



**PEMBROKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**ROAD SYSTEM BASED ON MERRIMACK COUNTY MAP OF 1858**

# KEY TO THE MAP, PEMBROKE DRIVING TOUR

1. Pembroke Town Hall (1988), on site of People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium (1840), later converted to a Town Hall that burned in 1965.
2. Buck Street (District 3) Schoolhouse (1838), moved here by Pembroke Historical Society in 2000.
3. Congregational Church built in 1836 on site of a meeting house of c. 1805. Remodeled with the present high steeple in 1871.
4. Brick schoolhouse (District 1), 1851. Now the Pembroke Grange.



5. Pembroke Academy, 1936 and later. First built in 1811, remodeled 1841; burned 1901; burned again 1936.
6. Josie Langmaid Monument, 1875. Erected in memory of Josie Langmaid (1858-1875), murdered on her way to school October 4, 1875. After two trials, Joseph LaPage, an itinerant wood chopper, was convicted and hanged March 15, 1878.
7. Cochran House, one of five "double" (two-chimney) houses in Pembroke.
8. Home of Josie Langmaid.
9. Josiah Richardson House and site of tannery, bark mill, and shoe shop.
10. Buck Street dam and site of saw- and grist mills, twine factory, axe handle shop, blacksmith shops, stores, East Pembroke post office.
11. Original site of Buck Street (District 3) School.
12. Buck Street Cemetery, laid out 1799, enlarged 1853 and 1871.
13. New North Pembroke Cemetery, laid out in 1860.
14. Site of Chauncey Cochran farm. Sally Cochran was murdered by 18-year-old hired hand Abraham Prescott in 1833.
15. Site of Pembroke Town or Poor Farm, 1839-1872.
16. Old North Pembroke Cemetery, laid out in 1800. Here are buried murder

victim Sally Cochran and Hermon Fife (1800-1845) who invented a revolving pistol in 1835.

17. Bailey Parker brick house, circa 1830. Across the road, beside the cemetery, was Parker's brick store.
18. Former North Pembroke (District 6) School, built 1902 to replace a brick schoolhouse opposite.
19. Trueworthy Ladd Fowler House. Fowler (1816-1903) was a farmer and town official and contributed much historical research to the *History of the Town of Pembroke* (1895).



20. Road to Plausawa Hill. Plausawa was a Saint Francis Indian who was murdered by two white men in 1753, sparking retaliatory raids from Canada in 1754.
21. Former District School 7 (1886).
22. Jess Blackstone House. Blackstone (1910-1988) was a noted carver of songbirds, active in the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts.
23. Abbott Cemetery, originally a private burying ground, now a town cemetery.
24. Site of Methodist Meeting House, built 1837, abandoned after Methodist activity centered on Suncook Village.
25. Pembroke Hill Cemetery, established as a private cemetery in 1860, now a public cemetery.
26. Jonathan Kimball brick Cape Cod house, circa 1840. One of few brick houses in the upland parts of town.
27. Site of Pembroke Town House, built 1811 to supplant meeting houses on Pembroke Street as site of town meetings. Fourth Range Road was the "center of money and travel" in Pembroke in 1811.

28. Pembroke Town Pound, 1813. Pounds were built to hold stray animals until owners could reclaim them.
29. Site of Ambrose or North Meeting House, built about 1805 and taken down about 1840. This building was built privately because the center of population had shifted easterly, through increasing settlement, away from earlier meeting houses on Pembroke Street.
30. Henry T. Simpson Brick House, circa 1875. Simpson was a brick manufacturer. The house stands on the site of the once-famous Bartlett Tavern.
31. Hobbs' Corner. Down Whittemore Road stood the house of Francis Doyen, who settled here circa 1730 and was reputed to be the first settler to spend the winter in Pembroke. From 1902-1927, Hobbs' Corner was the place where trolley tracks ascended from the river valley to join and follow Pembroke Street toward Suncook Village.
32. William Fife House, built in 1840 using elements from the Bartlett Tavern (see #30, above). The tower was added in the late 1800s.
33. Reputed "oldest house in Pembroke," possibly dating from before 1764.
34. Aaron Whittemore Homestead. The red barn behind the house is the Congregational meeting house of circa 1746. It originally stood adjacent to the cemetery but was supplanted circa 1805.



35. Pembroke Street Cemetery, first laid out circa 1745, enclosed by a stone wall in 1785, enlarged 1855.
36. Site of Presbyterian Meeting House. Many of the first settlers were Scots-Irish Presbyterians who objected to supporting the Congregational minister and so erected their own meeting house. The two churches united in 1797.