

THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:



Concord's Tories were the Reverend Daniel Bliss of 1st Parish Church and his attorney son Daniel Bliss, Junior, Dr. Joseph Lee, Squire Duncan Ingraham, Colonel Charles Prescott, and Captain Jonas Minott.





THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1711

August 15, Wednesday (Old Style): [Charles Prescott](#) was born in [Concord, Massachusetts](#) to Dr. Jonathan Prescott and Rebecca Bulkley Prescott:

Charles Prescott ye Son of Doc'r Jonathan Prescott and Rebeckah
his wife was born august ye 15 1711.



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1736

In [Concord](#), Samuel Merriam, Samuel Heywood, John Jones, James Minott, Jr., David Melvin, Daniel Adams, and Joseph Wright were Selectmen. (seven selectmen?)

In [Concord](#), Samuel Heywood was again Town Clerk.

In [Concord](#), Joseph Barrett was again Town Treasurer.

In [Concord](#), there were 2 Surveyors of Flax.

[Charles Prescott](#) got married with [Elizabeth Barrett](#), daughter of Joseph Barrett and Rebecca Minot Barrett.

Samuel Chandler was [Concord](#)'s deputy and representative to the General Court.

[Acton](#) having just succeeded in severing itself from [Concord](#), in this year they were erecting their initial meetinghouse:

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. A Meeting-house, 46 feet long, 36 broad, and 21 high, was built in 1736 [in [Acton](#)], which served as a public worship till the present one was erected in 1808. Considerable difficulty having arisen on the question, where it should be situated, as often occurs in similar cases, Col. Holman of Bolton was employed to survey the town and find its centre. The report of this survey was not satisfactory; and after several other trials to fix upon a spot, it was agreed to refer the subject to Gen. Joseph Varnum of Dracut, Gen. John Whiting of Lancaster, and Mr. Walter McFarlane of Hopkinton. These gentlemen made a report which was amicably accepted, October 6, 1806.

Public worship was first held in the meeting-house in January, 1738, and that year the town raised the first money – 50 pounds, for its support. In March a day of public fasting and prayer to Almighty God was kept, preparatory to establishing the preaching of the gospel; and the Rev. Messrs. Israel Loring, William Cook, John Gardner, Oliver Peabody, and Daniel Rogers, assisted in the exercises on the occasion.¹²

1. The church records during Mr. Swift's ministry are so imperfect, that it will be impossible to give an account of its proceedings. They do not even mention the date of its organization, nor all the admissions of members.

2. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company;

Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)

(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1737

August 31, Wednesday (Old Style): Elizabeth Prescott was born as the 1st child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (she would get married 1st with Jesse Hosmer, and after his death, 2d with Captain Aaron Jones of Weston, Massachusetts).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1738

December 21, Thursday (Old Style): Lucy Prescott was born as the 2d child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (she would die unmarried on December 22, 1819 at the age of 81).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1742

August 9, Monday (Old Style): Mary Prescott was born as the 3d child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (she would die unmarried on May 4, 1797 at the age of 55).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1744

September 24, Monday (Old Style): Charles Prescott was born as the 4th child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (he would die of dropsy, unmarried, on May 11, 1810 at the age of 64).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1746

October 19, Sunday (Old Style): Rebecca Prescott was born as the 5th child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (she would get married with a farmer, Joseph Hayward, and in 1781 they would relocate from [Concord, Massachusetts](#), to Dublin, New Hampshire).



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COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1748

October 18, Tuesday (Old Style): John Prescott was born as the 6th child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (this child would die on September 12, 1753).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1750

June 7, Sunday (Old Style): Amy Prescott was born as the 7th child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#) (she would get married with Amos Baker of Lincoln, Massachusetts).



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1753

September 23, Sunday: Ann Prescott was baptized in [Concord, Massachusetts](#), the 8th child of [Charles Prescott](#) and [Elizabeth Barrett Prescott](#). She would get married with Jesse Hosmer.



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COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1756

Amos Baker was born, a son of Jacob Baker and Grace Baker. He and his older brother Nathaniel Baker would settle on the old Baker farm. One had the east end of the house while the other had the west end. Both produced large families. Each kept a horse, cows, and an ox; they put the oxen together and worked them when they needed them. They did their work together, dividing the products harvested; mowing and raking their hay, then dividing in the field and carrying to the separate barns. They brought wood to the door, prepared it for the fire, and their wives divided it.

Peter Clark was born in [Concord](#), son of Benjamin Clark. (He would graduate at Harvard College in 1777, practice before the bar in Southboro, Massachusetts, and die during July 1792.)

In her book *THE WAY WE NEVER WERE: AMERICAN FAMILIES AND THE NOSTALGIA TRAP*, Stephanie Coontz asserts that in [Concord](#) during the decades prior to the American Revolution, a third of all children were being conceived out of wedlock. (Surely this author is writing carelessly and the factoid to which she made reference could pertain only to firstborns?)

Due to a religious upheaval in [Concord](#) involving his family, the first marriage of Charles Miles was officiated at by a Justice of the Peace rather than by the local minister.



In [Concord](#), Stephen Hosmer, Jr., Jonas Heywood, Samuel Minot, Thomas Jones, Thomas Barrett, and [Colonel Charles Prescott](#) were Selectmen. (six selectmen?)

In [Concord](#), John Beaton continued as Town Treasurer.

James Barrett was [Concord](#)'s deputy and representative to the General Court.

James Minott of [Concord](#) was an Assistant and Counsellor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Hoar of [Concord](#) was stationed in Nova Scotia, and functioned as an aide to Major General Winslow at Crown Point.

The Hon. James Minott [of [Concord](#)] was Lieut. Colonel and succeeded to the command in 1756. Most of the orders for men passed through his hands.

Jonathan Hoar [of [Concord](#)] was lieutenant-colonel in the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, and aid to Maj. Gen. Winslow.

Capt. Peter Prescott [of [Concord](#)] was there and was left at Lake George to take care of the sick.³

3. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1758

In [Concord](#), Stephen Hosmer, Jr., Jonas Heywood, Samuel Minot, Thomas Jones, Thomas Barrett, and [Colonel Charles Prescott](#) were Selectmen. (six selectmen?)

[Colonel Charles Prescott](#) would be a Deputy and Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for [Concord](#) from 1758 to 1763.

In [Concord](#), John Beaton continued as Town Treasurer.

James Minott of [Concord](#) was an Assistant and Counsellor.

Samuel Farrar was town clerk for Lincoln.

[THE FARRARS OF CONCORD/LINCOLN](#)

After years of argument, the new meetinghouse for [Carlisle](#) was erected on land deeded by Timothy Wilkins: "One acre and a half of upland lying in [Concord](#) aforesaid, lying Southwesterly from my dwelling house in Concord ... for the conveyancy of building a Meetinghouse for the public worship of God, and other public uses." This was "a rude structure, thirty by forty feet and without finish inside or out," erected near the site of the present First Religious Society in the center of Carlisle. Concord's Reverend Daniel Bliss would often preached there, and in August 1764, the Reverend George Whitefield would preach from the steps to a



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congregation gathered outside, there being too many to fit inside.



Town Clerks of Lincoln

Ephraim Flint	1746-1752, 1754, 1756-1757	Grosvenor Tarbell	1799-1803
Ebenezer Cutler	1753, 1755, 1759	Thomas Wheeler	1804-1806
Samuel Farrar	1758, 1760-1766	Elijah Fiske	1810-1821
John Adams	1767-1777	Stephen Patch	1822-1827
Abijah Pierce	1778-1779, 1781	Charles Wheeler	1828-1830
Samuel Hoar	1780, 1782, 1787-1798, 1807-1809	Elijah Fiske	1831
Richard Russell	1783-1786		



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1762

In [Concord](#), Jonas Heywood was Town Clerk.

In [Concord](#), John Beaton continued as Town Treasurer.

In [Concord](#), Thomas Davis, Jonas Heywood, Samuel Minot, [Colonel Charles Prescott](#), and Thomas Barrett were Selectmen ([Colonel Prescott](#) would be again a Selectman of [Concord](#) in 1765 and 1766).

Township Number 5, which would later contain both Cummington and Plainfield, was granted to Dr. John Cuming, [Charles Prescott](#), and Joseph Hayward.

Thomas Brown and John Flagg [of [Concord](#)] died in the public service in 1762. John Savage [of [Concord](#)] died abroad of the small-pox.⁴

Dr. John Cuming, Charles Prescott, and Joseph Hayward [of [Concord](#)] had township No. 5, now including Cummington and Plainfield, granted them in 1762.⁵

This was the situation in regard to the schools of nearby Lincoln:

Lincoln has always given liberal support to her common schools, and has been rewarded in the distinguished character of her educated sons. At its incorporation in 1754, it was divided into three districts; and a 'moving school' was kept in each. A school-house was built in the middle of the town [of Lincoln] in 1762; and in 1763, £5 were granted to build one in the southwest district, £5 for the southeast, and £10 for the north. In 1768, the schools were kept in three instead of four places; and in 1770, and some other years, the grammar school was substituted for all the others. In 1780, the town was again divided into four districts, which having been continued, excepting a few years since. In 1791, a committee was appointed to make a general regulation for dividing the school money, who reported, that the east district have 21 weeks, the south 17 weeks, and the north 14 weeks, in proportion to the 12 months' schooling. This regulation was accepted by the town, which was divided into three districts; but continued a few years only. It was so altered in 1791, as to give 17 weeks to the south, 14 to the north, 11 to the east, and 10 to the middle district.

4. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)
5. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
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Since 1812, the south has drawn $\frac{11}{56}$ and the three others $\frac{15}{56}$ each of the money. Among the teachers of the grammar school, I find the names of Jacob Bigelow, Timothy Farrar, Fisher Ames, and others who have been distinguished in public life. Mr. Joseph Brooks, among other liberal donations, made one for the support of schools, which has been of great service to the town [of Lincoln]. It amounted in 1761, to £388, and now [1835] to more than \$1,000, the annual interest of which is divided among the districts in the same proportion as other school money. An institution called the "liberal school," similar to an academy, was established by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, and several other gentlemen in 1793, and was successfully continued about 10 years. From the annual return made to the State in 1829, it appears that the aggregate time for which the four public schools were kept was 32 months, 17 by males, and 15 by females; and that they were attended by 220 scholars. \$576.70 were paid for their support. There were two private schools, and 8 pupils attending academies. The estimated amount of tuition was \$70. None are unable to read in the town]. The north district [of Lincoln] contains 40 scholars, the south 86, and the east 42, and the middle 44.⁶

Representatives of Lincoln⁷

Chambers Russell	'54-57, '59, '62, '63, '5.	Joshua Brooks	1809-1811.
Samuel Farrer	1766-1768.	Leonard Hoar	1812-1814.
Eleazer Brooks	'74-'78, '80, '5, '7, '90-'2.	William Hayden	1815, 1816.
Chambers Russell	1788.	Elijah Fiske	1820-1822.
Samuel Hoar	'94, '95, '97, '98, 1801, '3-'8.	Joel Smith	1824.
Samuel Farrar, Jr.	1800.	Silas P. Tarbell	1827, 1828.
Not represented 1758, '60, '62, '69-'73, '79, '81, '82, '86, '89, '93, '96, '99, 1802, '17, '23, '25, '26.			

6. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
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7. Ibid



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COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1765

[Joseph Lee](#) of [Concord](#), son of [Dr. Joseph Lee](#) and [Mary Woodhouse Lee](#), graduated from [Harvard College](#). He would become a minister.

[Joseph Lee](#), son of [Dr. Joseph Lee](#), was born May 12, 1742 and graduated Harvard in 1765. He was ordained at Royalston, Oct 19, 1768 and died Feb. 16, 1819 aged 77.⁸

During this year [Harvard's Hollis Chair of Divinity](#) was transiting from [Professor Edward Wigglesworth](#) the father to [Professor Edward Wigglesworth](#) the son:

Hollis Chair of Divinity		
Edward Wigglesworth	1722-1765	Calvinist Congregationalist
Edward Wigglesworth, son	1765-1792	Calvinist Congregationalist
David Tappan	1792-1803	Calvinist Congregationalist
Henry Ware, Sr.	1805-1840	Unitarian Congregationalist
David Gordon Lyon	1882-1910	Baptist
James Hardy Ropes	1910-1933	Trinitarian Congregationalist
Henry Joel Cadbury	1934-1954	Quaker
Amos Niven Wilder	1956-1963	Congregationalist
George Huntston Williams	1963-1980	Unitarian
Harvey Gallagher Cox, Jr.	2001-2009	Baptist
Karen Leigh King	2009-	Episcopalian



8. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)



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In [Concord](#), John Jones, Simon Hunt, [Colonel Charles Prescott](#), John Cuming, and a 5th person not specified in the record were Selectmen.

[Colonel Prescott](#) would be Deputy and Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for [Concord](#) from 1765 to 1767.

In [Concord](#), John Beaton continued as Town Treasurer.

In [Concord](#), Jonas Heywood was Town Clerk.

These were the appropriations made by the town of Lincoln:⁹

Date.	1755.	1765.	1775.	1785.	1795.	1805.	1815.	1825.
Minister	£56	£69 ² / ₃	£70 ² / ₃	£85	£105	\$—	\$600	\$460.
Schools	13 ¹ / ₂	20	13 ¹ / ₂	50	85	—	480	520.
Highways	25	50	40	80	80	\$450	600	400.
Incidental charges	24 ¹ / ₂	19	37	250	125	830	1450	500.

Representatives of Lincoln¹⁰

Chambers Russell	'54-57, '59, '62, '63, '5.	Joshua Brooks	1809-1811.
Samuel Farrer	1766-1768.	Leonard Hoar	1812-1814.
Eleazer Brooks	'74-'78, '80, '5, '7, '90-'2.	William Hayden	1815, 1816.
Chambers Russell	1788.	Elijah Fiske	1820-1822.
Samuel Hoar	'94, '95, '97, '98, 1801, '3-'8.	Joel Smith	1824.
Samuel Farrar, Jr.	1800.	Silas P. Tarbell	1827, 1828.
Not represented 1758, '60, '62, '69-'73, '79, '81, '82, '86, '89, '93, '96, '99, 1802, '17, '23, '25, '26.			

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1774

October 18, Tuesday: Per [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF [CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS](#):

In consequence of these occurrences, and the determined disposition of the people, the Court of Common Pleas was adjourned to the 3d Tuesday of October. Public notice of this was drawn up by David Phipps, sheriff of the county, by order of the unpopular judges, and given to the criers, Antill Gallap and William How, who made proclamation of the same at the court-house door. This was so displeasing that they were taken before the people, and obliged to make public confession that they were "heartily sorry for what they had done"; and to promise "not to make any return on said proclamation by, nor in any way be aiding or assisting in bringing on the unconstitutional plan of government." A similar confession was published by [Charles Prescott, Esq.](#) "for signing in favor of the late governor, [\[Governor Thomas\] Hutchinson](#)." Another was made by Daniel Heald, a deputy sheriff, for posting the notice of the adjournment of the court on the court-house door. These declarations were signed by the respective individuals, read to the multitude, and published in the newspapers of those times. The people voted that such declarations were satisfactory; and then adjourned to the 3d Tuesday of October, agreeably to the adjournment of the court....

The meetings hitherto this month took place without much formal invitation. They were the "sudden assembly of the day." The people felt that they had evils heaped upon them, and they feared others. They were determined resolutely, but rationally, to have them removed. Though their object appeared as yet to be to obtain a peaceable redress of their grievances, yet evil consequences were anticipated from the frequency of the meetings, unless placed under proper legal restraint. To effect this, a special town meeting was called, Sept. 26th, when the "whole town resolved itself into a committee of safety to suppress all riots, tumults, and disorders in the town; and to aid all untainted magistrates, who had not been aiding and assisting in bringing on a new mode of government in this province, in the execution of the laws against all offenders."¹¹ At the same time it was also voted to raise one or more companies to march at a minute's warning in case of alarm, to pay them reasonable wages when called for out of town, and to allow them to choose their own officers; to buy 420 pounds of powder and 500 pounds of ball in addition to the town stock of ammunition, and a chest of good

11. It is said to be characteristic of the people of [Concord](#) to act with great deliberation, but when they do act, to act effectually. This may be seen in the proceedings just described. From the beginning of the controversy, they were opposed to taking any unconstitutional measures to recover their lost privileges.



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COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

fire-arms, "that those who are unable to purchase them themselves may have the advantage of them if necessity calls for it." At this meeting also, Mr. Samuel Whitney, Capt. Jonas Heywood, Mr. Ephraim Wood Jr., Mr. Joseph Hosmer, Ensign James Chandler, and Mr. James Barrett, were chosen a committee of correspondence to hold intercourse with similar committees in other towns. The Selectmen had hitherto acted with similar committees in other towns. Delegates were also chosen to the proposed Provincial Congress.

The Provincial Congress met here, Oct. 11th, 1774 which was an important event. The delegates from Concord were Capt. James Barrett, Mr. Samuel Whitney, Mr. Ephraim Wood, jr.; from Bedford, Mr. Joseph Ballard, John Reed, Esq.; from Acton, Messrs. Josiah Hayward, Francis Faulkner, and Ephraim Hapgood; and from Lincoln, Capt. Eleazer Brooks, Samuel Farrar, and Capt. Abijah Pierce. The whole number of members was 288; and it was in all respects a most important assembly. The Hon. John Hancock of Boston was chosen president, and Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary. The meeting was first held in the old court-house, but that being too small to convene so large an assembly it was adjourned to the meeting-house. The Rev. William Emerson by invitation of the Congress, officiated as chaplain. Two sessions, one at nine, and the other at three o'clock, were held each day. The state of public affairs was taken into consideration, and an address to Gov. Gage agreed upon; but it was unavailing, and did not accomplish its intended object. After remaining in session till the 15th, the Congress adjourned to Cambridge, probably for a more easy communication with the capital.¹²

The presence of the Provincial Congress tended to animate the citizens of Concord, and inspire them with increasing confidence in the cause of liberty and patriotic action. They approved the recommendations of that body. Several cannon were purchased and brought here, Oct. 13th....

"Stack of the Artist of Kouroo" Project

Colonel Charles Prescc

12. The records in the Secretary's office give the following account of the different Congresses:—

First Congress.

Convened at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774; adjourned the same day.

Convened at *Concord*, Tues. Oct. 11; adjourned Sat. 15th, same month.

Convened at Cambridge, Mond. Oct. 17; adjourned Sat. 29th do.

Convened at do. Wed. Nov. 23; dissolved Sat. 10th.

Second Congress.

Convened at Cambridge, Wed. Feb. 1, 1775; adjourned Thursd. 16th do.

Convened at Concord, Tues. March 22; adjourned Sat. 15th April.

Convened at do. Sat. April 22; adjourned same day.

Convened at Watertown, Mond. April 24; dissolved May 29th.

Second Congress.

Convened at Watertown, May 31, 1775; dissolved July 19th.



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October 25, Tuesday: The Society of the New York Hospital authorized use of the cellar of the north wing of its proposed hospital building to be used “for wards or cells for the reception of lunatics.” This facility would be replaced in 1808 by a new building, the New York Lunatic Asylum, which would in 1821 become the Bloomingdale Asylum. (The modern descendant of these facilities is the Westchester division of the New York Hospital in White Plains.)¹³

PSYCHOLOGY

Per [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF [CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS](#):

The people did not long remain quiet. Another large meeting took place on the Common the next week. A committee was chosen, of which Robert Chafin of Acton was chairman, and William Burrows¹⁴ clerk, before whom every person suspected of being a tory was compelled to pass the ordeal of a trial. If found guilty, he was compelled to endure such punishment as an excited multitude might inflict, which they called “humbling the tories.” Several suffered in this manner. Dr. Joseph Lee was most scrupulously examined and severely treated. To satisfy their minds, he subscribed the following declaration, which was read and published.

Whereas I, [Joseph Lee](#) of [Concord](#), physician, on the evening of the first ultimo, did rashly and without consideration make a private and precipitate journey from Concord to Cambridge, to inform Judge Lee, that the country was assembling to come down, (and on no other business), that he and others concerned might prepare themselves for the event, and with an avowed intention to deceive the people; by which the parties assembling might have been exposed to the brutal rage of the soldiery, who had timely notice to have waylaid the roads, and fired on them while unarmed and defenceless in the dark: by which imprudent conduct I might have prevented the salutary designs of my countrymen, whose innocent intentions were only to request certain gentlemen, sworn into office on the new system of government, to resign their offices, in order to prevent the operation of that (so much detested) act of the British Parliament for regulating the government of the Massachusetts Bay: by all which I have justly drawn upon me the displeasure of my countrymen:

When I coolly reflect on my own impudence, it fills my mind with the deepest anxiety. I deprecate the resentment of my injured country, humbly confess my errors, and implore the forgiveness of a generous and free people, solemnly declaring that for the future I will never convey any intelligence to any of the court party, neither directly nor indirectly, by which the designs of the people may be frustrated, in opposing the barbarious policy of an arbitrary, wicked and corrupt

13. Street, W.R. A CHRONOLOGY OF NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN AMERICAN [PSYCHOLOGY](#). Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 1994

14. Mr. Burrows died a few years since in New Ipswich, N.H., over 100 years of age.



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

administration.

"Concord, Sept. 19, 1774. JOSEPH LEE

This is selected from many similar facts to show the highly excited state of public feeling; and this excitement continued to increase. The covenant of the town, already given, was scrupulously regarded, and all those who refused obedience to it were in reality "treated as enemies."



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1776

[Colonel Charles Prescott](#) would serve as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Regiment of militia under Colonel Elisha Jones, for 3 years during the Revolutionary War.

In [Concord](#), Ephraim Wood, Nathan Merriam, and Nehemiah Hunt were Selectmen.

In [Concord](#), Ephraim Wood was again Town Clerk.

In [Concord](#), Abijah Bond was again Town Treasurer.

Joseph Hosmer and [John Cuming](#) were [Concord](#)'s deputies and representatives to the General Court.

In [Concord](#), Ephraim Wood was again Town Clerk.

In [Concord](#), Abijah Bond was again Town Treasurer.

Colonel Roger Brown had purchased 4 acres of the old ironworks near [Concord](#) with water rights on the Assabet River and had founded a fulling mill, and in this year he hired a crew of workmen to extensively rebuild the old structure that would be his home.

[OLD HOUSES](#)



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1779

February 2, Tuesday: Samson, an oratorio by Giuseppe Cambini to words of Voltaire, was performed for the first time, at a concert spirituel, Paris.

[Charles Prescott](#) died in [Concord, Massachusetts](#) at the age of 67.

He represented the town nine years, was Justice of the Peace and intrusted with many important offices.



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1799


April 23, Tuesday: Elizabeth Barrett Prescott died at the age of 82.



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

1810


 July 24, Tuesday: At the Bridge of Côa near Almeida, British and Portuguese troops produced heavy casualties among the French invaders, delayed their advance into Portugal.

Ann Prescott Hosmer, the wife of Jesse Hosmer, died at the age of 56.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:


3rd day 24 of 7 Mo// Sure it is a Solemn thing to die. I have been in the room several times today with Cousin Elizabeth Stanton who was dieing & trully my mind was humbled under the consideration of our frailty & what poor distressed objects we are when reduced to a bed of Death – She died a little before 5 OClock this Afternoon & from her peaceful & inoffensive life I feel no doubt of her being at Peace – She died at my fathers house where she was brought four weeks ago last fist day. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

– Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST





THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

Prepared: December 20, 2017



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



THE PEOPLE OF CONCORD:

COLONEL CHARLES PRESCOTT

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.