
Col. James Barrett Farm
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

APPENDIX

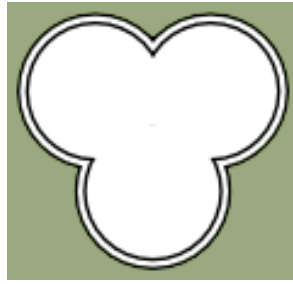


For Save Our Heritage
Concord, Massachusetts

By

New England Landmarks
Frederic C. Detwiller
Architect & Preservation Planner
302 Central Street
Georgetown, Massachusetts 01833

July 25, 2007
Revision A – February 14, 2008
Revision B – April 17, 2009



Architectural Trefoil (also a Christian symbol)

Trefoil Architecture

Trefoil (from Latin *trifolium*, three-leaved plant, French *trèfle*, German *Dreiblatt* and *Dreiblattbogen*) is a term in Gothic architecture given to the ornamental foliation or cusping introduced in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panellings, etc., in which the center takes the form of a three-lobed leaf (formed from three partially-overlapping circles). One of the earliest examples is in the plate tracery at Winchester (1222 - 1235). The four-fold version of an architectural trefoil is a quatrefoil. A trefoil combined with an equilateral triangle was also a moderately common symbol of the Christian Trinity during the late middle ages in some parts of Europe.

<http://www.answers.com/library/Wikipedia-cid-800781118>



Col. James Barrett Muster Room Trefoil

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Frontispiece – Trefoil Motif at Barrett Farm

8	Appendices.....	4
8.1	Background Research	4
8.1.1	Barrett Farm Ownership Chronology	4
8.1.2	Town of Concord Instructions, 1773	6
8.1.3	Memo on General Gages Spy Reports and Orders 1775	7
8.1.4	General Gage’s Orders.....	7
8.1.5	Behold the Guns were Gone, Bell.....	8
8.1.6	Col. Barrett’s Deposition, April 1775.....	17
8.1.7	Transcription – Col. Barrett’s Deposition.....	19
8.1.8	Col. Barrett Supplies Hidden for Committees of Supplies, Safety.....	20
8.1.9	The Right of the People to Establish Forms of Government.....	30
8.1.10	Will of Col. James Barrett, 1779	31
8.1.11	Inventory of Col. James Barrett, 1779	34
8.1.12	Peter Barrett Will 1808	35
8.1.13	Peter Barrett Inventory 1808.....	39
8.1.14	Peter Barrett Auction Account 1809.....	42
8.1.15	Inventory of Mary Prescott Barrett 1846	45
8.1.16	Inventory of Prescott Barrett 1862.....	51
8.1.17	Mary Prescott Barrett Interview with Shattuck 1831	64
8.1.18	Maj. James, Prescott Barrett in Lossing’s Book 1848-50.....	65
8.1.19	Barretts in “The Concord Fight” Harper’s New Monthly Magazine 1875.....	69
8.1.20	Melisent Barrett Swain Anvil, Scissors Letter, 1875, Little Maid of Concord... 73	
8.1.21	Barrett Farm Extracts from Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways 1888/92 . 74	
8.2	Suggested Maintenance Schedule.....	85
8.3	Barrett Farm National Register of Historic Places Information	86

8 Appendices

8.1 Background Research

8.1.1 Barrett Farm Ownership Chronology

(Includes children born in house)

8.1.1.1 Research – Primary - Probate and Deeds

Benjamin (1681-1728) and Lydia Minott Barrett Period ca. 1705-1728

(Family tradition states Col. James Barrett born in the house in 1710.)

Benjamin Barrett m. Lydia Minott, 1705, d. Oct 25, 1728 aged 47. They had eight children:

- 1) Benjamin died in Concord Oct 23, 1738
- 2) Deacon Thomas who m. Mary Jones
- 3) **Col. James Barrett (1710-1779) m. Rebecca Hubbard**
- 4) Lydia who m. Samuel Farrar
- 5) Timothy of Paxton
- 6) Mary
- 7) Stephen of Paxton
- 8) Rebecca

Col. James (1710-1779) & Rebecca Hubbard (d.1813) Barrett Period ca. 1729 -1779

(According to grandson Prescott, Col. Barrett rebuilt the house ca. 1768.)

Children:

- 1) James Barrett Jr. Esq. (d. 1799)
- 2) Nathan Barrett (d.1791) (gave Pitcairn pistols to Gen. Israel Putnam)
- 3) Lydia B. m. Melvin
- 4) Rebecca “my daughter Minott” (Col. James’ Will 1779) (b. 1742; d. 1775) –m. Deacon George Minot b. Oct 23, 1741; m. (1) Jan 17, 1765, **Rebecca Barrett, dau. of Col. James Barrett.**
- 5) Perses B. m. Potter
- 6) Stephen Barrett (nearly arrested by British in kitchen April 19, 1775)
- 7) **Peter Barrett “youngest son” m. Mary Prescott July 8, 1779**
- 8) Lucy “youngest daughter”

Peter (1755-1808) and Mary Prescott (17 - 1846) Barrett Period 1780-1808

Mary Prescott’s sister Rebecca married Roger Sherman of CT.

Mary Prescott Barrett (d. 1846) remained in west half of house after Peter’s death and told Shattuck in 1831 the story of events of April 19, 1775.

Peter and Mary’s children:

- 1) Polly b. 2 Aug. 1781 d. 1841 m. Jonathan Heywood 1802
- 2) Mercy b. 13 Sep. 1783 d. 1837, m. William Gibbs of Henry & Mary Prescott Gibbs
- 3) Rebecca b. 8 Jan. 1786 d. 1846 unmarried
- 4) **Prescott b. 27 Feb. 1788 m. Betsy Barrett of Dea. Samuel & Sarah Farrar Barrett, 1810...Betsy dies 1814 and Prescott remarries Olive Haywood of Westford 1818 and she dies 1873; Prescott dies 1861.**

- 5) Henry b. 17 Ju. 1790 d. 1815 unmarried
- 6) Sherman b. 18 Sep. 1793 d. 1863, m. Mary Hopper of Worthington; he was Col.
- 7) Benjamin b. 2 Feb. 1796 d. 1869 m. Mary Wright 1826; Harvard 1819, Cambridge Medical School, doctor, settled in Northampton

Prescott Barrett (1788-1861, son of Peter) Period 1809-1861

Prescott in 1848 told Benjamin Lossing Col. James Barrett “built the house about 80 years ago.” **Prescott m. Betsy Barrett of Dea. Samuel & Sarah Farrar Barrett, 1810**

Prescott has 2 children by Betsy Barrett:

- 1) Henry
- 2) Jonathan Haywood.

Prescott m. Olive Haywood, 1814 Prescott had 8 children by Olive Haywood :

- 1) **Mary Elizabeth,**
- 2) **George Haywood** (a captain...last one for the Concord Light Infantry, did carpentry for A. B Alcott see ABA Journal.) On deed, did work on house, not adult resident.
- 3) William Gibbs,
- 4) **Martha Sherman** (twin)
- 5) **Augusta Haywood** (twin)
- 6) Charles Mason
- 7) Haywood
- 8) Frank

George H. Barrett, Augusta Haywood B. and twin Martha Sherman B. Period 1862-1905

Augusta H. Barrett told story of April 19th, 1775 to Margaret Sidney AKA Harriet Lothrop in 1888)

McGrath Period 1905-2005 (Augusta Barrett remained in the house as tenant)

Thomas J. McGrath and Emily Fissette

- 1) **Thomas W.**
- 2) **Emily**
- 3) **Frank**

Thomas W. McGrath and Anne Root

- 1) **Michael Root**
- 2) **Patrick Fissette**

Michael McGrath

8.1.1.2 Genealogy – Occupants Lineage

Barretts: Col. James to Peter to Prescott to George families, spouses

McGraths: Thomas J. to Thomas W. to Michael

8.1.2 Town of Concord Instructions, 1773

Appendix F

Wheeler Ruth. *Concord, Climate for Freedom*, (Concord Museum, 1967/2000)

Appendix F 225

Instructions from the Concord Town Meeting to Captain James Barrett on January 11, 1773

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of Concord, in Town Meeting assembled this 11th day of January 1773 after expressing our most firm attachment to and ardent love for, our most gracious sovereign, King George, in the support and defence of whose person and dignity we are always ready not only to spend our fortunes, but lives, (while we are in the enjoyment of our invaluable privileges granted us by Royal Charter) but can not in this time of general concern throughout the Province, do otherwise than express our sentiments that some of our invaluable privileges are infringed upon by those heavy burthens, unconstitutionally as we think, already laid upon us, and that by some late laws and innovations other of our liberties and privileges equally dear to us are in danger of being affected and curtailed, as a report has of late prevailed that the Justices of the Superior Court of this Province have a salary appointed them by the Crown, thereby rendering them more dependent on the Crown than we think any Judge ought to be on the Crown or People, whereby a foundation is laid for our Courts of Justice, which always should be uninfluenced by any force but that of Law, being immediately under the influence of the Crown.

And whereas an act was passed in the last session of the British Parliament entitled "An Act for the Preserving of His Majesty's Dockyards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition and Stores" by which act, we in this Country are exposed to the rage of some malicious persons, who out of complaisance to some court sycophant may accuse any person and thereby cause him to be hurried out of his Country and carried to some distant place from all his friends and acquaintance, and thereby deprived of the advantages of his common character, to be judged by strangers and perhaps by foreigners, and whether innocent or guilty is in danger of being ruined in person and estate, which we look upon as a great infringement of our rights and privileges and contrary to the true sense of MAGNA CARTA and Spirit of Law: we therefore think proper to instruct you, our Representative in the General Assembly of this Province, that you in a Constitutional manner endeavor to prevent those innovations we too sensibly feel and those we fear, by using your influence in the present sessions of the General Assembly for an humble remonstrance to His Majesty that all those violations of our rights and privileges which we are entitled to by the British Constitution and made over to us and our successors by the Royal Charter may be redressed—and also we would further advise you to use your best endeavors that an honorable and an adequate support be granted to the judges of the Superior Court

as a recompense for their important services in their exalted station, relying on your loyalty and respect for His Sacred Majesty, your love and affection for your Country, we trust that you will, in all matters that may come before you, conduct with that wisdom and prudence, that integrity and coolness, that circumspection and firmness which so well becomes the Senator and Patriot.

Mr. Joseph Lee
Charles Prescott, Esq.
John Cumming, Esq.

Deacon Thomas Barrett
Capt. Stephen Hosmer
Mr. John Flint
Ephraim Wood, Jr.

8.1.3 Memo on General Gages Spy Reports and Orders 1775

- 1) Microfilm Reel source for original orders.
- 2) Transcription of final (not draft) orders for April 19th on a good Pitcairn website:
<http://www.winthrop.dk/reports.html>
- 3) Jonathan Bell's "Behold the Guns Were Gone!" (and other emails) in which he quotes the draft orders from:

French, Allen, General Gages Informers (Ann Arbor Michigan: University of Mich. Press, 1932) - see p. 57-8 of copy attached - he'll want credit if we use his material).

Jonathan Bell may have a copy of the original Mss if you want to check with him, or I will. Note that his correct email is <JnoLBell@earthlink.net>, not the one on the paper header. It may take some time to dig out the original manuscript, but if we want a copy of the original MSS, we need to get it from William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan.

F.C. Detwiller June 2007

8.1.4 General Gage's Orders

British Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith received his orders from General Thomas Gage on the afternoon of April 18, 1775, with instructions not to open them until his troops were underway. When opened the instructions read:

Orders from General Thomas Gage
to Lieut. Colonel Smith, 10th Regiment 'Foot

Boston, April 18, 1775

Lieut. Colonel Smith, 10th Regiment 'Foot,

Sir,

Having received intelligence, that a quantity of Ammunition, Provisions, Artillery, Tents and small Arms, have been collected at Concord, for the Avowed Purpose of raising and supporting a Rebellion against His Majesty, you will March with a Corps of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, put under your Command, with the utmost expedition and Secrecy to Concord, where you will seize and distroy all Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Small Arms, and all Military Stores whatever. But you will take care that the Soldiers do not plunder the Inhabitants, or hurt private property.

You have a Draught of Concord, on which is marked the Houses, Barns, &c, which contain the above military Stores. You will order a Trunion to be knocked off each Gun, but if its found impracticable on any, they must be spiked, and the Carriages destroyed. The Powder and flower must be shook out of the Barrels into the River, the Tents burnt, Pork or Beef destroyed in the best way you can devise. And the Men may put Balls of lead in their pockets, throwing them by degrees into Ponds, Ditches &c., but no Quantity together, so that they may be recovered

afterwards. If you meet any Brass Artillery, you will order their muzzles to be beat in so as to render them useless.

You will observe by the Draught that it will be necessary to secure the two Bridges as soon as possible, you will therefore Order a party of the best Marchers, to go on with expedition for the purpose.

A small party of Horseback is ordered out to stop all advice of your March getting to Concord before you, and a small number of Artillery go out in Chaises to wait for you on the road, with Sledge Hammers, Spikes, &c.

You will open your business and return with the Troops, as soon as possible, with I must leave to your own Judgment and Discretion.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Thos. Gage.

8.1.5 Behold the Guns were Gone, Bell

An extract from a paper by J.L.Bell. pp 52 -59.

J. L. Bell
17 Morton Street
Newton, MA 02459-1013
(617) 244-9850
JnoLBell@compuserve.com

© 2001 by J. L. Bell
presented in the Boston Area Early
American History Summer Seminars,
Massachusetts Historical Society,
26 July 2001

“Behold, the Guns Were Gone!”

Four Brass Cannon and the
Start of the American Revolution

J. L. Bell

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

The General Looks West

Gen. Gage did not need to wait long after the Salem expedition to learn exactly where Boston's brass cannon were. In his intelligence files are two reports, dated 8 and 9 March and apparently in the same hand. The first is in English, the second in poor French, probably to minimize the number of people in rural Massachusetts who could read it. They conveyed nearly the same facts:

Four brass Cannon, & Two Cohorns or Mortars (so call'd by the Peasantry) Conceal'd at Mr: B[arrett], (Lately chose or appointed *Minute Colo.*) Suppos'd to be deposited in his Cellar.—The Calibre of these pieces of Ordnance is not exactly ascertained, but reported to be only Diminutive.

Concord's colonel, in charge of the new minutemen, was James Barrett, a 65-year-old farmer and delegate to the Provincial Congress.¹⁰⁷

The Middlesex spy reported more artillery in Concord, plus a possible link to Mason's operation in Salem:

Two pieces of Iron Ordnance (Suppos'd to be 4 or 6 pounders) are mounted, (On carriages said to be very indifferent) in the Courthouse & watch'd at Night, hitherto by a Slender Guard of *Minute* men.—

Eight more pieces of Iron Ordnance were *this day* (Le 8 de Mois de Mars) convey'd to ~~Concord~~ from L[exington] (where they had been deposited a few days preceeding their Last removal;D)—Two of the Eight appear'd to be Smaller <than the rest> & about three or four pounders—These last mentioned were met at a small distance from C[oncord] in three Carts there were no appurtenances, but it was said that carriages were *made or making* at Salem <& soon to follow>.—

It is conjectured & reported that a Large quantity of Cartridges are now preparing at Ch[arlestow]n; of Different Sizes, & numbered in order to distribute & distinguish properly. . . .

This spy went on to report which Concord families were keeping gunpowder,

¹⁰⁷ Intelligence, 8 and 9 March 1775, Gage Papers. On Barrett, see Gross, *The Minutemen and Their World*, 25, 57-8, 62-3, 69.

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

small arms, flour, and other food for the provincial military. Writing a French version the next day, the spy no longer had any doubt about "a military magazine, or laboratory, at Charlestown."¹⁰⁸

The province was also training men to fire those guns. On 11 March, the Middlesex spy wrote to Gage that "A certain man named Popkins (a tailor) trained by Majr. Paddock (at least in the company of artillery) arrived days ago at Worcester to instruct a militia artillery company, which should be formed there in a few days." This was John Popkin, a 34-year-old tailor, perhaps recruited by Dr. Warren for the Committee of Safety. After describing gunpowder and "three iron cannon" in Worcester, Gage's informant continued: "The brass cannon, which formerly were in the hands of Mr. Paddick, never arrived there; and veritably are now at Concord."¹⁰⁹

Having received this report, Gage ordered Capt. William Brown and Ens. Henry De Bernière to hike to Concord on 20 March and look around. Between their own observations and Loyalists' reports, the officers confirmed that the town "had fourteen pieces of cannon (ten iron and four brass) and two cohorns. . . . their iron cannon they kept in a house in town, their brass they had concealed in some place behind the town, in a wood."¹¹⁰

Local traditions imply many provincials had started to read any British excursion into the countryside as an attempt to find artillery. Brown and De

¹⁰⁸ "Il y a des informations, (que L'on ne peut pas douter), d'un *Magazin Militaire*, ou Laboratoire, a Charlestown." Intelligence, 8 March 1775 and 9 March 1775, Gage Papers. French, *General Gage's Informers*, 11-2, prints much of the 9 March letter. Gage could have wrongly inferred that David Mason had concealed the Boston train's field-pieces in Salem during Leslie's expedition and then sent them on to Concord. His intelligence documents never mention Whiston or Robinson.

¹⁰⁹ "Un certain nommé *Popkins* (un Tailleur) élevé par Le Majr. Paddock (dans la *Compagnie d'artillerie* au moins;) est arrivé depuis quelques Jours à *Worcester*, pour instruire une *Compagnie d'artillerie Milicien*, qui doit être formée Là en peu des Jours. . . . Les canons de *Cuivre*, qui autrefois étoient entre Les mains de Monsr. Paddick; n'y sont Jamais arrivés; et *Vraisemblablement* sont presentement à Concord." Intelligence, 11 Mar 1775, Gage Papers. John Popkin would serve the entire war in the American artillery, rising to lieutenant-colonel; Bradford Adams Whittemore, *Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati* (Boston: Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, 1964), 489.

¹¹⁰ Gage, *General Gage's Instructions*, 15-6.

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

Bernière had been detected in Watertown during a mission in late February, and locals interpreted their goal as the town's cannon: "some British officers came to Watertown to search; but they searched in vain, the pieces being effectually concealed in a barn." On the morning of 30 March, Percy marched his brigade down Boston Neck, and the farmers of Roxbury remembered the event this way: "redcoats were at Jamaica Plain, searching for the missing cannon. This company was part of a battalion of five hundred men who were scattered in various directions for the same purpose."¹¹¹

In fact, Percy's brigade did spot some provincial artillery, in plain sight. Lt. John Barker wrote that "at Watertown about 9 miles off, they got 2 pieces of Cannon to the Bridge and loaded 'em but nobody wou'd stay to fire them." Similarly, Lt. Frederick Mackenzie would later note that when "The 38th & 52ed Regiments marched once to Watertown,...Cannon were fired" for an alarm. These were probably the pair of "Great Guns" the town had finally mounted for its militia the month before.¹¹²

The British column did not try to seize those cannon. Gen. Gage hoped uneventful marches, which had been going on since December, would accustom the provincials to seeing troops. But lulling the countryside into complacency was only an intermediate goal. Gage continued to gather information on the weapons in Concord. In early April, his spy wrote that "Col. B—— and the engineer Mason" were overseeing the brass ordnance there. Mason's presence probably confirmed for Gage that he had found the Boston cannon.¹¹³

¹¹¹ Convers Francis, *An Historical Sketch of Watertown, in Massachusetts* (Cambridge, Mass.: E. W. Metcalf, 1830), 105. F. S. Drake, *Roxbury*, 73.

¹¹² Barker, *The British in Boston*, 27. Mackenzie, *A British Fusilier*, 70.

¹¹³ Barker, *The British in Boston*, 11. "Le Coll. B—— et L'Engenieur Mason"; Intelligence, 6 April 1775, Gage Papers. Mason's notebook also indicates a link to "James Barrett of Concord"; "Notebook of Col. David Mason," Bryant-Mason-Smith Family Papers. The same page lists "Worcester Timothy Bigilow"; Gage's spy had reported that "Bigelow (*un grand Chef*)" was storing arms in Worcester;

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

The General Makes Plans for Concord

Provincial Congress delegates met in Concord in late March, amid the supplies that their committees had collected. Delegate James Warren wrote to his wife Mercy: "This Town is full of Cannon, ammuniton, stores, etc., and the Army long for them and they want nothing but strength to Induce an attempt on them. The people are ready and determine to defend this Country Inch by Inch." On 17 April, two days after the congress adjourned, the Committees of Safety and Supplies voted "that Col. Barrett be desired to raise an artillery company" to use some of those cannon. They also decided to invite Jabez Hatch to restart the Boston train of which he had been second-in-command; if he declined, they would invite Thomas Crafts, and after that they would resort to Robinson "as captain of the company in Dorchester."¹¹⁴

Meanwhile, on 14 April, Gen. Gage received orders from London. His superiors did not merely authorize him to take military action against the rebellion; they told him to. The Middlesex spy's last report in poor French was dated the same day. It said that Dr. Warren and Paul Revere had warned the Provincial Congress that a body of regulars would march to take possession of Concord. Local fears made the delegates "order Col. Barrett to immediately empty the town house of the twelve cannon and all the ammuniton." Medicine and powder barrels were sent to different houses, including Barrett's, "where the brass cannon are still hidden." The next day, Dr. Church sent Gage a report from the congress as it adjourned. That government was about to raise an army of 8,000 men, he said, and had authorized six companies of field artillery. All signs said it was time to act.¹¹⁵

Intelligence, 11 March 1775, Gage Papers. On 8 April, Gage sent a small force to secure "all the Artillery and spare arms" in Fort Pownall in Penobscot Bay, now Maine; *NDAR*, 1:172-3, 186-7.

¹¹⁴ James Warren to Mercy Warren, 6 April 1775, in *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, 72 (1917), 46. Lincoln, *Journals of Each Provincial Congress*, 515-6.

¹¹⁵ French, *General Gage's Informers*, 23-4. "Samedi passé, Le 7 d'avril [sic—7 April 1775 was a Friday]

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

In his 1944 study "Why the March to Concord?" John R. Alden linked Gage's order to march on 18 April to the instructions he had received from London. Those orders indeed explain "Why the March?" but leave the question of "Why to Concord?" The ministry specified that "the first & essential step...would be to arrest the principal actors and abettors in the Provincial Congress," even if that brought on hostilities. One of those men, Dr. Joseph Warren, was in Boston and easily taken. Others were in nearby towns, and even John Hancock and Samuel Adams were considerably closer to Gage than Barrett's farm. Both the Middlesex spy and Church sent Gage information on leaders coming and going during the Provincial Congress's mid-April session in Concord.¹¹⁶

Tactically it may have made sense to Gen. Gage to move against the provincial weaponry first. Arresting a few leaders would not pacify Massachusetts—it would exacerbate the widespread enmity to his government. And guns weighing hundreds of pounds are less mobile than people (though, as it turned out, it took less trouble to move field-pieces from Concord than to move Hancock from Lexington). Even the ministers in London changed their priorities after receiving Gage's winter reports and directed "That all Cannon, Small Arms, and other military Stores of every kind that may be either in any public Magazine, or secretly collected together for the purpose of aiding Rebellions, should also be seized and secured"—along

P:— R— *vers Le Soir*, arrivé à Concord, portant une Lettre à ce qu'on disoit, de Monsr. W——n. Cette Lettre marque, qu'il-y-avait apparence, que dans peu des Jours, un Corps des troupes réglés, devait marche pour investir, et prendre possession de Concord—Cette Nouvelle allarma prodigieusement tous Les Mecontents—Le Congres s'assembla, ordonna au Colonel B—— d'évacuer immédiatement La Maison de Vile, Les douze Canons toute L'ammunition (C'est Là dire) Les Cartouches à fusil. . . . Les Medicines Et Les Barriques de poudre (qu'on etait alors de La Maison de Ville) suvent distribués parmi Les Differentes Maisons—capitales duVillage [sic] particulièrement chez Monsr. Barret, (où Les Canons de Cuivre Restent encore cachés)"; *Intelligence*, 14 April 1775, Gage Papers.

¹¹⁶ John R. Alden, "Why the March to Concord?", *American Historical Review*, 49 (1944), 446-54. Gage already had the opinion of Britain's Attorney General and Solicitor General that Dr. Warren could be charged with treason; John Richard Alden, *General Gage in America* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1969; reprint of Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1948), 201, 241.

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

with all traitors and rebels.¹¹⁷

That still does not fully explain why Gage focused on Concord. His scouts had reported that Concord was more accessible than Worcester—but the “military magazine, or laboratory,” in Charlestown was even closer. Gage’s officers had seen cannon in Watertown. What made Concord stand out from those other towns was the quantity of artillery stored there, including the field-pieces from Boston.

Searching Concord would be relatively easy since Gage had detailed intelligence about where to find weapons in that town—even house-by-house inventories. Nevertheless, it is significant that such information did not begin to arrive until March, after Gage had learned that the Provincial Congress would amass its ordnance in Concord and Worcester. That news seems to have prompted the general to recruit the informant in Middlesex County. That spy reported specifically on brass guns from the Boston train, which hints at the questions his or her contact asked. These detailed reports were thus a *result* of the general’s interest in the Concord guns rather than a cause.

Seizing those field-pieces would require a bold march deep into hostile territory: seventeen miles to Concord and another two across the North Bridge to Barrett’s farm. Each of those miles meant the troops would be more tired and more exposed to rebel attacks, as would every quarter-hour the men spent searching. But if the mission succeeded, it would erase the shame of having let those guns get away in the first place. How much those cannon weighed on Gen. Gage as he made his plans is speculative, of course. But when he listed what Lt.-Col. Francis Smith’s column should look for, the first items were “Four Brass Cannon and two Mortars or Cohorns...in the Cellar or out

¹¹⁷ Dartmouth to Gage, 15 April 1775, in Gage, *Correspondence*, 2:191.

"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

Houses of Mr. Barrett a little on the other side the Bridge."¹¹⁸

Sometime on 18 April, however, Gage received frustrating news: Barrett and his men were moving the weapons further away. Someone reported, "The military Stores are removed—The Field pieces ~~two~~ <four> Excepted which are now in Concord Town House are committed to the care of several Towns in the vicinity." Gage made notes of what he probably heard from another agent: outside town there were "Three Guns still mounted, the rest dismounted and carefully hid and even buried."¹¹⁹ Most of the provincial cannon were now beyond his reach.

Why did Gage proceed with the Concord march after learning this news? Bureaucratic inertia might have taken over. The pressure from London to act was still strong. And another possible factor was the report that the provincials had moved their field-pieces, "four Excepted." Gage's informants in Concord had consistently described the four brass field-pieces being stored together. Might those be the four Barrett was keeping? The odds were not great, but the desire to recover those stolen cannon might have given Gage just enough motive to carry on.

The general revised his instructions for Lt-Col. Smith to be less specific about what the troops would find. He still had hope that they would find artillery, and brass guns in particular: "You will order a Trunion to be knocked off each Gun, but if it is found impracticable on any, they must be spiked, and the carriages destroyed. . . . If you meet with any Brass Artillery, you will order their muzzles to be beat in so as to render them useless."¹²⁰

On the night of 18 April 1775, British soldiers rowed quietly out of

¹¹⁸ Fischer, *Paul Revere's Ride*, 207, 317; French, *General Gage's Informers*, 29.

¹¹⁹ "Intelligence, April 18th: 1775," Gage Papers.

¹²⁰ French, *General Gage's Informers*, 31-2.

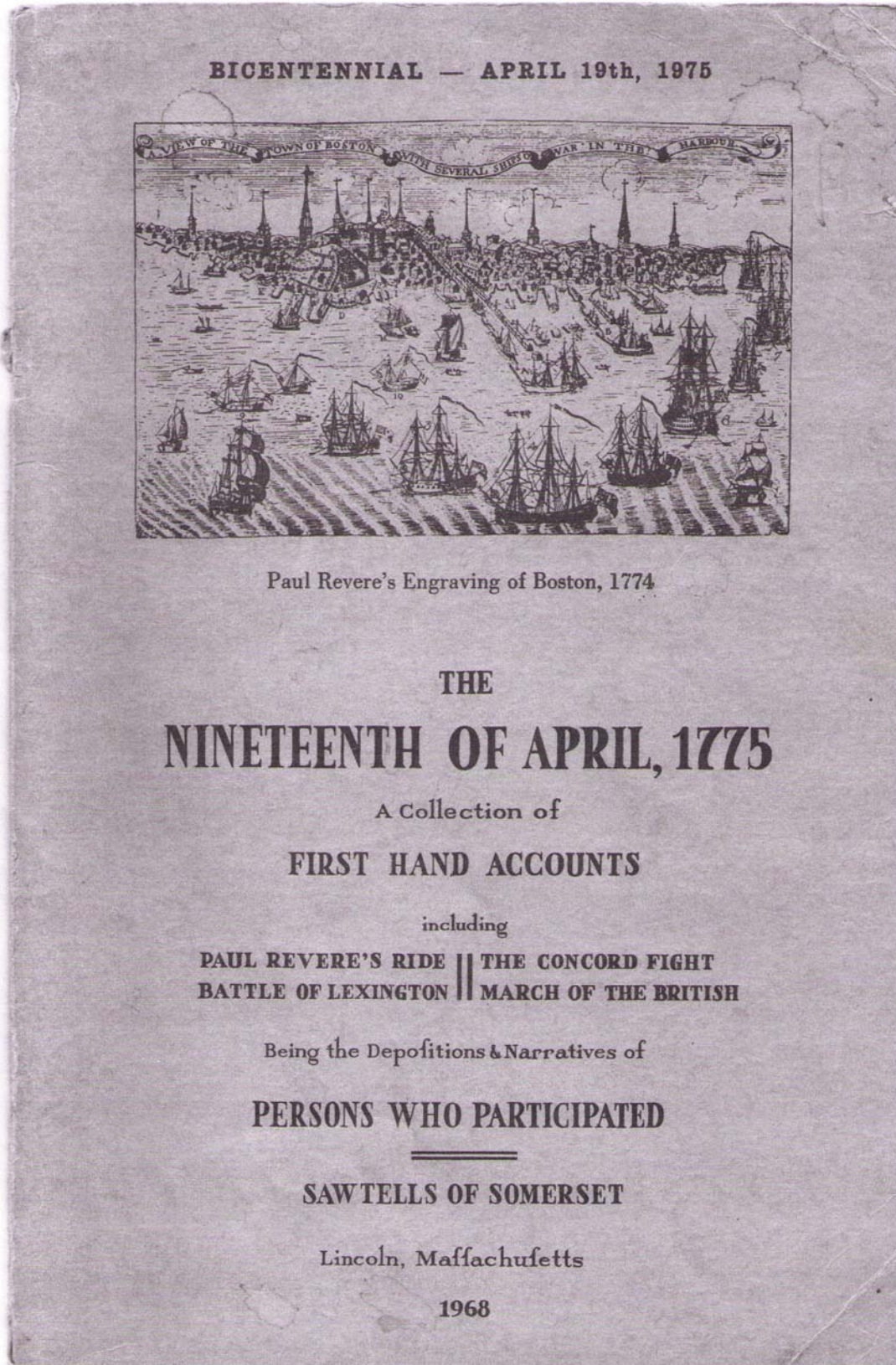
"Behold, the Guns Were Gone!"

J. L. Bell

Boston, much as they had before the Powder Alarm. This time they numbered around 800, over three times the force sent to Charlestown. By the time the soldiers embarked, however, James Barrett had moved all the military wares on his farm, including the train's brass field-pieces, to neighboring towns. Dr. Joseph Warren had sent William Dawes riding out the Boston Neck with a warning for Hancock and Adams. Paul Revere was rowing across the Charles River with the same message. At dawn, Lemuel Robinson mustered the Dorchester minute men. Around seven-thirty, with a thousand more redcoats assembling on the Common and streets of Boston, Master Samuel Holbrook and his fellow teachers dismissed their scholars. In Salem, Richard Derby, Jr., was beginning a daylong argument with his militia colonel in favor of aggressively meeting the British column.¹²¹ All these men had prepared for war. Now the war had arrived.

¹²¹ Fischer, *Paul Revere's Ride*, 103-4, 146, 208, 313-6. By one local tradition, Barrett's men took "four Cannon" to Stow, where they were hidden in the woods north of the lower village, not far from the residence of [provincial treasurer] Henry Gardner"; Olivia S. Crowell, *Stow, Massachusetts, 1683-1933* (Stow, Mass.: Rev. and Mrs. Preston R. Crowell, 1933), 71. Jenks, *Catalogue of the Boston Latin School*, 1:37; Joseph T. Buckingham, *Specimens of Newspaper Literature: with Personal Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Reminiscences*, 2 vols. (Boston: Charles C. Little & James Brown, 1850), 2:3. Gerard H. Clarfield, *Timothy Pickering and the American Republic* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980), 31.

8.1.6 Col. Barrett's Deposition, April 1775



674 EXCURSION OF THE KING'S TROOPS. [April 19,

Concord, April 23d, 1775.

I, Timothy Minot, Jr., of Concord, on the nineteenth day of this instant April, after I had heard of the regular troops firing upon the Lexington men, and fearing that hostilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to secure my family. After I had secured my family, sometime after that, returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of said Concord was guarded by regular troops, being a spectator of what had happened at said bridge, I declare that the regular troops stationed on the bridge, after they saw the men that were collected on the westerly side of said bridge marched towards said bridge, then the troops returned towards the easterly side of said bridge, and formed themselves, as I thought for a regular fight. After that, they fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were stationed on the westerly part of said bridge fired upon them.

TIMOTHY MINOT, JR.

MIDDLESEX, SS. APRIL 23D, 1775.

Doct. Timothy Minot, Jr. personally appeared, and after due caution to testify the truth, and nothing but the truth, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed: before us,

WILLIAM READ,	} <i>Justices of the Peace.</i>
JONATHAN HASTINGS,	
JOHN CUMMINGS,	
DUNCAN INGRAHAM,	

 Lexington, April 23d, 1775.

I, James Barrett, of Concord, colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Middlesex, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were some magazines belonging to this province: when there were assembled some of the militia of this and the neighboring towns, then I ordered them to march to the north bridge, so called, which they had passed, and were taking up. I ordered said militia to march to said bridge, and pass the same, but not to fire on the king's troops unless they were first fired upon. We advanced near said bridge, when the said troops fired upon our militia, and killed two men dead on the spot, and wounded several others, which was the first firing of guns in Concord. My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded several of the king's troops.

JAMES BARRETT.

MIDDLESEX, SS. APRIL 23D, 1775.

The above named James Barrett personally appeared, and after due caution to testify the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed: before us,

WILLIAM READ,	} <i>Justices of the Peace.</i>
JONATHAN HASTINGS,	
DUNCAN INGRAHAM,	

8.1.7 Transcription – Col. Barrett’s Deposition

"The Nineteenth of April, 1775: A Collection of First Hand Accounts"

"Lexington, April 23d, 1775

" I, James Barrett of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Middlesex, do testify and say, that on Wednesday morning last, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were some magazines belonging to this province: when there were assembled some of the militia of this and the neighboring towns, then I ordered them to march to the north bridge, so called, which they had passed, and were taking up. I ordered said militia to march to said bridge and pass the same, but not to fire upon the king's troops unless they were first fired upon. We advanced near said bridge, when said troops fired upon our militia, and killed two men dead upon the spot, and wounded several others, which was the first firing of guns in Concord. My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded several of the king's troops.

JAMES BARRETT"

"Middlesex April 23d, 1775

"The above named James Barrett personally appeared, and after due caution to testify the whole truth and nothing but the truth, made solemn oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed: before us,

WILLIAM READ,
JONATHAN HASTINGS Justices of the Peace
DUNCAN INGRAHAM "

See all the depositions at:

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ma/middlesex/towns/concord/histchapp.txt>

See also Col. James Barrett in Lee Papers at Harvard

bMS Am 811-811.7

Lee, Arthur, 1740-1792. Papers: Guide.
Houghton Library, Harvard College Library

Series: II. bMS Am 811.1

(37-48) [Depositions concerning the fighting at Lexington and **Concord**] 16 MS.s.; Lexington and **Concord**, 23-25 Apr 1775. 16s.(33p.)

Depositions of Thomas Rice Willard, Capt. John Parker, John Robbins, Benjamin Tidd, Joseph Abbot, Nathaniel Mulliken, Philip Russell, Moses Harrington, Jr., Thomas Harrington, Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Isaac Hastings, Jonas Stone Jr., James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chandler, Joshua Reed Jr., Joseph Simonds, Phinehas Smith, John

Chandler Jr., Reuben Lock, Joel Niles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas Winship, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moses Harrington 3d, Joshua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Wellington, John Hosmer, Isaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Isaac Durant, Thomas Headley Jr., Nathaniel Parkhurst, Jonas Parker, John Monro Jr., John Winship, Solomon Peirce, John Muzzy, Abner Mead, John Bridge Jr., Ebenezer Bowman, William Monro 3d, Mikah Hagar, Samuel Sanderson, Samuel Hastings, James Brown, Timothy Smith, Levi Harrington, Levi Mead, William Draper, Thomas Fessenden, John Hoar, John Whitehead Abram Gearfield, Benjamin Munroe, Isaac Parks, William Hosmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, **Nathan Barrett**, Jonathan Farrar, Joseph Butler, Francis Wheeler, John Barrett, John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melven, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hosmer Jr., **Samuel Barrett**, Thomas Jones, Joseph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Peirce, Edward Richardson, Timothy Minot Jr., **Col. James Barrett**, Bradbery Robinson, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bancroft, James Adams.

8.1.8 Col. Barrett Supplies Hidden for Committees of Supplies, Safety

(An excerpt from Lemuel Shattuck *History of Concord*, 1835)

p.97

1775.

Meantime the committees of correspondence, in conjunction with the citizens, were actively making the military preparations necessary for defence.

From a manuscript "account of the provincial stores sent to Colonel Barrett of Concord, partly in his own custody, and partly elsewhere, all under his care," found among his papers the following facts are obtained. These stores were principally brought here in March by the citizens of the town.

There were received from Mr. David Cheever of Charlestown, one of the committee of supplies: 20 loads of stores, containing about 20,000 pounds of musket-balls and cartridges, 50 reams of cartridge-paper, 206 tents, 113 iron spades, 51 wood axes, 201 bill-hooks, 19 sets of harness, 24 boxes of candles, 14 chests of medicine, 27 hogsheads of wooden ware, 1 hogshead of matches, cords, irons and balls, 20 bushels of oatmeal, 5 iron worms for cannon, rammers, etc.

These were stored at Captain Elnathan Jones's, Joshua Bond's Willoughby Prescott's, Jonas Heywood's, Colonel Barrett's & the town-house.

p.98

From Moses Gill of Boston, 11 loads, containing 150 tents, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, wooden spoons and dishes, and canteens, stored at Captain Thomas Hubbard's, Ephraim Wheeler's, Willoughby Prescott's and Ephraim Potter's. Also received from R. Pierpont: 47 firkins and 2 barrels of butter, stored at Colonel James Barrett's and Mr. Humphrey Barrett's; and 55 barrels of beef, stored at Thomas and Elisha Jones's and 25 barrels at Daniel Cray's.

From Colonel Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead, 6 hogsheads, containing 35 half-barrels of powder, 6 of which were stored at Colonel Barrett's, 5 at James Chandler's, 6 at James Barrett Jr.'s; 6 at Ephraim Wood's, 6 at Joseph Hosmer's, and 6 at Jonas Heywood's.

This was received in December, 1775 and in the accompanying letter, Colonel Lee writes, "Don't so much as mention the name of powder, lest our enemies should take advantage of it."

Eight hogsheads more were soon received from Colonel Lee, 6 of which were sent the last of March to Leicester. He also sent to Concord another load, containing tents, poles, axes, and

hatchets, stored at Abishai Brown's; and also 318 barrels of flour, 68 of which were stored at Ebenezer Hubbard's (which was partly destroyed on April 19, 1775), 66 at Captain Timothy Wheeler's, 56 at Samuel Jones's, 23 at Isaac Hubbard's, 16 at Jonas Heywood's, 82 at Samuel Whitney's [Wayside] and 7 at Jonathan Heywood's.

From Elbridge Gerry of Marblehead, 7 loads of salt fish, containing about 17,000 pounds, stored at Elisha Jones's; 18 casks of wine, 20 casks of raisins and a quantity of oil, (which were carried to Stow); and 47 hogsheads and 50 barrels of salt, which were stored in 15 different places in town; 4 loads of tents, tow-cloth, and canteens, stored at Ephraim Potter's; 1 bundle of sheet-lead, several hogsheads of molasses and a quantity of linen.

From Salem 46 and from Boston 12 tierces of rice, estimated to contain about 35,000 pounds; 20 stored at Ebenezer Hubbard's, 6 at Thomas Hosmer's, 3 at Thomas Davis's, 7 at Stephen Blood's, 7 at Edward Richardson's, 5 at Deacon George Minott's, and the remainder in the town-house.

All the stores brought to the town are not mentioned in the above account. Many articles were afterwards brought and many were prepared here. Firearms, gun-carriages, etc., were manufactured at Barrett's Mills; cartouch-boxes, holsters, belts, and other articles of sadlery by Mr. Reuben Brown; saltpetre by Josiah Melvin; oatmeal by Capt. Timothy Wheeler; wooden plates, spoons and various other articles used in the camp and the field, by other individuals. Large quantities of beef and pork were put up here for the public service. These military operations continued more than a year afterwards. A part of the building owned by Daniel Shattuck, Esq., was erected at this time for a public store-house.

On the 29th of March, 1775, a report was circulated that the British troops were coming to Concord, which produced considerable alarm. The Provincial Committee of Safety met here on the 1st, 5th, 14th and 17th of April. At the last date they directed Colonel Barrett to mount two cannon, and raise an artillery company, and to send four cannon to Groton, Mass. and two to Acton. They met at Mr. Wetherbee's in West Cambridge the next day, and gave orders for the removal of some of the stores from Concord.

These were ordered to be deposited in 9 different towns; 50 barrels of beef, 100 of flour, 20 casks of rice, 15 hogsheads of molasses, 10 hogsheads of rum and 500 pounds of candles were ordered to Sudbury; 15,000 canteens, 1,500 iron pots, the spades, pickaxes, bill-hooks, axes, hatchets, crows, wheelbarrows, and several other articles were to be divided, one-third to remain in Concord, one-third went to Sudbury and one-third to Stow; 1,000 iron pots to be sent to Worcester.

Meantime the minute companies were often out for military exercise. The excitement was so great that some carried their guns with them at all times, even while attending public worship on the Sabbath. The committee of correspondence met daily with other distinguished citizens in town. Though very indefinite ideas prevailed, respecting the objects of the enemy, yet all the people were daily discussing in groups - the great crisis, which seemed near at hand. What that crisis might be was yet doubtful.

A
HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF CONCORD;
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS,
FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO 1832;
AND OF THE ADJOINING TOWNS,
BEDFORD, ACTON, LINCOLN, AND CARLISLE;
CONTAINING
VARIOUS NOTICES OF COUNTY AND STATE HISTORY
NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK,
MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Nobler records of patriotism exist nowhere. — Nowhere can there be found higher proofs of a spirit that was ready to hazard all, to pledge all, to sacrifice all, in the cause of their country, than in the New England towns.

WEBSTER.

The local historian is sure of obtaining the gratitude of posterity, if he perform his task with faithful diligence. — His work would have a great and increasing value within the narrow sphere of its subject, even if confined to that sphere; but must be very imperfectly executed, if it does not contain some matter of illustration for the national annals, for the history of manners, for literature, philology, natural history, and various other departments of knowledge.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

BOSTON:
RUSSELL, ODIORNE, AND COMPANY.
CONCORD:
JOHN STACY
1835.

care and learn the exercise of the cannon. Much military enthusiasm prevailed.

During the month of February the town used the greatest caution to have the articles of association observed. Several meetings were held; and such measures, as the state of the times required, adopted. Capt. Timothy Wheeler, Mr. Andrew Conant, Mr. Samuel Whiney, Capt. John Greene, Mr. Josiah Merriam, Mr. Ephraim Wood, jr., Mr. William Parkman, and Capt. Thomas Davis, were added to the committee of inspection, and directed to return the names of those who declined signing the articles of association. Such were to be treated with neglect and detestation.¹ Three only were returned.

On Monday, 13th of March, 1775, there was a review of all the military companies in the town. They went into the meeting house, accompanied by a large concourse of spectators, and the Rev. Mr. Emerson preached from 2 Chronicles, xiii. 12; "*Behold God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry alarm against you. O children of Israel, fight ye not against the Lord God of your fathers; for ye shall not prosper.*" These religious services were a powerful appeal to the feelings and understanding of his audience, and to Heaven for the justness of their cause. They were repeated before the companies in Acton the week after. The Thursday following was kept as a solemn fast, on account of the gloomy state of public affairs, when the Rev. Mr. Emerson again preached. His text was Micah, vii. 1—7.

The Provincial Congress, in February, ordered, that large quantities of provisions and military stores, sufficient to furnish 15,000 men, should be collected and deposited in Concord and Worcester, principally at the former place.² In the October preceding, Messrs. Hancock, Orne, Heath, White, Palmer, Watson, Devens, and Pigeon had been chosen by Congress a committee of safety; and Messrs. Cheever, Lincoln, Lee, Gerry, and Gill, a committee of

¹ This vote remained in force till May 14, 1778, when the town annulled it, "so far as respects any persons who reside among us, and no farther."

² William Lincoln, Esq., to whose kindness the author is indebted for many favors, says, that 20 barrels of pork were all the public stores deposited at Worcester.

supplies. These committees usually met together. November 2d, they voted to procure and deposit at Concord 200 barrels of pork, 400 barrels of flour, 50 tierces of rice, and 150 bushels of pease. February 13th, they requested Col. Robinson to send four brass field-pieces and two mortars to Concord, and voted to procure 15,000 canteens; February 21st, 100 bell-tents for arms, 1000 field-tents, 10 tons of lead balls, cartridges for 15,000 men, 30 rounds each; 300 bushels of pease and beans, 20 hogsheds of molasses, 150 quintals of fish, and two chests of carpenter's tools. February 23d, they ordered 20 hogsheds of rum to be sent here; and the next day 1000 pounds of candles, 100 hogsheds of salt, wooden spoons, two barrels of oil, six casks of Malaga wine, nine casks of Lisbon wine, 20 casks of raisins, 20 bushels of oatmeal, 1500 yards of Russia linen, and 15 chests of medicine.

Col. James Barrett, who had been appointed by Congress to have the care of all the military stores, was directed on the 15th of March by John Pigeon, "clerk of the committee of safety," to get a sufficient number of faithful men, "to act constantly as a guard every night over the magazines of stores"; and "to engage a number of teams to be in readiness on the shortest notice, by day or night, sufficient to carry off the stores, on a courier's informing him of attempts being ready to be made on the magazine; and on a courier's informing him of danger, he was to alarm the neighbouring towns." On the 17th, Mr. Cheever sent from Charlestown John Austin and several other men, to be constantly employed in carrying on the military preparations. He directed Col. Barrett to provide them all necessary provisions, and a house to work in retired from company, "as our operations depend upon secrecy." Guards were stationed at the old south and north bridges, on the Boston road, and in the middle of the town, for the safe keeping of the stores, and to alarm the surrounding country, should occasion require. Every teamster, suspected of carrying any article to the British, was carefully examined. Concord now became, as it had been a hundred years before, a distinguished military post.

British spies were often sent in disguise into the country, to learn its geography, the state of public feeling, the quantity and condition of the provincial stores, &c. Two of these, Capt.

[1775.]

Brown and Ensign D'Berniere, of the British army, went to Worcester in February; and on the 20th of March visited Concord. They went up through Weston and Sudbury, and entered the town over the south bridge. In a narrative of this expedition D'Berniere says, "The town of Concord lies between two hills that command it entirely. There is a river runs through it with two bridges over it. In summer it is pretty dry. The town is large, and contains a church, gaol, and court-house, but the houses are not close together, but in little groups. We were informed that they had fourteen pieces of cannon (ten iron and four brass), and two cohorts. They were mounted, but in so bad a manner that they could not elevate them more than they were, that is, they were fixed to one elevation; their iron cannon they kept in a house in town; their brass they had concealed in some place behind the town in a wood. They had also a store of flour, fish, salt, and rice; and a magazine of powder and cartridges. They fired their morning gun, and mounted a guard of ten men at night. We dined at the house of Mr. Bliss [Daniel Bliss, Esq.], a friend of government; they had sent him word they should not let him go out of town alive that morning; however, we told him if he would come with us, we would take care of him, as we were three, and all well armed. He consented, and told us he would show us another road, called the Lexington road. We set out, and of consequence left the town on the contrary side of the river to what we entered it." * * * "In the town of Concord a woman directed us to the house of Mr. Bliss; a little after she came in crying, and told us, they swore if she did not leave the town, they would tar and feather her for directing Tories on their road."¹ The British officers remarked to Mr. Bliss, that the people would not fight. He urged a different opinion, and pointing to his brother, Thomas Theodore, just then passing in sight, said, "There goes a man who will fight you in blood up to his knees!" This brother was opposed to him in politics; and was subsequently a brave, though unfortunate officer in the American army.²

On the 22d of March the Provincial Congress met again in Concord. There was reason to expect, from intelligence received from Boston, that attempts would be made to take away the stores

1775.]

here collected; and to prevent, as far as possible, the militia arming in self-defence. "It was the great object of Congress at this meeting to support the committee of safety in the measures they had adopted for protection; and to urge the people to prepare for a firm and united resistance, should the crisis require it. They particularly recommended to the companies of minute-men to improve themselves in military discipline; and ordered several companies of artillery to be immediately organized. A system of rules and regulations for a constitutional army was adopted, should one be raised. And they earnestly solicited the selectmen of the several towns to provide for the speedy collection of all public taxes; and to raise money by loans of any individuals able and disposed to furnish it." * * * "On the 8th of April it was voted to raise an army with all possible despatch, for the defence of the province against any attack which should be made by the British troops, which had a short time before been much increased."¹ When Congress adjourned, on the 15th of April, it agreed to meet again on the 10th of May; but gave authority to the committee of safety, and the members in this neighbourhood, to call an earlier meeting, if necessary.

Meantime the committees of correspondence, in conjunction with the citizens, were actively making the military preparations necessary for defence. From a manuscript "account of the provincial stores sent to Colonel Barrett of Concord, partly in his own custody, and partly elsewhere, all under his care," found among his papers, the following facts are obtained. These stores were principally brought here in March by the citizens of the town.

There were received from Mr. David Cheever of Charlestown, one of the committee of supplies, 20 loads of stores, containing about 20,000 pounds of musket-balls and cartridges, 50 reams of cartridge-paper, 206 tents, 113 iron spades, 51 wood axes, 201 bills-hooks, 19 sets of harness, 24 boxes of candles, 14 chests of medicine, 27 hogsheds of wooden ware, 1 hogshhead of matches, cords, irons, and balls, 20 bushels of oatmeal, 5 iron worms for cannon, rammers, &c. These were stored at Captain Elnathan Jones's, Joshua Bond's, Willoughby Prescott's, Jonas Heywood's, Colonel Barrett's, and the town-house.

¹ 2 Mass. Hist. Coll. vol. iv. pp. 214, 215. ² Willard's Address, p. 66.

[1775.]

From Moses Gill of Boston, 11 loads, containing 150 tents, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, wooden spoons and dishes, and canteens, stored at Captain Thomas Hubbard's, Ephraim Wheeler's, Willoughby Prescott's, and Ephraim Potter's. Also received from R. Pierpont 47 firkins and 2 barrels of butter, stored at Colonel James and Mr. Humphrey Barrett's; and 55 barrels of beef, stored at Thomas and Elisha Jones's, and 25 barrels at Daniel Cray's.

From Colonel Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead, 6 hogsheds, containing 35 half-barrels of powder, 6 of which were stored at Colonel Barrett's, 5 at James Chandler's, 6 at James Barrett's, jun., 6 at Ephraim Wood's, 6 at Joseph Hosmer's, and 6 at Jonas Heywood's. This was received in December, and in the accompanying letter, Colonel Lee writes, "Don't so much as mention the name of powder, lest our enemies should take advantage of it." Eight hogsheds more were soon received from Colonel Lee, 6 of which were sent the last of March to Leicester. He also sent to Concord another load, containing tents, poles, axes, and hatchets, stored at Abishai Brown's; and also 318 barrels of flour, 68 of which were stored at Ebenezer Hubbard's (which was partly destroyed on the 19th of April), 66 at Captain Timothy Wheeler's, 56 at Samuel Jones's, 23 at Isaac Hubbard's, 16 at Jonas Heywood's, 92 at Samuel Whitney's, and 7 at Jonathan Heywood's.

From Elbridge Gerry of Marblehead, 7 loads of salt fish, containing about 17,000 pounds, stored at Elisha Jones's; 18 casks of wine, 20 casks of raisins, and a quantity of oil, (which were carried to Stow;) and 47 hogsheds and 50 barrels of salt, which were stored in 15 different places in town; 4 loads of tents, tow-cloth, and canteens, stored at Ephraim Potter's; 1 bundle of sheet-lead, several hogsheds of molasses, and a quantity of linen.

From Salem 46 and from Boston 12 tierces of rice, estimated to contain about 35,000 pounds; 20 stored at Ebenezer Hubbard's, 6 at Thomas Hosmer's, 3 at Thomas Davis's, 7 at Stephen Blood's, 7 at Edward Richardson's, 5 at Deacon George Minott's, and the remainder in the town-house.

All the stores brought to the town are not mentioned in the above account. Many articles were afterwards brought, and many were prepared here. Firearms, gun-carriages, &c. were manufactured at Barrett's mills; cartouch-boxes, holsters, belts, and

1775.]

GENERAL HISTORY.

99

other articles of saddlery, by Mr. Reuben Brown; saltpetre, by Josiah Melvin; oatmeal, by Captain Timothy Wheeler; wooden plates, spoons, and various other articles used in the camp and the field, by other individuals. Large quantities of beef and pork were put up here for the public service. These military operations continued more than a year afterwards. A part of the building owned by Daniel Shattuck, Esq. was erected at this time for a public store-house.

On the 29th of March a report was circulated that the British troops were coming to Concord, which produced considerable alarm. The Provincial Committee of Safety met here on the 1st, 5th, 14th, and 17th of April. At the last date they directed Colonel Barrett to mount two cannon, and raise an artillery company, and to send four cannon to Groton and two to Acton. They met at Mr. Wetherbee's in West Cambridge the next day, and gave orders for the removal of some of the stores from Concord. These were ordered to be deposited in 9 different towns; 50 barrels of beef, 100 of flour, 20 casks of rice, 15 hogsheds of molasses, 10 hogsheds of rum, and 500 pounds of candles were ordered to Sudbury; 15,000 canteens, 1500 iron pots, the spades, pickaxes, bill-hooks, axes, hatchets, crows, wheelbarrows, and several other articles, were to be divided, — one third to remain in Concord, one-third to be sent to Sudbury, and one third to Stow; 1000 iron pots to be sent to Worcester.

Meantime the minute companies were often out for military exercise. The excitement was so great that some carried their guns with them at all times, even while attending public worship on the Sabbath. The committee of correspondence met daily with other distinguished citizens in town. Though very indefinite ideas prevailed, respecting the objects of the enemy, yet all the people were daily discussing in groups the great crisis, which seemed near at hand. What that crisis might be was yet doubtful.

CHAPTER VII.

BATTLE OF CONCORD.

"Some future historian will relate with pleasure, and the latest posterity will read with wonder and admiration, how three hundred intrepid rural sons of freedom drove before them more than five times their number of regular, well-appointed troops, and forced them to take shelter behind their own bulwarks." — *Article entitled "The Rural Heroes; or the Battle of Concord," Boston Newspaper for May, 1775.*

At length came the 19th of April, a day destined to live in the annals of Concord and of the world, as long as freemen exist. The preceding winter had been one of great mildness.¹ The spring vegetation was uncommonly forward. Fruit trees were in blossom, winter grain had grown several inches out of the ground, and other indications equally propitious were observed on that memorable day. And on the morning of the 19th the weather was as delightful, as if Providence intended thus to mark with peculiar favor the commencement of a series of glorious events, which happily resulted in the establishment of an independent republic. The exclamation of Adams on that morning, "O what an ever glorious morning is this!" was doubtless true, whether applied to the weather or the occasion.

At this time there were stationed in Boston ten large regiments of British troops, of seven companies each, the 4th or King's own regiment, 5th, 10th, 23d, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, 38th, 43d, 47th, 57th, and 59th, and a battalion of marines of six companies. A detachment of 800 of these troops, consisting of grenadiers, light infantry, and marines, had been taken off duty on Saturday the 15th, under pretence of learning a new exercise; and about

¹ In a journal kept by the Rev. Thomas Smith at Falmouth, Maine, where the weather is colder than here, are the following entries: "January 23, 1775, very moderate weather; 27th, a summer day; 28th, wonderful weather. February 7th, there has been no snow and but little rain since the 24th of December; wonderful weather, we saw two robins; 11th, warm day; 18th, cold; 20th snow, incomparable sledding; 21st, a summer day; 23d, a great snow-storm. March 7th, the frost seems out of the ground in the streets; 15th, we have wonderful moderate weather; 28th, it has been a wonder of a winter; so moderate and unfreezing."

10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 18th, embarked from Boston, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major John Pitcairn, commander of the marines; and landed at Lechmere Point. After having received a day's provisions and thirty-six rounds of cartridges; they began their march about 12 o'clock, in silence and under cover of night, towards Concord. The object of this expedition was to destroy the military stores deposited here, and to apprehend Messrs. Hancock, Adams, Barrett, and other distinguished patriots, who had become obnoxious to the British government. To facilitate the accomplishment of their object, officers were despatched during the day and evening of the 18th, to intercept any messengers who might be sent by the friends of liberty, and thus to prevent the discovery of their approach. Happily for the provincials it could not be concealed. The first movement of the British troops in Boston was known; and no sooner known, than messengers were immediately despatched towards their intended destination. Paul Revere left Charlestown about 11 o'clock, passed through Medford, awoke the captain of the minute company there, and alarmed almost every family on his way to Lexington. Nearly at the same time William Dawes set out for the same destination and passed through Roxbury. Having arrived at the Rev. Mr. Clark's in Lexington, Revere found Hancock and Adams, who had tarried there on their way from Concord, after the adjournment of the Provincial Congress, to whom he related what he knew of the intended expedition. They also received similar intelligence from the committee of safety then in session at West Cambridge. After he had stayed there a short time, Dawes arrived, and both proceeded together towards Concord. They had not travelled far before they were overtaken by Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, who had spent the evening at Lexington, at the house of Mr. Mulliken, to whose daughter he was paying his addresses; and having been alarmed, was hastening his return home. All rode on together, spreading the alarm at every house. When they arrived near Mr. Hartwell's tavern in the lower bounds of Lincoln, they were attacked by four British officers, who belonged to the scouting party sent out the preceding evening, and Revere and Dawes were taken. Prescott was also attacked, and had the reins of his bridle cut; but fortunately succeeded in making his escape by jumping his horse

[1775.]

over the wall; and, taking a circuitous route through Lincoln, he proceeded with all possible expedition to Concord. Elijah Saunderson, Solomon Brown, and Jonathan Loring of Lexington, who had been sent out to watch the movement of the British officers, and several others passing on the road, were taken prisoners a short time before 10 o'clock by another party. After detaining them till 2 o'clock, and asking many questions about the magazines at Concord, whether any guards were posted there, and whether the bridges were up, they conducted them back to Lexington, where they were released. Hancock and Adams, having remained at the Rev. Mr. Clark's, around whose house a guard had been placed, after consultation now proceeded towards Woburn.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the same night, information was brought from the Hon. Joseph Warren, that the king's troops were marching to Lexington, and soon after the militia were alarmed and ordered to assemble. An express was sent to Cambridge, and returned between three and four o'clock, without obtaining any intelligence of the movements of the enemy, upon which the militia were dismissed for a short time. The commanding officer, however, thought best soon to call them together again, "not," says the Rev. Mr. Clark, "with the design of opposing so superior a force, much less commencing hostilities; but only with a view to determine what to do, when and where to meet, and to dismiss and disperse."

"Accordingly, about half an hour after four o'clock, alarm guns were fired, and the drums beat to arms; and the militia were collecting together.—Some, to the number of fifty or sixty, or possibly more, were on the parade, others were coming towards it.—In the mean time the troops, having thus stolen a march upon us, and to prevent any intelligence of their approach, having seized and held prisoners several persons, whom they met unarmed upon the road, seemed to come determined for murder and bloodshed; and that whether provoked to it or not! When within about half a quarter of a mile of the meeting-house, they halted, and command was given to prime and load; which being done, they marched on till they came up to the east end of said meeting-house, in sight of our militia (collecting as aforesaid) who were about twelve or thirteen rods distant. Immediately on their appearing so suddenly, and so nigh, Captain Parker, who com-

1775.]

manded the militia company, ordered the men to disperse and take care of themselves and not to fire. Upon this our men dispersed; but many of them not so speedily, as they might have done, not having the most distant idea of such brutal barbarity and more than savage cruelty, from the troops of a British king, as they immediately experienced. For no sooner did they come in sight of our company, but one of them, supposed to be an officer of rank, was heard to say to the troops, 'Damn them; we will have them!' Upon which the troops shouted aloud, huzza'd, and rushed furiously towards our men. About the same time, three officers (supposed to be Colonel Smith, Major Pitcairn, and another officer) advanced on horseback to the front of the body, and coming within five or six rods of the militia, one of them cried out, 'Ye villains, ye rebels, disperse; damn you, disperse!' or words to this effect. One of them said, 'Lay down your arms; damn you, why don't you lay down your arms!' The second of these officers, about this time fired a pistol towards the militia as they were dispersing. The foremost, who was within a few yards of our men, brandishing his sword, and then pointing towards them, with a loud voice, said to the troops, 'Fire! by God, fire!' which was instantly followed by a discharge of arms from the said troops, succeeded by a very heavy and close fire upon our party dispersing, so long as any of them were within reach. Eight were left dead upon the ground; ten were wounded."¹

The British troops then passed on without molestation to Concord, six miles further. In the mean time Prescott had arrived there; and the guard, the committee of safety, the military officers, and principal citizens, had been alarmed. The church bell rung a little before three o'clock. Major John Buttrick requested Mr. Reuben Brown to proceed towards Lexington, obtain what information he could, and return. Another messenger was sent to Watertown on the same errand. Mr. Brown arrived at Lexington just before the British troops fired on the devoted Lexington militia, and immediately returned to Concord, without waiting to ascertain what effect their firing had produced. On his arrival Major Buttrick inquired if they fired bullets. "I do not know, but think

¹ "Plain and faithful Narrative of Facts," by the Rev. Jonas Clark, minister of Lexington, published as an appendix to his Sermon, preached at the anniversary of these events in 1776.—See APPENDIX.

[1775.]

die here!" Eleazer Brooks of Lincoln was then on the hill. "Let us go and meet them," said one to him. "No," he answered, "it will not do for us to begin the war." They did not then know what had happened at Lexington. Their number was, however, very small in comparison with the enemy, and it was concluded best to retire a short distance, and wait for reinforcements. They consequently marched to the northern declivity of the burying-ground hill, near the present site of the court-house. They did not, however, leave their station till the British light infantry had arrived within a few rods' distance.

Major Buttrick went to one of the companies then under command of Lieutenant Joseph Hosmer, the other officers not then being at their posts, and requested him to act as adjutant. He remonstrated by telling him "his company would be left alone if he did." "It must be so then," said Buttrick; "you must go." He accordingly left his company, and officiated as adjutant the remaining part of the morning. About the same time Colonel James Barrett, who was commander of the regiment of militia, and who had been almost incessantly engaged in securing the stores, rode up. Individuals were frequently arriving, bringing different reports. Some exaggerated the number of British troops; some said that they had, and others that they had not killed some Lexington militia men. It was difficult to obtain correct information. Under these circumstances he ordered the men there paraded, being about one hundred and fifty, to march over the north bridge, near the present residence of Colonel Jonas Buttrick, and there wait for reinforcements. "This shows," says Murray, "that they did not intend to begin hostilities at this time, otherwise they would have disputed the ground with the light infantry."

In the mean time the British troops entered the town. The six companies of light infantry were ordered to enter on the hill, and disperse the minute men whom they had seen paraded there. The grenadiers came up the main road, and halted on the common. Unfortunately for the people's cause, the British officers had already been made somewhat acquainted, through their spies, and the Tories, with the topography of the town, and the situation of many of the military stores. On their arrival they examined as well as they could, by the help of spyglasses from a post of observation on the burying-ground hill, the appearance of the

1775.]

town, condition of the provincials, &c. It was found that the provincials were assembling, and that no time was to be lost. The first object of the British was to gain possession of the north and south bridges to prevent any militia from entering over them. Accordingly, while Colonel Smith remained in the centre of the town, he detached six companies of light infantry, under command of Capt. Lawrence Parsons of his own regiment, to take possession of the north bridge, and proceed thence to places where stores were deposited. Ensign D'Berniere, already mentioned, was ordered to direct his way. It is also intimated that Tories were active in guiding the regulars. Captain Beeman of Petersham was one. On their arrival there, three companies under command of Captain Lawrie of the 43d regiment were left to protect the bridge; one of those, commanded by Lieutenant Edward Thornton Gould, paraded at the bridge, the other, of the 4th and 10th regiments, fell back in the rear towards the hill. Captain Parsons with three companies proceeded to Colonel Barrett's to destroy the stores there deposited. At the same time Captain Munday Pole of the 10th regiment was ordered to take possession of the south bridge, and destroy such public property as he could find in that direction. The grenadiers and marines, under Smith and Picaire, remained in the centre of the town, where all means in their power were used to accomplish the destruction of military stores.

By the great exertions of the provincials the principal part of the public stores had been secreted, and many others were protected by the innocent artifice of individuals. In the centre of the town the grenadiers broke open about sixty barrels of flour, nearly one half of which was afterwards saved; knocked off the trunnions of three iron twenty-four pound cannon, and burnt sixteen new carriage-wheels, and a few barrels of wooden trenchers and spoons. The liberty-pole on the hill was cut down, and suffered the same fate. About five hundred pounds of balls were thrown into the mill-pond and into wells. "The shrewd and successful address of Captain Timothy Wheeler on this occasion deserves notice. He had the charge of a large quantity of provincial flour, which, together with some casks of his own, was stored in his barn. A British officer demanding entrance, he readily took his key and gave him admission. The officer expressed his pleasure at the discovery; but Captain Wheeler with much affected simplicity,

said to him, putting his hand on a barrel; 'This is my flour. I am a miller, Sir. Yonder stands my mill. I get my living by it. In the winter I grind a great deal of grain, and get it ready for market in the spring. This, pointing to one barrel, 'is the flour of wheat; this, pointing to another, 'is the flour of corn; this is the flour of rye; this, putting his hand on his own casks, 'is my flour; this is my wheat; this is my rye; this is mine.' 'Well,' said the officer, 'we do not injure private property'; and withdrew leaving this important depository untouched.¹

Captain Ephraim Jones kept the tavern now owned by Hartwell Bigelow, and had the care of the jail near by. Henry Gardner, Esq., the province treasurer, had boarded with him during the session of the Congress, and had left in his custody a chest containing some money and other important articles. Captain Jones was taken by the British, and placed under a guard of five men with their bayonets fixed and pointing towards him. After being thus detained a short time he was released to furnish refreshment at his bar. In the mean time they entered his house in search of public stores, and went to the chamber where Mr. Gardner's chest was deposited. Being about to enter, Hannah Barns, who lived in the family, remonstrated, telling them it was her apartment, and contained her property. After considerable parleying, they left her and the chamber unmolested.

The court-house was set on fire, but was extinguished by Mrs. Martha Moulton, a near resident, assisted by a servant of Dr. Minott. They remonstrated, saying to the British, "The top of the house is filled with powder, and if you do not put the fire out, you will all be killed." On this they lent their aid. They seized and abused several unarmed inhabitants who remained in the village.

The party at the south bridge entered several adjacent houses, where at their request milk, potatoes, meat, and other refreshments, as a breakfast, were provided. They entered the house of Ephraim Wood, Esq. and endeavoured to take him prisoner. He was town clerk and a distinguished patriot. Being actively engaged in directing the important events of the day, and assisting in removing the stores, he was not at home and escaped detec-

tion. At Mr. Amos Wood's they paid a guinea apiece to each of the female attendants to compensate them for their trouble. They searched the house; and an officer observing one room fastened, significantly inquired of Mrs. Wood, "whether there were not some females locked up there?" By her evasive answer he was led to believe it was so, and immediately said, "I forbid any one entering this room!" — and a room filled with military stores was thus fortunately preserved. This party remained here till they heard the firing at the north bridge, when they recrossed the river, took up the planks of the bridge to render it impassable, and hastened to join the main body in the middle of the town.

After Colonel Barrett had ordered the militia to march over the bridge, he rode home to give some directions respecting the stores at his house. He set out on his return to the militia companies just before the party of British troops arrived. They said to Mrs. Barrett, "Our orders are to search your house and your brother's from top to bottom." Leave was granted. The soldiers here, as at other places in town, requested and were provided with refreshments. One of the sergeants asked for spirit, but it was refused; and the commanding officer forbid it, as it might render him unfit for duty, saying, "We shall have bloody work to day, — we have killed men at Lexington." The officers offered to pay Mrs. Barrett, but she refused, saying, "We are commanded to feed our enemies." They then threw some money into her lap. Hestating some time, she accepted it with the remark, — "This is the price of blood." They assured her of good treatment, but said they must execute their orders. Mrs. Barrett had concealed some musket-balls, cartridges, flints, &c., in casks in the garret, and had put over them a quantity of feathers, which prevented discovery. They however took fifty dollars in money from one of the rooms. On seeing Stephen, a son of Colonel Barrett, the officer demanded his name. Being answered "Barrett," they called him a rebel, and taking hold of him said, "You must go to Boston with us, and be sent to England for your trial." Upon Mrs. Barrett saying, "He is my son, and not the master of the house," they released him. They collected some gun-carriages in order to burn them; but before they executed their intention the firing at the bridge was heard, and they immediately retreated.

While the British were thus engaged, our citizens and part of

¹ Holmes's Annals, vol. ii. p. 326.

8.1.9 The Right of the People to Establish Forms of Government

The Right Of The People To Establish Forms Of Government.

Mr. Hallett's Argument in the Rhode Island Causes, before the
Supreme Court of the United States,
January, 1848

Cites **Shattuck's History of Concord**, in Massachusetts [1835].

Page 127, chap. 8— "On the first of October, 1776, the town was called upon to act on the question, 'whether it would give its consent that the House of Representatives with the Council should enact a constitution or form of government for this State.' The subject was referred to a committee, consisting of Ephraim Wood, Jr., Nathan Bond, **Col. James Barrett**, Col. John Buttrick, and **James Barrett, Esq.**, who reported the following resolves which were unanimously accepted by the town.

"Resolved, 1. That this State being at present destitute of a properly established form of government, it is absolutely necessary that one should be immediately formed and established.

"2. That the supreme Legislature, in their proper capacity, are by no means a body proper to form and establish a constitution or form of government, for reasons following, viz: 1. Because we conceive that a constitution, in its proper sense, intends a system of principles established to secure the subjects in the possession and enjoyment of their rights and privileges against any encroachment of the governing party. 2. Because the same body that forms a constitution have of consequence a power to alter it. 3. Because a constitution alterable by the supreme Legislature is no security at all to the subject against the encroachments of the governing party on any or all their rights and privileges.

"3. That it appears to this town highly expedient, that a Convention or Congress be immediately chosen to form and establish a constitution, by the inhabitants of the respective towns in the State, being free and twenty-one years of age and upwards, in proportion as the representatives of the State were formerly chosen: the Convention or Congress not to consist of a greater number than the House of Assembly in this State heretofore might consist of, except that each town and district shall have liberty to send one representative or otherwise, as shall appear meet to the inhabitants of this State in general.

"4. That when the Convention or Congress have formed a constitution, they adjourn for a short time, and publish their proposed constitution, for the inspection and remarks of the people of the State.

"5. That the House of Assembly of this State be desired to *recommend* to the inhabitants to proceed to choose a Convention or Congress for the purpose above mentioned, as soon as possible."

Notwithstanding these wholesome instructions, a constitution was made by the General Court and sent to this town; but it refused, June 15, 1778, unanimously, to accept it, for reasons above mentioned.

All the towns in Massachusetts followed the example of **Concord**, and rejected the constitution which the Legislature had presumed to form without asking the people. Subsequently Delegates were chosen to a Convention which made and submitted a constitution that was adopted by the people.

8.1.10 Will of Col. James Barrett, 1779**Col. James Barrett Will 1779**

In the Name of GOD amen The Fourth Day of July One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight I James Barrett of Concord in the County of Middlesex and State of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Esq^r Being weak and Indisposed in Body But of Perfect Mind and Memory Thanks be Given to God: Therefore calling unto Mind the Mortality of My Body and Knowing that it appointed for all men once to Dye do Make and ordain This my Last will and Testament That is to Say Principlly and first of all I Give and Recomend My Soul Into the Hands of GOD that Gave it and My Body I Recomend to the Earth; to Be Buried in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executors No thing Doubting But at the Generall Resurcetion I shall receive the Same again by the mighty Power of GOD : -- And as Touching such worldly Estate as it hath Pleas'd GOD : to Bless me within this Life I Give, devise and Dispose of the Same in the following manner and Form - - - - -

Imprimis

I Give to My well Beloved wife Rebecca Barrett the use and Improve ment of the Lower room and Chamber with Part of the Seller under the Same in the westerly End of my Present Dwelling House So Long as She Remains my widow also all My House Hold furniture within Doors Except one Silver Spoon to Each of My Sons and a Silver Tankard to James Barrett My Eldest Son at My wives Decease also I Give to My Said wife the Sum of Six Pounds to be Paid her yearly and Every year During Her Natural Life to be Paid her by my son Peter Barrett and I Give to My Said wife Eighteen Bushels of Grain half of Indian Corn and half of Rye and one Cow to Be well supplied winter and Summer with a Sufficiency of Fire wood for one Fire Cutt and Brought to her Door Doctors and Nurses to be Provided for her as She may need and all other Nesasery in Time of Sicknes and a good horse Provided for her So offten as She Shall have ocation and one hundred and Twenty weight of Good Pork and one Hundred weight of Beef and two Barrels of Good Cyder and a Conveinent Quantity of Sause are to Be Proovided for her by My son Peter Barrett yearly and Every year So Long as She Remains My widow; Allso I Give to My Said wife My Silver and Gold Coin to be at her own Disposal --

and My will is that My wearing apparil Be Equally divided among My Sons - - - - -

and My will Further is that all My House Hold Furniture at My wives Decease be Equally Divided among My Daughters. - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to James Barrett My Eldest Son the Sum of one Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence to be Paid him within one year after My Decease by My son Peter Barrett - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to Nathan Barrett My Second Son the Sum of one Hundred and Thirty Three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence which I order My Son Stephen Barrett to Pay him within one year after My Decease - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to My Son Stephen Barrett and to his Heirs and assigns Forever the one half for Quantity and Quality of all My Lands lying in The Town of Holden in the County of Worster upon Condition he pay the aforesaid Sum of one Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence to his Brother Nathan Barrett - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to Lydia Melvin My Eldest Daughter the Sum of Sixty Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence to be Paid her by My Son Peter Barrett within Two years after My Decease - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to The Children of My Daughter [Rebecca] Minott the Sum of Sixty Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence to be Paid them or their Legal Repesantetive By My Son Peter Barrett within Two years after My Decease - - - - -

Item

I Give and Bequeath to Persis Potter My Third Daughter the Sum of Sixty Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence To Be Paid her by My Son Peter Barrett within Two years after My Decease

Item

I Give and Bequeath to Lucy Barrett My youngest Daughter the Sum of Sixty Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence to be Paid her within Two years after My Decease by My Son Peter Barrett

Item

I Give and Bequeath to Peter Barrett My youngest Son and to his Heirs and assigns For Ever all My Buildings and Lands Not by Me Disposed of in this My Last will and Testament to My Son Stephen Barrett to Come in to the Possession of at My Decease Excepting that Part of Building which I have Given My wife the improvement of and to come into Their Posession of that at My wives Decease or Marriage - - - - - also I Give to My Said son Peter Barrett all My [Mansion] stock with all My My Husbandry Tools and The Time of My Negro boy Philip until he arrives at the age of Thirty Years all upon Condition that he Pays the above Legacy to My Son James Barrett and My Daughter Lydia Melvin: the Children of My Daughter [Rebecca] Minott, and to My Daughter Persis Potter and My Daughter Lucy Barrett and Finds and Provides for his Mother all and Every article above Mentioned yearly and Every year So Long as above ordered.

Also I Give and Bequeath to My Two Sons James Barrett and Peter Barrett My Pue in Concord Meeting House Reserving Liberty for My wife and My Daughter Lucy to Injoy Each of them a Seat in the Same untill their Decease or Marriage and My will further is that M y Fatt Cattle Notes of hand be Turned into Money and that with My Cash on hand (excepting the Silver and Gold Given to My

wife) be Taken into My Executors hands and after Paying My Just Debts
 Funeral Charges and Settling accompts the Remainder if any There be
 Be Equally Divided among all My Children - - - - -
 And I do Nominate appoint and ordain My Two Sons James Barrett and
 Peter Barrett the sole Executors of this My Last will and Testament
 and I do hereby utterly disavow revoak and Disannull all and Every other
 former Testaments wills Legacies and Bequests and Executors by Me in
 any ways Before Named willed and Bequested Ratifying and Confirming
 This and no other to be My Last Will and Testament In
 witness where of I have here unto Sett My hand and
 Seal The day and year first above written.
 Signed Sealed and Delivered
 Pronounced and
 by the Said James Barrett
 as his Last will and
 Testament in the
 in the

James Barrett

Samuel Barrett
 Amos Barrett
 Stephen Hosmer

[Witnesses]
 Samuel Barrett
 Amos Barrett
 Stephen Hosmer

8.1.11 Inventory of Col. James Barrett, 1779**Col. James Barrett Inventory – 1779****(DRAFT - Italics = recheck)****(Middlesex Probate Registry - Will & Inventory 1194)**

“An Inventory of that part of the Estate of Col. James Barrett Late of Concord Deceas'd that he Gave to his Daughters after his Widow's Decease Taken the first day of October, 1779...

Best Bed and furnature [sic]	£150 - 0 - 0
Second Ditto	100 - 0 - 0
3 ^d Ditto	60 - 0 - 0
4 th Ditto	60 - 0 - 0
12 pair of Sheets at <i>12p</i> each	74 - 0 - 0
8 pair of Piller Cases at each	5 - 16 - 0
6 Diaper Tabel Cloths at <i>14 p</i> each	42 - 0 - 0
18 towels <i>£16 – 4-</i> four Window Curtins <i>15 -5</i>	50 - 15- 0
10 Puter Platters	64 - 0 - 0
25 Puter Plates	50 - 0 - 0
1 Puter Tankard <i>10 - 6 -</i> 2 Puter Basons <i>10- 6- 8</i>	10 - 13 - 4
8 Puter Poringers <i>17- 0</i> Two Puter Cans <i>5- 0</i>	11 - 5 - 4
Tin Ware – <i>6- 0</i> Earthen Ware <i>9- 6</i>	7 - 10 - 0
Delf and <i>Cheney</i> Ware	60 - 0 - 0
Large Brass <i>Kettel £40</i> Three Small Ditto & <i>Skillit £36</i>	76 - 0 - 0
Iron hollo Ware <i>40</i> two pair fire shovels & Tongs <i>24</i>	24 - 05 - 0
Two Pair hand Irons <i>£25</i> toasters & grid irons	23 - 0 - 0
Knives & forks <i>20</i> Candelsticks <i>60</i>	15 - 0 - 0
Warming Pan <i>60</i> Bellows <i>96</i> tin Killit <i>25</i>	16 - 10 - 0
Flat Irons <i>10</i> Bar Iron heaters <i>70</i>	8 - 10 - 0
Choping Knife <i>30</i> flax hetchel <i>36</i>	5 - 12 - 0
Glass Bottels	6 - 0 - 0
Best Looking Glass <i>£120</i> two small Ditto <i>£25</i>	145 - 0 - 0
Desk <i>£50</i> Small Case of Draws <i>£11</i> Two Chests <i>£9</i>	70 - 0 - 0
Six Tabels <i>£35</i> twenty four Chairs <i>£25</i>	60 - 0 - 0
Three <i>Keters 12</i> three Butter tubs <i>30</i>	10 - 10 - 0
Pails & Trays <i>30</i> three spinning wheels & Reel <i>16</i>	12 - 10 - 0
One Churn & two Cheese presses	12 - 10 - 0

 Total *£1504 – 12 -8*

James Chandler
 Samuel Barrett
 Amos Barrett

Committee

Middlesex 16 Nov. 1784 Exhibited upon oath by James Barrett Esq.
 The Executor before me Oliver Prescott, J. Prob.

8.1.12 Peter Barrett Will 1808

I James Barrett of Concord in the county of Middlesex Executive administrator of this estate of Peter Barrett late of Concord in said country yeomen deceased, interest, do testify and say that being authorized by the Court of Commons Pleas for said county at the September AD 1808 to make sale of so much of said Deceased's real estate as to raise the sum of six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and fifty six cents; I did more than thirty days previous to the sales hereafter mentioned post notifications of the intended time and place of sale of land of said deceased situated in Concord and Acton both in said County of Middlesex. The notifications were all posted on the sixth day of April AD 1800[?] in Cambridge, in Concord, where the deceased last dwelt and where part of the land lies, in Acton where the rest of the land lies, and in Lincoln and Carlisle two towns adjoining to Concord and said Concord and Carlisle both adjoining to Acton; they were all of even terms and dates, and the following is a true.

Valuable real estate will be sold at public auction by order of the Court of Common Pleas at the house of William Libby Buttrick in Concord on Monday the eighth day of May next at 9 o'clock am. The following real estate being a part of the real estate of Peter Barrett late of Concord in the County of Middlesex deceased; to wit, 20 acres of wood pastures and meadow land situated on the south and west part of on Nashawtuck hill so called in the north part of Concord aforesaid; 38 acres of pasture, meadow and woodland situated northeast from on Nashawtuck hill aforesaid; 20 acres of wood and tillage land situate on the hill north of the mansion of said decease; 10 acres of pasture land situate in the north part of Concord aforesaid near the house of Peter Temple. About 215 acres of woodland situated in the south part of Acton in the county aforesaid, formerly the property of John Cole, and half of the east side of a house, one half of a barn, and three quarters of a cider mill and house, with the privileges and there to belonging situation in the north part of Concord aforesaid, formerly the property of James Chandler deceased. A tan yard, bark house &c. with the appurtenances thereto belonging, a dwelling house and 2 acres of mowing land situated in the north part of Concord, near Samuel Barrett's mills, the yard is large and very convenient; also one half of a pew in Concord meeting house; the above real estate will be sold in lots, as will best suit the purchasers; conditions liberal made known at the Concord April 8, AD 1809.

James Barrett admin

And I further testify and say, that at the time of place proposed in said notifications' I did proceed and expense to sale at high vendue a part of the real estate therein is in lots as following; viz. a piece of woodland situated in Acton containing about 5 acres struck off to Silas Pipen (Piper) for one hundred and seventy dollar; a piece of pasture and mowing land lying in the northeast, part of Concord containing eleven acres and 154 rods called New Field struck off to Prescott Barrett at fourteen dollars and twenty five cents for Mary? Amounting to one hundred and seventy dollars and forty six cents; the one half of a field in Concord meeting house No. 35, struck off to Abel Heywood Esq for ninety five dollars; three quarters of a cider mill and house over to Henry Barrett for thirty dollars; the College field so called containing eleven acres and ninety five rods of pasture, meadow, and swampland struck off to Joseph Barrett for ten dollars and twenty five cents per acre amounting to one hundred and eighteen dollars and eight three cents. Toad hill pasture so called containing ten acres of twenty two rod struck off to Stephen Barrett at twelve dollars and twenty five cents per acre; amounting to one hundred and twenty eight dollars and one cent; a piece of tillage and woodland situated north of the mansion house of said deceased containing eighteen acres and ninety four rods, struck off to Nathan Barrett at fourteen dollars and fifty cents per acre, amounting to two hundred and sixty nine dollars and

fifty one cents; half of the east end of the Chandler house was struck off to Nathan Barrett for sixty nine dollars; one half of the Chandler barn was struck off to Nathan Barrett for thirty dollars, Nashawtuck pasture so called contains twenty four acres and twenty six rods of wood and pasture land was struck off to Nathan n Barrett at eight dollars and twenty five cents per acre amounting to two hundred and eleven dollars and forty one cents, a piece of meadow and woodland situated on Nashawtuck Hill so called containing thirteen acres and eight rods was struck off to Nathan Barrett at sixteen dollars and twenty five cents per acre amounting to two hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty seven cents; all these being the highest bids and bidders respectively; and whole amounts of sales at this time being fifteen hundred and eleven dollars and fifty nine cents. And then the sales were stopped for more purchasers to appear.

And I further testify and say, that afterward; viz. on the thirty eighth day of May AD 1809, I posted notifications for another vendue of the Deceased's lands in Concord aforesaid as follows; viz. at Cambridge the town of said at Concord where the deceased last dwelt and where the land, Acton and Lincoln two towns adjoining to said Concord. They were all posted in public places in said towns and all of even terms and dates; and the following is a true thereof; viz. Valuable Real Estate will be sold at public vendue by order of the Court of Common Pleas on Friday the 30th day of June next at two o'clock p.m. at the late dwelling house of Peter Barrett late of Concord in the County of Middlesex deceased; the following pieces of land and building being part of the Real Estate whereof said Barrett died, viz. A very convenient tan yard and with two acres of mowing and tillage land, a dwelling house, back house, curry shop and with all the privileges the belonging situated near Samuel Barrett's mills; about eight acres of pasture land called the plain field; six acres and one hundred and twenty rods of meadow land called the seven acre meadow, and the one half of a barn and yard. And the whole of the shed belonging to the home farm conditions made known at the sake, Concord May 1899

James Barrett admin

And I further testify and say, that at this time and place, proposed aforesaid notifications, I did explore to sale at public vendue that several lots of real estates aforesaid as follows; viz the tan yard and two acres of land, the dwelling house, back house, curry shop and were struck off to Joseph Barrett for eight hundred and thirty five dollars; the field containing about eight acres was struck off to Nathan Barrett for one hundred forty six dollars; the seven acre meadow so called was struck off to Prescott Barrett for one hundred and fifty dollars; the one half of the barn and yard and the shed was stuck off to Prescott Barrett for one hundred dollars, these being the highest bid and bidders respectively; and the whole sales at this time amounting to twelve hundred and forty one dollars, and added to the former sale mentioned in this affidavit make in the whole two thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty nine cents.

And I do also testify and say that on the tenth day of September AD 1809; posted notifications of the intended time and place of as follows at Worcestertown of the County of Worcester, at Holden where the land lies, and at Paxton and Princeton two towns adjoining to Holden, there were all posted in public places in those thereon respectively on the tenth day of September, and at Concord in the County of Middlesex where the deceased last dwelt on the tenth day of September; and on the seventeenth of September aforesaid at public places in Acton & Lincoln two town adjoining to Concord; and that I did also at the same time employ Abraham Bigelow, Esq. to post a similar notification in Cambridge town of the County of Middlesex. They were all of even terms and date and the following is copy thereof; viz. real estate at auctions, to be sold at public auction by license from the County of Commission at the house of William Thomas

Bigelow in Paxton on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of October next at two o'clock, p.m. two lots of land situated in the west part of Holden and on Hasnabusket hill so called; viz. 1st lot contains about eighty acres of pasture land known by the name of the Patch pasture, 2nd lots contains fifty seven acres of wood and pasture land, said land belongs to the estates of Peter Barrett late of Concord deceased, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder without any reserve in lot as will best suit the purchaser. Conditions made known at this sale. – Concord August 21st 1809.

James Barrett admin

And I further testify and say, that at the time and place appointed, I did expose said lots of real estate to sale at public vendue, and the patch pasture was struck off to Joseph Barrett for sixteen dollars and sixty cents per acre amounting to the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents; and the fifty seven acre lot was struck off to Joseph Barrett for seven dollars and twenty cents per acre, being in the whole six hundred and thirty eight dollars and forty cents and together amounting to one thousand nine hundred and eight six dollars and ninety four cents being the whole sale at this vendues, and there being the high bid and bidder respectively.

And I further testify and say, that pursuant to the same license is appearing to me to be necessary to make sale of the deceased's land in Boylston in that County of Worcester. I did more than thirty days previous to the sale post notifications of the intended time and place of sales, as follows; viz. at Worcester the town of the County of Worcester on the tenth day of September AD 1809, at Boylston where the land is on the tenth day of said September and Athol and Templeton two towns adjoining to the on the tenth day of September, and at Concord in the County of Middlesex on the said tenth day of September, and at Acton and Lincoln, two towns adjoining said Concord on the seventh day of said September; and that I did at the same time procure Abraham Bigelow Esq, to post a similar notifications in Cambridge the **shire** town of said County, and affidavit to be recorded. They were all posted in public places in the several towns respectively, were all of even terms and dates and the following is a true copy thereof; viz. Real estate at auction. To be sold at public vendue by license from the Court of Common Pleas that on the aforementioned 18th day of October next at three nine o'clock p.m. a certain piece of meadow, pasture, and woodland lying in the southwest corner of Boyalstone (Boylston) in the County of Worcester containing about sixty or seventy acres of said land belongs to the estate of Peter Barrett late of Concord in the County of Middlesex deceased and will be sold lots or the whole as will best suit the purchasers, Concord August 22 1809. James Barrett administrator of said estate.

And I further testify and say that at the time and place appointed in said notifications, I did expose, said estate to sale at public auctions ant it was struck off to Lemuel (Samual) Whitney for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, that being the highest bid and the highest bidder. All the sales stated in this affidavit amount to four thousand eight hundred and eight nine dollars and fifty cents, and further I say not.

James Barrett

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Middlesex Concord in probate courts 6 Dec AD 1809. Personally a James Barrett Esq above named and being duly cautioned to the whole truth, made so under oaths that the foregoing affidavit by is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth relative to this transaction therein mentioned; and this affidavit being taken, within the time

limited by the law, to perpetuate the remembrance of the signing, I order that it be recorded,

James Barrett.

Mary Barrett

We then proceeded and set off to Mary Barrett the said deceased widow her dower or out of said deceased real estate as follows to wit,

The mansion house and wood home adjoining the same apprized at twelve hundred dollars

The southerly have of the barn to the northerly barn flower with the lower part of the shed adjoining, except the horse stable therein, apprized at one hundred and fifty dollars

The whole of the corn barn, apprized at twenty five dollars

About fourteen and half acres of improved and woodland on and about which said building stand, and is bounded, easterly and southerly on town roads – westerly about thirty six rods are land of Captain Joseph Barrett, and land of said deceased, to a stake and stones. Hence running sixteen degrees north and about fifty two rods to Temple Road to be apprized at thirteen hundred dollars.

Referring to the free use of the owner of the two thirds of said deceased, estate to accommodate the northerly half of said barn and the remaining part of the shed a sufficiently of land for a barn yard which we have laid out, and now describe as follows;

Beginning at a stake and stones at the south end of the barn yard, by the stonewall, about two rods from the westerly wall that encloses said yard, and running easterly and northerly as the stone wall now stands at the end of it, and still running the same course to a stake and stones about one rod from the northeast corner of said barn, and ranging with the north end of said barn, thence running to, and with the north end of said barn and one road from the northeast corner of the same; thence running southerly in a direct course towards the west gate past by the barn yard until it comes opposite the southerly side of the barn flower way a foresaid thence running easterly to the south side of said flower way, and so through the barn to the east side of the same, thence running southerly by said barn through the southeast corner thereof – thence running through the barn yard to the stake and stones, where we began after referring the free liberty of the way to the barn where now trod of carrying in their efforts and removing their dung or – and of driving their cattle at all times and seasons as custom may require.

Twenty thirds brought over

Then we further off to said widows dower, twenty acres of land lying south of the building above mentioned, and is bounded northerly on the road, easterly on land of same Barrett, southerly on north river so called, and westerly on land of Maj. James Barrett, appraised at nine hundred and fifty five dollars.

Seven acres of meadow and woodlands, at a place called five acre meadow, and is bounded southerly on meadow of and John Billing and still bordering southerly on said Billing land and land of Samuel Barrett as therein wall now stands to a corner thereof-thence bounding easterly and westerly as the stone wall now stands by several angles on land of said Barrett, round the westerly end of the five acre meadow to a corner of a stone wall, at the meadow thence bounding southerly by said Sam Barrett meadows by a fence – to land of said decease's – thence southerly on the land to where we began – appraised at five hundred and ten dollars and ten cents.

Ten acres of pasture and meadowland at a places called new field, and is bounded southerly on the Temple Road so called to a partition wall – thence northwesterly on said partition wall about thirty two rods to the end of the same. Thence running east eight degrees south to the mill brook, thence bounding southeasterly on said creek as it runs to land of Samuel Barrett then bounding on said Barrett land to the road aforesaid appraised at two hundred and fifty one dollars

Five acres of wood land lying in Acton purchased of John Hayward and is appraised at one hundred dollars

One half of the pew of said deceased in Concord meeting house appraised at seventy five dollars

Total of the \$4566.00

All which is humbly submitted by us

Committee:

Ephraim wood

Nathan Barrett

Joseph Barrett

8.1.13 Peter Barrett Inventory 1808

An inventory of the estate whereof Peter Barrett late of Concord in the County of Middlesex yeoman, deceased, and prospered in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a just appraisement thereof according to our best judgment taken by us the subscribers appointed thereto by the Commission from the Judge of probate of Ellis for the County of Middlesex which is hereinto annexed

Personal estate			
thirty nine tow sheets	16.25	ten pillowcases	
ten other ditto	0.79	five check blankets	
twelve milled blankets	20	eight unmilled ditto	2.00
a calico Bed Quilt	2	a second ditto	2.50
a third ditto	3	a blue bed quilt	3.00
Second blue bed quilt	3	a third ditto	4.00
patch work ditto	5	a Second ditto	4.50
a third ditto	3.5	a brown ditto	4.00
one rag cover bed	0.5	a white counterpane	
Sixteen draper towels	3.5	four roller towels	1.00
two large chap table clothes	4	one small table cloth	5.25
Fifteen ditto	9.33	seven smaller ditto	18.00
Three common ditto	1.5	a carpet in the west room	3.00
a carpet in the East room	7	ditto in the east chamber	24.00
two other carpets	5	two card tables	8.00
one eight day clock	30	mahogany dining table	4.00
a large case with draws	12	a chamber table	3.00
a small round table	1	one other dining table	2.50
a tea table	2	case with draws	10.00
two layset tables	3.5	one desk	14.00
a looking glass	16	Second looking glass	1.00
third ditto	4.5	fourth ditto	1.50
eight Bamboo chairs	27	six joiner chairs	10.00
six Windsor ditto	4	eight fan back ditto	0.50
a candle stand		a rocking chair	14.00

a new silver watch	16	an old ditto	6.33
a silver cream pitcher	17	five table spoons	1.67
twelve tea spoons	7.5	six old tea spoons	2.00
two plated candle sticks	2	three brass candlesticks	1.00
pair of brass andirons	9	fire pan and tongs	3.00
fire pan and tong and hooks	5	John Adams picture	3.00
Six decanters	3	other glass ware	2.50
three waiters	2	Cheney cups and saucers	1.85
Cheney Coffee cups, dc	1	small Cheney plates	0.34
fifteen other plates	1	ten small ditto	0.37
Thirteen tumblers	0.8	three salts	1.00
eight white boles (bowls)	0.5	other crockery ware	4.00
Case of Ivory handle knives and forks and carving knife	1	other knives and forks	2.00
Small ditto	0	two pair snuffers and trays	57.00
four iron candlesticks	0	dozen of plates and porringers	3.15
five pewter dishes	3	twelve tin milk pans	4.00
pewter teapot			
three milk pails	3.50	two tin covers	0.33
a pair of cake pans	0.50	tin sugar box and washbowl	1.00
six baking pans and	1.25	candle moulds and	0.50
two large tin dippers	0.33	other old tin ware	0.50
two wooden wheels	1.00	a linen wheel	1.00
two pair of bellows	1.00	a warming pan	2.50
two brass kettles	8.00	an Iron pot	0.50
large iron kettle	0.25	iron kettle	0.25
five flat irons	1.50	iron	0.50
small iron kettle	0.70	spider	0.75
bake kettle	0.50	lantern and water pot	1.25
tin kitchen	1.25	grid pan and toaster	1.25
meat fork	0.16	four wash tubs	0.70
a churn	0.50	three	0.40
bread trough	0.50	tray and morder	0.22
a case of 102 bottles	1.00	two	0.50
lumber in the cheese room	1.50	keg of old iron	3.50
pair of iron clogs	1.00	a fruit basket	0.25

Husbandry tools

a wagon	50.00	a new cart	30.00
two sleds	2.00	a grindstone and iron	2.00
chaise and harness	50.00	a double dray and harness	25.00
an old chaise and harness	10.00	a log chain	4.00
five draught chains (chaises?)	5.00	of ox yokes and irons	3.00
two axes	2.00	three old axes	1.00
a post ax	2.00	a brush scythe	1.00
twelve old scythes	3.00	two pair of ox bows	0.83
six hay forks	2.00	three rakes	0.45
Beatle and wedges	1.00	four broad hoes	2.00
orn riddle	0.50	two hay hooks	0.50
dung...and two dung forks	1.50	four shovels	2.00
three plows	7.00	an iron tooth harness	4.50

a pair of horse braces	1.00	three saddles and two bridles	18.00
3 guns	1.00	a side saddle	12.00
one keg of nails	7.00	cart hoops	1.50
saddle bag	0.50	2 dozen of junk bottles	1.50
4000 of boards and	30.00		
a hand saw and two augers	2.00		
the one half of a crosscut saw	1.00		

Stock on hand in the Tan yards -

to wit one hundred and eighty six sides of tanned old leather	325.00		
untanned leather now in the Vatts	500.00		
Forty one tanned sheepskins	16.00		
twentyfour hides tanned for upper leather	108.00		
lot of hide	30.00	three hides of	
nineteen pair of boot legs 14.25			
seven calfskins 11.67	25.92	Seven calfskins	
fifteen of hemlock bark 100 pair of ...1..50	101.50	pair of	
one hoghead of lime 6 three half hogheads of 2	8.00	Three hogheads	
ten cord of oak bark \$60 Four churning knives \$4	64.00	Four curing knives	

Amount of stores on hand, which the family is daily spending

fifteen bushels of Indian corn \$10	10.00	two coffers of thick meal	2.00	12.00
a barrel of salt pork \$31	31.00	part of a barrel of sugar	20.00	51.00
seven gallons of run \$4.20	4.00	five pounds of tea	4.50	8.70
		twenty one pounds of white sugar	3.00	5.00
ten pounds of loaf sugar \$2	2.00	whole legs of bacon	6.00	10.00
Twelve pounds of coffee \$4	4.00	a gallon of	1.25	3.75
two gallons of brandy	2.50	eight cords of wood	16.00	34.00
Eighteen barrels of cider	18.00	two bushels of malt	2.00	14.00
one of 8 hay	12.00	twenty one hog skins	50.00	80.00
a lot of broken leather	30.00			

Creatures in pasture

four oxen bought of Jonathan Nurfe	115.00	pair of black oxen	55.00	170.00
two oxen bought of Amos Butterick	65.00	one three year old steer	81.00	81.00
one pair of oxen bought of Josua Brown	40.00	four cows	101.00	101.00
four two year old cattle	44.00	one yearling bull	51.00	51.00

creatures at home on his farm in concord

one pair of oxen	60.00	seven cows and three calves	150.00	210.00
a lame ox	15.00	one bay horse	40.00	55.00
one bay mare	60.00	one black horse	20.00	80.00
a three year old colt	50.00	one sow and four pigs	12.00	62.00

Notes of land and obligation for money that is supposed to be recoverable to wit

Note of hand signed by Stephen Barrett dated April 14, 1799 for the sum of	100.00
Interest due on the same to the first of June, 1808	42.75
one other note of hand signed by ditto dated April 26, 1799 for the sum of	100.00
The interest on said note to the time aforesaid.	42.56

8.1.14 Peter Barrett Auction Account 1809

Account of sales of the personal estate of Peter Barrett late of Concord in the county of Middlesex yeoman deceased, intestate, at auction pursuant to the order of the Honorable James Prescott Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills &c. for said county dated the sixteenth day of June A.D. 1808; the sales being made on the 28, November at Concord, aforesaid.

Articles Sold	Appraised value, dols.cts.	Sold for dols. cts.	Gain. dols. cts.	Loss dols. cts.	Purchasers' Names
Page 1					
1 cow ?	25.00	20.00		5.00	John Buttrick
1 Ditto	22.50	17.00			Sherman Barrett
1 Ditto	20.00	16.50			Abel Prescott
1 Ditto	22.50	17.00			Abel Lewiston
1 Wagon	50.00	40.00			Seth Brooks
1 Sled	1.00	1.30			Eben Flow ?
Iron Tooth harness	4.50	3.50			Mary Barrett
1 Watch	16.00	16.00			Henry Barrett
Ditto	14.00	10.00			Prescott Barrett
1 gun		6.00			Sherman Barrett
ditto and bayonet	11.00	4.50	1.75		Prescott Barrett
ditto		2.25			Samuel Melvin
1 saddle	18.00	1.00			Prescott Barrett
ditto		4.50			Mary Barrett
ditto		8.25			Prescott Barrett
1 side saddle	12.00	14.00	2.00		Mary Barrett
2 pair bellows	1.64	1.69	5.00		Mary Barrett
John Adams Picture	3.00	2.00		1.00	Mary Barrett
warming pan	2.50	3.25	0.50		Mary Barrett
2nd looking glass	14.00	14.50	0.50		Mary Barrett
pair of	1.50	1.50			Mary Barrett
1 desk	10.00	9.00		1.00	John B. Clark

1 dozen pewter plates and 5 pewter dishes	6.01	5.82	0.19	Mary Barrett
1 teapot	0.67	0.30	0.37	Mary Barrett
lantern	1.25	0.04		James Barrett
and water pot		0.08		Mary Barrett
3 milk pails	3.50	1.00	2.50	Mary Barrett
1 bed quilt	4.00	2.00	2.00	Mary Barrett
Subtotal	264.57	224.06	5.35	43.86

Page 2

Amount brought over	264.57	224.06	5.35	43.86
---------------------	--------	--------	------	-------

1 bed quilt	3.00	2.75	0.25	James Barrett
1 ditto	2.50	2.20	0.30	Mary Barrett
1 ditto	3.00	1.80	1.20	Procter
1 ditto	5.00	2.84	2.16	Mary Barrett
1 ditto	4.50	2.00	2.50	Mary Barrett
1 rag coverlet	0.50	0.50		Mary Barrett
can of 109 bottles	7.00	4.67	2.33	Mary Barrett

Account of sales made 16th of January AD 1809

old chaise and harness	10.00	11.00	1.00	James Barrett
plough	3.00	1.01	1.10	Joseph Barrett
3 kegs				Thomas Cotton ?
Chaise				Haywood
one half barrel	1.50	0.20		Wheeler
2 scythe and yoke and bow	0.75	0.25	0.50	Daniel Wheeler
ditto		0.35		Ephraim Wheeler
ditto		0.55		Reuben Brown
ditto		0.15		ditto
1 yoke	3.00	0.10	1.25	
1 barrel lid		2.34		Ephraim Wheeler
4 ditto	12.68	10.34		Sally Buttrick
1 hay fork	0.33	0.29	0.40	Thomas Cutter
ditto	0.33	0.41	0.80	ditto
1 log chair	4.00	4.35	0.35	Stephen Barrett
draught chain (chair?)	1.00	0.90	0.10	French
ditto	1.00	1.58	0.58	Daniel Wheeler
ditto	1.00	1.12	0.12	Mary Barrett
feather bed	16.98	25.97	8.99	Sally Buttrick
straw bed	1.00	1.36	0.36	Israel Sawyer
feather bed	10.00	15.84	5.84	Sally Buttrick
straw bed	1.50	1.28	0.22	Reuben Brown
Subtotal	356.64	323.06	23.28	58.86

Page
3

Amount brought over	356.64	323.06	23.28	58.86	
1 feather bed	18.06	14.28		3.78	Thomas Cutter
ditto	14.00	15.05	1.05		Thomas Cutter
1 hand saw	2.00	1.50		0.50	Prescott Barrett
2/3 cross cut saw	1.00	1.93	0.93		Joseph Hoar
1 bedstead		1.00	0.60		Thomas Cutter
1 bedstead cord	1.00	0.60			Thomas Cutter
1 pair boot legs	0.75	1.00	0.25		Nathan French
3 curing knives	4.00	1.50		2.50	Prescott Barrett
1 bed quilt	0.30	2.50		1.00	Israel Sawyer
1 ditto	0.20	1.85		0.15	Israel Sawyer
1 dung fork	0.50	0.31		0.19	John ?
6 cart foops	1.50	1.30		0.20	"
1 own shovel		0.50			"
ditto		0.11		0.64	Thomas Cutter
ditto	1.00	0.20			Daniel Wheeler
1 wheel	1.00	0.41		0.59	
Total	<u>408.95</u>	<u>366.65</u>	<u>96.11</u>	<u>68.41</u>	

Sworn on March 13, 1810 Middlesex Cambridge in Probate Court 13 Jan. AD 1810. The foregoing account being exhibited on oath by James Barrett Esq. the administrator and being examined by me and found correct. This decreed by me the Judge of said court that it be accepted, allowed and filed as a true account of sales. James Prescott Prob.

8.1.15 Inventory of Mary Prescott Barrett 1846

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS (HIS) PRESIDENT BARRETT 1846

To the Honorable *Samuel P. May* Esq. Judge
of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of
Middlesex.

THE Memorial of *Prescott Barrett of Concord*
in said county *of Concord*
Respectfully represents

That *Mary Barrett* widow who last dwelt
in *Concord* in said County of Middlesex, within *four*
months last died intestate, possessed of goods and estate remaining to be admin-
istered, that your Memorialist is the
oldest son & next of kin of said
deceased, and by law as he believes
entitled to said Administration but
that two of said heirs have filed
a case against his appointment
in said Court

That the said Memorialist is ready to give Bond, with sufficient sureties, for the
due performance of said trust: Wherefore your Memorialist prays, that he may
be appointed *Administrator as appointed*
in manner and form as the law in such case provides. and that a
Citation may be directed said heirs
to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge
on the second Tuesday of May next then and there to
show cause why they have against his appointment
Commonwealth of Massachusetts. *Prescott Barrett*

Middlesex ss.

At a Court of Probate, holden at *Cambridge*
in and for said county, on the *twentieth* day of
May A. D. 1846

THE foregoing Memorial being read and fully understood, and all needful
inquiries made relative thereto, it appears to me, the Judge of said Court, that
the declarations therein contained are true, and that the Memorialist is a suitable
person to be appointed to the said office of *Admin.*
and is eligible thereto:

It is therefore Decreed by me, the said Judge, that the said Memorialist be
appointed *Admin. of said Deceased's estate* he giving bond
with sufficient sureties for the due performance of said trust, in manner and form
as the law in such case provides:

And it is Ordered, that the said Memorialist exhibit upon oath into the
Court of Probate, in and for said county, a true and perfect inventory of all
and singular the real estate, goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said
Deceased within *three*
from the date hereof.

Samuel P. May J. Prob.

KNOW all men by these presents, That

*WE Prescott Barnette of Concord in
the county of Middlesex & Commonwealth
of Massachusetts as principal and George H
Barnett and Sherman Barnette
of said Concord Gentlemen as Justice*

and all within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto Samuel P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for the County of Middlesex, in the full and just sum of *twenty* thousand dollars, to be paid to the said Samuel P. P. Fay, and his successors in said office; to the true payment whereof, we do bind ourselves and each of us, our, and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the *eighteenth* day of *May* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty *six*

The condition of this obligation is such, that
if the above-bounden *Prescott Barnette*

who has this day been appointed administrat *or*
of the estate of *Mary Barnette late of Concord
in said county of Middlesex widow*

deceased, do make and return into the Probate Court of said County of Middlesex, within three months from the date hereof, a true inventory of all the real estate, and all the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the possession or knowledge of the said administrat *or*; and shall administer according to law ~~in~~ the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said deceased, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold for the payment of her debts, which shall at any time come to the possession of the said administrat *or* or to the possession of, any other person for him; and shall render upon oath a true account of his administration, within one year from the date hereof, and at any other times when required by the Judge of Probate of said County of Middlesex; and shall pay any balance remaining in his hands upon the settlement of his accounts of administration to such persons as the said Judge of Probate shall direct, and moreover shall deliver the letter of administration upon said estate into the Probate Court of said County of Middlesex, in case any will of the said deceased shall be hereafter duly approved and allowed: Then the above-written obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall abide and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
in presence of

John S. Hayes } *Prescott Barnette*
Sherman Barnette

George H Barnett *George M Barnett*

Middlesex ss. *May 19th* 1846 Examined, approved,
and ordered to be recorded.

S P P Fay J. Prob.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss.

The Honorable Samuel P. P. Fay, Esq. Judge of the Court of Probate in and for the county of Middlesex aforesaid,

To Samuel Shattuck & George M. Barrett and John S. Rogers of said County Esqrs

Greeting.

YOU are hereby appointed and empowered, as three suitable persons to take an inventory of all the estate whereof Mary Barrett late of Concord in said county of Middlesex died

seised and possessed in the Commonwealth aforesaid; and, according to your best skill and judgment, truly and justly to appraise the same, as soon as may be, in dollars and cents, according to the present value thereof, being first sworn to the faithful discharge of that trust; and when you shall have completed the said inventory, as aforesaid, you are to deliver the same, together with this warrant, with your doings thereon, sealed up to the Admors Trustee of the estate of the said deceased who do hereby accordingly directed so to return and exhibit the same on oath, into the Probate Court of said county of Middlesex, within three months from the time of taking upon himself that trust.

-Witness the said SAMUEL P. P. FAY, Esq. Judge as aforesaid, under his hand and seal official, this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six

S. P. P. Fay J. Prob.

Countersigned

James Rich Reg.

Middlesex ss.

May 29th A. D. 1846

THEN the abovenamed Samuel Shattuck, George M. Barrett and John S. Rogers personally appeared and sworn, that they would faithfully and impartially discharge the trust reposed in them by the foregoing warrant,

Before me,

Nathaniel Brooks Justice of the Peace

An Inventory of the estate of Mary Barrett late of
 Concord deceased, appointed upon oath by us the
 subscribers duly appointed to that service by the S.P.P.
 Day Judge of Probate of Middlesex for said County

Real Estate
 One undivided sixth part of the
 Mansfield Place \$ 333.00

Personal Estate

3 Shares Mass Fire & Marine Ins Company	15.00
9 " Suffolk Bank @ 125	11.25
7 " Lowell Bank	700.00
5 " Concord Bank	500.00
5 " Exchange Bank Salem 40	333.00
7 " Ant. Hampton Bridge 75	525.00
Deposit in the Mid. Inst. for Savings	983.33 5581.33

5 Silver Table Spoons 7.50	11 do Tea Spoons 6	13.50
1 " Creamer 5.50		5.50
2 Silly Spoon handles K. & J. Franks + Cover & fork		2.50
2 " do but K. & J. Franks do do 1 Light Stain 1		2.00
1 4 ft Mahog. dining Table #		4
1 W. Card Table 3	1 3 1/2 ft Cherry Table 1.50	4.50
1 turn up table 1.00	1 Kitchen table 1/6	1.25
	and personal estate care forward	3614.58

amt personal estate list on		3614.58
12 Common Chair	8 Stuffed do 1.50	4.50
1 Curved Iron do	1 Mahogany frame Stool 3	4.00
1 Brass Stair	1 table with drawers 2	7.00
1 Bed Stent in back Chamber		6.00
5 Blankets b. 25	4 Com. Satiny 4	10.25
1 Woolen Suit 1.00	1 Red Stent 25	1.25
1 Easy Chair 3	1 Wood Gilt Stool 1	4.00
1 High post Bed Head 1	2 White Mahogany Stool 3	4.00
1 Wash Stand wood Kitchen		2.00
7 Linen Sheet 4.25	5 Lin. Table Cloth 5	13.75
2 Bed Stent in little		8.00
1 Brass Pine Gilt 2.50	4 Chair 50	9.00
1 W. brass painted 1 du. Portio plate & dial		2.00
1 white Lin. of drawers 50	1 Carpet do 25	75
Lot Iron Ward 1.50		1.50
7 Pattern Carpet 4	Decorative Mirr 50	4.50
Wearing apparel		10.00

One of the part of Wm P. Gibbs note in the hands of
 the executors of the estate of Mary Heywood of 8923 20

Interest from Jan 1, 1845 to March 1856 708.56

~~4681.66~~ 1613.61

amt. of personal Estate } 5314.59
 amt forwarded - }

And personal estate list on	5314 69
And Real Estate list on	833
Total	\$ 5647 69

Executed May 29 1846

Daniel Shattuck
George M Barrett *attorneys*
John S. Hayes

Middlesex ss. August 11th A. D. 1846

The Inventory of the estate of the said *Deceased* having been duly exhibited by *Barrett & Barrett* the attorneys of the said *Deceased* amounting in Real Estate to \$ *833* and in personal estate to \$ *5647 69*, and the said *Attorneys* having made oath that the same is a true and perfect Inventory of all the estate of the said *Deceased* that has come to his possession or knowledge, it is ordered that the same be accepted and filed, and this decree thereon together with the warrant be recorded.

J. Prob.

8.1.16 Inventory of Prescott Barrett 1862

ESTATE OF PRESCOTT BARRETT- 1861-2

[This form is to be completed. If any party is a married woman, her husband's name must be given. Next of kin may be determined by reference to Chapters 91 and 94 of the General Statutes.]

To the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Middlesex,

Respectfully represents *Olive Barrett* in the County of *Middlesex* that of *Concord* *Prescott Barrett* who last dwelt in *Concord* in said County of Middlesex, died on the *Fifteenth* day of *October* in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, intestate, possessed of goods and estate remaining to be administered, leaving a widow, whose name is *Olive Barrett* and as his only next of kin the persons whose names, residence, and relationship to the deceased are as follows, viz.:

- Olive Barrett Concord wife*
- May E. Barrett Boston daughter*
- George H. Barrett Concord son*
- Wm. Barrett Concord son*
- Margaret S. Barrett Concord daughter*
- Augusta H. Barrett Nashua daughter of*
- Charles W. Barrett Medford son*
- Edward Barrett Concord son*
- Frank Barrett Lowell son*

That your petitioner is a suitable person to be appointed.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that she may be appointed Administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

Dated this *fourth* day of *December* A. D. 1861

Olive Barrett

The undersigned, being all the parties interested in the foregoing Petition, desire the same may be granted without further notice.

- May E. Barrett*
- Geo. H. Barrett*
- Wm. Barrett*
- Margaret S. Barrett*
- Augusta H. Barrett*
- Charles W. Barrett*
- Edward Barrett*
- Frank Barrett*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,
 That *Wm Olive Barrett*
 of *Concord* in the County of *Middlesex* as Principal
 and *Wm G Barrett of Concord and Wm M Barrett*
 of *Needford*
 as sureties, and all within the
 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto WILLIAM
 A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Middlesex, in
 the full and just sum of *Thirty Thousand* dollars,
 to be paid to said WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, and his successors in said office; to the true
 payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors,
 and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Sealed with our seals.
 Dated the *Third* day of *December*
 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-*One*

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that if the above-bounden *Olive Barrett*
 administratrix of the estate of *Amoscott Barrett*
 late of *Concord* in said County of Middlesex, *Yeoman*
 deceased, intestate, shall

- FIRST, make and return into said Probate Court, within three months after her appointment, a true inventory of all the real estate, and all the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of said deceased, which have or shall come to her possession or knowledge;
- SECOND, administer according to law all the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of said deceased, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold for the payment of his debts, which shall at any time come to the possession of said administratrix; or of any other person for her;
- THIRD, render upon oath a true account of her administration, within one year, and at any other times when required by said Court;
- FOURTH, pay any balance remaining in her hands, upon the settlement of her accounts, to such persons as said Court shall direct; and
- FIFTH, deliver the letters of administration into said Court in case any will of said deceased is hereafter duly proved and allowed: Then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
 in presence of
Martha S Barrett
Geo. H. Barrett
Olive Barrett
Wm G Barrett
Charles M Barrett

MIDDLESEX SS. *Dec. 3,* 1861. Examined and approved.
William A. Richardson Judge of Probate Court.

Schedule of the Estate of *Opie B. Barrett*
 late of *Concord in the County of Middlesex* deceased, as appraised by the
 subscribers duly appointed for that purpose *January 17th* A. D. 1895, 62

Personal Estate.

	Doll.	Cts.	
Wearing apparel of deceased,			
Household furniture,			
A lot of lamps plates teacups teapots and other crockery in the sitting rooms	6	40	SITTING RM.
4 Waiters, 50 one dining table, 50 one small table, 25	2	25	(TRAYS)
1 Brooking chair and 6 others	1	17	
1 Sofa 1,00 one brass eight day Clock 5,00	6	00	
1 Looking glass 1,00 one cooking stove 2,50	3	50	COOKING STOVE
1 Carpet & rugs in the sitting Room	3	00	(MUSTER RM.)
1 Keros lamp	0	25	
1 Mahogany dining table in the parlor	4	00	PARLOR
1 Tea table 2,00 one round table, 75	2	75	
1 Sofa 5,00 one side board 5,00	10	00	
2 Brooking & cane bottomed Chairs	8	00	
1 Large stuffed chair 12,00 one looking glass 2,00	14	00	
1 Air-tight stove shovels & tongs	1	50	AIR TIGHT STOVE
7 Silver table spoon 12 tea spoon 18 sugar tongs	18	10	
A lot of old silver 1,50 a lot of glass ware 3,37	4	87	
A lot of china ware casters & teapots	2	60	
2 Sets of knives & forks	4	00	
Bed for 8 bedstead in the parlor chamber	12	00	PARLOR CHAMBER
10 Cane seat chairs 14,00 one chest & trunk 75	4	75	
1 Waste stand pitcher bowls towel stand	1	00	
Bureau for 2,00 Bureau for 1,50	3	50	
1 Bed for 2-5,00 ten wooden bedsteads 15,00	15	00	
A lot of sheets table clothes towels cotton cloth &c.	5	00	
1 Bed spread, 5,00 one easy chair, 50	2	00	A
1 Chamber carpet 2,00 one map of the county 1,00	3	00	COUNTY MAP
4 entry & stair carpets, 100 one bed quilt 7,00	8	00	ENTRY STAIR CARPET
Bed for 3 & bedstead in chamber over sitting room	5	00	CHAMBER OVER SITTING ROOM
Bed for 3 & bedstead 1,00 1/2 pillow case 1,00 2 sheets 1,25	5	25	
Bureau for 3-1,00 one table 1,00 2 wash stands 1,50	2	50	AIR TIGHT STOVE STRAW CARPET
1 Air-tight stove & tongs 5,00 one straw carpet 7,75	1	25	
1 Keros lamp 2,00 one looking glass 1,50	2	50	CONT'D
4 Carpets in attic 4 carpets in the hall 1 carpet in the parlor 2,50	1	50	

PAGE 1 CONT'D

1 Bed spread 1,50 one easy chair 50	2 00	
1 Chamber carpet 2,00 one map of the County 1,00	3 00	COUNTY MAP
Entrys & stair carpets, 100 ten bed quilts 3,00	8 00	ENTRY STAIR CA
Bed No 3 & bed stand in chamber over sitting room	5 00	CHAMBER OVER SITTING ROOM (EAST)
Bed No 4 & stand 4,00 4 pillow cases 18 2 shirts 1,25	5 25	
Bureau No 3 - 1,00 two tables 18 2 wash stands 1,50	2 50	AIR TIGHT STAIR W CARP
1 Air tight storeroom 1,50 one straw carpet rug 75	1 25	
1 Fine piece 2,00 one looking glass 1,50	2 50	CONT'D
4 Carpets in the attic 14,00 ten cloth lines 2,50	16 50	ATTIC CARPETS
4 Trunkless 4 chests 1,00 a lot of pen-top plates & platters	2 50	
Bed No 5 & stand & bed & bed stands & bedding 2,00	3 00	
Bed No 4 bed stands & bedding	3 00	
1 Case of drawers & table in the bed room	1 50	BED ROOM
A lot of tin ware 2,00 a lot of wooden ware 1,00	3 00	KITCHEN WARE
A lot of iron ware 2,00 a lot of stoneware 1,00	3 00	
1 Warming pan & flabron	0 50	
2 Brass kettles 1,50 - 9 bar of ciders vinegar 27,	28 50	
One half of the potatoes in the cellar	15 00	CELLAR
Salt pork and ham	18 00	
Stock of Cattle and Horses		
Longty Heifer 15,00 Hellam Heifer 24,00	35 00	
Durham Heifer 23, black Cow 20,	43 00	
Crossbred Heifer 25, old black Cow 30,	55 00	
Temple Cow 20, gray Cow 25,	45 00	
Linback Cow 25, old Hyrshire Cow 22,	47 00	
Cowsteak Cow 28, red & white Cow 35,	63 00	
Shattuck Cow 30, old Longty Cow 32,	62 00	
Brindle Cow 25, Flander Cow 23	48 00	
Fallow Cow 15, white Cow 20,	35 00	
Pat Cow 16, deton Cow 23, old Flander Cow 25,	64 00	
2 Cows at the San place 50, one pair of Oxen 70,	120 00	

(GOOD ONE)

760 2 1987

Pro

Filed

150 00	
155 00	
95 00	
20 00	
30 00	the C
151 00	21 Ac
9 00	21 Ac
9 00	Ab
76 00	23 Ac
50 00	5 Ac
39 00	21 Ac
9 00	30 Ac
3 00	
25 00	11 Ac
10 00	6 Ac
10 00	2 Ac
11 50	Fl
12 00	Br
16 00	
35 00	
4 00	
10 00	
8 00	
5 00	
3 75	
1 50	
1 25	
20 00	
23 25	
5 00	CONT'D
159 11	
1920 00	
500 00	
700 00	
280 80	

50 lbs forks & axes & axes traps } Baskets and measures	1 00	P2
Box hoes hammers beetle & wedges } Cutting knives whetstones chain }	1 25	CONT'D
A lot of wheat's plow yokes &c. at School house	20 00	
About 35 bushels of barley & one of beans	23 25	
25 Meal bags.	5 00	P2
Money Stocks & Notes		
Money on hand	159 00	CONT'D
15 Shares in the Suffolk Bank	1920 00	
5 Shares in Concord Bank	500 00	
7 Shares in Lowell Bank	700 00	
7 Shares in the Northampton Bridge	280 80	
Note signed by Robert T. Gilman	202 32	
Note signed by Josiah H. Brown	130 77	
2 Notes signed by Nathan Leavell	51 77	
Note signed by William G. Hale	21 67	
Note signed by George E. Scripture	80 12	
Note signed by Keuben Hayward	27 54	
Note signed by Samuel Eldon	31 75	
Note signed by Samuel H. Rhodes	20 58	
Milk Bill up to January 17th 1862	50 00	
Account against Joseph Hinn	15 00	
Due on a note signed by Abel Clark	4 00	
Due from Henry Woodford	24 00	
Carpet in the Parlor	7 00	
Looking glass in the Parlor chamber	2 00	
	<u>8 684 08</u>	

PARLOR
CARPET
CHAMBER
LOOKING GLASS

Great Estate.		Doll.	Cts.
About 171 Acres of land,			
with the buildings thereon, situated in Concord Hills, Stoneham, and known as the "Prescott-Barrett Estate," we appraise at			
The Buildings & 17½ acres ^{of land} that they stand upon		2700	00
21 Acres on the south side of the road in front of House Barn		800	00
21 Acres of hills & swamp land back of the house lot		225	00
About 15 acres called the new field		425	00
23 Acres of pasture called the ash swamp		450	00
5 Acres of wood land called the Prescott lot		175	00
24 Acres of wood land back of anous neck hill		760	00
30 Acres of pasture and wood land } called the Wheeler pasture		500	00
11 Acres of meadow & wood land called 5 acre lot		270	00
6 Acres of meadow & wood called Fletcher meadow		65	00
2 Acres of wood land on the college road		100	00
House and land in Stoneham		1350	00
Great Estate on Moody St, in Haltham		7800	00
		\$ 9620	00
George M Barrett Daniel Wetherbee } Appraisers. Silas Conant			

[The Administrator must file this Inventory in the Probate Office within three months after his appointment.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, ss. **PROBATE COURT.**

To *Samuel Staples, Cyrus Thomas and George Tower*

GREETING :

You are hereby appointed to appraise, on oath, the estate and effects of *Percott Barrett* late of *Concord* in said County of Middlesex, *Woman* deceased, intestate, which may be in said Commonwealth. When you have performed that service, you will deliver this order, and your doings in pursuance thereof, to *Charles M. Barrett* the administrator of the estate of said deceased, that he may return the same to the Probate Court for said County of Middlesex.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Probate Court, this *nineteenth* day of *January* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy *four*.

George M. Brooks Judge of Probate Court.

MIDDLESEX, ss. *January 19th* A. D. 187*4*. Then the above-named *Samuel Staples, Cyrus Thomas & George Tower* personally appeared and made oath that they would faithfully and impartially discharge the trust reposed in them by the foregoing order.

Before me, *Richd. Barrett* Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, to us directed, we have appraised said estate, as follows, to wit:--

Amount of Real Estate, as per Schedule exhibited,	\$ 9785.00
Amount of Personal Estate, as per Schedule exhibited,	\$ 6904.00

Samuel Staples
Cyrus Thomas
George Tower Appraisers.

Suppose MIDDLESEX, ss. *April 13th* A. D. 187*4*. Then personally appeared *Charles M. Barrett* the administrator of said estate, and made oath that the foregoing is a true and perfect Inventory of all the estate of said deceased that has come to his possession or knowledge.

Before me, *Edwin A. Allen* Justice of the Peace.

(This Schedule should be divided into at least four classes; - First, Household Furniture &c.; Second, Shares in Corporations; Third, Promissory Notes and other securities; Fourth, Property employed in Business, &c.)

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
Cross Stuffs &c		
Two Horses	1040.	00
	90.	00
Henry Stone &c	310.	00
Carriges, Harness, Farming Tools &c	148.	00
Old Junk in Schoolhouse	25.	00
Reels, Building, Furniture &c	313.	00
Corn on the Ear	100.	00
5 Shares Concord Nat Bank	625.	00
Dividend same	45.	00
7. Share Old Lowell Bank	910.	00
23. " Suffolk Bank	2990.	00
7 " Northampton Bridge	280.	00
Dividend same	28.	00
	6904.	00

SCHEDULE OF REAL ESTATE IN DETAIL.			DOLLARS	CENTS
Harvested Farm & Building with 1 1/2 acres				
also 21 acres front land = Hill & Swamp 21 acres				
New Field 22 acres = in all 8 1/2 acres			55	10.00
No 2.	23 Acres	Ash Swamp	350.	00
No 3.	5 "	Presett Wood Lot	150.	00
No 4.	20 "	Wood land near Misnick	1350.	00
No 5.	30 "	Wheeler Pasture	1100.	00
No 6.	11 "	called 5 acres lot	415.	00
No 7.	6 "	Fletcher Meadow	180.	00
No 8.	2 "	Wood land on College Road	160.	00
All in Concord				
No 9-	100-acres	in Temple N.H.	500.	00
No 10-	5 "	" " "	100.	00
			\$	9795.00

To the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Middlesex:

RESPECTFULLY represents William G. Barrett of Concord in
 said County that he is one of the heirs at law of Prescott
 Barrett late of said Concord, deceased, that Charles M.
 Barrett of Medford in said County was appointed Administrator
 of the goods and estate of the said deceased on the thirteenth
 day of January A.D. 1874, and gave bond to render ~~an~~
 oath to true account of his administration within one year
 from that date that more than one year has elapsed
 since his appointment as Administrator of said deceased
 and that said Charles M. Barrett has neglected and
 still neglects to render his account as Administrator
 as aforesaid.

Therefore your petitioner prays that said Administrator
 may be cited to return his account to the Probate Court
 for said County.

Dated at Concord July 31st A.D. 1875

Wm G Barrett

(The names of the husbands of married women, and of the guardians of minors, who are parties interested, must be stated; and parties absent from the trial must have agents appointed by the Court to act for them. If part of the land of the deceased lies in common with others, and the petitioner wishes that it should also, he must follow the directions of General Statutes, ch. 126, § 31, 32. This may be done by annexing to the petition a description of such land, the deceased's share therein, and the names of the co-tenants, and by referring thereto in the petition, and varying the prayer accordingly.)

To the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court in and for the County of Middlesex:

RESPECTFULLY represents William D. Barrett
of Concord in the County of Middlesex that
he is interested in Prescott Barrett late of Concord
the real estate lying in this State, of
in said County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, whose estate is in course of settlement in said Court,
claiming to hold as heir at law of said deceased, one undivided
seventh part or share, which he wishes to hold in severalty.

That the names and residences of all the other parties now interested, and their respective shares and proportions thereof, are as follows, and are not in dispute nor uncertain:

- U. Elizabeth Barrett of Cambridge one seventh
- George M. Barrett of Marlborough " "
- Augusta S. Barrett of Medford " "
- Martha H. Barrett of Concord " "
- Charles M. Barrett of Medford " "
- Frank Barrett of Toledo, Ohio " "

Wherefore your petitioner prays that partition may be made of all the real estate aforesaid, according to law.

Dated this thirty first day of July, A. D. 1875

Wm. D. Barrett

8.1.17 Mary Prescott Barrett Interview with Shattuck 1831

EVENTS AT COL. BARRETT'S FARM AND CONCORD, APRIL 19, 1775

Mrs. Peter Barrett [Mary Prescott] Interview with Lemuel Shattuck, 1831

Transcribed from the original at the New England Historic and Genealogical Society.

"Mrs. Peter Barrett says (Nov. 3, 1831) that at her... father [in-law¹] Barrett's, there had been 8 men employed several days in making cartridges. That there had been two field pieces carried sometime before from there to Springfield.² That there were carriages still remaining there - that they were alarmed about 4 o'clock AM - immediately carried several loads of cartridges, paper and other stores down towards the river and some guns back into the woods. Mrs. Barrett threw stores out of the window into the cart which stood under it. Col. Barrett was very infirm and was accustomed to lie down on a bed very frequently - most of the stuff was secreted before they arrived. When they came up they opened the door and said: 'our orders are to search your house and your brother's from top to bottom.' [She replied] 'You may do it if you please.' They accordingly went past - looked in almost every department for stores, but happened to overlook such places where they were. Some were covered in casks of feathers &c. and eluded their search.

"They asked for refreshment - She gave them milk, bread and cheese. They asked for spirit - one man a sergeant whose name was Cooper said he must drink. She told them the people did not keep much in the country - the commanding officer told them they must not drink any - it would set hell into them - they told Mrs. Barrett there would be bloody times before night - that they had killed 8 at Lexington. Stephen Barrett the Col.'s son was there - they took him by the collar, kicked him and said 'Now we have got you' supposing it was the Col. himself - 'You must go to Boston with us and be sent to England for your trial.' Mrs. Barrett informed them that he was not the Col. but his son, on which they released him.

They stole \$50 from a pocket book purse in a bedroom, and carried off some clothes. They asked what was to pay - 'Nothing', said she, 'We are commanded to feed our enemies.' They then threw down some silver into her lap - she protested some time about accepting it and finally said: 'This is the price of blood.' They stayed there about an hour - took a firebrand from the fire. She asked them what they were about to do with it. They said burn up the carriages, she begging they would not set them afire where they thus, wherefore it would burn the barn down, on which they turn their back into the open on which they were about to set them afire when they heard the report of guns at the bridge and immediately fled. They did no other damage there than to cut the carriages to pieces.

When they went out they proford [proffered?] in sight of Col. Barrett, but being dressed in an

¹ Shattuck says "grandfather" but Col. Barrett was her father-in-law)

² Mrs. Peter Barrett may have heard they were sent to Springfield, but Shattuck in his 1835 *History of Concord*, on p.99 states that on April 17th the Committee of Safety: "...directed Colonel Barrett to mount two cannon, and raise an artillery company, and to send four cannon to Groton and two to Acton..... Continuing on p. 104 Shattuck states of the morning of April 19th: "The committee of safety in Concord had been engaged the preceding day [April 18th], according to the direction of the provincial committee, in removing some of the military stores to the adjoining towns, and securing such as yet remained. This occupied the attention of Colonel Barrett and a large number of citizens a considerable portion of the morning. Four cannon were carried to Stow, six to the outer parts of the town, and some others covered with hay, straw, manure, &c...."

old coat, flopped hat and leather apron, they did not suspect it was he - The Col. rode back and forth several times that morning giving directions about the stores.

Eight men were wounded and carried into the house that stood near Capt. [John] Stacy [?] and returned as prisoners some time and doctored by Dr. Cummings [Dr. John Cuming]. Sergeant Copoor [Cooper] was one - he was taken home and married the servant girl of Dr. Cummings [Cuming]. He ever after said he could not forgive Mrs. Barrett for not giving him some spirit that day. None of them returned to the British.*

Mrs. Knowlton put the fire out of the Court House. D. Minot's home was ransacked and several articles of female apparel taken. Mr. Avery White saw one wounded behind town and lying in a puddle of water so much in distress that he was trying to drown himself and begged someone to kill him - he did kill him by cutting his head open. They took refreshment at Dea[con Thomas] Barrett's also that morning and paid for it."

Transcribed from the original at New England Historic and Genealogical Society by Charlene Lyle and Frederic C. Detwiller, August 2006

* Note: Col. Barrett was in charge of ten British prisoners kept in the Concord Gaol after the battle; they petitioned the legislature for better provisions.

8.1.18 Maj. James, Prescott Barrett in Lossing's Book 1848-50

Below is the 1850 New Atlantic Monthly preview of Lossing's description of Major James (Col. Barrett's grandson)'s part in the events of April 19th, 1775. The home of Major Barrett is shown on the 1830 map and identified on the MHC survey form as the one at 612 Barrett's Mill Road (photo attached), that we need to compare with the Barrett Farm. Apparently it is where Millicent lived with her brother, the future Major James Barrett. According to Shattuck, Col. Barrett had 6 barrels of powder, James Chandler across the street had 5 barrels, and James Jr. had 6 barrels. Here is Lossing's account of his visit with Major James Barrett that agrees quite well with that of Mrs. Peter Barrett in 1831:

HARPERS NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No. VI. NOVEMBER, 1850.VOL. 1.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE CRADLE AMERICAN LIBERTY.

WITH PEN AND PENCIL. BY BENSON J. LOSSING.*

* This sketch of Revolutionary scenes and incidents in and about Boston, is part of an unpublished chapter from Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, now [1850] in course of publication by Harper and Brothers.

[Here, garbled by OCR, is inserted a poem in the original]

T'was a glorious October morning, mild and brilliant, when I left Boston to visit Concord and Lexington. A gentle land-breeze during the night had borne the clouds back to their ocean birth-place, and not a trace of the storm was left except in the saturated earth. Health returned with the clear sky, and I felt a rejuvenescence in every vein and muscle when, at dawn, I strolled over the natural glory of Boston, its broad and beautifully-arborescent Common. I breakfasted at six, and at half-past seven left the station of the Fitchburg railway for Concord, seventeen miles northwest

of Boston. The country through which the road passed is rough and broken, but thickly settled.

I arrived at the Concord station, about half a mile from the centre of the village, before nine o'clock, and procuring a conveyance, and an intelligent young man for a guide, proceeded at once to visit the localities of interest in the vicinity. We rode to the residence of **Major James Barrett**, a surviving grandson of **Colonel Barrett**, about two miles north of the village, and near the residence of his venerated ancestor. **Major Barrett** was eighty-seven years of age when I visited him and his wife, with whom he had lived nearly sixty years, was eighty. Like most of the few survivors of the Revolution, they were remarkable for their mental and bodily vigor. Both, I believe, still live. The old lady a small, well-formed woman was as sprightly as a girl of twenty, and moved about the house with the nimbleness of foot of a matron in the prime of life. I was charmed with her vivacity, and the sunny radiance which it seemed to shed throughout her household; and the half hour that I passed with that venerable couple is a greed spot in the memory.

Major Barrett was a lad of fourteen when the British incursion into Concord took place. He was too young to bear a musket, but, with every lad and woman in the vicinity, he labored in concealing the stores and in making cartridges for those who went out to fight. With oxen and a cart, himself, and others about his age, removed the stores deposited at the house of his grandfather, into the woods, and concealed them, a cart-load in a place, under pine boughs. In such haste were they obliged to act on the approach of the British from Lexington, that, when the cart was loaded, lads would march on each side of the oxen and goad them into a trot. Thus all the stores were effectually concealed, except some carriage-wheels. Perceiving the enemy near, these were cut up and burned; so that Parsons found nothing of value to destroy or carry away.

From **Major Barrett's** we rode to the monument erected at the site of the old North Bridge, where the skirmish took place. The road crosses the Concord River a little above the site of the North Bridge. The monument stands a few rods westward of the road leading to the village, and not far from the house of the Rev Emerson...

[He apparently did the drawing of Col. Barrett's house on the way to the North Bridge]

[In a later publication, *Our Country*, 1877, Benson J. Lossing quotes **Major Barrett**:]

"CONCORD had been aroused. Dr. Prescott had reached the town twenty minutes after he left Revere and Dawes in the hands of their captors. He told Amos Melvin, the sentinel at the Court-house, that the regulars were coming. It was then about two o'clock in the morning of the 19th of April, 1775. That scion of a heroic family, who had battled with the French and Indians in recent wars, seized the bell-rope and rung out such a vehement alarm that the villagers were all aroused from their slumbers, and soon filled the streets. The first man who appeared with a gun was William Emerson, the beloved pastor there. He was very soon surrounded by Minute-men on the Green; and when the guns at Lexington were heard before sunrise, the Committee of Safety and the principal people of the town had assembled for consultation. They soon made arrangements for the reception of the invaders. Couriers had been sent to the neighboring towns to stir up the people; and the men, women and children of Concord engaged vigorously in the removal of the cannon and stores to a place of safety. *"I was then a lad fourteen years old,"* said the venerable **Major James Barrett** to me in 1848, when he was eighty-seven years of age. *"I could not carry a musket, but I could drive oxen. Stout men and women would load carts with stores, and then*

boys and girls of my age would go, one on each side of the oxen, with long goads, and whip them into a trot, and so we carried away the stores, and hid them under pine boughs before the British regulars appeared."

Men from Lincoln, Acton and other places hurried toward Concord, and in the gray of early morning these, with the local Minute-men, were drawn up in battle array on the Common, under the general command of **Colonel James Barrett**, a soldier of the French and Indian war. Guards were placed at the bridges which spanned Concord River, a sinuous, sluggish stream, and at the centre of the village; and some militia were sent toward Lexington to gain information about the invading regulars, of whom they had uncertain stories. At about seven o'clock the militia men came hurrying back with the startling news that the regulars were near, and in number three times that of the Americans then assembled. The whole force of defenders now fell back to a hill about eighty rods from the centre of the village, where **Colonel Barrett** formed them in two battalions. This was scarcely done when the flashing of bayonets and of scarlet uniforms in the early morning sun, not more than a quarter of a mile distant, showed the immediate presence of the enemy. A short consultation of officers was held. Some were for giving fight on the spot where they stood, while others, more wise, perceiving that it would be simple murder of the men to cause them to fight against such odds, proposed to fall back a little distance and wait until they were made stronger by the militia from the surrounding towns, who were then flocking in. They did so, and took post upon rising ground beyond the North Bridge, about a mile from Concord Common.

The British entered Concord in two divisions; one by the main road and the other over the hill from which the Americans had retired. Smith and Pitcairn remained in the town, and sent six companies to secure the bridges, prevent the militia from crossing them, and to discover and destroy the secreted stores, the hiding-places of which had been revealed by Tories. A party went to the **house of Colonel Barrett** to destroy stores supposed to be there, but were disappointed. The inhabitants had worked so industriously for the salvation of the treasure, that very little was left for the marauders. A few gun-carriages were there, and those they burned. They demanded refreshments at the hands of **Mrs. Barrett** and offered to pay for it. She refused the money, saying, "We are commanded to feed our enemy, if he hunger." In the village they broke open sixty barrels of flour, one-half of which was afterwards saved. They broke off the trunnions of their iron twenty-four pound cannon, burned sixteen cannon carriage-wheels, a few barrels of wooden trenchers and spoons, cut down and burned the Liberty-Pole, set the Court-house on fire, and cast about five hundred pounds of balls into a mill-pond. Mrs. Moulton put out the fire at the Court-house. The articles named were all the spoils gained by the expedition which produced a seven-years-war and the dismemberment of the British empire.

Rumors of the events at Lexington, vague and uncertain, had reached the Minute-men at Concord. All Middlesex was awakened. The militia were flocking in from Carlisle, Chelmsford, Weston, Littleton, and Acton; and before ten o'clock the force amounted to full four hundred men--about one-half that of the regulars. They were drawn up in line by **Joseph Hosmer** of Concord, acting adjutant, and Major Buttrick of the same village took the immediate command. When they saw the smoke ascend from the town, the question pressed itself upon the heart and judgement of every man; "What shall we do?" There was no Continental Congress; they had no orders from the Provincial Congress; they were a little army of Middlesex farmers gathered for the defence of their homes and their rights: by what authority might they attack British troops acting under lawful orders? Would it not be treason? But the troops were trampling upon their

rights, and the smoke of their burning property was rising before their eyes. They took counsel of duty, and acted promptly. In the burying-ground on a hill near by, was the following epitaph on a stone over the grave of a slave:

"God wills us free; man wills us slaves: I will as God wills; God's will be done."

Acting in the spirit of these lines, Isaac Davis of Acton drew his sword, and, turning to the company of which he was captain, said: "I haven't a man that's afraid to go." Then **Colonel Barrett** gave the word march, and the Acton company, followed by others, all under the command of Major Buttrick, pressed forward, in double file with trailed arms, to drive the British from the North Bridge. The latter began to destroy it, when Buttrick urged his men forward to save it. As they approached the river, they were fired upon by the regulars. Captain Davis and one of his company were killed, when Buttrick Shouted: "Fire, fellow-soldiers; for God's sake fire!" Immediately a full volley was given by the Minute-men, which killed three of the British and wounded several. Some other shots were fired, when the invaders retreated and the Minute-men took possession of the bridge.

The war begun at Lexington that morning was seconded at Concord at the middle of the forenoon, and at meridian the same day, British power in America began to wane, when British regulars made a hasty retreat before an inferior number of provincial militia. Colonel Smith, hearing the firing at the bridge, sent out reinforcements. These met the retreating detachment. Seeing the increasing strength of the Minute-men, they turned about, and at noon the whole invading force retreated toward Lexington, the main column covered by strong flanking parties. It was soon perceived that the whole country was in arms. Minute-men appeared with muskets everywhere. They swarmed from the woods and fields, from farm-houses and hamlets. It appeared as if the old fable of the sowing of dragons' teeth, that resulted in a crop of full-armed men, had become history. "The Americans," wrote a British officer, "seemed to drop from the clouds." The blood shed at Lexington and Concord loosed the bands of conscience, and wiped out all the scruples of those who had been governed by a nice sense of the duties of a subject, and of honor and discretion. War had begun. In open highways the exasperated yeomanry attacked the retreating invaders; behind stone-walls, fences, buildings and in wooded ravines they ambushed, and assailed their foes with the single shots or deadly volleys; and man after man fell dead in the British ranks or was badly wounded, until great wagons were filled with the slain and the maimed. The heat was intense, and the dust in the roads was intolerable. Exhausted by want of sleep, fatigue of marching, famine and thirst, the eight hundred men--the flower of the British army in Boston--must have surrendered to the armed yeomanry of Middlesex, soon after reaching Lexington had not relief arrived. It came in the form of reinforcements under Lord Percy, and met the fugitives within half a mile of Lexington Common...."

TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD, MA, Dr. Edward Jarvis's:

"David Loring made lead pipe at the site of Warner's pail factory [from] about 1830 to after 1847. Nathanael Munroe made 8-day clocks on the dam. He had eight hands [employees] to help him. He removed to Baltimore about 1818. Lemuel Curtis made time pieces, [and] wall clocks, on the dam. He moved to Burlington about 1820. Benjamin R. Hagggar made seaman's compasses in a building on the spot where Mrs. Barber now (1876) lives. He moved to Baltimore about 1818. Peter Wheeler exported beef and pork, packed and salted, to the West Indies until his death in May 1813, aged 58. He lived in the house now occupied by Nathan Stow. Andrew

Edwards made organs in a shop where William Monroe afterwards made pencils. H. David Hubbard made pencils previously in an old shop on the north corner of Walden and Heywood streets next east of Mr. [John] Vose's tan yard. **Major James Barrett** and Jonathan Hildreth made bellows for family use and sold them in Boston, 1822. Nathan Barrett carried on coopering and sent a large quantity of barrels to Boston and Brighton for the beef and pork packers. Stephen Wood had a tan yard on the mill dam. John Vose had one on Walden St. near Heywood St. next to the pond. Stephen Barrett also on his farm near the Carlisle line.... Mr. Joshua Jones drew wire in his shop by use of the trip hammer wheel. Small rods were drawn through steel plates with holes successively smaller until he reached the desired size. At the same time Mr. Jones made cut nails, cutting [them] by machine from the end of iron plates of proper thickness and width. Then these header pieces were put into a vice with a [indecipherable] and the upper end pounded by hand and a head made."

Copyright ©2006 Austin Meredith **THE 19TH CENTURY**

8.1.19 Barretts in "The Concord Fight" Harper's New Monthly Magazine 1875

The Committee of Vigilance and the militia officers had been engaged on the preceding day in removing some of the stores to Sudbury and other towns, in accordance with instructions from the Provincial Committee of Safety, in consequence of the alarming rumors that had reached them. On the return of Brown from Lexington, orders were given for the safety of the remainder. This occupied the attention of **Colonel James Barrett** and a large number of citizens the early part of the morning. **Colonel Barrett** was a member of the Provincial Congress, Superintendent of the Public Stores, and commander of the militia in Concord. Cannon and ammunition were carried to Stow. Some was covered with hay, straw, and litter of all sorts. Stores were sent to Acton and other towns, and quantities were concealed in private dwellings and in the woods. All were changed about....

... There was yet no organization of any sort with the Americans. There were scarcely men enough to organize; but Major Buttrick saw the necessity of this as the numbers increased, and he went to Lieutenant Joseph Hosmer, then in command of one of the companies, and requested him to act as adjutant. My company will be left alone if I do, he said. It must be so, then, replied Buttrick; you must go. Hosmer became adjutant, and an organization was commenced. While these movements were being made, **Colonel Barrett**, who had been incessantly at work in securing the stores, rode up. Individuals were continually arriving with all sorts of reports of the enemy. Some asserted that the British had killed several of the militia at Lexington. Others affirmed the contrary. In the hurly-burly of the time it was impossible to obtain accurate information so necessary for their guidance. In this uncertainty, Colonel Barrett addressed a few firm and impressive words to the men, and charged them not to fire a shot unless the British first fired upon them. Seeing that the enemy had entered the village a few rods distant, **Colonel Barrett** ordered the Americans to take a new position, and await increase of numbers. They thereupon proceeded over the North Bridge, and marched, not yet over one hundred and fifty in all, to Punkatasset Hill, about a mile north of the meetinghouse. **Colonel Barrett** accompanied the men as far as the bridge, and thence rode home to give directions respecting the public stores at his house.....

The Provincials on Punkatasset.

... Men were stationed on the several roads leading into Concord, to direct the reinforcements to the rendezvous; volunteers hastened forward. Minute-men and militia, the former under Captain Jonathan Wilson, and the latter commanded by Captain John Moore, arrived from Bedford. Numbers came in from Chelmsford, Carlisle, Littleton, Westford, Billerica, Stow, and elsewhere. Those from Billerica came with Captain Solomon Pollard. Some came by the roads, and some across the fields. Thus strengthened, this devoted band marched down from Punkatasset to the high land in front of Major Buttricks house, where the British on guard at the North Bridge and the village were in sight before them. On their arrival at the cross-road, they were met by five Acton minute-men, Captain Isaac Davis. This company, about forty in number, came by the Strawberry Hill road till they reached the rear of **Colonel Barrett's residence**. They halted there for a short time to observe the movements of the detachment of the enemy searching the house. Then, partly by a cross-road and partly over the fields north of **Barretts Mills**, they marched with a quick step, the fife and drum playing The White Cockade, in nearly a straight course to the Widow Browns Tavern. Thence they took the north road to the high land, where they met Major Buttrick and his men....

... It therefore became urgent with the British to promptly seize the North and South bridges, to prevent, if possible, the entrance of provincials from the neighboring towns. Accordingly, while Colonel Smith remained in the centre of the village, he detached six companies of light-infantry, numbering about three hundred men~ under the command of Captain Lawrence Parsons, to take possession of the North Bridge, the only entrance to the town in that direction, and proceed thence to the places where military stores were secreted, Ensign De Berniere, the spy, to act as his guide. On their arrival at the bridge, three of the companies, commanded by Captain Lawrie, remained on guard. One of these, under Lieutenant Edward Thornton Gould, guarded the bridge, while the others, of the Fourth and Tenth regiments, fell back to the hill in front of the Old Manse and near the bridge. They were, for a time, scattered about in that vicinity, visiting the houses for food and drink, which were freely given them. Captain Parsons, with the other three companies, proceeded to **Colonel Barretts**, one mile and a half distant, to the northwest, to destroy the stores there. They reached his house about eight oclock, and just after **Colonel Barrett** had left on his return to the rendez-vous. Captain Parsons said to **Mrs. Barrett**, Our orders are to search your house and your brothers from top to bottom. She was requested to provide the soldiers with refreshments. One of the sergeants demanded spirit, but it was refused, and the commanding officer forbade its use, as it would render the men unfit for duty, for, said he, "We shall have bloody work to-day: we have killed men in Lexington."

The Concord Fight

Mrs. Barrett was offered compensation for the refreshments, but she refused to take any, remarking, We are commanded to feed our enemies. They threw some money into her lap, which she finally retained, saying, This is the price of blood. She was assured of good treatment, and that private property would be respected. Some musketballs, cartridges, and flints had been concealed in casks in the attic, and covered with feathers. They were not discovered. Several cannon had been buried in the field in the rear of the house, and the field freshly plowed. So they were saved. The soldiers took fifty dollars in money from one of the rooms, although the officers had forced money on **Mrs. Barrett** for food and drink. On seeing **Stephen, a son of Colonel Barrett**, who had just entered the house, an officer demanded his name. **Barrett**, said he. Then you are a rebel ~ and taking hold of Idm, said, You must go to Boston with us, and be sent to England for trial. He was, however, released when **Mrs. Barrett** exclaimed, He is my son, and not the master of the house. It was the intention to take **Colonel Barrett** a prisoner, as he was

considered one of the prominent rebels of the province. Another son, **James Barrett, Jun.**, was at the house, but being lame and inactive at the time, he was not molested. The soldiers had collected a few gun-carriages in a pile to burn. These were placed dangerously near the barn. Observing this, **Mrs. Barrett** reminded the officers of their promise not to injure private property. They promptly ordered the articles to be carried into the road, where they were consumed. Shortly after they were startled by the signal-guns at the bridge, and the troops immediately retreated toward the village. While the enemy were at **Colonel Barrett's**, and just before their retreat, two companies, one of militia and one of minute-men, from Sudbury, arrived within sight of the house. These were under the command of Captains Aaron Haynes and John Nixon; Jonathan Rice was a lieutenant in one of the companies. They were accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Ezekiel How. Nixon was subsequently a general in the Continental army. On the arrival of these patriots within half a mile of the South Bridge, they were informed by **Stephen Barrett**, stationed there, that they were to proceed to the North Bridge. To reach that point they had to pass **Colonel Barrett's house**. Noticing the British there, they halted, and Colonel How exclaimed, If any blood has been shed, not one of the rascals shall escape, and, disguising himself, he rode on to ascertain the truth, and talked with the British officers. **Stephen Barrett**, who came along with the Sudbury men, on entering the house of his father was confronted as we have described. The Sudbury militia and minute-men followed in the rear of the British, and joined in the general pursuit from Concord to Charlestown....

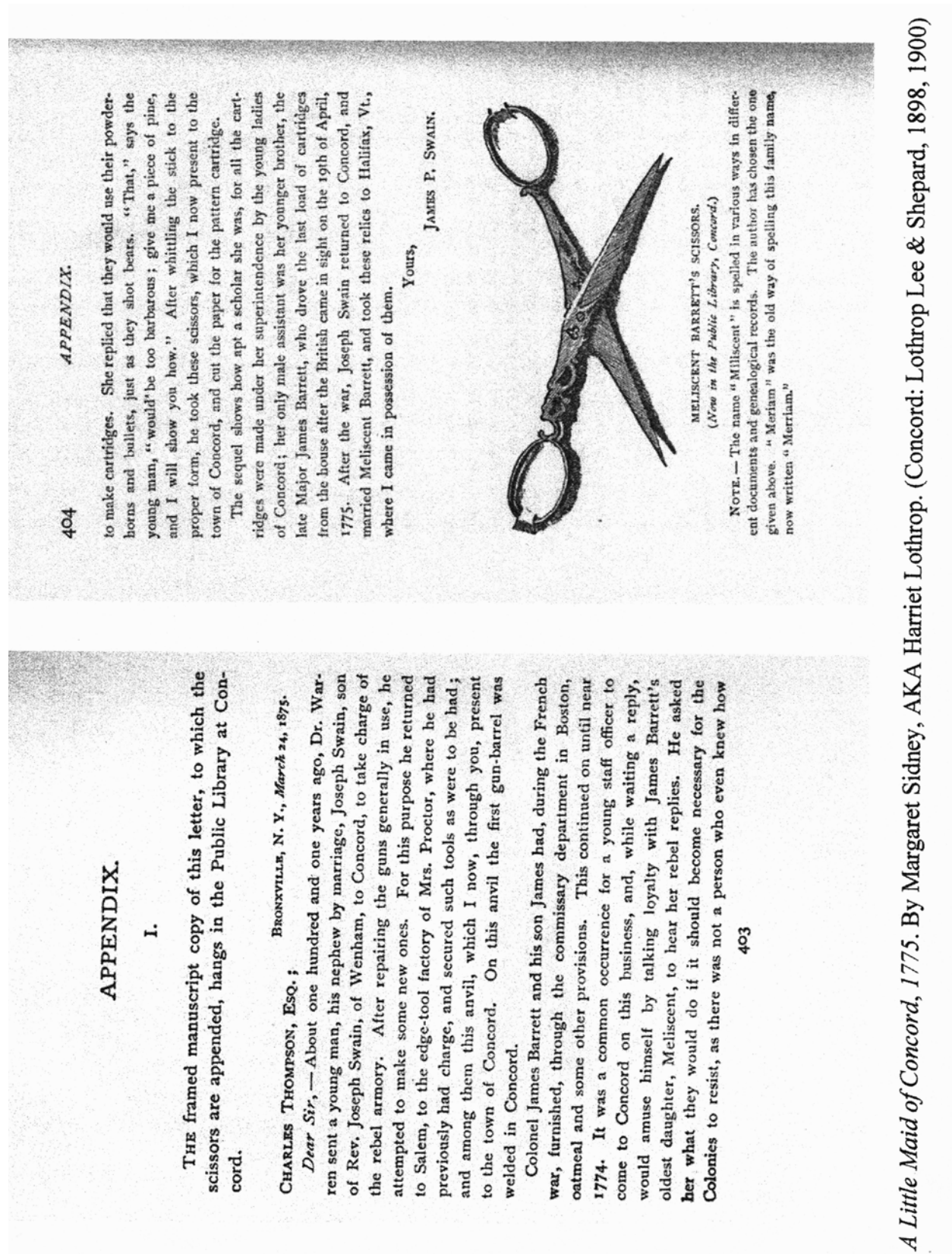
... While in the village the British seized and abused several citizens, aged men, who were not armed, some in mere wantonness. Among them was **Deacon Thomas Barrett, a brother of Colonel Barrett. In his building there was a gun factory, carried on by his son, Samuel Barrett.** The deacon was a man noted for his piety and for the mildness of his manners. Not terrified by the scenes around him, he protested against the violence of the soldiers, and alluded to the unkind treatment of the colonies by the mother country. When they threatened to kill him as a rebel, he calmly said, You need not take that trouble, for I am old, and will soon die of myself. Touched a little by this remark, they said, Well, old daddy, you may go in peace...
... On the highest point of land where the Americans had assembled, the chief officers and citizens of Concord, with a few from the adjoining towns, held a council of war. There was an animated consultation on that historic spot. There **Colonels Barrett**, Robinson, Pierce, and Brooks, Major. Buttrick, Captains Davis, Brown, Miles, Barrett, and Smith, citizens William Parkman, Ephraim Wood, and others, met and consulted on the course they would pursue. These patriots, requiring even more moral than physical courage to meet the regulars, armed with the power of a strong government, did not long hesitate. Indeed, the aggressions of the enemy soon provoked them to a decision. While these deliberations were absorbing their attention, the British were ruthlessly burning gun-carriages, wheels, the liberty-pole, and other spoils in the village, the smoke from which rose in a cloud over the common, and was plainly to be seen by those on the hill. It appeared as if the enemy had already set fire to the town. The sight sent a thrill of indignation through the ranks of the militia and minute-men gathered there. In the midst of the excitement the energetic Hosmer exclaimed, They have set the village on fire! Will you let them burn it down? With this danger in view, and urged by the bold and emphatic expressions of Major Buttrick and Captain Davis, they immediately resolved to march to the middle of the town to defend their homes, or die in the attempt. Although the British force at the bridge was not over 150 to 200 men, there were more than 500 in the village, a distance of half a mile, 100 more under Captain Pole, only a mile further, and the three companies under Captain Parsons, expected to return at any moment from **Colonel Barrett's**. The crisis had come. The council broke up, the officers took their respective positions, as well as circumstances would permit, and

Colonel Barrett gave the order to march to the bridge and pass the same, but not to fire on the kings troops unless they were fired upon. They wheeled from the right, Luther Blanchard and John Buttrick, the young fifers, playing The White Cockade, advanced to the scene of action, and placed themselves in an exposed position on the rough, narrow highway. Approaching the road leading from Captain David Browns house to the bridge, the Acton minute-men, under Davis, passed in front, and marched toward the bridge. In files of two abreast the Concord minute-men, under Brown, pushed forward, and came next in position. These companies were followed by those of Captains Miles and **[Nathan] Barrett**. The former marched to the battle-field with the same seriousness and acknowledgment of God which he always felt on going to church. The Acton militia company, under Lieutenant Simon Hunt, followed the **Colonel Barrett**, who continued on horseback in the rear, giving orders to the volunteers as they came in from the other towns..... ... What was the effect of this repulse on the British? The fire of the Americans astonished and undeceived them. It was wholly unexpected, for they did not believe the colonists would fight. They did not recover from the shock it gave them, and they continued their retreat to the hill on the north side of the village, on the edge of the common... Shortly after, and in the midst of the utmost confusion and excitement, Captain Parsons reached the bridge from **Colonel Barrett's**.... ... Colonel Smith was wounded in the leg at Fiskes Hill, and Major Pitcairn hit in the arm and unhorsed there. His charger, a fine animal, ran over the fields, riderless, till captured by an American, and, with the accoutrements, was subsequently sold at auction in Concord. **Captain Nathan Barrett** bought the holsters and pistols, marked with Pitcairns name, and gave them to General Israel Putnam....

... The men of Concord, with Major Buttrick among them, kept in the heat of pursuit until they reached Charlestown Neck, anti many of them remained there during the night. None of them were killed, and only a few were wounded. Among the wounded were Captain Charles Miles, who was injured in one hand by a musket-ball, amid **Captain Nathan Barrett**, who received a slight injury....

... The commanders of the Americans at Concord **Colonel Barrett** and Major Buttrick, as well as Captain Davis, of Acton have been remembered, and their names handed down to posterity in the epitaphs over their graves. That over **Colonel Barrett** states that he early stepped forward in the contest with Britain, and distinguished himself in the cause of America.

8.1.20 Meliscent Barrett Swain Anvil, Scissors Letter, 1875, Little Maid of Concord



A Little Maid of Concord, 1775. By Margaret Sidney, AKA Harriet Lothrop. (Concord: Lothrop Lee & Shepard, 1898, 1900)

8.1.21 Barrett Farm Extracts from Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways 1888/92

OLD CONCORD

HER HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

Revised and Enlarged Edition

BY

MARGARET SIDNEY

Author of *The Pettibone Name, Five Little Peppers, The Golden West, Hester, and others.*

ILLUSTRATED BY

MISS MARY WHEELER, A. W. HOSMER OF CONCORD

L. J. BRIDGMAN and H. P. BARNES.

BOSTON:

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY.



THE OLD BARRETT HOUSE.

10 *Old Concord.*

envy, not even surprise. She knows it all, being keenly alive to what is going on in Church or State. With a not unpleasing indifference to material progress, she adjusts her opinions on every subject, considers this adjustment final, and rests by her river, gentle, sluggish and persistent as herself.

To accommodate the restless ones within her, it is said the neighboring city of B—— was founded. Hither go at early dawn, to seek a more stirring life among men, such as find their craving strong upon them, but they return at night, with a glad gleam in the eye, breathe "Concord" gratefully, and are satisfied.

The best way to see Old Concord is to take a low phaeton and an easy-going horse; with a superb indifference to time, to start without the worry of choosing your road. In any direction you will find rich fields. Arrange that the expedition be made in a day with a smart turn-out, and you will return at night, your mind filled with a surprising array of tablets, inscriptions, a Minute Man, a battlefield, a glimpse it may be of the river, a curiosity shop, an alarming number of graveyards, a sculptor's studio, homes of famous writers,

Her Highways and Byways.

13

as badly mixed up as the children in "Pinafore;" and you call all this Concord, and wonder that people make such a fuss over it, and why you took the trouble to come over to see it, and wish you had struck off something from the list your well-meaning friend in town had given you of things you must not fail to see, so that you might have reserved time "to do" Lexington also.

No; the carriage must be easy to ride in, and easy to get out of, for frequent studies; it must only hold two persons, you and your appreciative friend, who beside a little knowledge of the town must also possess the rare gift of occasional silence. The horse must not be ambitious to get on. He must be reasonable, and not take it ill if occasionally you forget his existence and leave him tethered beyond the time, while you gather the secrets of the town. It will take several days to "do" Concord in this manner; lazy driving about here and there, as your spirit wills, interviewing the old residents, who, in the seclusion of their ancient homesteads, are delightful indeed, and most valuable to you in your search for authentic records.

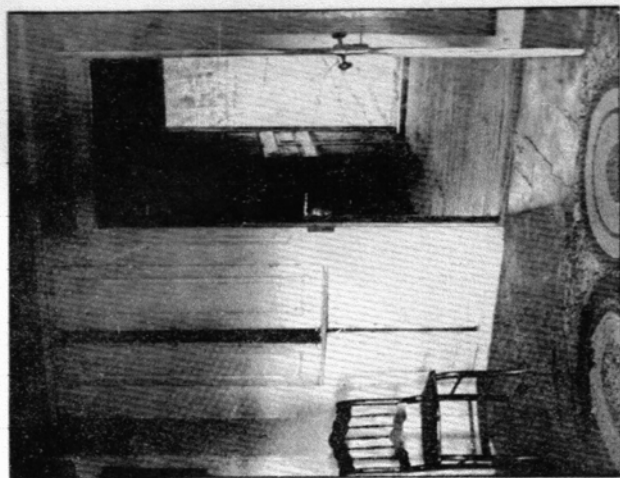
There are no hazy "may-bes" about the town

14 *Old Concord.*

and its history; no elaborate dressing up of tradition. Everything is as open as the day for your inspection, and the bright sunlight of truth shines through it all. You are left free to study, search, and explore to your heart's content. No one is surprised that you have come; no one urges you to stay. Here, if in any spot on earth, each is master of his own movements, and lord of his time.

The indulgent reader will kindly understand that these sketches will not attempt to re-write Concord's history, nor estimate anew her literary life. They will treat of some of the old town's unwritten spots, and much that might escape the general sight-seer. But any study of Concord, however slight and methodless, must contain much of the past century's life so closely intertwined with that now going on in these quiet streets, and recognize the subtle influence of the immortal three who wrote, lived and are sheltered here in death.

No sound greets us other than the crooning and clucking of the fowls, picking their way across the road, one eye on the carriage and its occupants, and the occasional "caw" of the adventurous crow hungrily threatening the adjacent meadow. The



ONE CORNER OF THE "MUSTER ROOM" LOOKING INTO KITCHEN.

Her Highways and Byways.

17

old gnarled apple-trees cast picturesque shadows on the grass of the door yard, which is guiltless of fencing, and over the old homestead as guiltless of paint. We draw rein; quick footsteps are heard in the little entry; the door is thrown back, and our hospitable hostess smilingly bids us enter.

“Do let us see the ‘Muster Room,’*” we cry, “and tell us the story there,” for this is the Colonel James Barrett house, and we have come for the record of the old homestead during the activities of the eventful nineteenth of April, 1775.

With the directness of a child, and the quick utterance of one who knows her story well, and enjoys telling it, Miss A. ushers us in, and offers for our acceptance high-backed rockers, but we hasten to the delightful window-niches, and very soon we are no longer living in to-day, but a past century claims us.

Colonel James Barrett, her great-grandfather (whose father lived before him in this old house), was born in 1710. He went through the French

*The “Muster Room” is the lower front room as seen in the accompanying view of the house. It has two front windows and one on the side. The age of the house is not known; it has always been in the possession of the Barrett family.

War, to come out with impaired health. In the threatening times preceding the historic nineteenth, the important duty of buying the provincial stores was entrusted to him; he kept a portion of them carefully under his personal supervision. He held also the responsibility of examining the soldiers and of enlisting them. This work was always done in the room in which we were sitting. Hence its name—the “*Mustering Room*.” (There is a curious hole, shaped like a three-leaved clover, over the door; Miss A. pauses in her description, to tell us that her father said it was cut there when the house was built—for what purpose, other than ventilation, the visitor cannot imagine.)

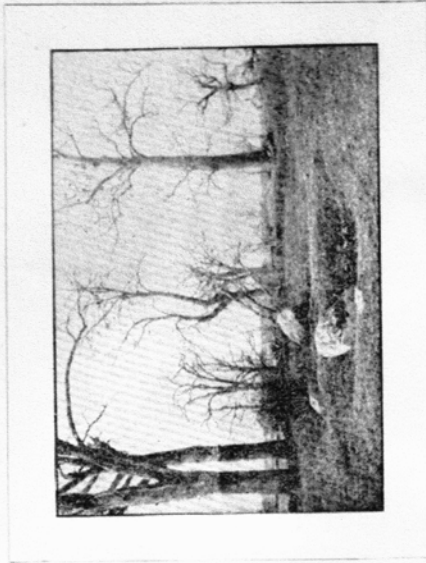
When the British soldiers (a detachment under Captain Parsons being sent to the Barrett house for the stores, and to take Colonel James) were heard coming, the old mother of the Colonel was alone in the house. The family had urged her to flee to a place of safety, but the plucky old lady said, “*No, I can't live very long anyway, and I rather stay and see that they don't burn down the house and barn.*”

One of the descendants of the Colonel gives it as his opinion that probably two companies were

sent to the house—about one hundred and fifty men. (Shattuck's History states three companies.)

Captain Parsons stepped up, “*Madam, I have orders to search your house.*”

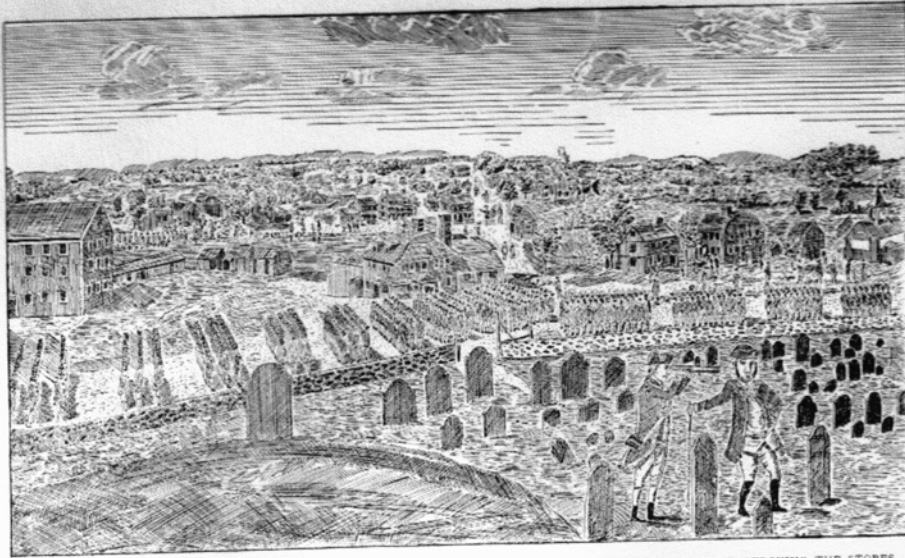
“*You won't destroy private property?*” asked the old lady, not flinching.



SITE OF THE OLD HOUSE, WHERE THE BRITISH SOLDIERS DRANK FROM THE WELL, AND “*TORY BLESS*” WAS SEEN.

“*No; we will not destroy private property, but we shall take anything and everything we find that can be made into ammunition, or any stores, and our orders are to take Colonel James Barrett.*”

Early in the morning, when the first news of



FAC-SIMILE OF AN OLD ENGRAVING OF THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, SHOWING THE BRITISH SOLDIERS DESTROYING THE STORES IN THE "EBBY HUBBARD" HOUSE, BY THROWING THEM INTO THE OLD MILL-POND.

The two figures in the burying-ground (Old Hill) are Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn viewing the Provincials who are mustering on an east hill in Concord (this east hill being Punkawtasset). The three-storied building on the extreme left, is the Unitarian Church, which at that time had its side toward the street. Next to it is the Wright Tavern, which is easily recognized. Between the two, and across the mill-pond, can be seen the British destroying the stores. The small building is the old mill (on the site at present occupied by Mr. Flint's grocery store). Just back and to the right of it, is the Block house, and beyond that can be seen the roof of the jail. The building with a copola, on the extreme right, is the old Town-house. The soldiers in the foreground are the British marching to victory!

20 *Old Concord.*

trouble to come, was heard, the men in the Barrett family ploughed up the land south of the old barn, in what is now the kitchen garden, a space of about thirty feet square, and while one led the oxen, the others followed and dropped into the furrow the muskets that were stored in the house—then went back and turned the earth over them, thus concealing them. They carried the musket balls into the attic and threw them into an empty barrel; near by was another barrel about three quarters full of feathers; these they turned over the balls. When searching the house, a soldier, spying the barrel, thought he had a prize, and thrust his hand into the feathers, stirring them up. An officer exclaimed crossly, "You fool you! What do you expect to find there!" Jeers instead of commendation being the soldier's lot, he stopped short in his investigations, and our forefathers had cause to bless that laugh of the Briton.

There was a little trunk holding some pewter plates, very near the barrel. A soldier seized one end of this, lifted it and cried out, "This is heavy," preparing to break it in. The Colonel's old mother said immediately, "This is private property; it belongs to a maiden lady in the family"—so.

Her Highways and Byways.

23

according to the promise fortunately secured from the commander, it remained undisturbed.

On the first alarm, the Colonel's son Stephen (who, the family record in the old Bible tells us, was born in 1750) was sent to Price Place (the cross roads where four roads meet, now called Prison Station) to tell the minute men who were hurrying from Stow and Harvard, and the vicinity, not to go down the road by the Barrett House, but to take the great road into town to the North Bridge. How long he waited at his post, tradition saith not, but when he came back he passed around the house and entered the kitchen door. A British officer met him as his foot crossed the threshold, laid his hand on the young man's shoulder, and said, "I have orders to take you in irons to England."

His quick-witted grandmother started up and cried: "No, this is my grandson. This is not Colonel James Barrett; you may take him if you can find him."

The soldiers, hungry and defiant, asked the old lady for something to eat. She, with manner as kindly as if ministering to the necessities of friends, brought out pans of milk and set before them, ac-

24 *Old Concord.*

complicated by sweet loaves of brown bread, saying, 'We are commanded in the Bible to feed our enemies.' After they had eaten the bread and milk, one soldier offered her money. She refused with dignity, saying, "It is the price of blood." He then threw it into her lap.

The old barn that was then standing, was about forty feet distant from the house. The lane was the same as the present driveway, which is quite close to the homestead. The soldiers were going to burn the gun carriages there (the best ones had been saved by carrying them to Spruce gutter), but the old lady begged them not to do so, for she feared they would set fire to the barn. Her pluck had conquered their respect, and her kindness had made them gentle; and they drew them to the side of the corn barn, a small building about ten feet square, nearer to the road, and close to the lane. Here they had their conflagration to suit themselves.

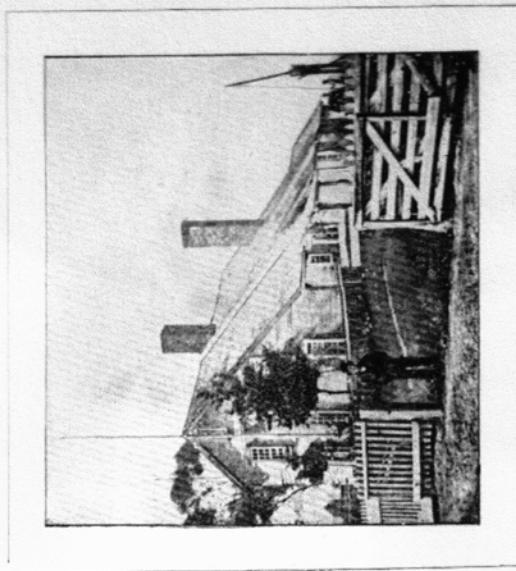
The tradition is that one of the soldiers who searched the house came back and stayed several weeks with Colonel James. His name is believed to be Trott.

And now Miss A.'s voice held a tremor of tender

Her Highways and Byways.

25

sentiment as she related the story of the pretty daughter of the house of Barrett. Millicent was the granddaughter of Colonel James, the daughter of his son James who married and settled in the



THE "EBBY HUBBARD HOUSE" WITH "EBBY" AT THE GATE.

next house toward Price Place. Milly, being young and pretty, it must be acknowledged, had learned how to coquette, and, so the story goes, had captivated, while on a visit to relatives in Cambridge, the hearts of some British soldiers

Old Concord.

whom she met in the cotillion and minuet, the dances of the day, especially fascinating one of the officers.

She used to tease him, woman-like, to tell her how they managed their military affairs, and how they made their cartridges.

He, man-like, told her the manner in which they made cartridges, adding if they should find out in England that he had given her the secret, he would, on his return, lose his head. (But it seems he had already lost that!)

After the eventful nineteenth of April, she came home to her father's house and, woman-like again, at once proceeded to put her knowledge into good results. She gathered all her mates about her, and told them the secret; and busily the young fingers flew, forming after the directions given by her British swain, the cartridges that were to save her brave countrymen. The scissors that she used were in the Old South Meeting House, but have been given to the Concord Library by a cousin of the heroine.

The shadows on the grass are lengthening fast; the fowls that have been so noisily busy, begin to trail back across the road, thinking of twilight and

Her Highways and Byways.

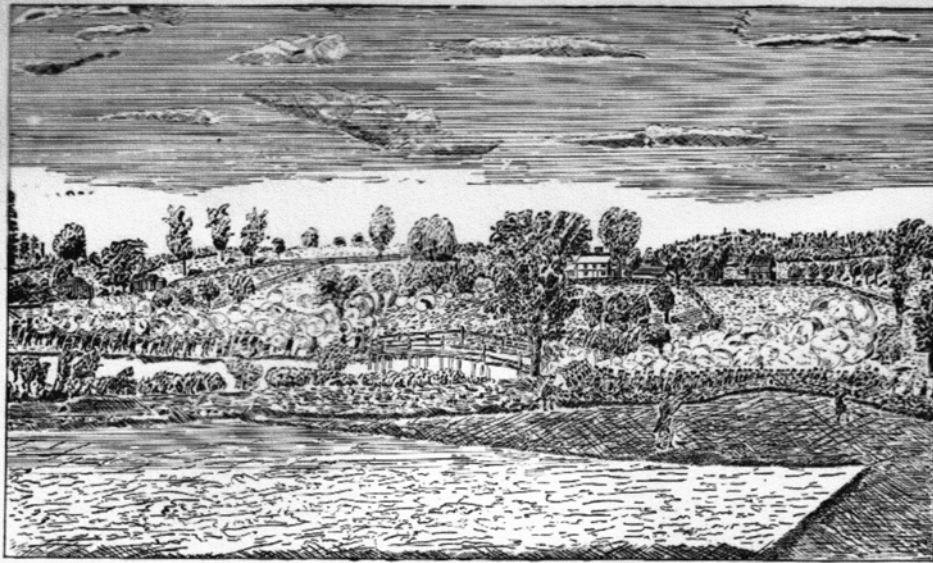
rest, when we come into the present century once more, and realize that we must leave the charming old house.

"But first you must hear the story of that knoll yonder," cries Miss A., pointing out the side window. We can see nothing but some trees in the distance, and we say so.

"It is the site of another stopping-place of the British soldiers," she said in her quick, earnest way, determined to leave nothing untold that we might need to know. "At that time there was on the rise of ground next to this homestead a house occupied by Samuel Barrett and family. He was the only gunsmith living in this vicinity, and made the flint-lock guns for the minute men. It is said that at early dawn of the nineteenth of April a man on horseback, supposed to be 'Tory Bliss,' stopped by this old house, and pointed significantly to Colonel James Barrett's house.

"There was a well near the dwelling at the foot of the tree. Here the British soldiers stopped and took long refreshing draughts; as they drank, a woman in the house held up one of the children to let him see the troops.

"Tradition says," continued Miss A., "an old



FAC-SIMILE OF AN OLD ENGRAVING SHOWING THE FIGHT AT THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE. THE "PROVINCIALS" ARE ON THE FURTHER SIDE.

Old Concord.

man in the family who was down in the village that morning, in the midst of the sudden tumult when those quiet farmers became determined fighters, expressed himself very plainly about the British; instantly a rough soldier threatened to kill him — to be met with the reply, 'There is no need of your doing that, for the Lord will save you the trouble in a very short time, for I am too old to live long.'

We seem to be hearing the fearless words of the old patriot as we drive by the quiet meadows, so eloquent of deeds. We have dropped helplessly into the past. Every inch of ground traversed brings us nearer to a mine of history and tradition — the town's centre.

The sites of the mill-pond, the mill, the old block-house and town-house, are now covered by the business of the town. Trade has taken possession of historic ground. To this centre, where the throbbing secrets of those perilous times were whispered with bated breath, the farmer of to-day comes to talk over, at the post-office and the store, the affairs of the whole world, discussed in the last newspaper.

The "Ebby Hubbard house," as it was called,

8.2 Suggested Maintenance Schedule

Historic Property Maintenance Schedule

Item	Procedure	Frequency
1. Site, drainage	Check fencing, utilities, plantings Clean gutters, downspouts, drains Repair drains, pump septic, prune	Spring, Fall Yearly
2. Foundation, Masonry	Check basement, chimney, wall mortar joints, dampness, sump well Repair, repoint, dehumidify, pump	Spring, Fall, Yearly
3. Structure	Inspect sills, rafter feet, plates, posts Fumigate, preserve, conserve, repair	5-10 years
4. Roofing, Flashing	Check for leaks, caulk, patch Renovate, Replace Roof	Spring, Fall 25-30 years
5. Exterior Walls	Check for cracks, loose elements Repair, caulk, repoint	Yearly, Spring
6. Windows - Exterior, Interior	Check for cracks, leaks, locks Repair, caulk, lubricate Replace sash ropes, weatherstrip	Yearly, Spring 5-15 years
7. Doors - Exterior, Interior	Check for cracks, leaks, hardware Repair, caulk, lubricate Replace locks, weatherstrip	Yearly, Spring 5-15 years
8. Interior Walls, Ceilings, Floors	Check for cracks, loose elements Repair, caulk, repoint	Yearly, Spring
9. Finishes - Exterior, Interior	Check cracks, woodwork, plaster Caulk cracks, holes, touchup paint Repaint exterior, interior	Yearly 5-10 years
10. Mechanical - Systems, Fixtures	Inspect chimney, flue, pipes, tanks washers for leaks, clogs, corrosion Repair, open, drain as required Replace valve washers, fixtures	Spring, Fall Yearly 5-15 years
11. Electrical - Systems, Fixtures	Inspect for breaks, wear, corrosion Repair, rewire, replace as required Replace wiring, outlets, fixtures	Spring, Fall Yearly 10-25 years
12. Specialties	Check elevator, alarms, batteries Replace equipment, appliances	Yearly 5-25 years

8.3 Barrett Farm National Register of Historic Places Information

Property Description (Outdated, not entirely accurate - FCD)

Concord. **BARRETT, COL. JAMES, FARM**, 448 Barrett's Mill Rd., 1705. Frame, clapboarding; 2 1/2 stories, gabled roof; E section is original (1705) 1-story, 1-room structure; 2nd story and W section added, 1720; 3-story W wing added, 1760; 1 1/2-story E shed added, mid- 19th C., numerous 19th C. alterations; original interior details include 1720's paneling, feather edge stair sheathing and chamfered beams. Home of Col. James Barrett, Revolutionary War patriot who stored military supplies on his property and became the subject of British search during their march on Concord, Apr. 19, 1775. He later served as representative to Massachusetts General Court, 1768-1777. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Barrett, Col. James, Farm *** (added 1973 - **Building** - #73000290)

448 Barrett's Mill Rd., Concord

Historic Significance:

Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event

Architect, builder, or engineer:

Unknown

Architectural Style:

No Style Listed

Historic Person:

Barrett, Col. James

Significant Year:

1720, 1760, 1705

Area of Significance:

Military, Politics/Government, Architecture

Period of Significance:

1700-1749, 1750-1799

Owner:

Private

Historic Function:

Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic

Historic Sub-function:

Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling

Current Function:

Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic

Current Sub-function:

Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling

The National Register and Property Owners

Established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the national historic preservation program is a partnership between the Federal, State, Tribal and local governments; private organizations; and the public. The Act and its provisions establish the framework within which citizens plan, identify, evaluate, register, and protect significant historic and archeological properties throughout the country. Central to this framework is the National Register of Historic Places--the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation, administered by the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior. Historic places listed in the Register

include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

Historic places are nominated to the National Register by nominating authorities:

- the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the State in which a property is located,
- or the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) for properties under Federal ownership or control,
- or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) if a property is on tribal lands.

Anyone can prepare a nomination to the National Register:

- generally nomination forms are documented by property owners, local governments, historical societies or SHPO, FPO or THPO staff.
- find help evaluating and documenting the significance of the range of diverse historic places recognized in the National Register with the [National Register bulletin series](#).

Review and Public Participation:

During the time that the SHPO, FPO or THPO reviews proposed nominations, property owners and local officials are notified of the intent to nominate and public comment is solicited.

- Owners of private property have an opportunity to concur in or object to the nomination. If the owner of a private property, or the majority of private property owners for a property or district with multiple owners, objects to the nomination, the historic property cannot be listed in the National Register. In that case, the nominating authority may forward the nomination to the NPS only for a determination of eligibility. If the historic property is listed or determined eligible for listing, then the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is afforded the opportunity to comment on any Federal project that may affect it.
- Nominations submitted through the States are first approved by a Review Board appointed by the SHPO (unless otherwise provided for by state law) before submission to the National Park Service. Nominating authorities forward nominations to the NPS to be considered for registration only if a majority of private property owners has not objected to listing.
- During the National Register's evaluation of nomination documentation another opportunity for public comment is published in the *Federal Register*.

There are no Federal historic property designations that place Federal restrictions on private property owners:

- States and localities may have laws to encourage the preservation of their historic places. Some have enacted their own identification procedures; some use listing in the National Register as an indicator of historic significance. State and local historic preservation programs often provide some protection against the possible harmful effects of State funded, licensed, or assisted projects. Some provide limited financial assistance to owners in the form of grants, loans, or tax benefits. They may establish other protections for preservation purposes. Programs differ from State to State, and within States; your SHPO or local planning department can provide more information.

Key Points about the National Register Process for Property Owners:

- Listing in the National Register honors the property by recognizing its importance to its community, State, or the Nation.

- Many property owners propose National Register nominations.
- Under Federal law, private property owners can do anything they wish with their National Register-listed property, provided that no Federal license, permit, or funding is involved.
- Owners have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them, or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so.
- To ensure public participation in the nomination process, property owners and local officials are notified of proposed nominations to the National Register and provided the opportunity to comment. In addition, once a nomination is submitted to the National Park Service another public comment period is published in the *Federal Register* .
- Private property owners may object to the proposed nomination of their property to the National Register. If a majority of private property owners objects to a nomination, then the property cannot be listed in the National Register.
- Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed property must give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property.
- Owners of listed properties may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

For further detailed information about the meaning of National Register listing see our [Results of Listing](#) page and our publication entitled [My Property's Important to America's Heritage, What Does That Mean: Answers to Questions for Owners of Historic Properties](#) . For further information on discussing a property's eligibility, pursuing the nomination of a historic place, or State or local programs assisting owners in preserving their historic property, follow these links:

[SHPO Websites](#) [Tribal Historic Preservation Office](#) [Federal Preservation Office](#)