

STATISTICAL HISTORY.

Population. — Valuation. — Finances. — Employment. — Maintenance of the Poor.
— Education. — Bill of Mortality.

POPULATION.— Concord possesses few of those advantages of water-power, peculiar to many manufacturing towns, which favor a rapid growth. It is dependent on the industry of its inhabitants, its improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the general advancement of the surrounding country, for its increase in wealth and population. The incorporation of other towns, principally within its original limits, has, at various times, reduced its population and resources, and renders it difficult to estimate its growth with accuracy. In 1706 the polls were 230, nearly half as many as they now [1835] are; but they were scattered throughout six now incorporated towns. In 1753, just before the incorporation of Lincoln, the polls were 442, greater than at any other period in our history prior to 1820; and it is probable the population and wealth of the town was proportionably great. The population in 1764, including part of Carlisle, then belonging to Concord, was 1584, of whom 736 were white males, 821 white females, and 27 negroes. There were 6 *slaves* in 1725; 21 in 1741; and 19 in 1754. September 1, 1783, three years after the town was reduced to its present [1835] territorial limits, it contained 1321 inhabitants, of whom 15 were blacks. In 1790, there were 1590. The following table give the number at three different periods since.

	1800		1810		1820	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 10 years	202	195	207	195	210	207
From 10 to 16	121	126	115	101	117	138
From 16 to 26	142	189	153	168	184	165
From 26 to 45	159	172	162	175	186	205
45 and upwards	158	177	150	179	150	192
	<u>782</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>907</u>
Blacks		38		28		34
Total		<u>1679</u>		<u>1633</u>		<u>1788</u>

In 1820 there were 9 foreigners not naturalized, 262 engaged in agriculture, 16 in commerce, and 140 in manufactures.

From the above statement and a subsequent one on the valuation, it will appear that the town, from 1800 to the close of the war in 1815, remained nearly stationary. Since that time it has had a slow but gradual increase. The proportion of births to the deaths is estimated at about 3 to 1, producing a large redundant population, which is scattered in every state in the union. The associations with "Old Concord" are dear to many in distant lands, who owe their ancestral origin to its inhabitants.

The following is the census taken by authority of the United States, June 1, 1830.

	Male.	Female.	Tot.		Male.	Female.	Tot.
Under 5 years	151	126	277	Of 40 & under 50	80	82	162



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	Male.	Female.	Tot.		Male.	Female.	Tot.
Of 5 & under 10	119	116	235	Of 50 & under 60	48	63	111
Of 10 & under 15	104	115	219	Of 60 & under 70	30	46	76
Of 15 & under 20	116	89	205	Of 70 & under 80	26	27	53
Of 20 & under 30	192	195	387	Of 80 & under 90	11	11	22
Of 30 & under 40	124	120	244	Of 90 & under 100	0	2	2
					<u>1001</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Free persons of color, of whom 15 are males and 13 females,							28
						Total	<u>2021</u>

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VALUATION.— From the returns of the assessors in the offices of the secretary of the Commonwealth and the town clerk, I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck] have compiled the following tables, which will afford interesting information, illustrative of the wealth of the town at different periods. The only articles mentioned in the valuations of personal property, taken under the province charter, were horses, oxen, cows, sheep, swine, slaves, and faculty. The total valuation of personal and real estate, in 1706, as reduced to our present [1835] currency nearly according to the received tables of depreciation, was \$9,898, and for several subsequent periods, was as follows.

Year.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Tot. Value.
1719	310	272	454	704	814	422	\$12-695
1725	375	326	562	975	1371	551	12-071
1740	359	278	474	866	—	550	7-623
1753	442	298	542	1024	1166	510	50-002
1760	335	268	301	813	627	418	44-306
1771	371	216	422	951	706	375	44-940

FOOTNOTE: The emissions of paper money were at par when first issued, but constantly depreciated in value from 1700 to 1750. The value of "old tenor," and the currency mentioned in this and other histories of those times, may be known from the following table. It was compiled by Captain Stephen Hosmer, one of the most accurate men of that day, and found among his papers; and is deemed worthy of publication. The first column contains the date, the four next the price of silver, in shillings, in the spring, summer, fall, and winter of that year; and the four last the rate of discount on Bills of Credit in the same seasons. In this table it is said, "the price of silver from 1706 to 1714 was 8s. 6d. per ounce," lawful money; and the Bills of Credit at 50 per cent. discount.

Date.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Date.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.
1714	—	8½s. per ounce.	—	50 per cent.	1737	—	26½	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—



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Date.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Date.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.	Sp.	Su.	F.	W.
1715	—	9 2½	—	—	—	70	—	—	1738	—	27	—	—	—	—	400	—
1717	—	12	—	—	—	125	—	—	1740	28½	28	—	—	—	—	440	450
1721	—	13	—	—	—	130	—	—	1741	28	28	—	—	—	—	450	—
1722	—	14	—	—	—	160	—	—	1742	28	27½	28	27½	—	450	—	460
1725	—	16	—	—	—	180	—	—	1743	—	—	29 1-3	30	470	475	—	—
1726	—	15½	—	—	—	240	—	—	1744	30	32	—	33	—	—	500	—
1730	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1745	36	—	—	—	—	—	600	650
1731	—	19	—	—	—	250	—	—	1746	36	38	40	42	700	725	775	800
1733	—	21	—	—	275	—	300	325	1747	52	—	60	58	850	900	850	950
1734	24	25	27	27	350	—	—	430	1748	55	56	57½	—	900	925	900	950

On the 31st of March, 1750, the bills of the “old tenor” were redeemed in specie at the rate of 6s. for 4s. and of the “new tenor” and “middle tenor,” at 6s. for 11s. 3d.; and from that time ceased to pass. (Colony Laws, pp. 768, 771.) The fluctuation in the value of this currency was the source of great general embarrassment; and this was an important era in the history of the province.

Since the Revolution new state-valuations have been taken, once in ten years, and that after the taking of the census. In these valuations various articles of personal property are required to be enumerated and described, not however uniformly alike. In the following table some of the principal only are mentioned.

Articles of Property. In 1781. In 1791. In 1801. In 1811. In 1821. In 1831.

Polls	326	340	390	390	435	489
Dwelling houses	193	188	227	224	235	253
Barns	174	142	184	183	203	225
Other buildings	—	—	64	79	265	125
Acres of tillage land	1188	1063	1112	1156	1137	1098
Acres of English Mowing	753	721	840	992	1205	1279
Acres of Meadow	2089	1827	2236	2131	2153	2111
Acres of Pasturing	3099	4398	3800	2982	3852	4059
Acres of Woodland	3878	4436	3635	3386	3262	2048
Acres Unimproved	—	—	1282	1732	1392	2833
Acres Unimproveable	—	—	384	—	395	612
Acres Used for roads	—	—	—	348	286	—
Acres of Water	—	—	—	515	695	—
Barrels of Cider	882	799	1376	1767	1079	—



Articles of Property. In 1781. In 1791. In 1801. In 1811. In 1821. In 1831.

Tons of English Hay	—	—	731	838	880	836
Tons of Meadow Hay	—	—	1434	1453	1270	1370
Bushels of Rye	—	—	4738	2942	3183	2327
Bushels of Corn	—	—	10505	10052	11375	11424
Bushels of Oats	—	—	1388	1463	2372	4129
Horses	137	146	182	179	145	177
Oxen	324	288	374	326	337	418
Cows	916	775	934	831	743	725
Swine	137	308	290	269	294	408
The total valuation, in 1801, was \$20,322, in 1811, \$24,554, in 1821, \$25,860, and in 1831, \$36,681·29.						

FINANCES.— In the early ages of the town, several lots of land were reserved for the “public good,” and donations were made by individuals for the same purpose. Most of them, however, were disposed of without producing much permanent benefit, or accomplishing the wishes of the donor. Captain Timothy Wheeler,¹ in 1687, bequeathed to the Rev. Edward Bulkeley and the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, who were then the ministers of the town, 20s. apiece; and to the town about three acres of land, with a house standing on the same, to be improved, all but half an acre (which was “laid out to the training place” at the northwesterly end of the public common), “for the furtherance of learning and the support of a school in the said town.” This lot was that on which the grammar school-house now [1835] stands, and then embraced nearly all which would be included in a line drawn from the north side of the house recently built by Ephraim Merriam, to the brook and by the brook round to the Middlesex Hotel and the common. These premises were several years leased and the rents applied according to the wishes of the donor; but piece after piece was unfortunately sold, till the school-house lot was contracted to its present [1835] highly inconvenient dimensions. Captain Wheeler also bequeathed to the town 40 acres of woodland, “to be improved from time to time for the use and benefit of the ministers of the said town.” This was the present [1835] ministerial lot; and the people were long accustomed to hold a *bee*, when a sufficient quantity of wood for the minister’s annual consumption was drawn from this lot to his door.

The town directed, April 1, 1811, that the wood on this lot, and on one in Carlisle, should be cut off and sold; and that pews should be erected on some vacant floor in the meeting-house, and also sold; and that the proceeds should be vested in the hands of trustees, as a ministerial fund. Their first report was made November 7, 1814, and shows the following results.

Proceeds of sales of wood on the ministerial wood-lot \$2,566·13
 Proceeds of sales of wood on a lot in Carlisle 364·27
 Proceeds of sales of pews in the meeting house 1,365·55

Total on interest from January 1st, 1814 \$4,295·95

The first trustees were John White, Francis Jarvis, and John L. Tuttle; and they and their successors were incorporated by an act passed February 27, 1813, as “The Trustees of the

1. Captain TIMOTHY WHEELER died July 10, 1687 aged 86. He came to Concord in 1638, and, as tradition says, from Wales. Besides holding, at different times, most of the important trusts in various town affairs, he was captain of a military company, and represented the town *eighteen* years in the General Court, between 1653 and 1672. In all stations he appears to have conducted himself with great propriety. At his death he was possessed of a very respectable estate. His will, which is recorded in the Suffolk Probate Records, was dated the 1st of March next before his death. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Brooks. They had no male issue. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Ebenezer Prout, some time clerk of the House of Representatives; and another, Rebecca, married James Minott, Esq., and was the ancestor of many distinguished individuals.



Congregational Ministerial Fund in Concord.” This fund has since been accumulating; and it received the additional legacy of Humphrey Barrett,² in 1829, of \$500. No appropriations were made from it till 1830; and on the first of January, 1831, it amounted to \$11,431.45.

In 1732, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Whiting, James Minott, Jr., John Fox, and Samuel Heywood, to make sale of the common and ministerial land in the town, and vest the proceeds in other real estate. A “ministerial pasture and plow land,” was accordingly bought west of the almshouse and some time used as a “perquisite” lot. During the Rev. Mr. Emerson’s ministry, it was sold for £75, or \$250, and the annual interest, \$15, applied for the benefit of the minister. In consequence of losses sustained during the revolution, it became reduced to \$100 nearly. In 1819, the town voted that the minister should receive \$15, the original perquisite; and the balance \$9, has been annually raised by a tax.

Mr. Hugh Cargill³ bequeathed to the town the “Stratton Farm,” so called, which was valued, in 1800, at \$1,360, “to be improved as a poor-house, and the land to be improved by, and for the benefit of the poor, and to be under the special direction of the town of Concord, for the time being, for the purpose aforesaid for ever.” This is now [1835] used for the pauper establishment. He also gave several other parcels of real estate, valued at \$372, the income of which, “to be solely applied for the support of the poor.”

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Another class of donations has been made to the town for the relief of the *silent* poor, — those individuals who are needy, but do not wish to throw themselves on the town for support. They are as follows; from

Peter Wright ⁴	\$277.42	Abel Barrett ⁵	\$500.00
John Cuming ⁶	833.33	Jonathan Wheeler ⁷	500.00

The town of Concord has also a fund of \$833.33 given by John Cuming, Esq., for the benefit of the “private schools,” in the language of his Will, which has been distributed in all the districts but the centre one. Another donation now [1835] amounting to \$744.92 was given by John Beaton, Esq.,⁸ for the support of schools and the poor.

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These donations, being for specific objects, do not essentially affect the general expenses of

2. HUMPHREY BARRETT was the son of Lieutenant Humphrey Barrett, and died without issue, March 13, 1827, aged 75. Abel B. Heywood inherited, and lives on [1835], his real estate.

3. Mr. CARGILL’s history is better described in the subjoined epitaph on his grave-stone, than by any other source of information [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck] possess. He came to this country in connexion with the British army; but acquired his estate as a trader in Boston.

“Here lyes interred the remains of Mr. Hugh Cargill, late of Boston, who died in Concord January 12, 1799, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Cargill was born in Bellyshannon in Ireland, came to this country in the year 1774, destitute of the comforts of life; but by his industry and good economy he acquired a good estate; and, having no children, he at his death devised his estate to his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Cargill, and to a number of his friends and relations by marriage, and especially a large and generous donation to the Town of Concord for benevolent and charitable purposes.

“How strange, O God, who reigns on high,
That I should come so far to die;
And leave my friends, where I was bred,
To lay my bones with strangers dead.
But I have hopes when I arise
To dwell with thee in yonder skies.”

4. PETER WRIGHT was a weaver, son of Captain Edward Wright, and died January 15, 1718, aged 53. He bequeathed all his real estate, after the death of his wife and Cousin Elizabeth Hartwell, to the poor of Concord, to be under the direction of the selectmen, and of the minister, who is “to have a double vote to any of the selectmen.” What belonged to the town was sold, in 1731, for £500 currency.

5. ABEL BARRETT was brother to Humphrey Barrett just mentioned. He commenced the mercantile business in Concord, but afterwards removed to Boston. He died in Liverpool, England, January 12, 1803.

6. JOHN CUMING. See notice in the Biographical History in the sequel.

7. JONATHAN WHEELER was the son of Ephraim Wheeler, and was successively a merchant in Concord, Boston, Baltimore, and England. He died, September 4, 1811, in the city of New York, ten days after his arrival from Europe.

8. JOHN BEATON, Esq. was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this town, where he acquired a respectable estate as a merchant. He was remarkable for his honesty, integrity, and Christian virtues, and had the unlimited confidence of his fellow citizens. “As honest as John Beaton,” was long a current saying, expressive of the character of a strictly honest man. He was Town Treasurer 17 years from 1754, and appointed justice of the peace by the crown, June 6, 1765. He died without issue, June 9, 1776, aged 47.



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the town. In consequence of having to maintain *eight* bridges, and the liberal appropriations for schools and other objects, the taxes in Concord are supposed to be higher, in proportion to its wealth, than in many towns, amounting to about \$3 on every inhabitant. In 1803, the roads and bridges, independent of a highway tax of \$1000, cost \$1,244; in 1805, \$967; in 1807, \$1,290; and on an average, for the last 40 years, about one eighth of all the town expenses. The following table will exhibit the appropriations for several periods since.

Year.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Minister.	Incidental.	Total.
1785	£711. 6s. 4d.	£25. 3s. 3d.	£100. 10s. 9d	£748. 8s. 1d.	£1,585. 8s. 5d.
1790	128 9 4	32 16 6	113 19 6	596 2 11	871 18 3
1795	\$613-33	\$233-16	\$646-66	\$2,327-15	\$3,820-31
1800	611-33	161-56	567-26	2,763-52	4,103-78
1810	662-14	398-92	633-05	3,010-47	4,704-58
1820	568-94	331-13	794-17	4,243-92	5,938-16
1830	222-00	417-17	709-00	4,072-01	4,781-01

The amount of debts due from the town, in 1825, was \$3,284.04, and in 1831, \$5,288.65.

EMPLOYMENT.— Agriculture is the greatest source of wealth to the town. Manufactures are next in rank. Three farmers in the town own about 1000 sheep, the value of whose wool was estimated, in 1831, at \$1500. There were raised 884,000 teasles. The oldest cotton-mill now [1835] in this state was commenced in this town in 1805, and the manufacture of cotton soon after began by Messrs. Hartwell and Brown, and has since been carried on by Ephraim H. Bellows through the various fluctuations of the business. The proprietors were incorporated in 1832. The mill contained 1100 spindles, 20 looms, employs 9 men, 3 boys, and 30 girls, works 50,000 lbs. of cotton, and makes 188,000 yards of cloth annually, valued at \$17,900. David Loring commenced the manufacture of lead pipes in 1819, and of sheet lead in 1831. He employs 6 men, and upwards of 300,000 lbs. of lead are annually wrought, valued, when ready for sale, at about 20,000. In the extensive establishments for the manufacture of chaises, harness, and carriages, owned by Colonel William Whiting and the Messrs. Robbins, the value of the articles manufactured last year was estimated at \$14,000. The smithery, where the iron work was made, used upwards of 100,000 lbs. of iron, and 4,000 of steel, in 1831. Henry H. Merrill, the proprietor, erected, in 1832, a steam-engine, and has otherwise enlarged his works. Elijah Wood commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in 1812 and makes, annually, about \$6,000 worth. Nehemiah Ball began the same business in 1832. From 3000 to 6000 gross black lead pencils and points are annually made in town. William Monroe commenced the manufacture of these in 1812; and his method of making them he regards as his own invention, having, he informs me, had no instruction from anyone in relation to the subject. "The lead for the first pencil was ground with the head of a hammer, was mixed in a common spoon, and the pencil sold to Benjamin Adams in Boston." In 1814 he made 1212 gross, which he sold for \$5,946. He has since made about 35,000 gross; in some years 4,000 gross of pencils, and 1,000 of points. John Thoreau and others in the town have also carried on the business extensively, but the profits are now [1835] very much reduced. Mr. Thoreau also makes red lead pencils and glass paper. There were also made, in 1831, 50 brass time-pieces, 1,300 hats, 562 dozen bellows, 100 guns, 300,000 bricks, 500 barrels, 20,000 lbs. bar soap, 5,000 nail-kegs, and cabinet ware, the value of which was estimated at \$14,860. This is what is generally termed wholesale business, and includes very little *custom work*; the articles manufactured being principally sold abroad. There are 6 warehouses and stores; one bookstore and bindery; two saw-mills; and two grist-mills, at which it was estimated that 12,000 bushels of grain were ground the last year [1834?]. The manufacturing and mechanical business of the town is



increasing, and promises to be a great source of wealth.

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.— This has long been an important item in the expenses of the town. From the earliest town records it appears that they were supported by subscription, or by several individuals voluntarily agreeing to keep them, in rotation. The first poor-rate, £10, was raised in 1721. About 1753, a small alms-house was built, principally by subscription, where Dr. Bartlett now [1835] lives, and where part of the poor were kept for nearly 50 years. Five years prior to 1800 they were let out collectively by contract. They cost £185 in 1791, \$936-50 in 1796, and \$900 in 1801. In 1800, the selectmen were directed to put them out to the lowest bidder “either altogether, in lots, or singly.” This auction usually took place immediately after the town meeting in May. This practice continued till 1821, when a contract was made to keep the poor together for \$1,450; in 1824, for \$1,200; and in 1827, for \$1,150. Since then they have been supported in the pauper establishment belonging to the town.

The rent of the Cargill farm, after it came into possession of the town, was vested as a fund for the erection of an alms-house. In 1816, this fund amounted to \$2,359 and the town raised the additional sum of \$650 and commenced the erection of the proposed building. Just before it was completed, October 28, 1817 it was burnt. In 1827, the buildings on the farm were enlarged and repaired in their present [1835] form.

For all genuine objects of charity, the people of Concord have ever been ready to bestow their aid with generosity. In 1819 the town gave \$200, and individuals \$110 more, to the Lunatic Asylum, in connexion with the Massachusetts General Hospital.⁹ This is one of many similar acts of benevolence, which might be mentioned.

EDUCATION.— Many of the original inhabitants of Concord were well educated in their native country; and, “to the end that learning be not buried in the graves of the forefathers,” schools were provided at an early period for the instruction of their children. In 1647, towns of 50 families were required to have a common school, and of 100 families, a grammar school. Concord had the latter before 1680. An order was sent to this town, requiring “a list of the names of those young persons within the bounds of the town, and adjacent farms, who live from under family government, who do not serve their parents or masters, as children, apprentices, hired servants, or journeymen ought to do, and usually did in our native country”; agreeably to a law, that “all children and youth, under family government, be taught to read perfectly the English tongue, have knowledge in the capital laws, and be taught some orthodox catechism and that they be brought up to some honest employment.” On the back of this order is this return: “I have made dillygent inquiry according to this warrant and find no defects to return. Simon Davis, Constable. March 31, 1680.” During the 30 years subsequent to this period, which I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck] have denominated the *dark age* in Massachusetts, few towns escaped a fine for neglecting the wholesome laws for the promotion of education. Though it does not appear that Concord was fined, a committee was appointed in 1692, to petition the General Court, “to ease us in the law relating to the grammar school-master,” or to procure one “with prudence for the benefit of learning, and saving the town from fine.” From that time, however, this school was constantly maintained. For several years subsequent to 1700, no appropriations were made to any other school. In 1701, grammar scholars paid 4*d.* and reading scholars 2*d.* per week towards its support; and from that time to 1712, from £20 to £30 were annually raised. In 1715, it was kept one quarter, in different parts of the town, for £40. The next year £50 were raised for schools; £35 for the centre, and £5 for each of the other three divisions. In 1722, Timothy Minott agreed to keep the school, for ten years, at £45 per year. In 1732, £50 were raised for the centre and £30 for the “out-schools”; and each schoolmaster was obliged to teach the scholars to read, write, and cipher, — all to be free. In 1740, £40 for the centre, and £80 for the others. These grants were in the currency of the times. In 1754, £40 lawful money were granted, £25 of which were for the centre. Teachers in the out-schools usually received 1*s.* per day for their services. The grammar-school was substituted for

9. After acknowledging, in very complimentary terms, the receipt of this donation, James Prince, Esq., the treasurer, remarks, in a letter dated June 29, 1819;— “This act of liberality and compassion, the first which has been displayed towards the Asylum from our citizens in their corporate relation, affords additional pleasure from the circumstance, that it emanated from a town, whose citizens were enrolled in the front ranks of patriotism and valor, at a most interesting period of our national history; and the trustees cannot but hope, that the influence of their bright example will now, as it did then, stimulate to wise imitation other towns within the state, and thus essentially subserve those principles of philanthropy and charity which led to the establishment, and which must be continued to secure the continuance, of this interesting institution.”



all others in 1767, and kept 12 weeks in the centre, and 6 weeks each, in 6 other parts, or "school societies" of the town. There were then 6 schoolhouses, 2 of which were in the present [1835] limits of Carlisle, and the others near where Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6, now [1835] stand. This system of a *moving school*, as it was termed, was not, however, continued many years. In 1774 the school money was first divided in proportion to the polls and estates.

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The districts were regulated, in 1781, nearly as they now [1835] are. The town raised £120, in 1784, for the support of schools, and voted, that "one sixteenth part of the money the several societies in the out-parts of the town pay towards this sum, should be taken and added to the pay of the middle society for the support of the grammar-school; and the out-parts to have the remainder to be spent in schools only." This method of dividing the school-money was continued till 1817, when the town voted, that it should be distributed to each district, including the centre, according to its proportion of the town taxes.

The appropriations for schools from 1781 to 1783, was £100; from 1784 to 1792, £125; 1793, £145; 1794 and 1795, £200; 1796 to 1801, £250; 1802 to 1806, \$1,000; 1807 to 1810, \$1,300; 1811, \$1,600; 1812 to 1816, \$1,300; 1817 and since, \$1,400. There are 7 districts, among which the money, including the Cuming's donation, has been divided, at different periods, as follows. The last column contains the new division as permanently fixed in 1831. The town then determined the amount that should be paid annually to each district, in the following proportions. The whole school-money being divided into 100 parts, district, No. 1, is to have 52½ of those parts, or \$761.25 out of \$1,550; district, No. 2, 7⁵/₈ parts; district, No. 3, 8¼ parts; district, No. 4, 8⁵/₈ parts; district, No. 5, 8¼ parts; district, No. 6, 7¹/₈ parts; district No. 7, 7¹/₈ parts; and to individuals who pay their money in Lincoln and Acton, ½ a part.

District. Old Names.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1830.	1832.
No. 1. Central	\$382.92	\$791.48	\$646.15	\$789.18	\$761.25
No. 2. East	95.28	155.45	160.26	109.69	110.56¼
No. 3. Corner	68.49	135.48	142.48	117.00	119.62-½
No. 4. Darby	70.53	130.69	123.10	138.23	125.06¼
No. 5. Barrett	107.29	163.51	145.89	125.11	119.62¼
No. 6. Groton Road	64.63	105.41	93.55	79.16	103.31¼
No. 7. Buttrick	67.64	126.68	114.16	84.77	103.31¼
Individuals	22.22	41.30	24.41	6.86	7.25
	\$884.00	1,650.00	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00

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At the erection of new school-houses in 1799, the first school committee was chosen, consisting of the Rev. Ezra Ripley, Abiel Heywood, Esq., Deacon John White, Dr. Joseph Hunt, and Deacon George Minott. On their recommendation, the town adopted a uniform system of school regulations, which are distinguished for enlightened views of education, and which, by being generally followed since, under some modification, have rendered our schools among our greatest blessings.

The amount paid for private schools, including the Academy, was estimated, in 1830, at \$600, making the annual expenditure for education \$2,050. Few towns provide more ample means for acquiring a cheap and competent education. I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck] have subjoined the names of the teachers of the grammar-school since the Revolution, — the year usually



DR. LEMUEL SHATTUCK'S

1835 HISTORY OF CONCORD

beginning in September.¹⁰

Nathaniel Bridge	1785,	9 mo.	Isaac Warren	1812,	1 yr.
JOSEPH HUNT	1786,	2½ yr.	JOHN BROWN	1813,	1 yr.
William A. Barron	1788,	3 yr.	Oliver Patten	1814,	1 yr.
Amos Bancroft	1791,	1 yr.	Stevens Everett	1815,	9 mo.
Heber Chase	1792,	1 yr.	Silas Holman	1815,	3 mo.
WILLIAM JONES	1793,	1 yr.	George F. Farley	1816,	1 yr.
Samuel Thatcher	1794,	1 yr.	James Howe	1817,	1 yr.
JAMES TEMPLE	1795,	2 yr.	Samuel Barrett	1818,	1 yr.
Thomas O. Selfridge	1797,	1 yr.	BENJAMIN BARRETT	1819,	1 yr.
THOMAS WHITING	1798,	4 yr.	Abner Forbes	1820,	2 yr.
Levi Frisbie	1802,	1 yr.	Othniel Dinsmore	1822,	3 yr.
Silas Warren	1803,	4 yr.	James Furbish	1825,	1 yr.
Wyman Richardson	1807,	1 yr.	EDWARD JARVIS	1826,	1 yr.
Ralph Sanger	1808,	1 yr.	Horatio Wood	1827,	1 yr.
Benjamin Willard	1809,	1 yr.	David J. Merrill	1828,	1 yr.
Elijah F. Paige	1810,	1 yr.	John Graham	1829,	1 yr.
Simeon Putnam	1811,	1 yr.	John Brown,	1831.	

The *Concord Academy* was established, in 1822, by several gentlemen, who were desirous of providing means for educating their own children and others more thoroughly than they could be at the grammar-school (attended, as it usually is, by a large number of scholars) or by sending them abroad. A neat, commodious building was erected, in a pleasant part of the town, by the proprietors, consisting of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, the Hon. Abiel Heywood, and Mr. Josiah Davis, who own a quarter each, and

the Hon. Nathan Brooks and Colonel William Whiting, who own an eighth each. Their intention has always been to make the school equal to any other similar one. It was opened in September, 1823, under the instruction of Mr. George Folsom, who kept it two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Josiah Barnes and Mr. Richard Hildreth, each one year.

Mr. Phineas Allen, son of Mr. Phineas Allen of Medfield, who was born October 15, 1801, and graduated at Harvard College in 1825, has been the preceptor since September, 1827.

BILL OF MORTALITY.— Few subjects are more interesting than accurate bills of mortality. They are the most authentic evidence of the influence of climate and local circumstances on health and human life; and teach a lesson, admonishing us of the destiny that awaits all mankind, and warning us “to live prepared to die.” These considerations will be a sufficient reason for the minuteness of the following details.

The following table is compiled from a private record of the second town-clerk, and will afford some interesting statistical information relative to the condition of the town at an early

10. Those [names] in small capitals were natives of Concord.



DR. LEMUEL SHATTUCK'S

1835 HISTORY OF CONCORD

period.

Date.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Date.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1656	3	11	—	1667	8	15	6
1657	3	11	3	1668	4	21	5
1658	3	6	3	1669	4	24	5
1659	2	10	4	1670	2	21	2
1660	6	11	3	1671	6	22	7
1661	2	12	6	1672	5	20	3
1662	4	14	4	1673	6	29	6
1663	5	14	4	1674	3	20	5
1664	4	11	2	1675	5	21	11
1665	7	13	6	1676	4	13	13
1666	2	22	6	1677	11	22	6

The above table gives 99 marriages, 110 deaths, and 363 births. Several died in 1675, and 6 in consequence of the Indian wars.

The town has seldom been specially visited with disease. Thomas Brown, then a town clerk, however, recorded, January 20, 1718, that “the hand of God has of late come forth against the inhabitants of Concord in a very awful manner, in sending a very malignant and mortal distemper amongst us, whereby there hath been a considerable number of persons, men, women, and children of all qualities, ages, and sects, attacked, and hath been removed from amongst us by death, most of whom has been very sudden and unexpected, so that from the last of November last past unto the day of the date above written, hath been removed not less than 27 persons.” A catalogue of their names is annexed to this record. What this disease was, I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck] cannot learn.

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The small-pox prevailed in the town in 1703; but it does not appear that any died of the disease. In 1792 it was introduced by inoculation. A hospital was fitted up where Mr. Augustus Tuttle now [1835] lives; and 130 persons went there at several times to be inoculated under the care of the three physicians of the town. From some cause the disease spread. It appeared at Amos Wright's (Deacon Jarvis's), at Cyrus Hosmer's, at Deacon Chandler's, and at Ephraim Potter's. At the last place a new hospital was fitted up where the sick were taken, and near which a small burying-ground and grave-stone now [1835] mark the melancholy ravages of this disease. Ten persons were its victims, — 2 by inoculation and 8 by contagion, — and were buried by themselves; it being considered improper to inter them in the usual ground. Happily for mankind, the terrors which the appearance of this disease once inspired, are much mitigated by kine-pock inoculation.

The following table, exhibiting the number of deaths between several specified ages, the number each year, the aggregate amount of their ages, average age, &c. &c. during the 50 years commencing January 1, 1779, and ending December 31, 1828, was compiled from records carefully kept by the Rev. Dr. Ripley. Great labor has been expended to make it correct and



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intelligible.

Year.	Under 1	to 5	to 10	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100	Total.	Aggre. Am. Age.	Average Age.
1779	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	12	578	48
1780	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	10	307	30
1781	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	15	721	48
1782	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	3	1	18	933	52
1783	5	2	1	0	4	2	3	1	2	3	1	0	24	811	34
1784	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	17	607	35
1785	2	0	1	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	17	672	39
1786	4	1	0	4	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	19	590	31
1787	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	12	416	35
1788	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	0	19	877	46
1789	3	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	4	1	0	17	694	41
1790	2	5	2	2	2	0	3	0	3	4	3	0	26	970	37
1791	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	17	841	49
1792	5	0	0	1	4	3	1	6	2	2	1	1	26	1021	39
1793	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	4	1	3	0	2	19	894	47
1794	1	1	1	0	4	3	0	1	5	1	3	1	21	1018	49
1795	0	2	0	4	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	21	824	39
1796	1	8	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	6	1	0	27	926	34
1797	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	3	0	21	893	43
1798	4	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	5	2	1	21	831	39
1799	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	3	4	4	1	0	20	1006	50
1800	3	7	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	25	926	37
1801	3	3	2	6	3	0	2	2	3	4	4	0	32	1197	37
1802	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	6	2	0	27	1067	39
1803	2	7	2	3	4	9	3	0	3	2	2	1	38	1194	31
1804	4	4	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	29	1037	39
1805	12	1	0	3	6	2	0	2	2	2	5	0	35	1132	32
1806	5	4	0	1	6	2	1	3	4	1	4	1	32	1201	39



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Year.	Under 1	to 5	to 10	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100	Total.	Aggre. Am. Age.	Average Age.
1807	7	1	0	2	6	2	3	1	3	4	2	1	32	1182	37
1808	1	5	1	0	0	1	3	2	4	0	2	0	19	722	38
1809	2	3	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	19	821	43
1810	5	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	6	4	3	1	38	1626	45
1811	1	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	4	2	2	0	21	881	42
1812	3	6	2	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	32	1131	36
1813	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	1	4	2	0	27	1094	40
1814	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	3	0	2	2	22	1012	46
1815	4	2	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	6	1	47	1910	41
1816	6	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	4	1	0	21	802	38
1817	2	4	2	2	4	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	21	495	28
1818	2	1	0	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	1	0	20	825	41
1819	2	2	1	4	0	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	27	1006	37
1820	2	3	0	0	2	3	2	5	0	5	6	0	28	1374	49
1821	3	5	0	2	0	1	3	3	2	10	4	0	33	1582	48
1822	2	10	1	3	5	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	38	1285	34
1823	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	26	970	37
1824	4	3	0	1	1	2	4	4	3	5	2	0	29	1244	43
1825	3	7	1	1	2	2	5	6	4	6	3	0	40	1645	41
1826	8	6	4	0	3	2	8	4	1	5	2	0	43	1367	32
1827	2	2	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	3	0	19	893	44
1828	4	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	5	1	2	23	1020	48

It is impossible to specify the diseases by which the several persons died. As far as can be ascertained from the Rev. Dr. Ripley's records, it appears that about one seventh of the whole number died of consumption, one fifth of fevers of various kinds, one twelfth of old age, one sixteenth of canker-rash, one nineteenth of the dropsy, one twenty-fifth of paralytic affections, and nearly the same number each of dysentery and casualties.

By adding the columns in the above table, we shall find that the whole number, who died during the 50 years, was 1242; of whom 153 died under 1 year of age; 137 of 1 and under 5; 42 of 5 and under 10; 70 of 10 and under 20; 119 of 20 and under 30; 101 of 30 and under 40; 106 of 40 and under 50; 106 of 50 and under 80; 106 of 80 and under 90; 28 of 90 and under 100; and a native black of 105. Of these 107 died in January, 111 in February, 118 in March, 103 in April, 88 in May, 81 in June, 88 in July, 95 in August, 115 in September, 121 in October,



121 in November, and 94 in December. These proportions generally hold good in particular years, more deaths occurring in the spring and autumn than at other seasons of the year. Of those who lived 80 years and over, 54 were males and 81 females; 90 and over, 8 were males and 21 females; 95 and over, 3 were males and 4 females. The year when the least number of deaths occurred was 1780, and when the greatest, 1815. The yearly average is 25 nearly. the least average age was in 1817, the greatest average in 1812. The aggregate amount of all the ages, for 50 years, is 49,192, and the mean average age nearly 40. Estimating our population, during this period, at an average of 1665, which is nearly correct, as will appear on reference to our account of the population, we shall find that 1 in 66 dies annually.

153 or 1 in 8 1-8 died under 1 year.	620 or 1 in 2 lived 40 and upwards.
218 or 1 in 5 2-3 died under 2 years.	570 or 1 in 2 1-3 lived 45 and upwards.
255 or 1 in 4 8-9 died under 3 years.	514 or 1 in 2 2-5 lived 50 and upwards.
270 or 1 in 4 3-5 died under 4 years.	463 or 1 in 2 3-5 lived 55 and upwards.
290 or 1 in 4 1-3 died under 5 years.	408 or 1 in 3 1-11 lived 60 and upwards.
304 or 1 in 4 1-11 died under 6 years.	354 or 1 in 3 1-2 lived 65 and upwards.
332 or 1 in 3 3-4 died under 10 years.	296 or 1 in 4 1-5 lived 70 and upwards.
358 or 1 in 3 1-2 died under 15 years.	209 or 1 in 5 1-17 lived 75 and upwards.
402 or 1 in 3 1-11 died under 20 years.	135 or 1 in 9 1-5 lived 80 and upwards.
472 or 1 in 2 3-5 died under 25 years.	69 or 1 in 18 lived 85 and upwards.
521 or 1 in 2 2-5 died under 30 years.	29 or 1 in 42 5-6 lived 90 and upwards.
571 or 1 in 2 1-3 died under 35 years.	7 or 1 in 177 3-7 lived 95 and upwards.
622 or 1 in 2 died under 40 years.	2 lived to 99, and 1 to 105.

In these calculations minute fractions are omitted. They exhibit results highly favorable to the health of the town. Few towns are so healthy.¹¹

TO CONTINUE READING:

CHAPTER XV. — SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL HISTORY. — Military Companies. — Various Associations. — Concord Bank. — Agricultural Society. — Insurance Company. — Official History. — Town-Officers. — Representatives. — Senators. — County Officers. — Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. —Physicians.

11. In France, 1 in 31 arrives to the age of 70; in London 1 in 10; in Philadelphia, 1 in 15; and in Connecticut 1 in 8. In Salem, 1 in 48 dies annually; in Philadelphia, 1 in 45; in Boston, 1 in 41; in London, 1 in 40; in Paris, 1 in 32; and in Vienna, 1 in 22. — See *History of Dedham* and *American Quarterly Review*, Vol. VIII. p. 396.



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