

Division of the Town. — Records. — Additional Grants. — Indian Deeds. — Iron Works built.
— Town Farm. — Town of Stow granted. — Chronological Items.

WE shall now recur to the civil history of the town from the time to which it was brought up in the first chapter. As the lands became more cleared, the meadows were somewhat dryer, and ceased to be a subject of frequent complaint. The inhabitants sought other spots for cultivation, more productive than the sandy ones on which they first settled; and those that remained became more contented with their situation. Their numbers soon after began to increase. Some additional land was granted to the town; and parts of the old settlement had become vacant by the removal of the original inhabitants. A second division of lands now took place.

The town met several times to consider in what manner this division should be made. On the 2d of Jan. 1654, it was voted to divide the town into three parts or quarters, and to have the lands first divided in the quarters; but this was not entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants. “Much weariness about these things,” say the Records, took place before the system was matured. On the 8th of March, 1654, “at a publique training,” nine men were chosen, “three out of each quarter, empowered by the town to hear and end former debat, according to their best light, and discretion, and conscience; only eight of the nine must agree to what is determined, or else nothing to be of force; and none voted to the contrarie but Georg Wheeler, Henry Woodies, Joshua Edmands, William Buttrick, and Thomas Stow.” The labors of this committee resulted in the following agreement:

“We whose names are under written conclude that 20 acres of meadow shall be resarved for a minister in the Hogepen-walke about Annursnake, and 20 acres of plowland out of the south quarter and 20 acres of woodland in the east quarter. We agree also that 20 acres of woodland shall be resarved for the public good of the towne, lying neer the old hogepen, at each sid of the townes bounds line. That some particular persons shall have some inlargement, whoe are short in lands, paying 12*d.* per acre, as others have don, and 6*d.* per acre, if the towne consent thereto: —the persons are as follow: Georg Wheeler 20 acres; Obadiah Wheeler 20 acres; Michel Wood 12 acres; Thomas Daken 10 acres; Thomas Batman 15 acres; Bapties Smedly 14 acres. These to have second division as others have had. That all pooremen in the towne that have not commons to the number of four, shall be allowed so many as amounts to foure with what they have already, till they be able to purchase for themselves, or untill the townsmen shall see cause to take it from them, and bestow it on others that want: and we mean those poore men, that at the present are householders. And upon these conditions and those that folow, the Hogepenwalke is resigned up to the north quarter.

“The divitions of the heighwaies are as foloweth: The north quarter are to keepe and maintaine all there heighwaies, and bridges, over the great river in there quarter; and in respect of their greatness of charg thereabout, and in regard of the ease of the east quarter above the rest in there highwayes, they are to alow the north quarter three pounds. —The east quarter are to keepe and maintain all there heighwayes and the bridge over the north river [Darby’s bridge] and the heighway there to the heighland, by estimation 3 or 4 rods, where the commissioners of Concord and Lancaster being chosen by there townes to lay out there heighwayes did appoint it. —The south quarter are to keepe and maintaine all there heighwayes and bridges over the south river, except that at the north river before expressed that is laid on the east quarter; the south river bridge being to be set where the aforesaid comisoners appointed it, as their agreement declares; and all these heighwayes and bridges are to be maintained forever by the quarters on whom they are now cast. —And it is further concluded that if any damiag shall com to the towne by the neglect of any part of the towne in any part of there wayes, that part of the towne so neglecting either bridges or wayes, shall beare the damage and secure the rest of the town.

“The limits of ech quarter as foloweth; —The north quarter by their familyes are from the north part of the training place to the great river and all on to the north sid thereof. The east quarter by there familyes are from Henry Farweles all eastwards with Thomas Brooke, Ensign Wheeler, Robert Meriam, Georg Meriam,



John Adames, Richard Rice. –The south quarter by there families are all on the south and southwest side of the mill brooke except those before acsprest with Luke Potter, Georg Heaward, Mihel Wood and Thomas Dane.

“We doe choose overseeres in ech quarter for the faithful performance of there duty in that case in all particulers, so far as may conduce for the profit and good of these quarters, as to make rates to pay workmen and to see that all persons come in seasonable time and keepe them to there business faithfully, and keep accounts and so see the worke suffisiently done; and they are impoured to call fitt men and cattle in their quarter to the worke and pay them there wages; and if any shall refuse to attend these nesery workes their names shall be returned to the selectmen of the towne, who shall impose findes according to law upon all such ofenders in that case. Also the overseeres as aforesaid shall keep an exact account of their owne time expended, and shall have suffisient satisfaction for the same. The names of the overseeres as follow; –for the east quarter – Ensign Wheeler and William Hartwell; For the north quarter, John Smedly, and Thomas Batman; for the south quarter Georg Wheeler, James Hosmer, Georg Heaward and sargent Buss.

“This company doe for the present joyne to make rats in way as foloweth; the east end 2d. parts for all menes estates according as Mr. Bulkeley last rate was mad; the north quarter 2d. parts; and the south quarter 4d. parts.

“Witness our hands this 7th of the 1st mo. 1654.

Simon Willard
Robert Meriam
Thomas Brooks
Joseph Wheler
James Blood
Georg Wheler
Georg Heaward
Thomas Batman
John Smedly.”

“It is further agreed by the nine men aforesaid that there shall be a parcell of wood lying on the north of the way that goeth to Lancaster to the number of 5 acres, the most whereof is pines to be set out to Ensigne Wheeler, John Smedley and Georg Heaward for the use of the north bridge.”

Regulations were established in each quarter, similar to those in wards of a city. Each chose its own officers, kept its own records, made its taxes, &c. The records of the south quarter (first commencing in 1654, in the hand-writing of Simon Willard, first quarter-Clerk), are the only ones now extant.

The second division of lands was made in the quarters, and afterwards recorded in the town book, in which the first and second divisions are particularly described. These municipal regulations were continued in force about 50 years; and the distinction which was then given to the different parts of the town, is still preserved. To the oldest book of records in the clerk's office in Concord is prefixed an account of the proceedings of the town in relation to recording the individual titles to lands, from which it appears, that “the latter grants of land to particular persons were only written on paper books [?] as granted and not in a register booke.”

The selectmen were desired to consider the expediency of obtaining “a new booke to record them and all other land that men now doe hold;” and “the thing tending to pece and prevention of strife,” they desired “the help herein” of their “Reverend pastor Mr. Edward Bulkeley, Thomas Brooks and liff. [?] Joseph Wheeler, which company sett about it the 25th of Jan. 1663, and at the end of the day, concluded to call a meeting on the 29th of the aforesaid month, to come to a conclusion about transcribing every man's land in a new booke so that it might be for the comfort and peace of ourselves, and posterity after us.” When the town was assembled, it was agreed, that a new book should be procured, that “what is in the old booke that is useful shall be transcribed into the new, with all lands which men now hold;” – “that every man that hath not his proportion of lands laid out to him, that is due to him, shall gitt it laid out by an artis” before 1665; –and that each one should give to the town clerk a description



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of their lands appovd at a meeting of the inhabitants of the quarter in which he lives, and certified by the quarter-clerk.¹

From these Records I have compiled the following table, which gives the greater part, though not all of the names of the proprietors of the town, at that time. The places of their residence, when known, are indicated by the names under which they now pass.

1. For all the facts thus far in this chapter I am indebted to the Town Records. The committee to divide the south Quarter were: William Wood George Hayward George Wheeler William Buss John Miles
Note: E, stands for east quarter; N, for north quarter; S, for south quarter in the table on the opposite page.



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| Proprietors. | No. Lots. | Acres. | | Residence. | Tax in 1666. |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----|---------------------|--------------|
| Grace Bulkeley | 1 | 750 | | | |
| Thomas Wheeler, sen. | 16 | 373 | E. | Jotham Wheeler's | |
| Francis Fletcher | 17 | 437 | E. | | |
| Richard Rice | 3 | 189 | E. | | |
| Widow Heald | 6 | 161 | N. | Joshua Buttrick's | |
| John Heald | 4 | 86 | N. | north of the above | |
| William Buttrick | 12 | 215 | N. | Jonas Buttrick's | |
| John Flint | 9 | 534 | N. | John Flint's | |
| James Blood, sen. James Blood, jun. | 12 | 660 | N. | Rev. Dr. Ripley's | |
| John Smedly | 17 | 668 | N. | south of J. Jones's | |
| Thomas Bateman | 7 | 246 | N. | near R. French's | |
| Baptise Smedley | 10 | 186 | N. | Ephraim Brown's | |
| Humphrey Barret | 11 | 316 | N. | Abel B. Heywood's | |
| Richard Temple | 5 | 291 | N. | Barret's Mills | |
| George Meriam | 16 | 259 | E. | near Alms-house | |
| John Blood | 1 | 61 | N. | near T. Blood's | |
| Robert Blood | 4 | 169 | N. | " " | |
| John Jones | 9 | 351 | N. | James Jones's | |
| Joshua Brooks | 11 | 195 | E. | Isaac Brook's | |
| Caleb Brooks | 12 | 150 | E. | | |
| Eliphalet Fox | 14 | 106 | E. | Bedford Road | |
| Thomas Pellet | 1 | 14 | | | |
| Joseph Dean | 1 | 22 | S. | William Heyden's | |
| Thomas Pellet Joseph Dean | 7 | 224 | | | |
| John Meriam | 8 | 262 | E. | Virginia Road | |
| William Hartwell | 20 | 241 | E. | Bedford Road | |
| John Hartwell | 3 | 17 | E. | " " | |



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| Proprietors. | No. Lots. | Acres. | | Residence. | Tax in 1666. |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|----|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nathaniel Ball | 11 | 137 | E. | " " | |
| William Taylor | 14 | 117 | E. | " " | |
| John Farwell | 18 | 280 | E. | | |
| Joseph Wheeler | 29 | 357 | | | |
| William Baker | 5 | 43 | E. | | |
| William Buss | 19 | 319 | S. | Elijah Wood's | £5 18s 2d |
| Moses Wheat | 22 | 339 | E. | Bedford Road | |
| Luke Potter | 22 | 249 | S. | | £2 10s 0d |
| Robert Meriam | 16 | 595 | E. | Eb. Hubbard's | |
| John Heywood | 13 | 285 | S. | | £1 15s 0d |
| George Hayward | 10 | 505 | S. | | £3 6s 10d |
| Daniel Dean Thomas Gobble | 1 | 600 | S. | Jones's Tavern | £1 10s 18d £2 2s 0d |
| Henry Woodhouse | 1 | 360 | S. | Joseph Barrett's | £5 1s 6d |
| Joshua Wheeler | 11 | 77 | S. | John Vose's | £1 19s 9d |
| Boaz Brown | 6 | 86 | N. | The Dakin house | |
| Thomas Brown | 14 | 186 | N. | Reuben French's | |
| Nathaniel Billings, sen. | 4 | 51 | S. | Amos Baker's | £1 6s 8d |
| Nathaniel Billings, jun. | 7 | 196 | S. | " " | £1 13s 6d |
| John Billings | 6 | 185 | S. | " " | £1 1s 1d |
| John Wheeler | 1 | 67 | S. | | |
| George Wheeler | 24 | 434 | S. | near James Adams's | |
| Edward Bulkeley | 11 | 183 | S. | new Meeting-house | |
| Samuel Stratten | 6 | 254 | S. | Alms-house | |
| Edmund Wigley | 4 | 31 | S. | | £1 19s 1d |
| John Miles | 23 | 459 | S. | Josiah Davis's | £3 17s 2d |
| Thomas Dakin | 4 | 87 | S. | | £1 12s 10d |
| James Hosmer | 4 | 164 | S. | | £1 8s 7d |
| Samuel Wheeler | 5 | 21 | S. | | |
| James Smedley | 9 | 287 | S. | | |



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| Proprietors. | No. Lots. | Acres. | | Residence. | Tax in 1666. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|----|-------------------|--------------|
| John Scotchford | 10 | 120 | S. | near Cyrus Snow's | £1 14s 2d |
| Michael Wood | 13 | 230 | S. | Samuel Dennis's | £4 3s 4d |
| Samuel Hunt | 13 | 277 | N. | | |
| Ephraim Flint | 750 | | E. | in Lincoln | |

It has already been intimated that additional grants of land were made to Concord in 1652. The following details relate to these and other grants.

“To the Honored Generall Court assembled at Boston. The returne of the nomnber of acres of land granted as an addition to the Towne of Concord according to the order of the General Court in 1654.

“Whereas the Court was pleased to grannt to our Towne a village some fouer years since upon condition they should improve it before others, but neglecting theire opportunity, the plantation of Chelmsford have taken a good parte of the same, also Nattatawants [Tahattawan] having a plantation granted him which takes up a good some also, we whose names are subscribed have taken a survey of the rest remaying and wee finde about seven thousand acres left out, of which Major Simon Willard hath two thousand acres, except a little part of one end of his farme which lyes in the place or parcell of vacant land, that was since given to Shawshine, this tract of land being by the last Court granted to our Towne on this condition that at this Court we should acquaint the Court of the quantiyte of what wee have.

“Tho. Brooks Timothy Wheeler Joseph Wheeler George Wheeler George Heaward John Jones.”

“This is a true copie compared with original on file, as it was exhibited to the Generall Court May 1655 as attest.

Edward Rawson, *Secretary*.

At the same Court on the 23d, May 1655 “Five thousand acres of Land were granted to the Inhabitants of Concord for feeding, according to their petition, provided it hinder not any former grants.” This was all the tract of land described in the above return, excepting the farms belonging to Major Willard. When his farms were granted I have not been able to find out. One of them lay in the southwest part of the tract, and the other at the northeast. This distinguished individual had several subsequent grants. On the 6th of May, 1657, he had, “for services to the colony, 500 acres of land in any place where he can find it according to law;” and 21st May 1658, he had 500 acres more “on the south side of a river that runneth from Nashua to Merimack, between Lancaster and Groton and is in satisfaction of a debt of £44” due from John, sagamore of Patucket. His execution to be given up. This farm was laid out in May 1659 by Thomas Noyes.

The Praying Indians claimed some right to the land granted to Concord “for an enlargement to the towne;” in consideration of which, “the Towne of Concord doth give to them, the planters of Nashoba, fifteen pounds at six a penny, which giveth them full satisfaction. In witness whereof they doe set to their hands this 20 of the 10 month 1660.” This agreement was signed by “Nassaquaw, marchant Thomas (Thomas Waban), Wabatut, great James Natotos, a blind man - Pompant, and Gomgos,” by their marks; and John Thomas, and John Tahattawan, by their names; and witnessed by Joseph Wheeler, John Shepard and John Jones.²

“At a General Court held at Boston the 11th of October, 1665.

“In answer to the peticion of Concord for an enlargement of their bounds, this court doe grant them a tract of land conteyned in a plott returned to this court under

2. Town Records. The compensation mentioned in this agreement was paid by Lt. Joseph Wheeler for which the town granted him in 1660 a tract of land “lying between Chelmsford line and the line of Nashoba township, and joining to the further corner of the great pond.” Nagog Pond appears to have been the southeast corner bound of this township.”



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the hand of Ensign Noyes, by estimation the whole being about five thousand acres, whereof the court reserveth two thousand acres to be layd out to either the Indians or English, as this court shall see meete hereafter to dispose and grant, and the remaynder, being about three thousand acres, this court grant to Concord so as the same doe not abridge any former grant made by this court; and doe order Leift. Beers and Leift Thomas Noyes to lay out the same and to make returne thereof to the next Court of Election. A true copy.

Attest, Edward Rawson, *Secr.*”

The following is a copy of the return made 25 May, 1667, and approved by the proper authorities.

“We, Richard Beers of Watertown and Thomas Noyes of Sudbury, being appointed to lay out and measure to the inhabitants of Concord a tract or tracts of land next adjoining to their first grant; in order to which, we the above said, did lay out and measure unto the inhabitants of Concord their second grant, being five thousand acres of land granted in the year 1655, as also their grant of three thousand acres granted in the year 1665, next adjoining to their first grant, beginning at the southwest angle of their old bounds [near Major Hayward’s], extending their said southerly line upon a norwest point, four degrees northerly (according to the Meridian compas) two miles and 280 rods; there making a right angle on a bare hill, and from thence a line upon a northeast point 4 degrees easterly, two miles one half and fifty rods, there meeting with Nashoba plantation line, running the line of the said plantation to their angle one mile one quarter and 60 rods, nearest hand upon an easterly point, there making a right angle, running a line, being the line of the Indian plantation, two miles one quarter and 60 rods, there being bounded by Chelmsford line and Bilrica line as is more plainly described by a plott; in which plott is contained nine thousand and eight hundred acres of land, one thousand and eight hundred acres being formerly granted to Major Willard, the other eight thousand being granted to the inhabitants of Concord, and laid out the 5th May, 1666. Given under our hands.

Richard Beers,
Thomas Noyes, *Surveyors.*”

The town agreed 20th Jan. 1668, that these additional grants of land “shall lay for a free comon to the present householders of Concord, and such as shall hereafter be approved and allowed to be inhabitants; except for such parts of it as shall be thought mete to make farmes for the use and benefit of the towne.” A full title was then acquired from the Indians, though it was thought proper in 1684, for reasons already mentioned, to obtain the following confirmatory deeds.

“To all people to whom these presents may come, greeting; Know ye that we, Mary Neepanaum, John Speen and Sarah Speen, Dorothy Winnetow, Peter Muckquamuck, of Natick, and James Speen, and Elizabeth Speen, his wife of Waymeset, Indians, for and in consideration of a valuable sum of money to us in hand payd by Capt. Timothy Wheeler, Henry Wooddis, James Blood, and John Flint, the receipt whereof we do by these presents acknowledge, and therewith to be fully satisfied and contented, have sold and by these presents do sell, alien, enfeofe, and confirm unto the said Capt. Timothy Wheeler, &c³ of Concord in the county of Middlesex in y^e Massachusetts Colony, in New England, for the use and behoof of themselves and the rest of the proprietors of the s^d town of Concord a certain tract or parcell of land conteyning by estimation a thousand acres, be the same more or less, and is situate, lying, and being within the last grant of land by the Generall Court to y^e s^d town of Concord, and is bounded south-east by Sudbury, and the land of Stow *alias* Pompasitticut, and norwest by the s^d Stow, running by them upon that line about a mile and a quarter, near to the hill by the Indians called Naauhpavil; and from thence by a streight line to the North River at the old bounds of y^e s^d town of Concord, unto them the said Timothy Wheeler, &c. &c. to them, their heirs and successors for ever. And we the said Mary

3. Where “&c.” occurs the parties and expressions are repeated.



Neepanaum, &c. do hereby covenant and promise to and with the foresaid Timothy Wheeler, &c. &c. that we are the true proprietors of, and have good right and full power to grant, bargain, and sell, the above granted and bargained premises unto the said Timothy, &c. &c. and that the said Timothy, &c. &c. shall and may at all times and from time to time for ever hereafter have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the above granted premises in full, be the same more or less, without any let, denial, or contradiction of us the said Mary Neepanaum, &c. or any of us or any of our heirs, or any other person or persons whatever, lawfully claiming or having any right, title, or interest therein, or to or in any part or parcell thereof. In acknowledgement of this our act and deed, we have hereto put our hands and seals this fifth day of May in the year of our lord one thousand six hundred eighty and four.”

All the abovenamed Indians signed this deed — James Speen by writing his name, and the others by their marks, in presence of Moses Parker, Noah Brooks, Samuel Wheeler jr., Benjamin Bohow and Sarah Bohow (the two last of whom were Indians), and acknowledged “before Pet: Bulkeley, Assistant.”

The foregoing deed applied to the south part of the tract. The same individuals, in behalf of Concord, bought of “John Thomas, and Taanoushqua, his wife; Pasunsquaw, the relict of Waban, diseased, and eldest daughter to Tahattawan, Sagamore, diseased; Thomas Waban, her son; Solomon Thomas, John Nasqua; James Casumpal, sen., and Sarah, his wife; and Sarah, the relict widow of Peter Conaway, Indians,” for £21; by estimation, 8000 acres, lying in “the last grants of land by the General Court to the town of Concord, and is bounded southeast by the old bounds of the said town of Concord, easterly partly by Bilerca, partly by a farm formerly layd out by Major Willard for himself, and partly by Chelmsford, till it meet with Nashoba line, and then westerly by the said Nashoba to the southeast corner of the Said Nashoba, then northerly by the said Nashoba till it meets with Stow, and so bounded norwest by the said Stow, till it comes near to a hill by the Indians called Naaccuhpavil, and then running upon a straight line to the North River, at the old bounds of the said town of Concord.” This deed was executed and acknowledged in the same form as the preceding, on the 13th of Aug. 1684; and witnessed by Ebenezer Engoldsbey, Joseph Wooley, Joseph Shambery, and Andrew Pittemey.

These several grants were afterwards known as the “Town’s New Grant,” —the “Enlargement of the Town by the General Court,” — and, generally “Concord Village,” ; till after about seventy-five years they were in great part separated from Concord and incorporated as the town of Acton.

A company was incorporated on the 5th of March, 1658, “to erect one or more iron-works in Concord.” These were built near the present Cotton Factory; and operations were commenced in 1660. The “zinder holes and plates” were cast at Oliver Purchis’s iron-works at Lynn and put in by Joseph Jenks.

The company had permission, 30th May, 1660, “to digg iron ore without molestation in any land now in the Court’s possession.” The southern grant to Major Simon Willard, above mentioned was subsequently sold to this company, and became known as the “Iron-work Farm.” It lay partly in Concord, in Acton, and in Sudbury, as they are now bounded. Nathaniel Oliver, John Eyre and Joseph Parsons of Boston, sold one half of the whole property of this company, on the 23d May, 1684, then consisting of the iron-works and 1668 acres of land, to the Hon. Peter Bulkeley of Concord and James Russell of Charlestown for £300.

In 1668 the town leased to Captain Thomas Wheeler, for 20 years, 200 acres of upland near Mr. Silas Holden’s present residence and 60 acres of meadow lying in several parcels on Nashobah brook, on condition that he should keep, “except 12 Sabbath days yearly,” a herd of 50 cattle for 1s per head for the inhabitants, to be paid “one third part in wheat, one third part in rie or pease, and the other third part in Indian corn.” They were to be constantly watched by a “herdsman,” and kept in a yard at night to protect them from the wild beasts. Capt. Wheeler agreed to build a house “40 feet by 18, and 12 stud,” covered with shingles, and to have a “pair of chimneys”; and a barn 40 x 24 and 12 high, to be left for the use of the town after the expiration of the lease.

Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, by trading with the Nashobah Indians, became their creditor, and



petitioned the General Court, in 1662, for a grant of 200 acres of land at the southerly part of their plantation as payment for his debt; but it was refused. In 1669, he, with several inhabitants of Concord, petitioned for a tract of land at Pompasitticut; and the Court appointed him, with John Haynes of Sudbury, William Kerley of Marlborough, James Parker of Groton, and John Moore of Lancaster, a committee to view it and report at their next session. This report was made May 11, 1670; and it was found "to contain 10,000 acres of country whereof about 500 is meadow. The greater part of it is very mean land, but we judge there will be planting ground enough to accommodate 20 families. Also there is about 4000 acres more of land that is taken up in farmes, whereof about 500 acres is meadow. There is also the Indian plantation of Nashobah, that doth border on one side of this tract of land, that is exceedingly well meadowed, and they do make but little or no use of it."

George Hayward,
Joseph Wheeler,
Thomas Wheeler,
John Hayward,
William Buttrick,
Sydrach Hapgood,
Stephen Hall,
Edmund Wigley of Concord,
and Joseph Newton
and Richard Holdridge,

petitioned for this tract of land; and it was granted to them, "to make a village, provided the place be setteled with not less than ten famyles within three years, and that a pious, an able, and orthodox minister be maintained there." [Daniel Gookin](#), Thomas Danforth, and Joseph Cook were appointed "to order the settlement of the village in all respects;" and the various proceedings in relation to it resulted in the incorporation of the town of Stow, May 16, 1683;⁴ which has since been found able to accommodate more than twenty families!

In 1653, Concord subscribed £5 a year for 7 years for Harvard College. — Thomas Brooks was appointed in 1654 to carry the law to prevent drunkenness among the Indians into effect. — The selectmen petitioned to the County Court in 1660 that sargeant Buss might keep an "ordinary" or tavern in Concord, they having "found much difficulty in procuring such an one as we could rest well satisfied in." — The town agreed in 1668 "that all the waste land should

4. Twelve "foundation lots," containing 50 acres of upland and 15 of meadow, were at first granted in the following order:— to the Minister, *Boaz Brown*, *Gershom Heald*, *John Buttrick*, *Ephraim Hildreth*, Thomas Stevens, *Stephen Hall*, *Samuel Buttrick*, Joseph Freeman, *Joseph Darby*, Thomas Gates, and *Shadrach Hapgood*. Others were afterwards granted.

Others were afterwards granted:

John Wetherby, Dec. 18, 1679.
Richard Whitney, sen. June 3, 1680.
James Wheeler, April 8, 1681.
Moses Whitney, April 8, 1681.
Henry Rand, Jan. 13, 1682.
Isaac Heald, Jan. 13, 1682.
Israel Heald, March 13, 1682.
Benj. Bosworth, Aug. 7, 1682.
Thomas Ward, Oct. 24, 1682.
Richard Whitney, jr. Oct. 24, 1682.
Jabez Rutter, Oct. 24, 1682.
Thomas Steevens, jr. June 17, 1684.
Boaz Brown, jr., June 17, 1684.
Samuel Hall, June 17, 1684.
Thomas Darby, June 17, 1684.
Mark Perkins, Jan. 1, 1685.
Richard Burke, sen. March 1, 1686.
Roger Willis, March 1, 1686.
Benj. Crane, Dec. 23, 1682.
Joseph Wheeler, April 19, 1683.
Jabez Brown, June 15, 1683.
Thomas Williams, June 15, 1683.
Stephen Handell, March 10, 1686.
Benj. Crane.

These were the original inhabitants of Stow [Massachusetts]. Those in italics went from Concord.



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pay *2s 6d* for every 100 acres for public charges." In 1672, seventeen articles of instruction were given to the selectmen by a committee, consisting of

Nehemiah Hunt,
John Flint,
John Miles,
William Hartwell,
Thomas Wheeler,
Joshua Brooks,
Joseph Haywood,
Gershom Brooks,
Humphrey Barret, and
John Billings,

from which the following items are extracted: —

3. "That care be taken of the Books of Marters and other bookes, that belong to the Towne, that they be kept from abusive usage, and not be lent to persons more than one month at one time."

7. "To take order that all corne fields be sufficiently fenced in season, the crane field and brickil field especially."

8. "That incorigment be given for the destroying of blackbirds and jaies."

11. "To make a record of all the habitations that are priviledged with liberty at commons."

14. "To take care that undesirable persons be not entertained; so as to become inhabitants."

15. "To take care that persons do not overcharge their commons with cattle."

16. "That all persons that have taken the oath of fidelity be recorded."

Concord was presented in 1660 for not having a common house of entertainment, and ordered to get one before next Court under penalty of *2s 6d*. Richard Temple recovered *20s* damage of John Gobble [Goble] for calling him a "Lying rascal."

TO CONTINUE READING:

CHAPTER IV. — Philip's War. — State of the Country. — Garrison Houses. — Expedition to Brookfield. — Proceedings of Government; and of the Town. — Lancaster Burnt. — Christian Indians in Concord. — Feelings towards the Indians. — Abraham and Isaac Shepherd killed. — Groton burnt. — People remove to Concord. — Proceedings of Government. — Sudbury Fight. — Henchman's Letters. — Soldiers at Concord. — Christian Indian Soldiers. — War Taxes.

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