hill; experienced great privations and sufferings in the Northern Army, at Ticonderoga, and under Arnold at Quebec; met and conquered the enemy, under the gallant Stark, at Bennington; were at the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga;—some had the honor of

* See N. H. Hist. Coll., vol. 4, pp. 162-173. N. H. Register, 1852, pp. 22-27, where also is a list of Delegates.

† For the names of all the soldiers from Concord, who are known to have been in the war of the Revolution, the places where they served, &c., see Document No. 2, Chap. IX.

suffering with Washington at Valley Forge, and of sharing in his victories at Princeton and Trenton; some were at the scene of blood in Wyoming, and in short had participated in all the dangers, sufferings and glory incident to the war.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS
DURING THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

SMALL-POX.

In July, 1775, Dr. Philip Carrigain visited a patient in a neighboring town, who, as it proved, had the small-pox. The doctor took it in the natural way. The nature of the disease was not discovered until John, son of Mr. Nathaniel West, who lived on the opposite side of the street from Dr. C., also took the disease. The doctor inoculated his own family, consisting of five members, who all recovered. Mr. West's family consisted of nine; six of whom had the disease in the natural way, the others escaped. Mr. West died, aged fifty-eight. It was first known on Saturday that the small-pox was in town. So great was the alarm, that the next morning, *Sunday*, the inhabitants assembled *en masse*, and commenced the erection of a pest-house, in a grove west of the late residence of Capt. Benjamin Emery—now of Ebenezer S. Towle; and such was the zeal with which they applied themselves to the work, that by night the timber for a convenient house, to consist of four rooms, had been felled, hewed, framed and raised; the boards for covering, and brick for the chimney, were drawn to the ground. Dr. Carrigain and his family remained at their own house. Fences were run across the street to cut off all communication, and a road was opened through the fields. Mr. West's family was conveyed to the pest house. The expense of building the house was paid by the town, amounting to forty pounds, lawful money.

ANDREW STONE.

In the warrant for the annual meeting, March 7, 1780, was an article "to see if the parish will choose an agent to prosecute

those persons who pulled down the house of Andrew Stone, and see what provision they will make for the support of his wife." Andrew Stone was a soldier from Concord, in the Continental Army; his house was in the southwest part of the town, on the road southeast of Mr. Ira Abbot's. Tradition says that during his absence in the army, one of Mr. Stone's daughters did not behave so well as the neighbors thought a fair and *chaste* maiden should do, and they undertook to correct her manners — at least to testify their virtuous disapproval — by pulling the house down. Whether the girl behaved any better afterwards, tradition saith not. But the "law and order" people of Concord chose Capt. Benjamin Emery an agent "to prosecute those persons that pulled down Andrew Stone's house."

LOTTERY — CURRENCY.

In 1781 Col. Timothy Walker was chosen agent to petition the General Court for liberty to make a *lottery* for building a bridge over Merrimack river. This petition was not granted; but about three years afterwards, on petition of Henry Gerrish and others, a lottery was granted "for raising the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, to be laid out on the falls in Merrimack river, for the more easy conveyance of timber down the same." Timothy Walker, Esq., Gen. John Stark, Robert McGregore, Esq., Capt. Reuben Kimball, and Peter Green, Esq., were appointed managers, and laid under oath for the faithful discharge of their trust.*

In 1782 the currency became better regulated. Four hundred pounds lawful silver money were raised to defray parish expenses. Owing to delinquency in paying the minister's salary in former years, Col. Timothy Walker, Capt. Benj. Emery and Peter Green, Esq., were appointed a committee "to request the Rev. Mr. Walker to *sue* those persons who have been delinquent in paying his salary from the year 1749 to the year 1765." It does not appear that the parson ever complied with the request.

RICHARD POTTER — DR. CARRIGAIN.

Mr. Richard Potter was this year exempted from paying taxes. The reason of this is understood to have been the loss of one of

* Act, Feb. Session, 1785.

his legs. Mr. P. was logging in Loudon, three or four miles from home. A large log which his team was drawing on a side-hill, suddenly slid and caught his leg between it and a small tree. The bruise was so severe as to endanger his life. A council of physicians was called, a majority of whom concluded that Mr. Potter must die, and it was of no use to cut his leg off. But, after the other doctors had left, Dr. Carrigain said, "Potter might be saved, and the leg should be cut off." Accordingly, cutting round the flesh, just below the knee, the doctor took a saw, which he brought with him, and commenced operating; but finding the saw very dull, he stopped and requested Benjamin Thompson, a neighbor, to run home, about a quarter of a mile, and get a *sharper* saw. With this the operation was finished. Mr. Potter was insensible at the time, but the next night after the operation he knew the watchers. His leg was cut off close to the knee. The bone was left bare and smooth. In order to make the skin heal over, Dr. C. ordered New-England rum to be heated and poured slowly on, while the bone was picked and roughened with an awl!

Mr. Potter, after a long confinement, was able to get about; and, being somewhat of a mechanical genius, he constructed for himself a wooden leg, with which he could not only *walk* comfortably, but could even run and wrestle. Mr. Potter lived many years afterwards in good health. He died July 6, 1828, aged eighty-four years.*

DEATH OF REV. MR. WALKER.

The venerable pastor, who, more than fifty years before had come, with his flock, into the wilderness, was now released from his charge. He died suddenly on the first of September, 1782, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and fifty-second of his ministry.† His funeral, conducted by a committee of the parish, was attended by the great body of the people, who mourned as for a father! Neighboring ministers attended as pall-bearers, and a funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. Woodman, of Sanbornton.

* See "Potter Family." † See Biographical Notice of Rev. Mr. Walker.

The "funeral charges" were defrayed by the parish, and were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To eight rings,	4	16	0
" two gallons wine,	1	4	0
" a coffin,	0	9	0
" beers,	0	1	6
" a horse to Sanbornton,	0	3	0
" do. to Gilmanton,	0	3	0
" do. to Warner,	0	2	3
" digging the grave,	0	2	0
" provisions,	1	2	3
" grave-stones,	4	4	0
	12	7	0

The first business of the parish, October 21, after the funeral of Mr. Walker, was to choose a "committee to supply the pulpit," viz.: Col. Timothy Walker, John Kimball and Capt. Reuben Kimball.

THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Measures had been some time in progress for the repair and finishing of the meeting-house. In 1779 the parish offered "to give up the pew ground to any number of persons who will finish the meeting-house, and add a porch, and the value of another porch;" and also agreed "to be at the expense of building a steeple." In 1782 a committee was appointed "to treat with the proprietors of the meeting-house, and see upon what terms they will relinquish the same to the parish." In July, of this year, the purchase was made, and the meeting-house conveyed to the parish.*

* Know all Men by These Presents, That we, Timothy Bradley, Gentleman, Moses Eastman, Gentleman, Nathaniel Eastman, Yeoman, Lot Colby, Husbandman, and Jonathan Eastman, Gentleman, and Joseph Eastman, Gentleman, all of Concord, in the County of Rockingham, and State of New-Hampshire—For and in consideration of Ten pounds, Lawful money, paid us by Peter Green, Esq., David Hall, Cordwainer, Benjamin Emery, Gentleman, John Kimball, Joiner, and Benjamin Hanniford, Joiner, a Committee Legally Chosen by the Parish of Concord to purchase of said Bradley, Moses Eastman, and Nathaniel Eastman, Lot Colby, and Jonathan Eastman, and Joseph Eastman, all their Right and property in a certain Meeting-House in said Concord, and a Lot of Land, containing One Acre and half, upon which the greatest part of said Meeting-House Standeth, Laid out to the Original Right of Zachariah Chandler, Alias Nathan Fisk, for the Sole use and benefit of said Parish forever; have given, granted, sold and released, and by these presents do give,

The next year (1783) the meeting-house was finished. The steeple, built by Mr. Ephraim Potter, was framed and finished *inside of the porch*, and then raised by means of tackling of Mr. Potter's contrivance. One object in putting the meeting-house in order at this time was to accommodate the General Court, which had begun to hold its sessions in Concord. The first session was held here March 13, 1782. At first they convened in the meeting-house, but, "on account of the inclemency of the weather, adjourned to a building which had been prepared for their reception." This is understood to have been in the north room of the store built by Judge Walker, two or three rods south of his dwelling-house.

The following table, carefully drawn from the original records of the House of Representatives, will show at what times the General Court met in Concord previous to 1816, when it became the permanent seat of government and capital of the State :

March 13, . . . 1782	June 2, . . . 1790	November 23, . 1803
June 11, . . . 1782	January 5, . . . 1791	June 6, . . . 1804
September 10, . 1782	June 1, . . . 1791	November 21, . 1804
June 10, . . . 1783	June 5, . . . 1793	June 5, . . . 1805
October 28, . . . 1783	December 16, . 1794	June 1, . . . 1808
December 17, . 1783	December 2, . 1795	November 23, . 1808
June 2, . . . 1784	November 23, . 1796	June 7, . . . 1809
February 9, . . 1785	June 7, . . . 1797	June 6, . . . 1810
October 19, . . 1785	November 21, . 1798	June 5, . . . 1811
June 7, . . . 1786	June 5, . . . 1799	June 3, . . . 1812
June 6, . . . 1787	June 4, . . . 1800	November 18, . 1812
June 4, . . . 1788	November 19, . 1800	June 2, . . . 1813
November 5, . . 1788	June 2, . . . 1802	June 1, . . . 1814
June 3, . . . 1789	June 1, . . . 1803	June 7, . . . 1815

The meeting-house was finished in what was considered a superior style. The entrances were at a door in the middle, on

Grant, bargain, sell, release, convey and Confirm to the said Green, Hall, Emery, Kimball and Hanniford, for the use aforesaid, their Heirs and Assigns forever, all our Right, title, property and Demand of, in, and unto the aforesaid Meeting-House and Land, for the use and Benefit of said Parish forever; hereby engaging to Warrant and Defend the same to said Grantees against us, and all persons claiming from, by, or under us. Witness our hands and seals, the first day of July, Anno Domini 1782.

Signed, sealed and delivered } Thomas Wilson,
in presence of us: } Daniel Carter.

TIMOTHY BRADLEY. [seal.]
LOU COLBY, [seal.]
MOSES EASTMAN, [seal.]
NATHANIEL EASTMAN, [seal.]
JOSEPH EASTMAN, [seal.]
JONATHAN EASTMAN, [seal.]

the south side, and at two porches, one at the east with a steeple, and the other at the west. The pulpit was about twelve feet high, with a window back of it, and over head a large sounding-board. On the lower floor, aisles extended from the south door to the pulpit — from one porch to the other — and side-aisles separated the wall pews from those in the body of the house. At the base of the pulpit, on a platform about two feet high, was a seat for aged men; and in front of that, less elevated, was the deacons' seat. Suspended from the front of the deacons' seat by hinges, was a circular board, which served for a table on sacramental occasions. The pulpit stairs were on the west side, and underneath the pulpit on the east was a closet. The wall and body pews were square, with seats hung on hinges, to be raised when the congregation stood in prayer. Near the middle of the house were five slips or "seats" on each side, reserved for persons who did not own "pews" — the men sitting on the west side, and women on the east. The gallery was also fitted up with pews, considerably elevated, around the wall. A large square pew opposite the pulpit was built for the singers, with a circular table, on which to lay their books. Two large pews were finished, contiguous to the singers' seat — one on the east and the other on the west side. The other space in the gallery was laid off into slips for common use; reserving — according to the custom of the times — one slip for *negroes*, near the east door of the gallery!

The pews were sold at "public vendue," and numbered and recorded, by order of the parish.*

On the 10th of September, 1783, the parish voted "to lease to Timothy Walker, Esq., for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, three acres of bog-meadow, in said Concord, which was laid out to the parsonage right for emendation — he, the said Walker, giving said parish a full discharge for all arrearages due on account of his late father's salary." Peter Green, Esq., Lieut. John Chandler and Mr. William Coffin were appointed a committee for the purpose.

An act was passed January 2, 1784, "to annex a part of Canterbury and Loudon to the parish of Concord." This was

*See Town Records; also, Doc. No. 3, Ch. IX.

done upon the petition of John Hoit and others, setting forth "that they live upon a gore of land formerly claimed by the proprietors of Rumford and Canterbury; that when said Rumford was incorporated, in the year 1765, by the name of Concord, they were left to said Canterbury, since which time said proprietors of Rumford and Canterbury have amicably settled said dispute;* that by the late division of Canterbury they were all, except one, set off to the parish of Loudon," &c. — praying "that said gore of land, containing about one thousand and fifty acres, lying at the north-easterly corner of said Rumford, with the inhabitants thereon, may be dissevered from said Canterbury and Loudon and annexed to the parish of Concord." The petition was granted, and the gore of land, with the inhabitants thereon, annexed to Concord.

At the same time, by the same act, it was "enacted that the parish of Concord be henceforth called *the town of Concord, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.*"†

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On the second of June, 1784, the new Constitution, established October 31, 1783, was carried into effect. The occasion was one of great interest and importance, and attended with imposing ceremonies. The venerable Meshech Weare was first President of the State under the new Constitution. A procession was formed, composed of members of the Legislature and civil authorities of the State, together with other persons of office and dignity; also, of ministers of the gospel of various denominations, and a large body of citizens, who marched at the sound of music to the meeting-house. The Rev. Samuel McClintock, D. D., of Greenland, preached on the occasion,‡ and a public dinner was given at the expense of the State.

* See Document No. 4, for Chap. IX. † Acts 1784, vol. 1780-84, p. 501.

‡ This was the first "*Election Sermon.*" For a notice of "election days," see Miscellaneous Chapter.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS,

REPRESENTATIVES, DELEGATES AND JURORS,

FROM 1775 TO 1785.

	<i>March 7, 1775.</i>	<i>March 5, 1776.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Col. Thomas Stickney.	Col. Thomas Stickney.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Timothy Walker, Jr.	Timothy Walker, Jr.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Timothy Walker, Jr., Reuben Kimball, Benjamin Emery.	{ Capt. Reuben Kimball, Amos Abbot, John Kimball.
<i>Constable,</i>	Amos Abbot.	Timothy Walker, Jr.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Nathaniel West, Lt. Phinehas Virgin, Thomas Wilson, Jabez Abbot, Ezekiel Dimond.	{ Joseph Eastman, Jr., Daniel Gale, Jabez Abbot, Ebenezer Hall, Richard Hazeltine.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i> . . .	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Capt. Joshua Abbot.	David Hall.
	Col. Thomas Stickney, James Walker, Jos. Eastman, Jr., Richard Hazeltine, Jr., Lt. Eben. Virgin, Ezekiel Dimond, Asa Kimball, Lt. Jona. Stickney, Jabez Abbot, Reuben Abbot, Nath'l Abbot.	Col. Thomas Stickney, James Walker, Joseph Eastman, Jr., Richard Hazeltine, Jr., Lt. Ebenezer Virgin, Ezekiel Dimond, Asa Kimball, Lt. Jona. Stickney, Jabez Abbot, Reuben Abbot, Nathaniel Abbot.
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ John Bradley, Robert Eastman, Thomas Wilson.	{ Timothy Bradley, Jr., Lt. Robert Davis, Lt. Joseph Hazeltine, Henry Martin.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Moses Eastman, Jr., William Coffin, John Chase.	
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Simeon Danforth, Robert Eastman, Philip Harriman, Benjamin Eastman, Theodore Farnum, Lt. Jona. Stickney.	{ Peter Green, Esq., Nathan Chandler, Timothy Walker, Jr., Theodore Farnum, Dan Stickney, Gilman West, Jeremiah Wheeler.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i> . .	{ John Kimball, Benjamin Hanniford, Benjamin Sweat.	{ Robert Ambrose, John Kimball, Benjamin Hanniford, Benjamin Sweat.
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Representative,</i>	{ Timothy Walker, Jr., May 11. Timothy Walker, Jr., Dec. 5.	
<i>Treasurer,</i>		Lt. Joseph Hall.

	<i>March 4, 1777.</i>	<i>March 3, 1778.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Col. Thomas Stickney.	Col. Thomas Stickney.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Timothy Walker, Jr.	John Kimball.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Reuben Kimball,	{ John Kimball,
	{ Amos Abbot,	{ Capt. Joshua Abbot,
	{ John Kimball,	{ Lt. Joseph Hall.
<i>Constable,</i>	Reuben Abbot.	Ezekiel Diamond.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Richard Hazeltine,	{ William Coffin,
	{ Daniel Gale,	{ Daniel Gale,
	{ Phinehas Virgin,	{ Lt. Timothy Bradley,
	{ Robert Davis,	{ Richard Hazeltine,
		{ Amos Abbot.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	Benjamin Emery.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	David Hall.	Capt. Joshua Abbot.
	{ Edward Abbot,	{ Lt. Ebenezer Virgin,
	{ Ebenezer Virgin,	{ Ens. Jona. Eastman,
	{ Jonathan Eastman,	{ Amos Abbot,
	{ Jesse Abbot,	{ Josiah Farnum, Jr.,
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i> {	{ James Walker,	{ James Mitchell,
	{ John Chase,	{ Benj. Fifield,
	{ Benjamin Fifield,	{ James Walker,
	{ Ezekiel Diamond,	{ Edward Abbot,
	{ Moses Eastman,	{ Ens. John Shute.
	{ Cornelius Johnson.	
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Timothy Bradley, Jr.,	{ Timothy Bradley,
	{ Joseph Abbot,	{ William Coffin.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Lt. Richard Herbert,	{ Moses Eastman, Jr.,
	{ Moses Eastman, Jr.	{ Rich'd Hazzen Osgood.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Moses Eastman, Jr.,	{ Abiel Blanchard,
	{ Samuel Hinkson,	{ Robert Eastman,
	{ George Graham,	{ Phinehas Stevens,
	{ Timothy Kimball,	{ Lt. Joseph Hazeltine,
	{ Phinehas Stevens.	{ Samuel Hinkson,
		{ Abner Flanders.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ John Kimball,	{ James Stevens,
	{ Benjamin Hanniford,	{ Benjamin Hanniford.
	{ Henry Martin,	
	{ James Stevens.	
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Representative,</i>	Col. Thomas Stickney, Dec. 8.	{ Col. Timothy Walker,
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Lt. Joseph Hall.	{ Delegate to Convention
<i>Representative,</i>		{ in June.
		Nath'l Rolfe, in Dec.

	<i>March 2, 1779.</i>	<i>March 7, 1780.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Timothy Walker, Esq.	Col. Thomas Stickney.
<i>Clerk,</i>	John Kimball.	John Kimball.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Timothy Walker, Esq.,	{ Lt. John Chandler,
	{ Ezekiel Diamond,	{ James Walker,
	{ John Kimball,	{ Thomas Wilson.
<i>Constable,</i>	Lt. Robert Davis.	Capt. Reuben Kimball.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ William Coffin,	{ Richard Hazeltine,
	{ David Hall,	{ Daniel Gale,
	{ Robert Ambrose,	{ Stephen Farnum,
	{ Joseph Hazeltine,	{ Jonathan Eastman,
	{ Josiah Farnum, Jr.	{ Phinehas Stevens.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	Benjamin Emery.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Daniel Gale,	{ William Coffin,
	{ Lt. Richard Herbert.	{ Capt. Joshua Abbot.

<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ James Walker,	{ William Coffin,
	{ Edward Abbot,	{ Joseph Farnum,
	{ Ens. John Shute,	{ Phinehas Virgin,
	{ Ezra Carter,	{ Benjamin Fifield,
	{ Amos Abbot,	{ Nathaniel Rolfe, Jr.,
	{ Lt. Moses Eastman,	{ Moses Eastman,
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Robert Ambrose,	{ Timothy Kimball,
	{ Timothy Kimball,	{ Joseph Hall, Jr.,
	{ Nathaniel Abbot,	{ Nathan Kinsman,
		{ William Currier,
		{ Moses Eastman, Jr.
		{ Nathaniel Eastman,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Lot Colby,	{ Abner Flanders,
	{ George Grayham,	{ Gilman West,
	{ Gilman West,	{ Nathan Kinsman.
	{ William Currier,	
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ Phinehas Stevens.	
	{ Benjamin Hanniford,	{ Benjamin Hanniford,
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	{ Robert Ambrose,	{ Ephraim Potter.
	{ Benjamin Hanniford,	{ Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Representative,</i>	Col. Tho's Stickney, Nov. 29.	{ Maj. Jonathan Hale,
<i>Parish Treasurer,</i>		{ Dec. 8th.
		{ John Kimball.
<i>Petit Juror,</i>	{ Ezekiel Diamond, (May.)	{ Reuben Abbot,
	{ Ezekiel Diamond, (October.)	{ Robert Ambrose.
<i>Grand Juror,</i>		{ Aaron Kinsman.
	March 6, 1781.	March 5, 1782.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Col. Thomas Stickney.	Col. Thomas Stickney.
<i>Clerk,</i>	{ John Kimball,	{ John Kimball.
	{ Timothy Walker, Esq.,	{ Col. Timothy Walker,
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ John Kimball,	{ Capt. Benja. Emery,
	{ James Walker,	{ Thomas Wilson.
<i>Constable,</i>	{ Chandler Lovejoy.*	{ James Walker.
		{ Daniel Abbot,
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Benjamin Hanniford,	{ John Chandler,
	{ Richard Hazeltine,	{ Benjamin Fifield,
	{ Phinehas Virgin,	{ William Coffin,
	{ Daniel Abbot,	{ Joseph Abbot.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	David Hall.	
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ Capt. Aaron Kinsman,	{ Aaron Kinsman,
	{ Lt. Phinehas Virgin,	{ Joseph Farnum,
	{ Lt. Ezekiel Carter,	{ Ephraim Farnum,
	{ Ens. James Mitchel,	{ Jonathan Eastman,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>		{ Moses Eastman,
	{ Lt. Ebenezer Virgin,	{ James Mitchel,
	{ William Coffin.	{ Isaac Abbot,
		{ Timothy Kimball.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Richard Ayer,	{ Richard Ayer,
	{ Robert Eastman,	{ Moses Eastman, Jr.,
	{ Gilman West,	{ Gilman West,
	{ Samuel Bradley,	{ William Fifield.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ Chandler Lovejoy,	{ Benjamin Hanniford.
	{ Benjamin Hanniford.	
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Representative,</i>	Col. Timothy Walker, Oct. 1st.	{ Col. Timothy Walker,
		{ October 21st.

* Oct. 1st, chosen Constable, James Walker.

<i>Treasurer</i> ,		John Kimball.
<i>Grand Juror</i> ,	{ Mr. Rich. Hazeltine, Apr. 30 ; Mr. Rich. Hazeltine, Oct. 8.	Josiah Farnum, Aug. 26th ; Capt. Aaron Kinsman, February 18th.
<i>Petit Jurors</i> ,		Nathaniel Abbot, Jabez Abbot, Ebenezer Virgin, Aug. 26th.
	March 4, 1783.	March 2, 1784.
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Col. Timothy Walker.	Col. Timothy Walker.
<i>Clerk</i> ,	John Kimball.	John Kimball.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Col. Timothy Walker, Capt. Reuben Kimball, Col. Thomas Stickney.	Col. Timothy Walker, Capt. Reuben Kimball, Col. Thos. Stickney.
<i>Constable</i> ,	Lt. Richard Herbert.	Richard Hazeltine.
<i>Tythingmen</i> ,	{ Daniel Abbot, Joseph Hall, Jr., Robert Ambrose.	{ Nath'l Green, Nath'l Abbot, Phinehas Virgin, Jesse Abbot, John Kimball.
<i>Sealer of Leather</i> ,	David Hall.	Caleb Buswell.
<i>Sealer of Wis. and Meas.</i> ,		David Hall.
<i>Surveyors of Highways</i> ,	{ Ens. Jonathan Eastman, Capt. Aaron Kinsman, Ens. John Shute, Asa Herrick, Jesse Abbot, Henry Martin, Lt. Moses Eastman.	{ Peter Green, Esq., Lt. Phinehas Virgin, Amos Abbot, Lt. Moses Eastman, Stephen Farnum, Timothy Dow, Lt. Joseph Hazeltine, William Coffin.
<i>Fence-viewers</i> ,		{ Samuel Butters, Asa Herrick, George Graham, Capt. Benj. Emery, Lt. Joseph Hall.
<i>Field-driver</i> ,		Ens. Jona. Eastman.
<i>Hogreeves</i> ,	{ Daniel Gale, Aaron Eastman.	{ John Souther, Benja. Fifield, Jacob Carter, Samuel Butters, Theodore Farnum.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber</i> ,	{ John Kimball, John Blanchard.	{ Ephraim Potter, John Kimball, Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Pound-keeper</i> ,	Caleb Buswell.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,	John Kimball.	John Kimball.
<i>Representative</i> ,	Col. Timothy Walker, Dec. 5.	Col. Timothy Walker.
<i>Grand Jurors</i> ,	William Coffin, Nov. 3.	Robert Davis, Oct. 28.